

The Tech

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TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1972

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



Campus residents groove to the rhythmic vibrant sounds of the Silver Star Steel Drum Orchestra. The event, sponsored by Baker House, featured nine drummers drumming on various steel oil drums, lids, and real drums pounded very carefully into shapes to produce the precise note desired. Supplementing the Jamaican beat were free beer, soda and joviality. Photo by Dave Green

MIT plans legal action against demonstrators

By Norman Sandler

Legal procedures have been initiated against students who were identified as having taken part in last weekend's 21-hour long occupation of the Building 20 offices of MIT ROTC by some 70 persons.

According to Vice-president Kenneth Wadleigh, MIT administrators are still in the process of identifying those who were seen in the occupied building, and the charges of trespass are beginning to be filed in Middlesex County District Court, although at last report the number of persons to be prosecuted was still unknown.

The people being prosecuted are being charged for their complicity in the action which began Friday afternoon, following a rally of some 450 persons on Kresge Plaza and a subsequent march to MIT President Jerome Wiesner's office, where a list of demands was presented.

The crowd moved on to the ROTC building, where, finding the ground level entrances locked, they entered the building through an open fire escape on the third floor of another wing.

The traditional trespass warning was made at least twice by MIT administrators throughout the occupation period, threatening all those who had taken part with external as well as internal prosecution if they continued to stay in the building, which was totally sealed-off as the demonstrators set up barricades within the occupied corridor to keep administrators out.

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Members of the community are reminded that the CEP subcommittee established to assist students and faculty in making flexible academic arrangements is available for consultation for the remainder of this term. Chairman of the Committee is Roy Kaplow, x3322.

Finboard sets new budget

By Robert Elkin and Robert Hunter

Over \$32,000 has been initially allocated to student activities for the 1972/73 fiscal year by the Finance Board of the Undergraduate Association at its annual budget meeting held last Friday and Saturday. This represents a \$5000 increase in allocations over this year's grants, despite a cut of \$9,000 to \$70,800 in next year's projected budget.

All student activities were asked to submit budget requests last March and hearings to review these requests were held during the first two weeks in April. Criteria used in determining Finboard grants included: The amount of money available, the actual and comparative need of the organization for an allocation or grant, the comparative value of the different organizations to the undergraduate community, the educational value of the organization to the individual members, and the

number of students participating in the organization.

Finboard funds come from a yearly allocation of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs' budget. The money is to be used for the operation and development of undergraduate student activities. An activity must be recognized by the Association of Student Activities (ASA) to receive consideration for funds. (Finboard is responsible for the financial activities of all ASA-recognized student activities whether or not they receive funding.)

Due to the generally poor condition of activity financial records this year, Finboard is planning to hold a Treasurer's Conference this fall, in conjunction with the ASA. Its aim will be to define activity financial responsibilities and the necessity for coherent up-to-date book-keeping and to outline methods for maintaining consistent financial records.

Funds are distributed from

three separate classifications in Finboard's total budget. The Activities Competition Fund was established to enable activities to engage in competitions with other colleges in non-athletic sports. It covers transportation, lodging and other tournament-related expenses. The Capital Equipment Fund covers the cost of small capital equipment improvements generally under \$300. (Anything larger is funded through the Activities Development Board.) The remainder, representing the majority of the grants, originates from the unallocated funds and is used to cover operating expenses.

A considerable amount of discussion at the meeting centered around the proposed grants to two organizations: WTBS and the Debate Society. While Debate is no stranger to Finance Board deliberations, this is the first time that WTBS presented a substantial request. For the past two years, WTBS received an annual subsidy of \$2500 from the Dean's Office. Dean for Student Affairs Daniel Nyhart cancelled next year's operating subsidy, according to WTBS, on the grounds that all student media should be self-sufficient and that he did not feel that MIT was getting any benefits from the money. Finboard felt, however, that the opportunity to raise adequate external income through advertising sales does not exist since advertising is limited to WTBS' restricted-

(Please turn to page 11)

Comptroller reports registration changes

By Paul Schindler

Amid some obvious administrative confusion, the MIT administration officially announced sweeping changes in official policy on the relationship between financial arrangements and registration.

Officials admitted that current practice is to refuse a student his registration materials in the current term if he has not yet cleared up his Institute debts from the previous term. (There is some disparity between practice and official policy.)

According to a release issued by the Comptroller's office, beginning in the fall, "Those students who have not made satisfactory financial arrangements by registration day will not be permitted to complete their registration procedures. Registration will automatically be cancelled six weeks after the beginning of the term for those students who permit their accounts to fall in arrears." Any student whose registration is cancelled in this manner would have to apply for re-admittance.

These changes are being implemented despite serious doubts about the ability of the offices involved to successfully carry

them out. In the same release, it is admitted that "Many students were being carried as delinquent when in fact the only delinquency was in the administrative flow of information." While the Comptroller's office goes on to note that discussions have been held to improve this flow, high administration officials admit that "there is no assurance that the system will work better."

Other changes proposed include a much earlier mailing date for financial material (mailed out June 23, due back July 10) and \$10 fees for use of deferred payment plans (to cover administrative costs) or for payments which are not received when they are due. (Although the material is due July 10, payment is not due until August 10.)

The financial material for 72-73 will be mailed to a student's home address (in the case of undergraduates) unless written notice is sent to James Brady, Student Accounting, E19-270, that another address should be used.

The changes have come about because of what one official termed "bad debts on the order of \$500,000 at the end of last year."

Anti-war activities set for Boston area

By Ira Cohen

During the days since the mining and blockade of North Vietnam, groups in the Boston area have been organizing anti-war activities.

The Army to End the War, a group recently set up by the Committee, plans "coordinated, national, lawful, non-violent activity that effectively strengthens anti-war sentiment among the people and that communicates that sentiment to the government." Community Opinion Booths are now being set up in the Boston area to collect telegrams, postcards, letters and petition signatures to be sent to Congress and President Nixon.

The Massachusetts Associated Board of Rabbis is planning to march to the JFK Federal Building on Wednesday, May 17 and after devening shaharies (morning service), they plan to sit down in an act of civil disobedience. They hope faculty, students and other Bostonians will show their support by joining them.

An ad hoc group of Harvard faculty, graduate students, and staff plans to hold a war crimes tribunal to try Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger at Holyoke Center at noon on Tuesday. They plan to blockade Univer-

sity Hall and demand that Kissinger be fired. (Kissinger is officially a professor of government on a leave of absence.)

In Princeton, NJ, a group of people including the mayor of Princeton have been on a hunger strike. Senator McGovern, Sister Macalister of the Berrigan trial, Dick Gregory, and Noam Chomsky have reportedly endorsed the fast. A sympathetic fast is now being organized at MIT by Mitch Keamy. (He can be contacted at the Strike Information Center.)

The following is a partial schedule of anti-war activities planned for later this week:

Tuesday

Noon - Tribunal to try Henry Kissinger, Holyoke Center, Harvard.

4:30 - March on AFL-CIO headquarters by students, workers, and unemployed (sponsored by PL, Worker's Action Movement and SDS)

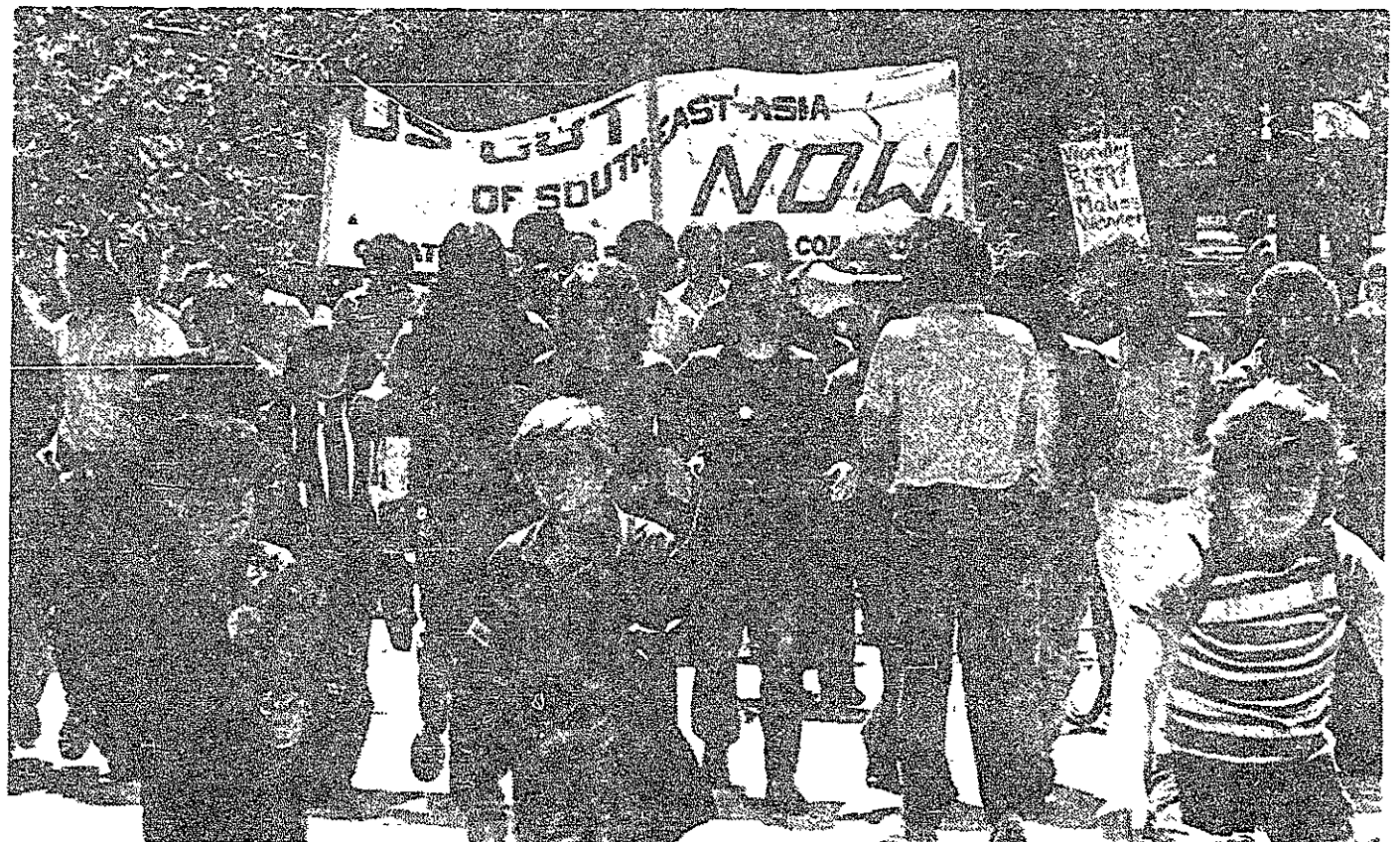
Wednesday

Noon - Mass rally at Student Center steps. Plans to confront administration with demands at Administration offices; sit-in in halls by offices.

7 pm - Student Center meeting to discuss Friday action

Friday

March to one of the D-Labs



Approximately 3000 persons marched from the Boston Common to the Charlestown Naval Yards in an anti-war rally Saturday.

Photo by Dave Tenenbaum



Admissions completed; fewer blacks, women

By Storm Kauffman
The Institute has apparently filled its admissions quota for the Class of 1976, according to Pete Richardson, the Associate Director of Admissions.

As of last week, approximately 1025 high school seniors had accepted offers of admission. The final statistics are not yet known but it is definite that the number of women and foreign students will be down from the Class of 1975 levels.

Early last week, when replies numbered only 1000, 850 men, 105 women, and 43 foreign students (42 men) had accepted. Richardson noted that as of Monday the office had still not received replies from 112 students. Letters were sent out to remind these individuals that the deadline was already a week past and that no reply would be assumed to be a refusal of admission. Richardson humorously said that this usually is quite effective in stirring up those who do wish to attend MIT.

Of those on the waiting list about 40 were offered admission, around 100 were turned away, and that left 26 about whom decisions were still pending.

Richardson said that "we're pretty much where we want to be." With the exception of the decline in foreign students, Richardson noted that the makeup of this year's applicants was nearly identical to that of last year's.

The number of blacks was not up. The yield of co-eds was down, although the same number were admitted, and this, Richardson felt, could largely be attributed to the tough competition offered by Radcliffe, Princeton, and Yale in the search for career-minded women. The decrease in foreign student applications was probably caused by the Institute's initiation of an application fee for this group.

Richardson was quite pleased

with the overall picture, and he pointed out that in the past five years MIT has increased the size of its classes from 925 to 1025.

The admissions process is very complicated and time-consuming. The office uses the full- or part-time services of ten administrators and 24 clerical personnel from November 1st to April 31st. In addition, this year 16 faculty participated in the selection process. This was not an attempt to ease the load on the office, but an attempt to get the faculty, who should have the best idea of what student gets along well at MIT, to aid in admitting the students who will find the Institute well suited to them. Richardson felt that the process had been quite successful and said "it is very important that the faculty be aware of what goes on in this office."

The faculty were involved in the process through eight teams of two faculty and one admissions staffer. Each team handled 150 applications all the way from the initial reading to making the final decision to admit or reject. Each application is read at least twice and processing even the most qualified applicant probably requires more than ten man-hours. The total of applications was 3665, about half of which were handled by the teams. A total of 1760 were admitted.

The admissions office processes applications from blacks with the aid of a special group of admissions officers and black members of the MIT community. The only other group that is handled separately is the foreign students. This is necessary because of the diversity of backgrounds and records.

The office is not yet through for the year. Transfers, some 50 to 100, will be processed in the last two weeks of June when the second term grades are known.



Approximately 300 faculty members from Boston area universities including MIT, Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University marched down Beacon Street to the State House yesterday afternoon, where they were met by several state legislators. From there the Faculty Anti-War Coalition, led by MIT Psychology Professor Stephan Chorover, marched to the John F. Kennedy Federal Building, accompanied by several of the State Senators, where a picket line was formed for about 30 minutes. Photo by Charles Dimino

Militancy group plans actions against MIT

By David Searls

The militant arm of MIT's anti-war protest decided Saturday night to continue local action against MIT war complicity. About 40 people, most of them participants in the previous night's occupation of ROTC offices, voted for a sit-in outside President Wiesner's office on Wednesday and unspecified activities at the D-labs on Friday.

The militants' plans for the rest of the week also include a march on Tuesday at 11 am, to Harvard in support of student activities there, which will include a mock trial of Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger.

The Wednesday sit-in at Wiesner's office is to be preceded by a rally, tentatively set for noon. The pattern would thus be similar to last Friday's

activities, when militants recruited about half of a noon rally to march on Wiesner's Bldg. 3 office to post demands before occupying the ROTC building. However, as was pointed out at the meeting, that rally was called by the Strike Committee, and doubt was expressed as to whether such support would be again forthcoming from less militant factions of the anti-war effort.

Debate at the meeting centered around the efficacy of various actions against the administration and MIT complicity, with concern expressed over the raising of student support and the practicality of various sorts of picket lines, sit-ins, and occupations. Those present for the most part voiced satisfaction with the ROTC occupation.

NOTES

* Stop. No more student proposals. UROP is out of money.

* The Army to End the War will meet every night this week at 8 pm in the West Lounge of the Student Center.

* Voices of Dissent: Wilhelm Reich will discuss the sexual revolution on WTBS-FM (88.1) on May 17 from 8 to 9 pm and WBUR-FM (90.9) on May 20 in the same time slot.

* A caucus to choose and instruct delegates to the state nominating convention for US Senator will be held at 7:30 pm this Wednesday, May 17, at the Roberts School, Harvard and Windsor Streets. Any registered Democrat in Ward 2, Cambridge, is eligible to participate.

* Dr. William Fieson, Dean of Student Affairs and Dr. Parlane Reid, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, both of the University of Connecticut School of Medicine, will speak with all premedical students on Friday, May 19 at noon in 2-147.

* Dr. Dennis Meadows, co-author of *Limits to Growth*, will speak at the Third Annual General Assembly of the Massachusetts Chapter of Zero Population Growth. Free Refreshments. Friday, May 19, 1972 at 7:30 pm at the Harvard Bio Labs, 15 Divinity St., Cambridge.

* WTBS will present a special on Modern Psychotherapy in two parts: Monday, May 22 from 9:30 to 10:30 pm and Thursday, May 25 in the same time slot.

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CENTRAL 2
 864-0426 Thru Tues. Charlie Chaplin's MODERN TIMES 6:25 - 9:55 Wknd Mat 3:00 & Serge Bourguignon's SUNDAYS AND CYBELE 8:00 Wknd Mat 4:30

TO STUDENT MEMBERS OF THE COOP

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U Thant speaks of peace

By Bert Halstead

"I agree with what Senator Jacob Javits of New York said yesterday. The war in Vietnam is a grim mistake," said U Thant, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, in response to a question from the audience.

U Thant spoke to a crowd of about 700 in Kresge last Tuesday about "The United Nations and World Peace." He began by reviewing what the UN has achieved or failed to achieve in all fields, not just international politics. Though people are apt to assess the UN's performance in the political domain alone, he pointed out that, of the consolidated budget of the UN and its sister organizations (e.g., UNICEF and UNESCO), only 15% is spent on international politics, while the other 85% is spent on what he called "peace building." At the 1970 assessment level, every man, woman, and child in the United States contributed \$1.60 to this budget. U Thant suggested that this is "not very expensive."

He cited the tremendous increases in literacy in some parts of the world since 1945, and the great gains made against smallpox and tuberculosis, as evidence that "peace building" was working. "If the people are poor, illiterate, diseased, and hungry, there can be no peace."

Turning to world politics, he said that it is understandable, natural, and even desirable, "for each of us to have his first allegiance to his native state," but that this is no longer enough. "All of us need to develop a second allegiance." This second allegiance, to the world as a whole, will eventually, in U Thant's opinion, dominate the first.

In this spirit, nations should be "good neighbors" and "practice tolerance" for one another. He noted that the ideas of compassion, love, and tolerance are central to all great religions.

U Thant was involved for many years in the Burmese educational system, so he went on to a discussion of educational methods. "In highly technological societies... the primary purpose of education is to produce doctors, engineers, and scientists [but] the moral and the spiritual are ignored. What is inside of us remains a

dark jungle track." This indictment covers the Soviet Union and all advanced Western nations, not just the United States. On the other hand, the goal of systems like the Burmese monastic educational system is "to try to discover ourselves... We stress tolerance, love, and even humility. What is good we try to develop. What is bad we try to avoid."

According to U Thant, we must develop moral and spiritual values. "Then only can there be tolerance," and only then can there be peace. He gave a brief history of religious tolerance, indicating how recently it had begun to develop, and then transferred the concept to the political plane. "I am a firm believer in democracy and fundamental freedoms [but] hundreds of millions of people... disagree with me."

"The United Nations must be a center for harmonizing the actions of member states," and practicing moral and spiritual virtues, he contended, and, showing his faith in the organization, declared, "There is no alternative to the UN. The UN is the one, last, best hope for mankind."

U Thant then launched into a fascinating account of his tenure as Secretary-General. Though many crises were handled publicly by the UN, he revealed, there are dozens of cases about which the public has never heard. Reeling off an astounding list of confrontations, some involving major powers, he claimed that, "There were scores of instances where the Secretary-General had to exercise his good offices at the request of member states." In many of these cases, not even his closest colleagues in the Secretariat were aware of what was happening.

One of the reasons for his retirement from his post was, he announced, to write his memoirs — "not in the traditional sense of the word," but rather an analysis, assessment, and evaluation of his role at the UN, as well as some of his "recipes" for international problems. He considers it a difficult matter of judgment, though, how many of these hitherto secret confrontations to reveal.

U Thant concluded with two great lessons he had learned



U Thant

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

from history: "There are no permanent enemies and no permanent friends, only permanent interests," and "National problems are becoming international problems," so there can be no national peace and security without international peace and security.

"Humanity today is at the crossroads of history, more so than at any other time," he stated. If common sense prevails and the poor and the rich nations march together, U Thant is confident that world peace can be achieved.

A question period followed the talk, and questioners were naturally concerned about the latest turn of events in Vietnam. Asked why the Vietnamese situation had not previously been tackled by the United Nations, U Thant replied that, in his opinion, "All crisis situations must be brought before the UN," but that this had been difficult because only one party to the dispute (the United States) was a member of the UN. Now that Communist China is a member, however, "The question of Vietnam should be taken up by the Security Council."

Questioned about his opinion on the war, he replied that his position on this matter is well known. He feels it is "one of the most barbarous wars in history... [It] is just a nightmare. It is simply indescribable... I am terrified, I am appalled, I am agonized, by the death and destruction."

In response to other queries, U Thant stated that "I am all for the admission of divided countries to the UN," including East and West Germany, North and South Korea, and even North and South Vietnam. He refused to give his opinion of President Nixon's latest Vietnam moves, on the grounds that "it would not be in the public interest."

Students honored at awards convocation

By Sandy Yulke

Thursday morning, May 11, the Great Court was the scene of the annual Awards Convocation. The William L. Stewart Jr. Awards, the Karl Taylor Compton Prizes, the major athletic awards as well as several other Institute awards for excellence were presented.

The Stewart Awards, for outstanding contributions to extracurricular life were awarded to six individuals, including an anonymous award to a student for his contribution to the understanding and acceptance of homosexuality at MIT. There were also four Stewart Awards

made to groups, and a special Certificate of Appreciation to Rabbi Herman Pollack.

The Compton Prizes, "for outstanding contributions in promoting high standards of achievement and good citizenship within the MIT community," were awarded to six individuals and two groups. They were: George Flint '72, Bruce Hamilton G, John Krzywicki '72, William Mack, Jr. G, Alex Makowski '72, Charles Mann '72, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Role of Women at MIT, and the Alpha Chi Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega.

MIT to prosecute in bldg 20 take-over

(Continued from page 1)

The ROTC arrests come only after several other anti-war actions over the past week which have resulted in a number of MIT students facing court arraignments on various counts.

Approximately fifteen MIT students were arrested last Thursday at the JFK Federal Building in downtown Boston, where massive civil disobedience rallies ended in the arrests of over 150 persons.

The trespass charges being pressed by MIT administrators from last weekend do not come as much of a surprise. The trespass warning had been given numerous times in the past, most recently at a sit-in at the Center for International Studies, although at that time no charges were filed.

In addition to the trespass charges currently pending against those in the occupation, Wadleigh warned that internal disciplinary measures are also being initiated, although he did not elaborate. The internal measures will all be handled through MIT's Discipline Committee, which is currently being

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May 11-May 13: a reporter's notes

By Michael Feirtag

Thursday, May 11:

A group of perhaps 400 demonstrators materialized here late in the afternoon, having come from a militant obstructive action at the Kennedy Building in Government Center. They first attempted to tear up the railroad track that crosses Massachusetts Avenue at Albany Street. Finding this impossible, debris was strewn across the track and trash fires were set on Massachusetts Avenue. One rumor which attempts to explain why the track was targeted is that a train was due through with a shipment from or to the Dow Chemical Corporation; in fact, no through trains move on that track, which serves Cambridge industry. Locomotives move slowly through the maze of corporate Cambridge, picking up empty boxcars from sidetracks at warehouses. The assembled trains pass across Mass. Ave. most frequently at night, and at all times at a velocity that seems excruciatingly slow to halted motorists.

The demonstrators found themselves facing a force of perhaps 40 members of the Cambridge Tactical Police, who immediately used a round of tear gas to drive the demonstrators onto MIT's west campus. Here, the momentarily dispersed group was enlarged by the arrival, in twos and threes, of curious MIT students. Police, with tear gas, clubs, and dogs, had arrived for the first time on the MIT campus — largely by chance.

There were several large explosions, flashes of light, and several tear gas canisters made smoking arcs onto Kresge Plaza, scattering demonstrators around Kresge and toward the row of west campus dormitories and fraternities on Memorial Drive. Students in these buildings, startled by explosions, clustered at windows to find clouds of bluish CN gas drifting sluggishly across the mall. Within moments, people were on the roof at Baker House, McCormick Hall, Ashdown House, and Bexley Hall on Mass Ave. — the police almost directly underneath the last.

Anyone with experience of past police performance would expect several dispersive charges over the next few hours, which in fact is what happened. Within an hour, over 100 canisters of CN had been fired, several of them onto the roofs of buildings and at spectators.

One canister was sent into the lobby of Kresge Auditorium. In the Student Center, fumes in the stairwells and in the lobby area made movement from floor to floor or from the building nearly impossible.

The farthest police charge reached past Baker House. Between McCormick and Baker, a police car narrowly missed running over fleeing MIT students; several persons were attacked by police with clubs. One officer attempted to enter McCormick and, upon finding the inner doors locked, first made the glass rattle with his club, and then ignited a tear gas canister in the vestibule. Residents rushed to jam rugs into crannies. Nevertheless, with police on Kresge, and at the side door from the kitchen communicating with Amherst Street, McCormick was sealed off, and the ground floor heavily reeked of the gas.

Another patrolman stopped his pursuit of scores of persons at Baker House, which he entered, brandishing his club, to tell dozens of persons in the lobby that the "Next one out gets this."

From the dormitory roofs, the fray was viewed with a sardonic ambience, typical at MIT. "Is nothing sacred?" shouted one person as the roof of the MIT Chapel erupted in CN flames. And wild cheering greeted one amazing event of the evening: It was between police charges across Kresge Plaza that a tour bus swung sluggishly off Massachusetts Avenue onto Amherst Street, its driver evidently delivering his usual talk on MIT architecture as tourists gaped at a police line and regrouping demonstrators.

About ten persons were treated at the infirmary, and several reportedly were treated for tear gas effects by the MIT athletic trainer.

One *Technique* photographer's arm was broken when a police officer fired his tear gas rifle directly at him; another student is in serious condition after being struck in the lower back by another such canister; one nervous officer hit a student in the face with his grenade launcher

when asked for his badge number; another person was reportedly severely blistered by the gas when he attempted to pick up a smoking canister and hurl it into the Chapel moat. Other injuries from gas and clubs were reported. There were ten arrests (seven were arraigned in court).

The MIT administration had no control over the police, who were here by chance. They chose to drive the demonstration here, for their own reasons, if they had any, and they were slow to leave, preferring to remain to pointlessly gas and intimidate — one assumes the wise-cracking tools and nerds cannot easily be terrified — MIT students.

It seems that the Cambridge Police authorities will no longer tolerate a demonstration sufficiently long that it can penetrate a mile into Cambridge to Harvard Square. Demonstrations will be halted just off the bridges, and if they are dispersed, they will be driven away from Harvard and Harvard Square, and toward Boston, and incidentally, MIT. The Institute, until Thursday virgin territory for police, may see quite a bit of action should demonstrations take place, and should "militant" groups move from Boston to Cambridge.

By mid-evening, the campus was quiet. Radicals met in Connor 4, deciding to cancel a planned action at Draper Labs 5 and 6 the next morning. They would instead rally on Kresge Plaza at noon Friday, and, should they have sufficient numbers — 150 or better, said one radical — they would take over an office — perhaps Wiesner's.

Seeing as many as 75 persons fleeing from one Tactical Patrolman is a rather frightening spectacle. It simply does not happen that the 75 turn on the officer, and perhaps lose a few of their own number while mangling him.

Symbolically, a policeman is not easily incapacitated, since ultimately, it is the entire arsenal, human and mechanical, of all the "authorities" in the United States that responds when any part of the organism is attacked. But these thoughts do not pass through the minds of those who flee; this is not what brings fear.

It is rather that the pursuer is a large, weaponed man, who answers to none but his colleagues, who acts as part of a huge

Washington:

Blockade: deal or disaster?

©1972 By Peter Peckarsky

The notion is being propagated by experienced foreign policy analysts that President Nixon has reached some type of agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and/or the People's Republic of China (PRC) concerning the management and ultimate resolution of the latest Vietnam crisis.

It is possible that the President is, in fact, conspiring with the USSR and/or the PRC to perpetrate a massive hoax on their citizens. Those who hold to this viewpoint do so with varying degrees of assurance ranging from near certainty to an intuitive feeling that there must have been a deal concocted in advance of the President's announcement.

The essence of the message being propagated in this manner is that the crisis has been pre-arranged and that there is little, if anything, to worry about. If the whole crisis has been arranged in advance, the exact scenario which will unfold is unimportant as long as two conditions obtain:

1) All parties to the agreement must abide by it; and

2) Parties external to the agreement must be unable to take any action which would abrogate the agreement.

If the entire evolution, management, and denouement of the crisis has not been pre-arranged, but rather the US has merely informed the USSR and the PRC of the general nature of the measures it would be instituting, serious problems may arise if the nature of the general information has been misconstrued by one of the parties to the crisis.

The central question remaining, if a prior arrangement has, in fact, been made is: What concession, if any, did the President grant in order to obtain the agreement?

mechanism that is free from the immediate constraints that stifle violence.

A demonstrator does not consciously think of, and then fear, this power. It is rather that the lack of constraint can be sensed: The riot policeman is a free agent, and he is feared with an animal fear of a brother animal who does not function by the laws that keep a social organism in an equilibrium that is sometimes called "democracy."

The riot policeman is a new order, a new equilibrium, in fact, a far more stable equilibrium than so-called "democracy." The spectre of scores of people fleeing one man unbound by our laws of moral conduct is a terrible reminder of how very easy totalitarianism might be.

* * *

Here are the instructions that appear on a band of paper that is wrapped around a metal tear gas canister. The prose is reminiscent of the wording of instructions on the packs of firecrackers we bought from fifteen year olds with an aura of illegality when we were ten.

TO DISCHARGE — Firmly hold firing lever against grenade body. Withdraw safety catter pin from fuze (*sic*) by pulling the ring. The grenade is now armed.

THROW.

CAUTION: Do not hold grenade after release of firing lever.

Made in U.S.A. Replace before Aug. 1973. No. 115 Federal Triple-Chaser tear gas (CN) grenade.

Federal Laboratories, Inc. Saltsburg, Penn. U.S.A.

* * *

Friday, May 12:

Aaron Tovish of MITSDS has the boyish good looks of a hero in an Ayn Rand novel. He spoke last at the noon rally in front of the Student Center. After asserting that the events of the previous evening were indicative of the attitude of the MIT administration — he claimed that the police had been brought in by the administration to squelch an action by students against "MIT complicity" — he asked that people move to Teakwood Row to confront Wiesner for the last time before an action would be taken.

As Tovish finished, a megaphone at the side of the rally nearest Building 7 came to life, urging on the sympathetic. A few chanted.

A campus patrolman standing on the exterior staircase to the Student Center second floor reported to a walkie talkie that 225-250 persons were moving toward the Institute. They're being led by Aaron Tovish and the gang? asked the walkie talkie. The campus patrolman retired a few yards away from milling students to say yes.

The demonstration moved through the lobby, where Gus Solomon's squadron of white-leotarded dancers had performed a half hour previously; Richard Leacock had pirouetted with some grace among the dancers with a camera on his shoulder.

Ascending the Stewart-award-winning structure that communicates with the second floor, the group arrived on Teakwood Row. The corridor wall opposite the president's office was papered with concerned faculty, and a few campus patrolmen — five CP had been there since morning.

The group contented itself with posturing demands on the door. The group progressed from Teakwood Row back to the first floor, moving east. Apparently on a whim, an attempt was made to occupy Vice President Kispert's office. The group was repelled by Culliton, Nyhart, and perhaps others, who scuffled with demonstrators.

The group finally arrived at ROTC headquarters in Building 20. That building, a relic from World War II, is more or less a letter W, but with more branches. Thus entrance to the building is easy, and demonstrators could and did find several unlocked doors (after more scuffling) on the wing containing the headquarters and an adjacent wing. For a few moments, the discovery of a new door was exciting. One person appeared at a door, called "Hey, people! Come on!" and disappeared within when nobody outside responded.

After perhaps ten minutes, equilibrium (Please turn to page 9)

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCII, No. 26 May 16, 1972

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the tech arts section

Liepmann in the spring

MIT's "Spring Festival of Music," held this year in honor of retiring Director of Music Klaus Liepmann, was met by enthusiastic, near capacity crowds in Kresge Auditorium last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Two programs presented by the Fine Arts String Quartet, and one by the MIT Choral Society and Glee Club, with the Cambridge Festival Orchestra, were the finale of Professor Liepmann's 25-year career at MIT. Joining the faculty in 1947, as its first full-time professor of music, Mr. Liepmann was largely responsible for building the music curriculum into the respectable one which it is today. In honor of his accomplishments here, MIT has dedicated this series of concerts to him, as well as awarding him, last Saturday evening following the performance, the Gordon Billard Award for "special service performed for the Institute."

The first of the three concerts was a well-rounded program by the Fine Arts String Quartet, consisting of works by Haydn (E flat, Op. 76, No. 6), Bartok (No. 4), and Brahms (C minor, Op. 51, No. 1). As they have in their previous appearances at MIT, the quartet exhibited an excellent sense of ensemble; the four work so well together that it often seems as if one individual is somehow performing all four parts. The Haydn was a textbook performance - perfect in almost every detail. This work, one of Haydn's last quartets, is less frequently performed than many of his other efforts in this field, but certainly deserves to be heard more often. The second movement, with its lyric, singing quality, left the audience breathless; particularly notable was the gorgeous playing of the cellist in this particular movement.

The Bartok, on the other hand, served to point up one of the weaknesses of the group - there is a distinct lack of emotion, of warmth in their playing, which became most noticeable in this work. Written during the height of Bartok's atonal period, this quartet is a technically demanding and power-packed piece; the players did an astounding job technically, racing through some incredible pizzicato and glissando effects, but the power, violence, and tension were just not there. Perhaps, however, this toned-down interpretation made the piece more understandable to the audience, for I have never heard it receive such a fine ovation.

The Brahms C minor quartet rounded out the program with a striking combination of simplicity and drama unmatched in the whole of quartet literature. The performance of the first movement was especially effective; the music is interspersed with moments of tender sensibility and overpowering

restlessness, reminiscent of Brahms' preoccupation with destiny. The sustained, singing quality of the second movement of this work made obvious a problem which had been a slight disability throughout the evening - the continuous pitch problems of the first violinist, who was usually far enough under pitch to be noticeable, and often far enough under to be annoying. This problem existed throughout most of the evening, but fortunately cleared up for the Finale of the Brahms, which is a rousing climax representing the triumph of will over fate. The spirited rendition of this movement brought a fine ovation from the house, resulting in an encore of the third movement from Mendelssohn's A major quartet, Opus 13. The encore was one of the best-played pieces of music in the program; the musicians seemed to be much more familiar and at ease with this piece than they had been with the rest of their program.

Wednesday evening the quartet returned to Kresge for an all-Beethoven program, and were met by a crowd which was both larger and more enthusiastic than the evening before, and which was clearly excited at the prospect of hearing this fine group performing the works of the undisputed master of the string quartet. The program consisted of quartets in F major (Op. 18, No. 1), E minor (Op. 59, No. 2), and C sharp minor (Op. 131).

This second evening of music started off on fairly poor footing; the first violinist, who had been having his troubles the night before, was again the weak link in the group. It seemed to me as though he had been advised of his noticeable problem, and was attempting to

Continued on page 6

V.- a question of sanity

The Case History of Comrade V. - James Park Sloan (Houghton Mifflin)

You might get the idea that Jim Sloan is a practitioner of "the novel as history." His first novel was an account of a young soldier's experiences in Vietnam. His second novel, as he told me a year ago, is based on the case of a Russian mathematician of dissident political views who was committed to an insane asylum about a year and a half ago. Yet in both of his books, Sloan has transformed the raw facts of history into a tool for his own attempts at understanding.

The case is thus:

We find a man in a "sparsely furnished" room, waking to stand over a console which soon spits out his "case history."

"Comrade V. is a professor of mathematics at the University of L. . . His father was a peace officer. . . died. . . in the line of duty. . ."

"Young V. displayed early signs of

becoming a prodigy in mathematics. . . the childhood of Comrade V. was marked by a silent and sullen conflict that undoubtedly forecasts in form and parallels in meaning the difficulties that led him in later life to seek therapy. . . The Oedipal metaphor undoubtedly applies. . ."

The printout then goes on to trace V.'s life through his early success at the University of L., several affairs, a moment of heroism in the war, several political "slips," his "rehabilitation" and finally the destruction of his career because of a dispute with his superiors over the accuracy of some statistics. All this, of course, is punctuated by the commentary of the "therapist."

But all is not so simple. V. is not merely a naive mathematician but a man of deep-rooted political beliefs. It appears that his therapy may have been motivated by concern for other than his welfare: V. is a political prisoner.

Turning to his diary, allowed for "therapeutic" reasons, we begin to see the subtle battle V. is playing with his keepers, trying to free himself and still preserve his sanity.

Finally, there is the psychoanalyst's report: V. is a monomaniac. A machinist whose youthful ambitions were stymied, he has built for himself a world based on mathematics where he is successful, powerful and important.

Who are we to believe? Sloan never resolves the essential enigma of Comrade V.: is he a mathematician or a machinist? It all seems like a bad dream; taking us down blank corridors past the unmarked doors of other "lunatics," Sloan isolates us from the real world. The reader is forced to imagine himself now in V.'s position - a sane man in a lunatic asylum, now in the psychoanalyst's - treating a schizophrenic who believes he is other than he is. Bringing us first V.'s testament, presenting the inmate's story with conviction, and only then giving us the psychoanalyst's explanation of the "real" case, Sloan artfully creates a nearly irresolvable conflict in our minds. He renders the fine structures we all build up to separate sanity from insanity, reality from illusion.

In what is perhaps the finest device in the book, Sloan develops a striking parallel between V.'s diary and the psychoanalyst's report. V. begins carefully, sanely (and calculatingly), trying to find his way out of his dilemma. But slowly he begins to deteriorate, finally getting to the point of no longer appearing sane but insane, scrawling into the diary his disjointed consciousness. The psychoanalyst too, begins in measured paragraphs, but gradually, in his all-too-monomaniac concentration on V.'s case, he slips into his own mania. The parallel is too strikingly real to be

Continued on page 7

The Jethro Tull Chronicle

THICK AS A BRICK

JUDGES DISQUALIFY "LITTLE MILTON" IN LAST MINUTE REVERSAL

THE SOCIETY FOR LITERARY ADVANCEMENT AND CRITICISM, CALLED, announced their decision last night to disqualify eight-year-old prizewinner Gerald (Little Milton) Bostock following the hundreds of protests and threats received after the reading of his epic poem "Thick as a Brick" on B.B.C. Television last Monday night.

A highly respected panel of judges accepted the decision to disqualify the boy's poem because it was so obscene and blasphemous that it was a gross insult to the British people. The judges also stated that the poem was "a gross insult to the British people and a gross insult to the British people."

The judges also stated that the poem was "a gross insult to the British people and a gross insult to the British people."



Photo by Peter Kovacs

Jethro Tull-thick bricks?

Thick as a Brick - Jethro Tull (Reprise)

Doing a concept album is always a tricky venture. It very often could come to mean that some good music is left out because it is not "relevant" or a lot of weak stuff could get thrown in to tie everything together. The amount of this "filler" is one way of measuring the success of the piece as a whole. It is also nice for the whole thing to tie in with itself musically. It takes a certain amount of sophistication not to make a fool of yourself in attempting to record such a work.



Photo by Peter Kovacs

Ian Anderson

Despite what a lot of people might have thought, Jethro Tull's last album, *Aqualung*, was not a concept record. It just happened to have several selections which were grouped as having a somewhat related message. *Thick as a Brick*, however, is in the form of one long poem, written by Gerald Bostock, described in the newspaper/jacket as an eight year old prodigy, and Ian Anderson and the rest of Jethro Tull provide forty-four minutes of accompaniment, which does a reasonable job of maintaining interest throughout. It is broken up into a dozen or more themes, several of which reappear. Most of them, as individual songs, are fine. All of them are strongly rhythmic, as per usual, and everybody plays with vigor. The arrangements are highly varied within the framework of the group and everybody gets ample chance to show off, to which they all willingly oblige. So the basic foundation of the piece is sturdy.

The question of continuity is less decidedly resolved, but overall is not a

Continued on page 7



Photo by David Green

The Fine Arts String Quartet

MUSIC

The definitive rock guitarist is Beck

Jeff Beck Group (Epic)

With this album, it becomes apparent that Jeff Beck is carrying this new group of his almost entirely by himself. Only Max Middleton on piano offers any support whatsoever, and you have to strain to hear it. Bob Tench's vocals, despite (when live) resembling Rod Stewart's, are painfully weak, strained, and, at times, out of key, on *Jeff Beck Group*; the rhythm section of Powell and Chaman descends from being quite massive in concert to barely average on this disc. It is simply Jeff Beck's superb guitarwork that makes the record worth anything.

Beck seems to have gotten himself entangled with Steve Cropper of late, and the album reflects the latter's influence through the Motown/rhythm and blues numbers, the recording location being Memphis, and the general weakness of the material. The high points are either Beck's own compositions ("Ice Cream Cakes" and "Definitely Maybe") or cover versions of songs like Dylan's "Tonight I'll Be Staying Here With You" and Don Nix's walloping classic-of-late, "Going Down." But the bulk of the record finds Beck and what could be a decent band, languishing in a very foreign style.

Perhaps Cropper is now the problem for Beck that Leon Russell was for Joe Cocker, as each seemed to lead the respective "star" astray. But while Russell may well have ruined Cocker (if his latest tour is any indication), Cropper can't destroy Beck's great guitar licks. He still is, and probably will be for quite some time, my choice as the definitive rock guitarist. I only wish his current band could be like the group formed out of the old Jeff Beck Group (Rod Stewart and the Faces) and be one of the finest bunches of rock 'n' rollers around.

***** N. Charles Vitale *****

Janis' last — her best?

Janis Joplin, Live (Columbia)

Columbia Records has just released what appears to be the last of Janis Joplin's original material in a posthumous live record, containing a wide selection of her work done over a three-year period. The recording may well be the best of her five albums; certainly, it is the most representative of her inimitable style and presence.

The double album is backed up by her two most prominent bands, Big Brother and the Holding Co., and The Full Tilt Boogie Band. There are outstanding versions of well-known songs like "Piece of My Heart" and "Summertime" (the latter being the finest rendition I've ever heard) and, in general, the selections are all excellent takes of her best work. Unlike most live albums, this one really captures the emotion and feeling of a concert medium, a feeling that is critical to the Joplin style. Most of the recordings were produced by the halls that put on the concerts, and this may be the reason that the album is not in the typical glossy Columbia vein.

The only real objection that this live format has produced is the inclusion of several talking monologues in the midst of some of the songs, which are interesting, even moving, the first few hearings, but which don't survive much longer than that. Janis' first version of "Ball and Chain" was dynamic and conclusive; this time, it is marred by an appeal for love, peace, happiness, etc., which ruins the continuity of the number and leaves me with the annoyed feeling that a good song was interfered with to the point that it lost all appeal.

However, in spite of this disjunction, the album is powerful and certainly worth the investment for anyone who likes strong music. Joplin was a landmark in musical history, and this anthology represents a fine composite of her best work. Few recordings are liable to match the impact presented by *Janis Joplin, Live*.

***** Gayle Johnson *****

Liepmann, from page 5

correct it; worrying about his pitch, however, only caused his performance to seem dead and uninterested, as though he were more concerned with his pitch than with the music as a whole. Fortunately, this condition did not last long; as the concert progressed, he seemed to warm to the task, and the pitch problem disappeared.

The F major quartet, despite the weakness just mentioned, was played with great finesse and elegance. The second movement, one of Beethoven's greatest, received the tragic, mournful treatment for which it was intended; all four players contributed greatly here to the intensity of passion which was achieved.

The second piece, in E minor, is a product of Beethoven's highly romantic period. The performers began this quartet with considerably more feeling than they had put into the previous work, and this emotion grew even stronger toward the end of the piece. In fact, as this second work went on, the omnipresent pitch trouble seemed to clear up, the tone of the group became somewhat brighter as a result, and the overall effect was of immense improvement.

The quartet seemed like a new group, fresh and alive, when they began the third and last selection on their program, the great C sharp minor quartet. One of Beethoven's most imaginative creations, this piece is a monumental seven-movement blend of strange and varied emotions, manifested in stark intervals, forbidding modulations, and contemplative polyphony. The opening Adagio, called by Wagner "the most melancholy sentiment ever expressed in

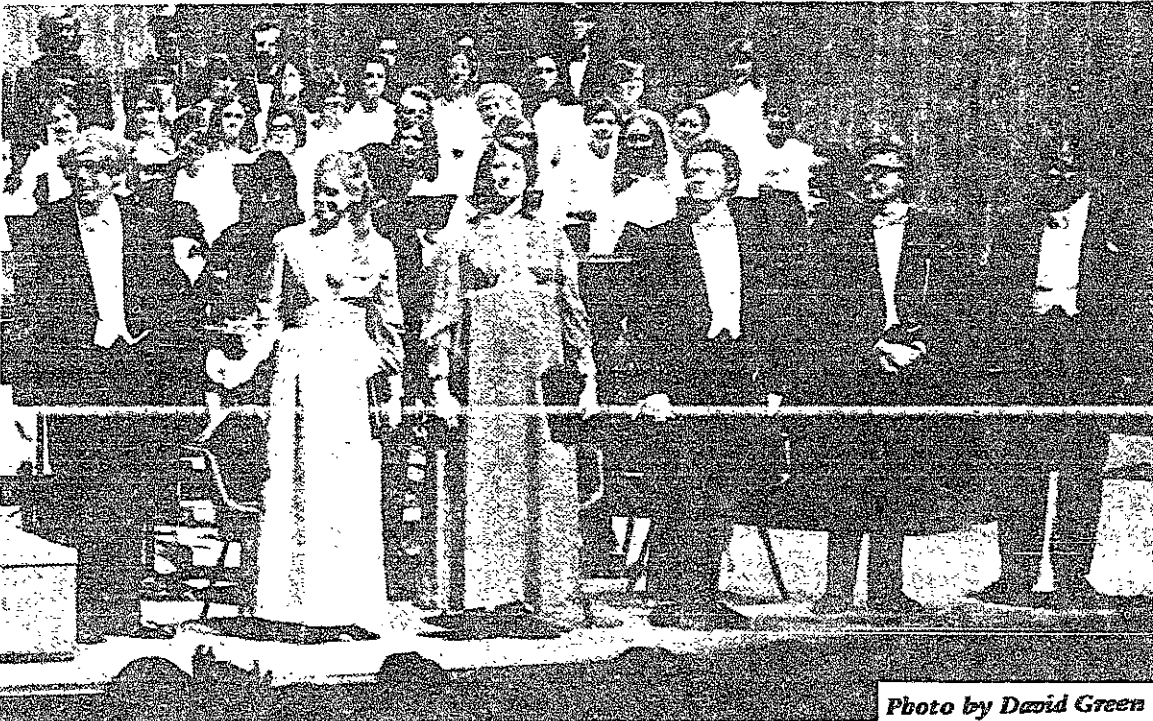


Photo by David Green

(l.-r.) Klaus Liepmann, Jane Bryden, Pamela Gore, David Evitts, Karl Sorenson, Francis Hester

music," was breathtakingly beautiful in Wednesday's performance. This height of emotion was maintained throughout the work; the finale, an incredibly complicated mixture of strong emotion which could only have been conceived of by genius, was capably handled by the genius of this fine quartet. The audience responded to this astounding performance with an ovation that lasted through five well-deserved bows. Despite a few rough points, the Fine Arts Quartet presented two evenings of music which the MIT community shall long remember.

These two performances, fine though they were, were actually only a prelude to one of the most significant events of the concert season — a performance of J.S. Bach's *St. John Passion*, under the baton of Klaus Liepmann.

Of the two major passions composed by Bach, the *St. John* was the earlier. It was composed during the winter of 1722-23, with Bach himself preparing the text from the 18th and 19th chapters of *St. John*, with additional material by the poet Barthold Hinrich Brockes. The quality emphasized in the *St. John Passion* is its high and cogent drama. From its very opening, the work has a feeling for theatrical climax; its sweeping choruses move with relentless drive, and its eloquent narration conjures up visions of the grave poignancy of the passion and crucifixion.

Saturday's performance was done with a very large chorus (the Choral Society and Glee Club combined), and a chamber-sized orchestra; the balance between the two was excellent, which is no easy task in Kresge Auditorium. The sound of the chorus was simply superb; as

a rule, when the Choral Society and Glee Club combine, there is such a proliferation of basses that the other sections are drowned out — not so this time. The tone, particularly on the chorales, left very little to be desired. Naturally, with Prof. Liepmann conducting, the German pronunciation was perfect, although there were times when more attention could have been paid to diction. The chorus, at the beginning of the work, tended to drag, but they soon caught up, and orchestra, chorus, and conductor were together perfectly thereafter.

The orchestra for this performance included many, many fine players; they achieved an elegant, refined Baroque sound, perfect for this work. The violin section deserves particular note; in most performances of this sort around the Boston area, the violin section is condemned by reviewers as being the weak point of the orchestra, allegedly because there are no capable violinists in the area; I can safely say, after hearing this assembly of area artists, that there should be no need to worry about a lack of competent violinists in the future.

The soloists assembled for this event were all well-known to Boston area concertgoers. Soprano Jane Bryden seemed a bit weak in volume at points, but nevertheless did an artistic job with the two beautiful soprano arias. Alto Pamela Gore could also have used a bit more strength in her tone (this could have been an acoustical problem). The most beautiful aria in the *St. John*, "It is fulfilled," was greatly lessened in effect by the obscurity of pitch in her voice when singing above a mezzo-forte (the viola da Gamba player also had some

Bonzo Dog's making up

Let's Make Up and Be Friendly — Bonzo Dog Band (United Artists)

The Bonzo Dog Band were responsible for four of the funniest albums ever released by a popular musical group. It is impossible to make sense out of anything they've ever done and this is precisely the idea. Their music was punctuated by grunts, sound effects, and whatever else you wouldn't expect. Their parodies were devastating. And, most importantly, the music, largely arranged by Neil Innes, was always catchy and professional. Their drummer, "Legs" Larry Smith, played in an incredible number of styles and most of the band members were skilled in several instruments. But they eventually went the way of most good groups.

This new record is either to fulfill a contractual obligation or to reform a band based on the remains of the old one. In either case, they are trying much too hard, and it shows. They actually do sound musically stronger as a group, but this is largely to the detriment of the humor. Several of the ideas for songs here were used before and they get wrung out far too long and cease to be funny. Even several of the good ideas miss too, seemingly for explainable reasons. Innes is still around, which is why the music sounds good. And Vivian Stanshall, the perpetrator of most of their madness, is still writing and singing, but "Legs" is missing, along with Rodney Slater the utility man. Whatever it is that made the Bonzos so good before, it is just not there now. Song after song tries and misses. There are a few good ideas but isolated in the rest of the material, they can't hold up.

Despite a few touches that no one else could've made, this album sounds like a poor imitation of the Bonzo Dog Band. If this present line-up of musicians is going to make any more records, we can hope this time was just a short slump, and the next time will find them back into their old groove. They've shown they can do so much better. No one else could approach them for outright insanity and it is sad to see evidence that they can no longer even approach themselves.

***** Jay Pollack *****

The Burritos burn out

The Last of the Red Hot Burritos — The Flying Burrito Brothers (A&M)

As one member after another quit, the Flying Burritos finally broke up. The group had been moderately popular and their third album was a strong, polished effort, very smooth sounding and one of the better releases of last year. It represented a change for the band, though, since their previous albums and their concerts were in a much louder vein. Since this aspect of the Burrito Brothers had never been recorded, it was decided to try to make a live album before the band split apart. To accentuate another facet of the group, namely bluegrass, Byron Berline was added on violin. This record is the result.

It actually is OK. But a lot of the arrangements sound watered-down or mechanical. The bluegrass section contains a typically good instrumental with Berline, Hillman on mandolin, and Kenny Bush on banjo. But it also has another version of that old standard, "Orange Blossom Special," which any fiddler worth his rosin can play backwards and forwards in his sleep, and which is here given a perfunctory treatment approaching boredom.

The rest of the songs are at least potentially good, but often suffer from the lack of a lead guitar (Bernie Leadon had already quit, and the lead work is done with fuzz on the pedal steel guitar by Sneaky Pete's replacement, Al Perkins) or from a horrible mix job which affects the sound of the whole record. At least one thing you can say, though, is that it was probably a good concert to watch. Unfortunately, the excitement they must have generated is not present on the disc.

After all of that, it still must be said that *The Last* is really not too bad. The raucous, shit-kicking quality of the Burritos' first two albums peeks through on several occasions. The record still qualifies as a "toe-tapper," as the expression goes. The combination of the bluegrass and rock and roll is the Burritos' original contribution and they come through here with some good music, if you can hear it.

***** Jay Pollack *****

trouble with the gorgeous accompaniment for this particular aria, which might have thrown the soloist off somewhat). Frank Hoffmeister, who was supposed to sing the tenor arias, was taken ill shortly before the performance, so, unfortunately, the three tenor arias had to be omitted. David Evitts did a splendid job on the bass arias and the recitatives of Pilate, particularly on the aria "Haste, ye sorely troubled spirits." The chorus, incidentally, did an excellent job of maintaining a soft, subdued, yet sustained and focussed tone on the arias with chorus. Francis Hester, as Jesus, displayed a magnificent, deep voice, although occasionally allowing the low range of his part to cover up his diction.

The most outstanding soloist in the program was clearly the Evangelist, Karl Sorenson. Using his fine, clear tenor voice to project every syllable of this difficult part, he injected the part with the dramatic feeling it needs and deserves. The chorus, also, did a great deal for the dramatic feel of the work. The chorales were filled with tension, and the choruses with excitement. The last chorus, "Rest well," with its mourning yet peaceful mood, was imbued with a haunting beauty, and the final chorale, "Ah, Lord, Thy dear sweet angels send," left the audience spellbound by its uplifting glory. Conductor, soloists, orchestra, and chorus received a resounding ovation from the appreciative crowd.

The "Spring Festival of Music" was concluded with a reception in Prof. Liepmann's honor in the Student Center. All in all, it was a memorable week of music at MIT, and a fitting tribute to a fine musician.

***** Brian Rehrig *****



Photo by Peter Kovacs

Ian Anderson

Jethro Tull, from page 5

bad try. There are a couple of uneasy tempo changes between sections and some of the interim music seems to be wandering around lost until it picks up with a new theme. This doesn't represent a large portion of the whole performance, though, and it is not really the piece's detriment until near the end. It feels as if time is running out and so the switch back to the major theme is done in rather jarring fashion, which is neither appropriate nor pleasing. This is due partially to the nature of the poem itself, which seems to be segmented into unrelated bits. This makes it harder on the music to flow smoothly, but most of the transitions are good ones, so that the overall sparkle of the album fades in only a couple of spots for only a few seconds.

Otherwise, *Thick as a Brick* is definitely one of the standout albums of this year. It contains neither the preachy lyrics or the inconsequential short numbers which weakened *Aqualung*. It shows that Ian Anderson and his cohorts are one group that is still going strong.

~~~~~ Derek Small ~~~~~

John Kay is back without his wolf

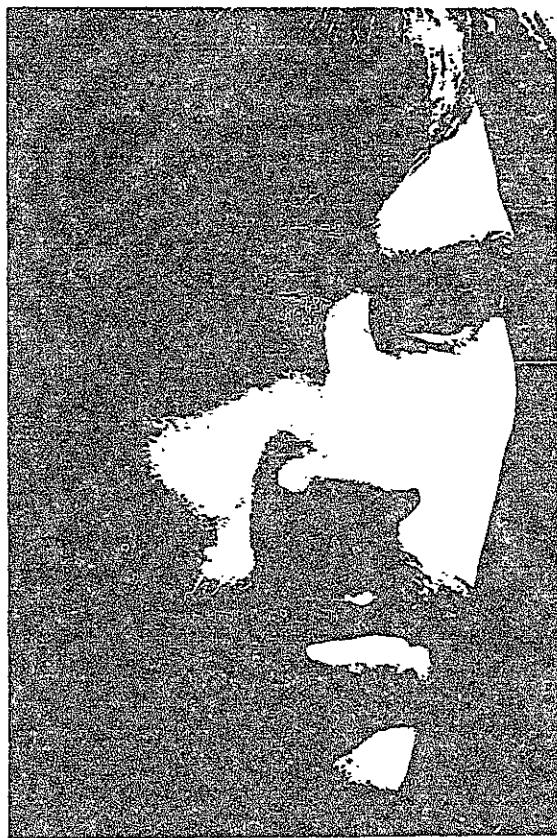
*Forgotten Songs & Unsung Heroes* — John Kay (Dunhill)

One of the best rock bands of the late sixties, Steppenwolf, is no more. And I feel that a little reminiscing is in order. Who can forget the first time they heard "Born To Be Wild" or its equally killer follow-up "Magic Carpet Ride" blasting from the radio of their navy-blue 1968 Barracuda? A complete Steppenwolf collection would include among other things, a great hits album, a live 2-record set, 2 concept albums (one great, one horrendous), a "Steppenwolf-before-they-were-famous" (that's read "vintage") album, and piles of top-notch singles. But starting with their third album the trend was downhill, at least from the point of view of a) the critics: Steppenwolf-baiting became a national pastime, and b) the record-buying public: which is not to say that they didn't sell a hell of a lot of discs because they did, but they did leave, as one record-record reviewer might say, a lot of potential lying around the recording studios of America. Through numerous personnel changes, however, the quality of the music remained consistent, and the list of memorable songs goes on and on: "Who Needs Ya," "Hey Lawdy Mama," "It's Never Too Late," "Monster," "Ride With Me," "America," "Sookie Sookie," "Move Over," "Snowblind Friend," and "28" among others. Who made Mars Bonfire the household word it is today? Steppenwolf. Who was the first band with the balls to call someone an "ass" (Uncle Sam, no less; remember "Don't step on the grass, Sam. . . Don't be such an ass, Sam")? Steppenwolf. But they were basically a singles band; I can still remember how my TeeVee threatened to explode when they did "Magic Carpet Ride" on *The Smothers Brothers Show* one night, and the boys paid frequent calls on *American Bandstand*. And when your singles are entering lower and lower on the Hot 100 charts, and don't climb very rapidly, and fall off sooner and sooner, well it's just a matter of time before you gotta lay down your agenda and adjourn.

Steppenwolf stuck around for quite a while until the inevitable parting of the ways. I think no one could doubt that it was John Kay who kept it together so long. The dude with the sunglasses. That unmistakable voice, rasping, snarling, animal-like. It was his group, his hand did the guiding. . .

That same John Kay has a new album out, *Forgotten Songs & Unsung Heroes*. And, happily, it gets passing grades in two categories: as a solo album, and as a concept album. The concept is this: John is doing what he always wanted to do with two sides of a record, viz: do some songs by some of the "musical heroes who influenced me along the way," as he puts it. As a solo album, it succeeds where the Lenons, MacCartneys, and Claptons have failed. The album is as good as anything Steppenwolf ever did, and as a total entity, as opposed to a collection of singles, it's Kay's unqualified masterpiece.

The album opens with "Many a Mile," a tune written by American Indian folkie Patrick Sky. "A song I've been humming ever since the days of the folk revival" writ Kay in the lyrics sheet notes. I guess. It reminds me of part of "Don't Step on the Grass, Sam," one of Steppenwolf's toughest. Also on side one is "You Win Again," an old Hank Williams standard. The song is done in strict country style, except that lead guitarist Kent Henry plays simulated steel guitar (sic) as opposed to a real one. The rest of the back-up band includes Hugh O'Sullivan



John Kay

on keyboards, George Biondon on bass, and drums by Whitey Glan. Kay plays acoustic, and on "You Win Again," they all sparkle. Other heroes include Richard Farina (represented by a fine five-minute version of "Bold Marauder" with John on dulcimer), Robert Johnson (they do "Walkin' Blues"), and Hank Snow. The rockiest thing on the album is the Singing Ranger's "I'm Movin' On," which has been released as a 45 and is doing reasonably well.

The album also includes four new John Kay songs and they are of uneven quality. "Somebody" (sounding like the Staple Singers' new single "I'll Take You There") and "Two of a Kind," a soft acoustic ballad, don't quite make it. But "Walk Beside Me" and "To Be Alive" are

in the best John Kay tradition, very reminiscent of Steppenwolf sans the raw electric thrust of organ and manic guitar. To sum up: John Kay is indeed alive and well, has skillfully assembled a tight back-up band, picked out some of his favorite tunes by his favorite musicians (coincidentally enough, songs that fit him quite well), added a couple of his own new songs, and come up with an excellent "solo" effort, on the one hand a country-ish extension of "Snowblind Friend," without the message, on the other, relentlessly rockin' shades of heavy Steppenwolf. With one of the prettiest inner sleeves this side of Shelter Records' empty egg cartons, *Forgotten Songs & Unsung Heroes* is hardly unsung, and, I predict, will not soon be forgotten.

~~~~~ Mark Astolfi ~~~~~

Hot stuff and cool cats

Striking It Rich — Dan Hicks & His Hot Licks (Blue Thumb)

The album opens with a "walking" bass accompanied by some finger-snapping. In a very short time you can tell that Dan Hicks and His Hot Licks are a bunch of real cool cats. Their playing and singing will take you back years and years. But when the novelty wears off, you realize that, even through all the old cliches, this band is for real. Each of the songs might have been written for another era, but a closer listen will reveal that they really are current.

Through a variety of moods, the group shows an unusual power to create strong musical images. The haunting "I Scare Myself" contains a passionate, despairing solo by Sid Page on violin, which builds considerable dramatic tension. Page and guitarist John Gitton provide the lead work throughout, always cleverly and with a maximum of taste. Softness and restraint are the key-words to the music herein, even on the perky little jazz-like instrumentals. And with occasional string background, *Striking It Rich* glides by smoothly, from the relaxed "I'm An Old Cowhand" to the snappy "Walkin' One and Only" to the sad "Moody Richard."

Dan Hicks and His Hot Licks have to be one of the most refreshing groups to come along in a great while. Their *Where's The Money?* is just as entertaining and this new record shows that their style doesn't wear thin after a few numbers. The spectacular guitar work, the spiffy vocals put down by Dan and the "Lickettes," the pathos of the songs, these all make for an album that, while you might originally shrug it off as gimmicky, you'll come back again to appreciate the soft magic it contains.

~~~~~ Jay Pollack ~~~~~

Caveat emptor — and that's the truth

*And That's The Truth* — Lily Tomlin (Polydor)

This record is by one of the stars of *Laugh-In* playing her most famous character: Lily Tomlin as the five-year-old-girl Edith Ann. While her performance comes across well on the TV screen, too many of the comic effects are too visual to come through on record. Edith Ann is incredible to watch as she fidgets on that huge chair, with her cute costume and her droopy doll. And on *Laugh-In*, the segments are short. But on the album the character is drawn out for 45 agonizing minutes, and it just can't be sustained.

Lily Tomlin is usually funny enough to be able to make a good record of herself doing monologues and stories for those who like and would buy straight comedy albums. But such is not the case on *And That's The Truth* because of it. Get the record at your own risk.

~~~~~ Jay Pollack ~~~~~

books

Comrade V., from page 5

unplanned. Sloan thrusts before us the question: "Who is the sane man?"

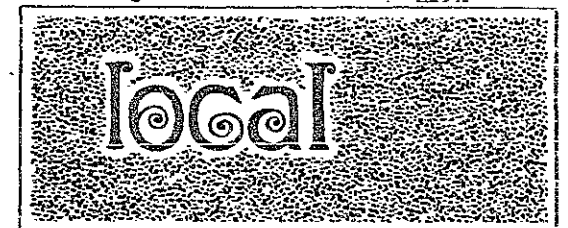
The Case History of Comrade V. is a parable of the "bad dream" of our society: is it any longer possible to tell who is sane? Sloan, it seems, cannot avoid

this issue of what the real world is—*War Games* presented an image of the war in Vietnam as a way of maps, a war of style between two clerks, a war run by paper-pushing bureaucrats from which "six o'clock news" scenes of airborne assaults were conspicuously absent. Similarly, Comrade V. is forced to face a world of unreality—a world where his life history is no longer under his control. His birth date, his childhood and his deepest love are all there, exposed to the planned (or unplanned) violence of those who control the console. In a world so out of his own control, is it any wonder that V.'s sanity slips away?

Capturing the most radical trends (particularly the ideas of R.D. Laing) in modern psychiatry, Sloan has fashioned a dream we can all share in but which none of us can escape:

"Let us then take leave of that construction, part Byzantine, part modern, which on tomorrow morning will have passed behind us, occluded by the trees and by the defects of our memory. We must pause but a moment to reflect what a large part of one's being may come to reside in such a structure..."

~~~~~ Lee Giguere ~~~~~



Joyce Chen — choice eats

(This is the first of an irregular coverage of local restaurants that *The Tech Arts Section* will produce in the future. We will try to keep our reviews on an informal basis, focusing on what the student can expect to find in terms of selection, service, and price, with occasional comments on quality.)

The first restaurant chosen (largely because of its proximity and prominence at MIT) is Joyce Chen's main kitchen on Memorial Drive. The more renowned Small Eating Place in Central Square has been closed, for unknown reasons, since last fall, and the only local recourse for chinese food freaks is the larger dining room on Memorial Drive, and Joy Fong's, an unpretentious small restaurant also in Central Square. This situation is proving to be unfortunate.

The larger Chen's has deteriorated significantly in the past year. Prior to this decline, it was at best and outstanding restaurant, and at least it was an enjoyable meal in a relaxing atmosphere. Neither of these is currently a valid assumption. The menu is still large, and commendably, some of the more American dishes such as Chop Suey and Chow Mein have been deleted from the list; however, Chen's might do well to install a quality-controls department, or at least some kind of continuity program. It is simply unrealistic to expect the same dish to be served on two separate occasions, but some similarity in preparation is a legitimate demand. During the course of three visits over a one-month period, this was rarely the case. In addition, some inexcusable oversights went uncorrected. Soup is not attractive when served in a tepid state; neither are "egg rolls" which must be cracked open with the blunt end of a knife. These are not usual conditions, but even as isolated incidents they are not easy to reconcile.

Service on all three occasions was poor, sometimes bordering on being terrible. Here again, sins of omission rather than commission were responsible for a negative report. On one occasion, silverware and napkins were difficult to locate, and on another, a waiter managed to spend three quarters of an hour finding the tortillas for the Moo Shi Chicken, by which time we were more than ready to leave.

In defense of Joyce Chen's, it would be unfair to leave out the fact that when the food is good, it is very, very good. Service has always been somewhat of a question mark, but in general, Chen's has been close to the average for Boston restaurants. Prices are also rewarding, since an adequate meal for four can easily be fit within a fifteen dollar budget. What is unfortunate is that this once-outstanding restaurant has deteriorated, and at best it is now outstandingly inconsistent.

~~~~~ Nathan G. Parks ~~~~~

Letters to *The Tech*

Police on West Campus

To the editor:

Although I would tend to describe myself as a conservative with regard to politics, and do not feel that our campus should be expected to play the role of sanctuary for people who have incurred the wrath of the Cambridge Police Department, I am enraged by the indiscriminate "invasion" of the CPD onto Kresge Plaza, into dormitories and their attempt to gain entry into the Phi Beta Epsilon fraternity house. I was a witness to their horrendous, sadistic over-employment of methods such as using tear-gas canisters as "bullets" at point-blank range and using physical force on students going about their normal business (such as myself, who suffered the effects of tear-gas exposure upon leaving the Student Center).

The problem of jurisdiction is definitely complex, but I feel that it can be dealt with certainty that the Administration and especially the Campus Police have severely neglected their responsibilities to MIT students in general by merely locking the doors to 77 Mass. Ave., and halting the developments for three years.

Even though *The Tech* already has printed an article whose tone was "concerned," I feel that it can play a stronger role (perhaps in an editorial capacity) in keeping the question of police jurisdiction alive, in the interest of preventing a recurrence. Although "horror stories" of police brutality have nearly become commonplace to the point where they are accepted, I feel it is one of the functions of campus periodicals, such as *The Tech*, to keep issues such as this controversial. Nothing can be more immediately relevant to any member of the MIT community than the possibility of being injured or maimed by "officers of the law" while going about his presumably innocent business.

Steven S. Morse, VII, '73

Graves

To the editor:

In the last several weeks, *The Tech* has published articles and letters concerning the matter of tenure for Professor John Graves. These communications raise a number of issues, some of which (notably the question of Professor Graves' professional competence) it would be both unethical and unwise for us to discuss in a public forum. Other questions that have been raised, however, concern the character and composition of the Philosophy Department and its relation to the MIT community at large. We would like to address ourselves to these issues.

In several of the communications, it is suggested that the work of Professor Graves contrasts with that of most of the other members of the Department in that it concerns somehow transcend the merely technical, while theirs are narrowly analytic. A recent letter provided a comparison of the number of courses called 'analytic' courses given by members of the Department with the number of courses not so stigmatized. We think this sort of criticism is mistaken in its assumptions about (1) the nature of philosophy, (2) the composition of the Department, and (3) the character of Graves' professional interests.

(1) Philosophy naturally divides into more or less well-defined branches; traditionally listed among these are, for example: logic, ethics, metaphysics, the theory of knowledge, and the philosophy of science. Mr. Alex Makowski (April 14, '72) and the editors of *The Tech* (April 1972) seem to think that 'analytic philosophy' stands for yet another branch of the discipline, distinct from any of the others. We find this very puzzling.

The term 'analytic philosophy' came into currency some fifty years ago when it was used to refer to the work of the logical atomists, logical positivists, and their followers of G.E. Moore at the University of Cambridge. Some twenty-five years later, it came to be used for the work of followers and associates of Austin at the University of Oxford.

Neither use did the term refer to a school of philosophy, but rather to philosophical movements, whose practitioners worked in a wide variety of fields including, notably, the philosophy of science. These movements, however, are now virtually dead. There are few philosophers in the world who would identify themselves with any of them.

Certainly, there are none in the Department at MIT.

There appears also to be a loose and popular use of the term 'analytic philosophy' in which it refers to philosophical work that exhibits a manifest concern for clarity and rigor in argument. If, however, the work of members of the Department is 'analytic' in this sense, we should be very pleased. That would put us in the excellent company of Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Leibniz, Kant, Locke, Berkeley, Hume — indeed, every major philosopher whose works have endured.

Mr. Makowski seems to think that there are no objective standards by means of which the quality of a man's philosophical work can be assessed. Work that is shoddy, careless, or insufficiently clear to be assessed for truth or falsity is, on any grounds, simply and straight-forwardly bad philosophy.

(2) In light of the above, it is difficult to make sense of the claim that a disproportionate number of the courses senior members of the Department teach are in 'analytic philosophy'. In fact, the senior members of the Department offer courses in every one of the branches of philosophy mentioned above.

We have, incidentally, found Mr. Pettengill's statistical analysis (*The Tech*, May 9, 1972) difficult to comprehend. Although he aims to show that undergraduate enrollment in undergraduate 'analytic' subjects is lower than in 'others,' and that these subjects tend to be taught by senior members of the staff, his data yield only the not very surprising conclusion that undergraduates register for few graduate subjects and that these subjects tend to be taught by senior members of the staff; for the subjects he designates as 'analytic' are, with a single exception, graduate subjects.

It is equally difficult to understand a second complaint, namely, that the Department is somehow isolated from the research activities of the MIT community at large. So far as we can see, the only explanation for this complaint must be simple ignorance of the facts. For example: one of us holds a joint appointment in Philosophy and Psychology; one of us holds a joint appointment in Philosophy and Linguistics; three of us are also members of the Research Laboratory of Electronics; several of us have worked closely with colleagues in Project MAC, linguistics, and mathematics.

Finally, concern has been expressed over the future direction of the Department. Specifically, many of the comments on the Graves case have emphasized the importance of a continuing commitment to the philosophy of science at MIT. This is a concern which we share. The Department has always provided a number of courses in philosophy of science and in the philosophy of the special sciences. Philosophy of science is only one example of our offerings; we also provide courses in philosophy of psychology, philosophy of mathematics, and philosophy of the life sciences, as well as courses dealing with philosophical problems which cut across lines between the special sciences, such as those dealing with reduction in the sciences, scientific explanation, probability, and induction. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that there ought to be philosophy of physics in the MIT Department. We fully intend to insure that this field continues to be represented.

(3) Graves' work is the philosophy of science, specifically in the philosophy of physics. Serious work in this area is technical by any criterion: the sciences are themselves technical disciplines, and a study of their conceptual foundations requires the technical resources of philosophy. Work in Graves' area of specialization is, or at any rate ought to be, neither more nor less technical — indeed, neither more nor less 'analytic' in the loose and popular sense — than work in the conceptual foundations of psychology or mathematics or linguistics or biology. It would therefore simply be a mistake to suppose that Graves' case is to be defended on the grounds that his central philosophical concerns are non-technical. Of course, Graves has interests in areas other than that of his specialization; but in this respect he differs not at all from any other member

of the Department.

It may be pertinent to conclude by adding that much of the strong feeling that surrounds the Graves case appears to us to concern an issue that is not really germane to that case. Many laymen with interest in philosophy appear to regret the fact that the work philosophers do has become increasingly unavailable to the casual reader. This regret tends to be focused on charges of 'professionalism' even where — as in the Graves case — such charges are egregiously beside the point. It is, however, true that philosophy is not primarily a 'literary' undertaking. The techniques available to philosophers have become increasingly sophisticated; the amount of training that is required to develop a mature judgment of philosophical issues has correspondingly increased. This has meant that philosophy is not so interesting to the lay community as it was when an enthusiastic and informed populace poisoned Socrates. Notice, however, that precisely the same remarks can be made about every other field of disciplines inquiry: physics, mathematics, economics and political science being among the more spectacular examples. Notice, too, that the very sophistication that makes philosophical speculation increasingly inaccessible to the general public also has made it increasingly valuable to members of those other disciplines in which conceptual and methodological problems are pressing.

Sylvain Bromberger

A reporter's notes

(Continued from page 4)

was attained. About 70 persons were inside. Several heads appeared at second and third floor windows; three persons and a mongrel dog appeared on the roof. Those at the windows seemed evenly divided between "hippies," gazing vacantly from windows, and "activists," who called for a support picket.

The "activist" voice resembles nothing so much as a government communique in that certain key words seem fraught with meaning: "militant," "supportive action," "solidarity," and so on. Those who speak over bull horns somehow lose spontaneity, and their words take on the mysterious frozen quality of leaflet prose. Thus there was a curious forced informality in the request for a support picket, as there was in the reply of one person, who shouted back, in what seemed to be a much more histrionic style than is customary for a shouted reply: Where should we march? The reply from the occupied building — that we think you should decide yourselves — seemed to carry with it all that the revolution stood for, all the freedom it promised.

The ROTC offices on the second floor of building twenty consist of a suite of offices for the commanding officer of the program, then a library-conference room (the library contains utterly no classified material), and finally offices for junior officers. Other areas of the complex of ratty buildings house labs in acoustics, speech, and other physiologically-oriented electronics.

The demonstrators occupied the library and conference rooms. Barricades consisting of overturned tables were in place at two ends of the 50 occupied feet of corridor, and the doors to the library had been opened, some say with a key in the possession of demonstrators.

At 11 pm, sufficient outside support had arrived so that 60 or so persons stood in the illumination of a few floodlights attached to buildings 26 and 20, and responded to the request for a "rousing chant." They also decided to march around the campus to seek support, where, at one dormitory at least, they were pelted by a few students with beer cans, and ignored by the rest.

Inside the building, about 60 persons sang doggerel songs, and recited snatches from the Firesign Theatre. Gray, Snyder, Culliton, Simonides, and representatives of the ROTC program conferred at various points along the hall in usually calm voices, though Snyder muttered "That does it" as the demonstrators managed to advance a blockade about ten feet and liberate an additional office. Simonides seemed to be a soothing influence on other administrators.

By 2 am, the outside crowd, which seemed to be largely non-MIT students,

Richard Cartwright

Jerry Fodor

Jerrold Katz

James Thomson

Judith Thomson

(Alex Makowski never argued that there are no objective standards by which philosophers may be judged. His argument was that there are no empirical standards to appeal to, as there are for sciences and engineering. — Editor)

The war

To the editor:

We, 43 members of the Psychology Department — students, employees and faculty — support the strike called by the mass meeting on May 10, 1972. We are striking against the continuation and escalation of the war in Indochina. We are also opposed to MIT's complicity with the war through projects at the Draper and Lincoln Laboratories and the Center for International Studies, as well as ROTC programs. Work in these laboratories should be converted to peaceful aims, without jeopardizing the jobs of current MIT employees.

We feel that all members of the MIT community should have the opportunity to participate freely in strike activities. In particular, special arrangements will have to be made for students and employees.

We urge the members of other departments to support the strike.

(43 signatures accompanied this letter. — Editor)

had departed, and those within were calm. Smullin and other professors spoke with garrulous demonstrators. About ten demonstrators had stretched out on the floor, about twenty sat, about ten spoke with professors, and perhaps a score more were inside the liberated library.

The chief effort the demonstrators made once they were in possession of the offices was to try to convince observers how much fun they were having. Aside from the singing, there was a countdown at midnight which slightly unnerved the campus patrol (some of whom had been on duty for upwards of 16 hours) until the demonstrators broke into "Happy Birthday" for one of the occupiers, whose 21st birthday (and legal age of responsibility) had arrived, as another demonstrator loudly reminded us all of the irony, inside the ROTC building.

The literature from the liberated library proved to be little more than amusing. The cover of one maintenance manual in the form of a comic book features two GI's standing before the mutilated carcass of a large olive drab green helicopter. The first GI is saying: "Outta sight! I hear an 'eight-incher' did her in." "Right on, dude —" replies the second, "An 8 inch Wrench led to this chain of events!" The inside is almost entirely a checklist for quarter-ton-truck maintenance, with two intense looking babes, one white, one black — the white one reminds me of Lauren Bacall — drawn in various lounging postures in the margins, saying things like "Now to check under the hood" and "Eye-ball these items carefully."

Another item from the library lists reasons why communism is awful: "A better reason to oppose communism is that even if it worked, it would be wrong."

* * *

Saturday, May 13:

At 8:13 am, Nyhart delivered the trespass notice one more time through a bullhorn, and announced: "Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Breakfast is now being served at McCormick Hall." He then read the menu.

At about half past eleven, the demonstrators — about 70 in number — vacated. As they left to go to the Student Center and from there to a demonstration on Boston Common, they sang. And when you're up you're up And when you're down you're down And when you're only half-way up You're neither up nor down.

In the afternoon, a 14-year-old Perfect Master from India was paraded through by about 30 of his disciples, and later, a steel drum band played.

IAP again wins approval

By Seth Stein

The January Independent Activities Period, now in the second year of a three year experiment, has proved very popular among both students and faculty.

A survey directed by Professor of Nuclear Engineering Kent Hanson, chairman of the IAP policy committee, revealed only minor changes from last year's results. Separate questionnaires were sent out to students and faculty to find out how they spent IAP and how they felt about it.

Sixty percent of the faculty members responded, of which 80% felt that IAP had been a good thing for them personally and another 12% were unsure. On the question, "Do you feel that the IAP is a good thing for the Institute?" 65% said yes with 12% uncommitted. Eighty-six percent, compared to 79% last year, felt that the students considered IAP "useful and satisfying." Faculty attendance at IAP was roughly comparable with that during a

regular term - 80% said that they had been on campus at least 75% of the time.

Although the student response to the questionnaire was lower than last year - 40% relative to last year's 55% - the results were comparable, with more than 90% feeling that IAP was good both for them and the Institute as a whole. Ninety-three percent of those who responded felt that this year's IAP was "as good or better than last year's." As for participation, 80% of the students said they had been here at least 70% of the time.

In discussing the results, Professor Hanson noted that when the IAP was proposed, there was some concern that students might feel that the faculty were not meeting their responsibility to teach - a concern that did not materialize. Most students, according to the study, were satisfied with the way they spent IAP. Grad students had the chance to do five straight weeks of work on their theses, and many

undergraduates used IAP to explore fields that interested them. IAP also gave time for various extracurricular activities, especially sports. Teams had time for extra practice or road trips. Some people had to finish the previous term's work, but even in this group only 25% considered this an unsatisfactory way to spend IAP.

It seems that the fears expressed at other universities that an Independent Activities Period would fail due to lack of student interest are not applicable at MIT. Professor Hanson said that he did not feel that this was because IAP was "unstructured." IAP, he said, "should be called truly independent rather than unstructured. Without a great deal of preliminary planning IAP would fail. It succeeds because it was well planned, well developed, and in this sense, well structured."

AAAS elects three professors as fellows

Three faculty members have been elected Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at its annual meeting in Boston.

Professors Howard Green of biology, Arthur K. Kerman of physics, and Robert W. Mann of mechanical engineering were among 18 scholars and scientists from Massachusetts elected during the meeting. In addition,

Professor of Physics Bernard T. Feld was elected a vice-president of the Academy.

The Academy is the second oldest learned society in the United States. Its 2,200 members include representatives from the mathematical, physical and biological sciences as well as law, public affairs, administration, theology, fine arts and the humanities.

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Westgate II Open House

Opening this fall, Westgate II will accommodate over 400 graduate students in 1 bedroom, 3 bedroom, and 4 bedroom apartments designed primarily for single occupancy. Located at the west end of the campus (adjacent to the athletic fields and the Westgate apartments), this 24 story tower overlooks the Charles River basin, the cities of Boston and Cambridge, and is within walking distance of MIT.

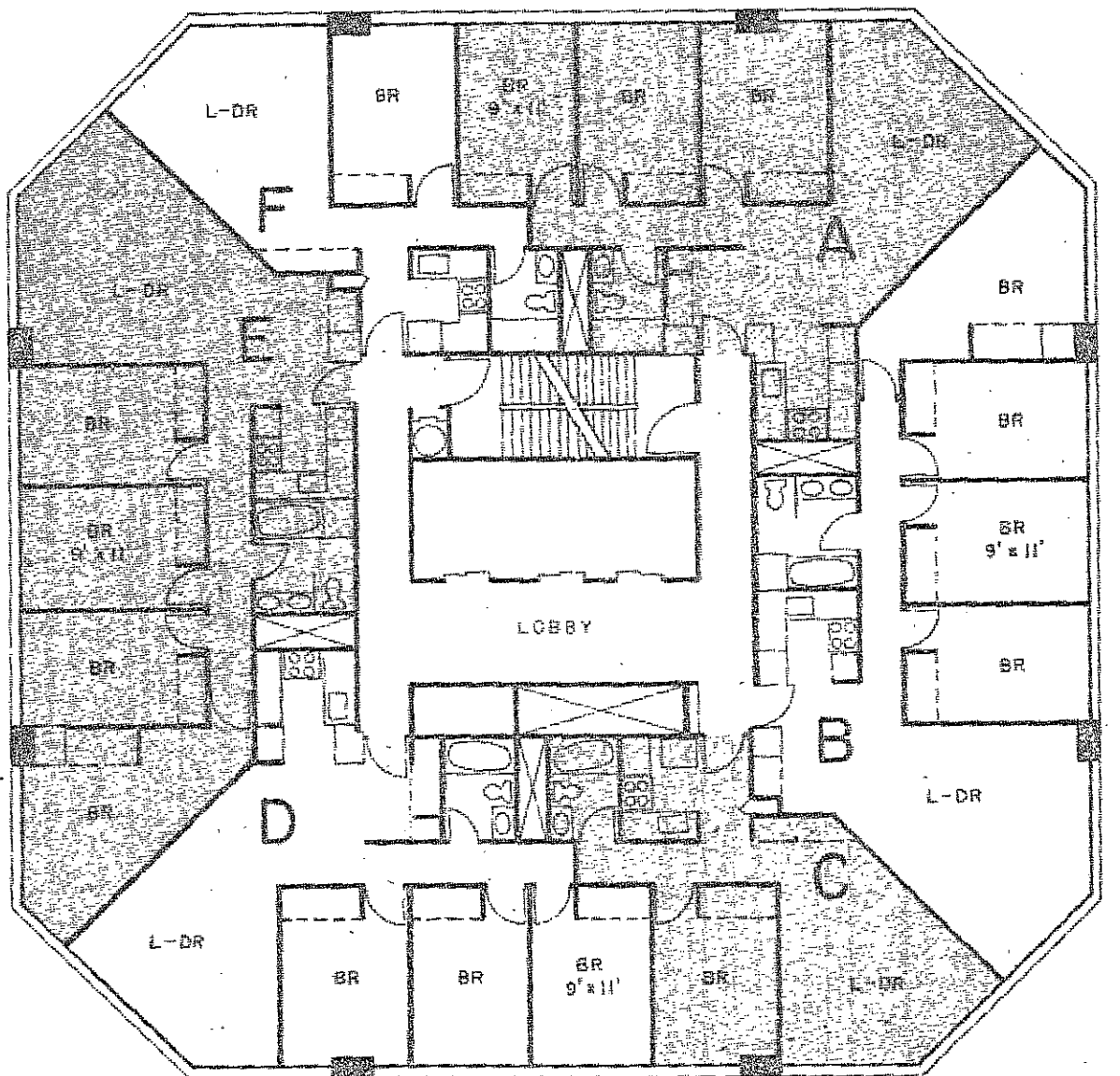
There are 44 one bedroom (two-student), 44 three bedroom (three-student), and 46 four bedroom (four-student) apartment units. Apartments are self-contained with living-dining area, study-bedrooms, kitchen, and bath, and include wall-to-wall carpeting, drapes, and kitchen appliances. Units are unfurnished, but a limited supply of rental furniture may be available.

Six units are especially designed for handicapped persons. The building also includes community-seminar rooms, recreation space, and laundry facilities at the first and twenty-fourth floor. Additional storage space is available in the basement. Two tennis courts will be available next to the building, and limited parking will be provided nearby without charge.

Like Eastgate and Westgate, apartments will be licensed to each occupant for a twelve month period from September 1 to August 30. Monthly rent will range from \$78 to \$128 per occupant and includes all utilities except telephone.

First priority for residents in Westgate II will go to single graduate students. If apartments are then available, consideration will be given to married graduate students, undergraduate students, and other members of the community who may be eligible. Applications will be accepted from groups who wish to share an apartment or from individuals. A list of individual applications will be available for those who wish to try and form groups. Groups will be given first priority in apartment assignment.

At the Open House Saturday, furnished model apartments of types E, D, and C will be open for viewing. Brochures and application forms will be available, and representatives of the MIT Housing Office will be on hand to answer any questions.



MIT Campus Housing Office, E18-307,
50 Ames Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139
Telephone (617) 864-6900, x5148

Saturday,

May 20, 10 to 5

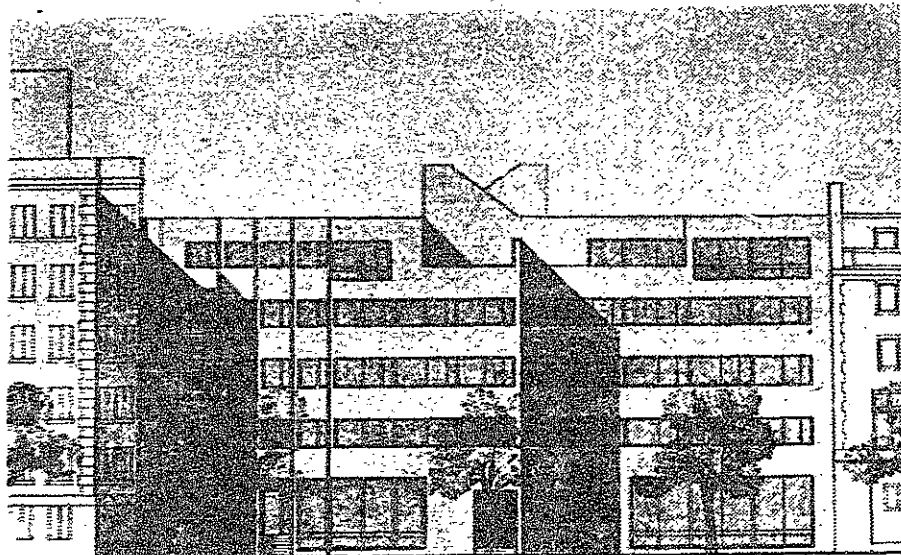
Final plans set for new house

By Ken Knyfd

When we return to Cambridge next September, there may well be a new building on campus. According to Paul Bataglia '73 of Kappa Sigma fraternity, there is a strong probability that ground will be broken this summer on a new consortium for KS and ATO. The proposed housing unit will be located in what is now the parking lot between Burton and the Deke house.

Originally conceived five years ago as a joint effort of several fraternities, the project has been carried forward by ATO alumnus Jim Ecker. The group has changed composition repeatedly until by this fall only KS and ATO were left. The only remaining obstacle to construction is finalizing the tax rate on the property. However, Bottaglia reports the fraternities and the city of Cambridge are near agreement on that.

The MIT housing office views this project as an important part of plans to revitalize the Amherst Alley area. The alley itself will be moved away from Baker House. The house will be five stories high, the same as the existing structures on either side, and will blend with their architecture. Moreover, the building



Artist's conception of the planned KS-ATO house on Memorial Drive.

will be constructed in such a way as to ease its conversion to a dormitory if either of the fraternities should fail.

With such an obvious interest in the project, MIT has arranged for loans to cover approximately three-quarters of the construction costs. The loans are coming from the Independent Residence Development Fund. This fund was established several years ago to allow alumni to make contributions earmarked for specific projects or living groups and still maintain the tax breaks for giving to a non-profit organiza-

tion. The total cost of construction is expected to be over one and a quarter million dollars.

The building will be composed of two separate units, each designed to house forty five individuals in one building. Representations of the fraternities emphasized that this would make it ideal for coed living, if it ever became a dormitory. The architect for the project is Harry Ellenzweig who did the renovations for East Campus and the Math Department, and several other MIT buildings.

Finboard allocates \$32K

(Continued from page 1)

radiation AM broadcasting, available only on the MIT campus. It is not allowed to accept commercial advertising on its non-profit, educational FM station which is available throughout the Greater Boston community.

Consequently, Finboard granted a subsidy equal to the sum of last year's allocation and the Dean's office subsidy totalling \$5000.

There were several issues raised concerning the Debate Society. Foremost among these

was the disproportionate per capita funding of the organization. It was felt that debate is a competitive non-athletic sport and in order to compete on the level of the Debate Society's ability, requires a high per capita funding to cover transportation, lodging and entrance fees to attend national tournaments. By a 5-3-2 vote, Finboard approved a grant of \$6850, similar to last year's \$7250. This year's allocation was almost \$3000 less than requested.

Other business discussed included a redefinition of Thursday's financial status. The activity was given a one year grace period to demonstrate fiscal responsibility and make a concerted effort to reach financial solvency. Though as a policy, it would not subsidize normal operating expenses, Finboard did grant Thursday \$260 for minor capital improvements.

A number of groups did not receive funding because specific budget proposals, primarily in the area of cultural presentations, were not presented to Finboard. Finance Board has a policy of not approving blanket funding for events without presentation of an itemized proposal.

Current members of Finance Board are: Natalie Parks '73 (chairman), Fred Hughes '73 (vice-chairman), Bob Elkin '73, Rob Hunter '73, Joy Judell '73, Steve Roy '73, Larry Brazil '74, Jim Cook '74, Fred Duncanson '74 and Mitch Epstein '74.

Proposed Finance Board budget for 1972/3

| | Op.Exp. | ACF* | CEF* |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Student Activities | | | |
| African Students Association | \$300 | \$ | \$ |
| Arnold Air Society | 50 | | |
| Black Students Union | (1000)† | | |
| Chess Club | | 1200 | |
| Chinese Students Club | 200 | | |
| Classical Guitar Society | 100 | | |
| Club Latino | 90 | | |
| Commando Group | 65 | | |
| Dance Workshop | 370 | | |
| Debate Society | 2000 | 4850 | |
| Ecology Action | 150 | | |
| Educational Studies Program | 1265 | | |
| Electronics Research Society | 75 | | 115 |
| International Students Council | 200 | | |
| Rocket Society | 350 | 200 | 150 |
| Science Fiction Society | 800 | | |
| Soaring Association | 1500 | | |
| Strategic Games Society | 115 | | |
| Technology Community Association | 7725 | | |
| Thursday | 260 | | |
| Tiddlywinks Association | 20 | 430 | |
| Tropical Plant and Orchid Club | 125 | | |
| Urban Action | 2575 | | |
| WIMX (Radio Society) | 160 | | |
| WTBS | 5400 | | |
| Zero Population Growth | 335 | | |
| | \$25,130 | \$6680 | \$ 305 |
| Student Government | | | |
| Association of Student Activities | 925 | | |
| Stud. Comm. on Educational Policy | 250 | | |
| Stud. Information Processing Board | 1740 | | |
| Undergraduate Association | | | |
| Salaries and office expenses | 7445 | | |
| Special Projects Fund | 3500† | | |
| Secretary General | 300 | | |
| Nominations Committee | 100 | | |
| Finance Board | | | |
| Salaries and office expenses | 12400 | | |
| Treasurers conference | 275 | | |
| | \$26,935 | | |
| Capital Equipment Fund | | | |
| -unallocated | | \$2695 | |
| Unallocated Reserves | \$8955 | | |
| Total expected available funds | \$70,800 | | |

*ACF is the Activities Competition Fund

CEF is the Capital Equipment Fund

† These funds are reserved and will be allocated upon presentation of a specific proposal.

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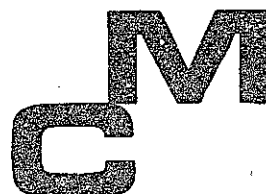
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| 707 | Bos/Lon/Bos | June 14 | Sept 6 | \$179 |
| 707 | Bos/Lon/Bos | June 20 | Aug 30 | \$189 |

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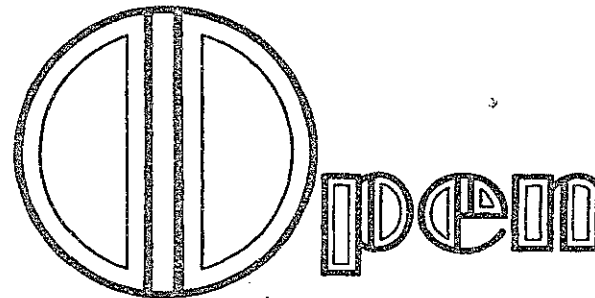
Lecture Hall 9-150

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Professor Walter A. Weisskopf,
Professor of Economics
Roosevelt University

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SPORTS

Diamond squad splits 4; errors dim GBL hopes

By S. Voorhees

Tech's varsity baseball team experienced a very up and down week as they split four games to run their season's record to 11-7-2.

On Wednesday they yielded four unearned first inning runs and were unable to catch up as they dropped a 4-2 decision to Northeastern in a crucial Greater Boston League contest. By Friday, however, they had managed to find the good eye at the plate and proceeded to annihilate Trinity 25-1. The bat gave way to the fine hurling of Chuck Holcom '72 the next day who hurled 13 innings to earn a split of a doubleheader with Lowell Tech, taking the second game 1-0 after dropping the first 3-1.

Mistakes hurt badly in the first inning of the Northeastern contest, as three errors by Tech's shortstop opened the gates for four big runs. MIT, managing only four hits, could not dent the scoreboard until the eighth inning. Then it took a dropped fly ball by NU's right fielder and an error by the shortstop to position runners for a basehit by Dave Tirrell '74 and an RBI single by Rich Roy '72 to plate Tech's two runs.

Al Dopfel '72 pitched a good five-hitter but was the hard-luck loser.

At the end of three frames at Trinity the Engineers found themselves tied 1-1. From then on, though, it was no contest. MIT proceeded to pound numerous Trinity pitchers (a questionable term at best) for 27 hits, eight for extra bases, and plated 25 runs while freshman Dave Yauch tossed an excellent game, yielding but five hits and striking out ten. Leading the Tech attack was Steve Reber '74 with five hits and five RBIs, Ken Weisshaar '72 contributing four baseknocks, two of which were doubles, and five RBIs, Rich Roy with a double, triple, and two singles, and Kevin Rowland '74 with three baseraps. Yauch, catcher Rick Charpie '73, his sub Bob Train '74, and Dave Tirrell each added two hits to the rout.

Chuck Holcom, starting both ends of the Saturday doubleheader, gave up no unearned runs yet only managed to win the second half of the twinbill. Three unearned runs in the second inning of the first contest spelled MIT's downfall. Collecting but eight hits in the two games and only one score in each contest, perhaps MIT should have saved some of their runs from the Trinity contest. The Engineers dented the plate in the opener in the third on

basehits by Tirrell and Dopfel and a fielder's choice.

The second half saw Tech score on a walk and hits by Roy and Rowland in the first. Roy had a perfect 3 for 3 day at the plate, and Holcom, with last inning relief from Dopfel, threw a three-hitter and posted the shutout for the 1-0 win.

scores

| | R | H | E |
|-------------|-----|-------|---------|
| MIT 000 | 000 | 020 | 2 4 3 |
| NE 400 | 000 | 00x | 4 5 2 |
| MIT 001 | 444 | 066 | 25 27 2 |
| Trinity 010 | 000 | 000 | 1 5 5 |
| Lowell 030 | 000 | 0 3 5 | 4 |
| MIT 001 | 000 | 0 1 3 | 3 |
| Lowell 000 | 000 | 0 0 3 | 1 |
| MIT 100 | 000 | x 1 5 | 0 |

Track 5th in GBC's; Tronnier double winner

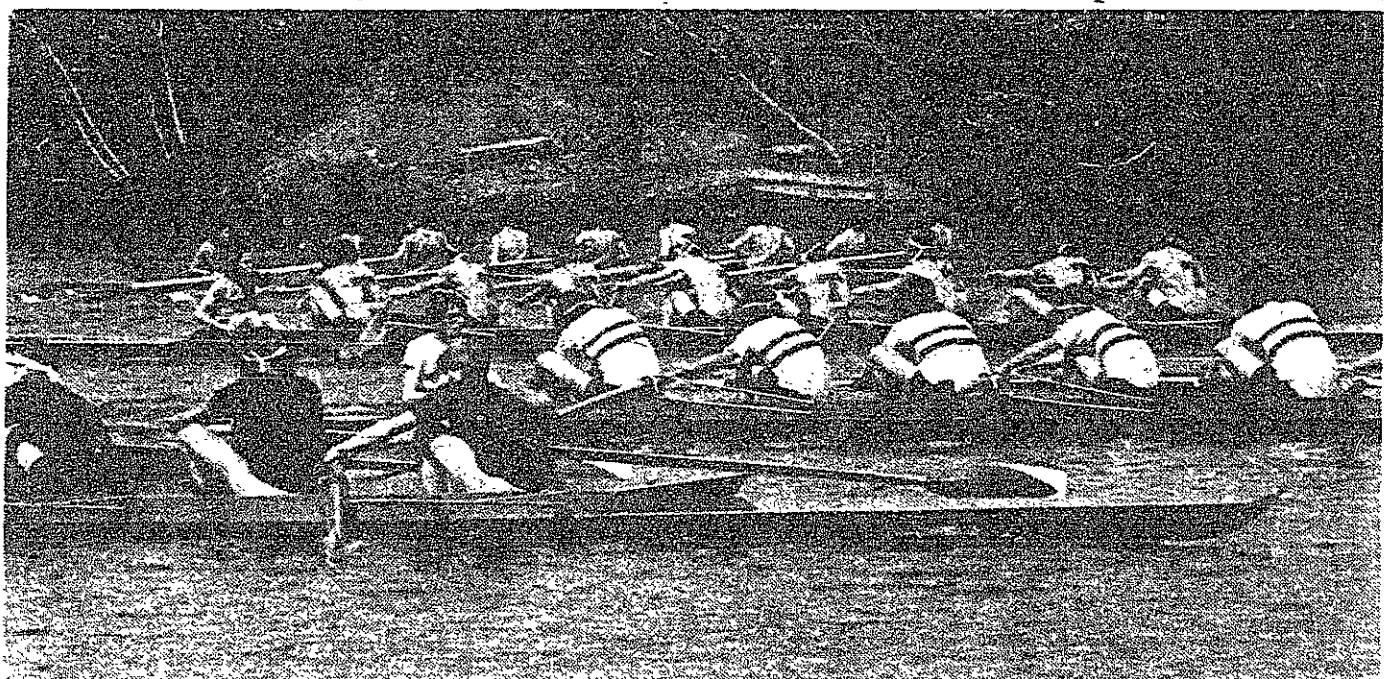
The MIT track team took a fifth place at the Greater Boston Championships at Boston College last Sunday, May 7, after being defeated by Coast Guard the day before by a score of 79-75. The thincads finished their regular season with a 4-2 record.

At the GBC's, Bob Tronnier '73 was the pointgetter for MIT by winning both the 120 yd. high hurdles and the 440 yd. intermediate hurdles, with times of 14.4 and 55.5 seconds respectively. Tronnier's time in the 120 equalled his own MIT varsity record set last year in the New England.

Another Tech record-setter was Yaw Akoto '74, who took third in the triple jump with a distance of 46'1", breaking his own record by 6".

Brian Moore '73 placed in three events (as usual) by taking second in the shot put, third in the discus and fourth in the hammer throw. Moore was hampered by a broken little finger on his right hand which he received by incorrectly catching a softball, thus illustrating the highly dangerous nature of that sport.

Dave Wilson '73 took third place in the vault with a jump of 14'6". Wilson had excellent form but failed to reach 15' because of windy conditions. In the long jump, Scott Peck '73 also took a third. John Kauf-



MIT lightweight frosh (pictured second from top above) were the top Tech finishers at the Eastern Sprint Championships rowed Saturday, placing fourth. In overall performance, lights were sixth, heavies eighth.

Photo by S. Hollinger

Northeastern wins Sprints

By Brad Biletdeaux

Northeastern, a crew virtually handed an undefeated season on a silver platter by MIT's varsity heavies, went on to become the upset winner of the Eastern Sprints Saturday on Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester. And while some of the individual crew's performances were below expectations, Tech came out of this season's version of the sprint championships in a better

position overall than in many years previous.

The varsity final at Worcester was the most thrilling race ever witnessed by this writer, as the big Husky eight, seeded third after an unbeaten season, came from open water down to open water ahead in barely 500 meters of very hard pulling. (MIT dropped its regular season race with NU by catching a crab with 20 strokes to go.) A power 20 strokes at the 500 m. mark followed by a closing sprint to 41 strokes per minute netted Northeastern two lengths on early leader and favorite Harvard, who finished third behind charging Brown. The Huskies' sprint was in the most classic style, high stroking combined with tremendous power, a coach's dream, and was decisive in capturing for them the highest rowing prize in the history of their school.

MIT, meanwhile, must be accorded the "most improved" award for overall performance. The heavies finished eighth in total points scored, with the lights in a tie for sixth. Last year the heavies were 14th but the lights had copped fifth.

It was a good day for Engineer second varsity crews, as both improved from their seeded positions. The lights placed second in their qualifying heat and reached the grand finals, where they were not expected to race. They finished last in the final, but rowing in the final is far better than winning the petite. Stroke Andy Moehlenbrock '74 commented happily after their race, "Senior Gary Stahl told us that he had never rowed in the finals at the Sprints. We went out this morning with the intention of getting Gary into the finals." They rowed their peak race in the heat, beating Cornell, who had trounced them two weeks earlier, and Rutgers, both crews seeded above them.

The heavyweight second varsity was definitely MIT's success story. Seeded 12th at the bottom of the consolations, they rowed with supreme effort in the afternoon petite final to

place ahead of Princeton, Syracuse and Rutgers and take ninth place in their field. Most outstanding of all is that MIT hasn't even had a second varsity for a couple of years, so that the very year of their rebirth, they were ninth!

The lightweight freshmen performed exactly as the seeding committee said they would, a very fine fourth, behind Princeton, Penn, and Harvard, the latter two of which had beaten them in the regular season. Their best race was in the morning heat, which they won by beating Harvard by a length.

Of course there were some disappointments for the Techmen. Both varsities rowed below par and finished an identical ninth. The heavies were knocked out of a berth in the grand final by the two crews that placed 1-2, i.e. Northeastern and Brown. They were outdistanced in the consolation by the likes of Rutgers and Navy. The 150 lb. varsity was seeded seventh, but lost to Yale (whom they had beaten in the first race of the season) and Cornell in the afternoon petite race.

Finally the heavy frosh, seeded ninth, placed 11th. However, none of the crews they had defeated during the regular season finished ahead of them.

In summary, the Sprints looked like this for Tech: lightweights dropped a notch; heavyweights were much, much improved. Thus the day must be judged a success.

Eastern Sprints

- Heavy varsity: 9th
- Light varsity: 9th
- Hvy 2nd var: 9th
- Lt 2nd var: 6th
- Hvy frosh: 11th
- Lt frosh: 4th
- Heavy: 8th overall
- Light: tie w/Yale for 6th

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Tuesday, May 16, 1972



Bonnie Beaver Baseball Card

Kevin Rowland - left field
No. 8 - Ht. 5' 11" Wt. 155
Hits left, throws right

His nonchalant manner and outward calm have made "The Geefer" a favorite with GBL fans around the league.

scouting report: can hit the college curve, good eye, good speed if prodded, drags well, sacrifices poorly, first-rate moocher, may have ringworm, chief geefer.



Bonnie Beaver Baseball Card

Don Proper - (pitcher)
No. 5 - Ht 5' 11" Wt. 150
Hits left, throws left

Making a bid to get into the starting rotation at the Tute, Don looks like a strong prospect for the future of MIT pitching.

scouting report: sneaky fast, throws four pitches, often carries a shovel to aid the catcher, perennial loser at the track, known to exclaim from the bench, "I need a beer."