Oppotunities for undergraduates Junior Year Abroad Programs were the topic of a discussion held Wednesday for interested students and faculty members. The meeting was sponsored by the office of Dean Harold L. Hazen, Institute Foreign Study Advisor pictured above, and featured Philip Vucinski of the Institute of European Studies, which has study-abroad centers in France, England, Germany, Austria, and Spain.

Deutsche Haus anfangt

By Liz Wise

Monopoly and Scrabble in German were two of the unlimited possibilities for things to learn over IAP. The key to finding these events was wandering over to McCormick's Housemaker's Suite, where ten people were living in German House.

The first problem in transforming the Housemaker's Suite into a German House was getting people together who spoke German. The group was composed of people with at least the equivalent of 23.13's worth of German, including one native speaker, a couple of students who had been to Germany, and occasional German graduate students as guests. Even at that, for the first three or four weeks there was a marked lack of conversation at the table, according to Marcia Keys '72 who arranged the McCormick location for the group. But practice resulted in substantial improvement, so that by the end there was enough general proficiency for German jokes and puns.

A living situation like German House, where the inhabitants use German when they are there but use English during the day with the rest of the Institute, improves fluency and builds every day, non-literary vocabulary like "refrigerator," "wove," and "climatic." "You can't think of German House as a substitute for what you learn in class," Marcia noted, "but it supplements that beautifully." There can be enough mistake correction that people learn, yet those who speak well don't want to spend all their time correcting others, and too much correction night make people afraid to speak. Fear of making errors seemed responsible for the great growth at the beginning of IAP.

Aside from simply living together and speaking German, though, there was more that
The Housing Office has been consulting with a student committee about next year’s dormitory room rents. Three undergraduate dorm residents and one representative from Ashdown House have been meeting with Director of Housing and Dining Services Howard F. Miller and members of his office and the Dean’s Office.

Every year the Housing Office has to look at the projected budget for the “consolidated dormitory system” (all dorms except for married student housing) to determine room rents for the coming year. Last year, a group of students sat down with the Housing Office planners for the first time, but there was concern that they had become involved in the decision-making process too late to have any real effect. This year the Dean’s Office suggested that a student committee be involved from the beginning and therefore nominated the four students who are now serving on the committee.

The Housing Office budget is rising sharply, pushed up by increased costs for electricity and heat, as well as higher physical plant charges. Mr. Miller attributed this to new regulations requiring the use of low-sulfur fuel, among many other things. Not so long ago, he said, MIT would go three or four years without changing room rents. This situation does not seem likely to recur in the foreseeable future, however. Rather, it appears that the budget will have to be reviewed on a yearly basis because of uncertain costs.

Stating that room rents are bound to rise next year, Miller explained that the group is up against a wall to a certain extent because most of what could be done has already been done in past years to hold down the size of rent increases. This includes such items as the discontinuance of in-room cleaning and new damage-control policies. The $50 room deposit and the associated machinery were introduced so that liability for damage could be assessed against the small group of individuals responsible for it, rather than being spread over the entire dorm system in the form of higher rents. Knowing the approximate size of the increase in terms of dollars per man, the group is investigating several possible ways of reducing it. One possibility is the replacement of Institute-supplied desk service with voluntary desk service in each dorm. This would result in a substantial rent savings. However, it did not look terribly hopeful because many dorms want at least as much desk service as they now have, and seem loath to part with the current arrangement.

This had led to speculation about a two-tier rent system, part of the charge being fixed by the Housing Office. The other part would vary and would depend upon the amount of desk service, the level of power usage in the dorm, and other such things. There is also the possibility of increasing summer session rents, but these must remain competitive with other summer housing. Finally, if the Housing Office can find someone to take over the presently unused Burton House dining hall, its mortgage and utility charges will no longer be on the budget.

In the not too distant future, as soon as some of the preliminary problems have been reached, the group will sit down with the entire Dormcon (the presidents of all the dormitories) and finish the planning for next year.
Diane Crane, who described it as a nonpolitical lobbying group, formed three years ago to back a bill to repeal the abortion laws of Massachusetts, and which has now expanded its activities to "education." MORAL supports the repeal of all abortion laws but does not voice support for "abortion on demand." Another nonpolitical group was Zero Population Growth. While ZPG does not favor forced sterilizations and abortions, they feel that population should be voluntarily limited to two children per family. This end would be aided by having no restrictions placed on abortions. It was noted that in Japan, where each year there are 750,000 legal abortions, there has been growth in opposition to the number of abortions on the part of the leaders of industry, since the pool of cheap labor is reduced by each abortion. ZPG favors a tax structure that would encourage small families. Remarkable that the population density of Massachusetts is one and a half times that of India, ZPG concluded that the U.S. must set a world example for population limitation.

"Society thinks that women are breeders - preferably married - but breeders nonetheless," was what Jane Mullan, representing the Boston Women's Action Coalition (BOWAC), had to say, citing a "woman's right to choose," Jane brought out the fact that abortions are restricted economically. During the first nine months of New York's law, 15% of the fee or minimal cost abortions were performed on poor women, 45% of which were black.

See Scenic New Hampshire

MIT Volunteers for McCloskey

Organization Meeting: 8:30 pm Valentine's Day West Lounge Student Center

495-4479 or x2858

Being the adventures of a young man whose principal interests are rape, ultra-violence and Beethoven.
Valda Mixed an open hearing?  By Bruce Schwartz

Any case where a person could be summarily fired at the whim or bad humor of your bosses. Unless you organize, as workers have, to fight it, your battles are lost.

The whole issue of the dismissals will be held in MIT's Alumni Pool, takes the form of a slalom course, in which swimmers are required to paddle through a series of poles. Valda had been suspended above the pool. Persons desiring to go through a course marked by poles should call the Alumni Pool, takes the form of a slalom course and said she ought to be paid until the academic year-end. If there were a mechanism might take that long to work through.

The two professors also told Snyder that if no plans were made for a hearing, an informal conference to discuss the matter would be held at a faculty at their next meeting. (However, at last report, some minutes before a later meeting. The faculty rarely moves without deliberation.)

The point, of course, is not partial to the idea of open hearings. MIT is not a group that can easily get away with it. Certain no administration is eager to give a public forum to a self-appointed group. If the administration, open proceedings would interfere with the managerial efficiency of the Institute. No technical institute really wants its inner workings exposed. In the case of MIT, the administration, open proceedings would interfere with the managerial efficiency of the Institute. No technical institute really wants its inner workings exposed.

But the idea persists that we ought to engage in the debate on whether it is possible to rehire the organization at the expense of the public and the work. In the case of MIT, the administration, open proceedings would interfere with the managerial efficiency of the Institute. No technical institute really wants its inner workings exposed.

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I

By Walter Middlebrook

As indicated by its name, "Black Experience in Science and Technology" is exactly what took place on MIT's campus last weekend. More than 200 Black faculty, administrators, communities and Sloan Fellows, and students participated in the event held February 3 and 4.

This conference may have been a first for MIT but what we're hoping is that this won't be the last. It is the message one gets from talking with Nairobi L. Smith, Assistant to the Dean for Student Affairs. The "Experience" proved to satisfy the "major" objectives set forth by its coordinating committee. These objectives were: 1) to spread the awareness of the issues related to some aspects of communication, economic development, health care, and transportation; 2) to afford the opportunity for Black students to meet other Blacks, particularly in the Boston area, who are engaged in a variety of challenging professional pursuits; 3) to provide the opportunity for Black students to acquaint themselves with the technical and non-technical needs and considerations of our urban communities; and 4) to investigate the potential for Black student involvement in educational, job related, and volunteer activities.

The committee, which consisted of about 25 students, faculty, and staff, set about obtaining these goals by arranging a two day program allowing participants to attend general assemblies of the body, buffet lunches, and smaller workshop sessions. These sessions were all co-chaired by noted speakers who spoke in relation to the goals of the conference.

The opening session of the "Experience" was addressed by Mr. Samuel F. Vazquez, who is a Professor at the Howard University School of Journalism, has been in a board and teacher controversial dialogues with Newsweek Magazine. At one time he was the only Black assigned to the Washington bureau of the magazine, but according to Newsweek became "unacceptable as a reporter on the scene" evaluating the questioned book, The Choice, The Issue of Black Survival in America. For this reason he was dismissed December 24, 1971. After competing four years of work. Contrary to the newspaper charges, however, Vazquez feels he is being discriminated against, citing freedom of the press as a major reason for his return to the dialogues of his book. Professor Vazquez dealt mostly with the misuse of technological advancements in the past and present. To illustrate his points, he used examples where man had taken advantage of the technology for other than constructive purposes. He indicated that, for this reason, he had not done a large amount of research in the technical and scientific community.

Vazquez was particularly concerned with technology as having social consequences and therefore having political power. He focused on how Black people are being used as experimental subjects and how these vehicles are being used against them. He closed by emphasizing that every useful technology has an equal and opposite evil meaning.

Conducting the workshops in E.D. were Mr. William Davis, Executive Director-Counsel of the Circle C Complex in Boston, Mr. John Fiebrich, a Fellow at the Institute of Politics, Harvard Kennedy School and a Loeb Fellow in the Graduate School of Urban Planning (City Planning) at Harvard; and Dr. William Goddard, Professor of Political Science at MIT whose specialties are community economic development, health care, transportation, and communication.

The committee, which consisted of about 20 students, faculty, and staff, set about obtaining these goals by arranging a two day program allowing participants to attend general assemblies of the body, buffet lunches, and smaller workshop sessions. These sessions were all co-chaired by noted speakers who spoke in relation to the goals of the conference.

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The second luncheon featured a panel of MIT Whitney Young Community Fellows, Mr. Hubert Jones, of Newton, a former Director of the Roxbury Multi Service Center and now a candidate for Congress; Mr. Ruth McChin, of Newark, a former Community Relations Specialist for the Greater Newark Urban Coalition, Inc.; and Mr. William Smith, Minneapolis, a former director of the Community Relations Pilot City Health Center who spoke on "Blacks and Technology: For What Purposes?"

All the panels seemed to agree on the question, and each stressed the same thing: Students majoring in the technical fields should learn something about the social sciences so as not to lock their minds totally into a technical format.

Planning for the "Black Experience in Science and Technology" began in early April, 1971, as Dean Smith began discussing the idea of sponsoring some series of seminars geared toward the use of Black science and technological skills. With the assistance of students, faculty, and staff her original outline was expanded to cover practically all the definable ideas and suggestions she received from the community early in the year.

As noted in Dean Smith's first proposal for the idea, "one important notion which Black MIT undergraduates have impressed upon me is the yearning for greater discipline, more models in this relatively difficult four year educational process. MIT has few Black faculty members, thus few real professional models for its students." 

Black students sooner or later begin to question the value of their MIT education to question its value to themselves to their families back home, to the Black community, and to life in general. For this reason Dean Smith thought it would be useful to bring in and encourage these involved in doing things relevant to the community.

After those many months of planning and those long hours of hard work, a

"Black Experience" in Science and Technology was the success it was planned to be. Now all that is needed is the commitment of those who volunteered, in the wrap-up session of the conference, to follow through on the projects. Those who did not volunteer to serve on any of the projects which would help this Black community must now raise their hand to help. This trend, if begun, could trigger a building block to the "Experience" which could lead to a serious and beautiful community must now raise their hands to help. This trend, if begun, could trigger a building block to the "Experience" which could lead to a serious and beautiful
A day in the life of a busy man, or

By Paul Schindler

At 6 am or so each morning, while the vast majority of the 7000 people in the MIT community are still in bed, Jerome Wiesner gets up and starts his day. Some mornings, he will head right for the airport; other days, such as Wednesday, December 16, 1971, he spends in Boston, Cambridge, and his home, Watertown. There is no such thing as a typical day in the life of Jerry Wiesner. Every day holds something out of the ordinary for the president of America's foremost technological institution. His role as administrator, public figurehead, fundraiser, and private individual of taste and distinction dictates an ever-changing pattern. But through several hours of discussion and careful planning, arrangements were made for this reporter to follow Jerome Wiesner through an entire day, from breakfast through bedtime.

What follows is an attempt to blend that information with that from many other days, to get an idea of just what it is that Wiesner does for a living.

The day with Jerry Wiesner began at 8:15 am, when this reporter arrived late by a quarter-hour for breakfast. Streets are as well marked in Watertown as they are in Boston, and Wiesner lives on a side street off a side street at the top of a hill. Bryndis, the Wiesner's black lab, was there to greet me when the door was opened.

In a way, Bryndis is typical of the Wiesner home and possessions. The home is not a mansion, but it is large and well furnished, and its contents are in keeping with the Wiesner's status and possessions. The home is not too long after he began work for the Research Laboratory of Electronics and decided to stay there when he was elected president. Jerome relates a story of their first week in the house: the water heater broke down. Careful inspection revealed the fault to be in some copper tubing which he removed, and took to RLE. He repaired it there, replaced it, and drew hot water from the same heater today.

It was a surprise to find everyone so wide-eyed and trainable upon my arrival. However, Wiesner couldn't have expected to greet a reporter in his pajamas, but to be dressed for the day and alert! He gets up most mornings at about 6 am and if he is not going out of town in the morning, goes to his den and reads long papers brought home from the office, thinks or writes until about 7:30.

The Wiesner housekeeper prepares breakfast: coffee, scrambled eggs, bacon and English muffins for this particular morning. The New York Times was on the table, but Wiesner had either already read it, or would look at it later. During breakfast, he talked with Mrs. Wiesner about little things—family plans, the upcoming evening, a call yesterday from Dr. Killian's secretary about a fundraising trip.

Dr. Jerome Wiesner, The Man

Wiesner has a cassette player in his car, and a collection of classical music cassettes (mostly Deutsche Grammophon) which he prefers to the radio. As he listens, he humming is Tare and somewhat off-key.) He talks a little of his life as a record of folk music for the Library of Congress, when "we would load all the equipment into a truck and go around the hills making recordings." He has had some of the music he himself recorded transferred to cassettes for his car player; but he doesn't keep up with the recording field much anymore, "With tape recording and associated technology, it's just too easy.

When he walks through the halls of MIT, he has a smile for all, a nod, sometimes a wink and always a greeting for those he knows, and a moment for anyone who wants to stay and chat. Questions usually bring answers; complaints often bring action.

Other executives may be going mad, but extra wide ties and wildly colored shirts are not the standard for Wiesner. Paul Gray may occasionally be seen in something "tastefully colorful," but the President prefers dark suits, quiet shirts, and conservative ties. His coat stays on except when he shaves in preparation for a meeting, as he looks at the principal of a day's work and the plans for the next.

Despite his schedule including a night-time engagement immediately after office hours, Dr. Wiesner will drive himself to MIT. (His alternative would be to ask for the MIT driver, Mr. Gibbs. Arrangements for this mode of transportation are usually made a day in advance, as Mr. Gibbs has many nortons to serve in the upper echelons of the MIT administration.)

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Valda Maeda...

(Continued from page 4)

But the offer to teach at the West Point Military Academy is more than an opportunity to live in the country, it is an opportunity to teach in an environment where patriotism and discipline are the bedrock of the educational experience. Valda Maeda has spent years developing this discipline in her students, and she is eager to continue this work at West Point.

Valda Maeda was born and raised in Japan and has been teaching in the United States for over twenty years. She is a scholar of Japanese literature and has written extensively on the subject. Her work has been published in a number of academic journals and she is a frequent speaker at conferences on Asian literature.

Valda Maeda is looking forward to the opportunity to work with the cadets at West Point. She believes that the discipline and dedication required of military service is a valuable lesson that can be applied to all aspects of life. She is excited to be a part of the West Point community and to contribute to the educational experience of its cadets.

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VACATION STUDY ABROAD

More and more Americans are flocking overseas for summer vacations, and an increasing proportion is young Americans. With the price war now raging on overseas airlines, record-breaking numbers of young Americans will surge across Europe this summer. VACATION STUDY ABROAD tells how qualified people can travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad. It provides important information on travel, study, and work abroad.
**Skiers 2nd in field of seven**

Last weekend, in their first Division II, four-event, meet of the season, the MIT ski team was edged out of first place by New England's 130-121 over the possible 400 points. The other area teams were well behind the two leaders.

On the first day of the competition, MIT took third place in the giant slalom. Strong performances were turned in by Steve Nadler '73, who was second in 74.11 seconds (1.66 behind No- lan of Norwich), and by John Nadele '74, in sixth at 76.28. Gary Roff '75, round out MIT's top three finishers (82.53). Other top skiers were John Cappitaggi '73 and David Jaglin '74, who finished third (84.91) and 34th (86.15) respectively. This gave MIT a score of 94.76 in the giant, behind New England's 95.76.

That afternoon, in an extremely close race, MIT nipped Harvard, 47-46, by one-tenth of a percentage point. Scott Nenitz '74 led the Engi- neers, finishing first in 51.41 sec- onds. Bob Collier '74 was fifth (53.27), and Lew Jester '72 sew- eenth (54.04), giving the team a total time of 158.52 to New England's 179.0.

This left MIT in second place after the first day, with 193 points to New England's 193.9. Norwich was third with 190.6, and the closest team to the three leaders was Keasey State, well back with 185.3.

In the meet the next day, the Alpine squad demolished New England, winning the race by a score of 90.5% to 74.0. Only Frank Collins, with a 91.49, 2.1 seconds behind Van, was even close to MIT. Nadler was again second, this time to Suek of NE, with a time of 91.49, 2.1 seconds behind Van. The team time for the first run was made up of Nadler's 44.74, Rafa's 49.41, and Collins' 51.17. English was timed in 57.32, while Nadele was disqualified for missing a gate. In the second run Nadler again led the team, with 46.73, while Nadele and Rafa finished in 47.61 and 49.36 respectively. Few of the other teams managed to even have three stand-up fin- ishers.

This gave the team a 17.1 point lead, going into the final event, jumping. At first it looked as if Van might be able to hit his lead. Collier jumped well, fourth with 29 and 29.6 meters, but Wilson was able to not match his performance. They finished fourth, with 79.3 points. The closest team was Franklinc 82.1, and Norwich with 90.6.

Nadler, jumping for the first time, managed to soar 25 me- ters, but could not hold on to the jump and fell. With practice, however, he should become a fine ski jumper.

The top five teams of the meet were: New England, 336.0; MIT 364.3, Franklin 345.4, Norwich 339.9, and Plymouth 293.2. Twelve points were awarded for the 440-yd. run.

This weekend the MIT team travels to Norwich for another divisional four-event meet.

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**Tennis meet at Tech**

Two students participated in the MIT Table Tennis Team try-out held at the Table Room on January 22.

Chuck Chan '72, who is currently the fourth ranking player in the New England open competition, defeated the number one title without losing a match in the double elimination tournament. Second place was captured by Dario Valencio, a graduate student from Columbia, who was formerly Columbia national champion. In third place was an upset by Robert Capozza of Ethan, a player from Seattle, who was formerly a Washington State Junior Champion.

The tournament got off to a good start when a sophomore from N.Y., almost totally top seeded Chuck Chan (21-17, 21-18, 21-15). On the other table, William Ladd out- smoked Joe Lee '73, number two seed in the tournament, ranked by a score of Hong Kong Flu his previous week (19-2), 21-16, 21-18. Chuck Chan then edged by Dario Valencio (19, 17, 21-18, 21-15) The other rivals, however, did not match his performance. He broke two brushes, a personal record at 88 points, to win 21-19, 21-16.

The tournament was a success in all respects, but could not hold on to the jump and fell. With practice, however, he should become a fine ski jumper. This gave the team a 17.1 point lead, going into the final event, jumping. At first it looked as if Van might be able to hit his lead. Collier jumped well, fourth with 29 and 29.6 meters, but Wilson was able to not match his performance. They finished fourth, with 79.3 points. The closest team was Franklinc 82.1, and Norwich with 90.6.

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**Club ping pong team picked**

Track GBC 4th place; Wilson robbed of win

By Mike Charette

The indoor track team took fourth place in the Greater Bos- ton Indoor Track Champions- ships at Harvard last Saturday. MIT’s performance at the meet was highlighted by Brian Moore’s (’73) overwhelming vic- tory in the 15-meter throw, and was marred by one of the most disgusting exhibitions of officiating in recent memory.

Moore’s first place came as he threw the ball 55’6”, out- distancing the competition by three feet. The 5’11”, 225 lb. junior has thrown increasingly well during recent weeks and appears to have recovered from his previous injuries. He also took fifth place in the 16.87 shot with a beak of 48’ 4”.

Bob Tranor ’73 was de- feated by less than a foot by arch-rival John Slavin of Tufts in the first c butcher knife. This gave MIT a score of 84.91 and 34th (86.15) respec-

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**Soccer**

**Sports**

All American John Good ’72 Stark recording setting win over Boston College last Saturday. MIT’s new records are 3372-in conventional and 1010 in the international target. Good won the national individual international record with a 274 in that match. Other top scorers on the undefeated pistol vari- ety are captain Bob Gibson ’72 (844), Ted Rupkegger ’72 (842), and Tom Williams ’72 (839).

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