Much of eastern Cambridge, including MIT, was covered by thick smoke from a three-alarm fire on Sunday, January 22, on Valentine Street in Cambridge. The fire raged on for almost 24 hours, as firemen from Cambridge and surrounding communities fought the blaze. Photo by David Tenney.

Protests set for Saturday

By Norman D. Sandler

Worked in the Capitol in Washington are those planning to inaugurate for his second term President Nixon on Saturday, January 20, though at the same time, anti-war organizers are preparing to mobilize thousands of people to the nation's capital for massive demonstrations not to collide with the inaugural ceremonies.

"Counter-inaugurals" are planned for many cities around the country, including Washington, Detroit, Miami, Louisville, Atlanta, and Seattle, taking place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

In Washington, tight security measures are being taken to prevent the demonstrations from not interfacing with the inauguration which will take place at the Capitol, and along Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

But slightly different in atmosphere are the demonstrations planned for the weekend's events. People will be protesting against any plans for the parade to continue.

Similar plans for a rally at the monument were announced by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), and parade permits for the rally have been granted to both the National Park Service and the Smithsonian.

The anti-war activity will be centered in Washington on Saturday, where three groups have announced plans for non-violent demonstrations. Jerry Gordon, coordinator for the National Park Service Action Coalition (NPAC) disclosed several weeks ago that NPAC would hold a rally at the Washington Monument, less than a half mile from the White House, during the inaugural ceremony and parade on Saturday.

Congress

While anti-war activists across the country are attempting to draw up an agenda (Please turn to page 2)

A-bomb contest planned

By Barb Moore

An anonymous group known only as the "Backyard Bomb Club" announced plans to sponsor an A-bomb Atomic Bomb Design Contest. The contest is open to individuals affiliated with MIT.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at MIT has proposed the only member of the committee, denied any serious involvement.

The first poster for the Backyard Bomb Committee announced that any student at MIT has or has disposal the "expertise needed" to construct an A-bomb. An MIT professor quoted in The Red Paper, stated that, as well as having the knowledge available, "the materials are available and can be guarded." An additional announcement of the place to hand in the poster was written in the corner of the poster and reads, "The poster, the May 1969 issue of Esquire, which contains an article periodical, after the recent demonstrations, and poor security involved in radioactive of the distribution of this issue.

Another engineering undergrad outlined the feasibility of a bomb being constructed with some expensive lab equipment, which is available at MIT. His instructions for making a bomb involve the use of only 2.5 critical masses of U235, which would be the approximate size of a grapefruit. This bomb should be machined into two hemispheres, each consisting of one-half the material.

A thick shell of TNT is then built around the hemispheres. A blasting cap should be placed in the rear center of each, while potassium permanganate, with some neutron absorbing material, should be used as the separator. Two wires must then be connected to each hemisphere, each consisting of one-half the material. After a month in office, MacGregor said he was "optimistic" about the prospects of the president's legislative efforts in science and technology. The Tech, November 1, 1971, p. 6) the President was calling for two steps toward issuing the maximum entitlement of American technology in the hopes of changing the course of peace.

By Richard Moore

"There is no question of how important the science and technology committees are in today's budget. Those committees are legislating to determine the federal distri- bution of the money to provide for educational purposes. There is no question of how important the science and technology committees are in today's budget. Those committees are legislating to determine the federal distribution of the money to provide for educational purposes. PMC -) I s

EJerome

President Kennedy appointed Jerome Wiesner to be his science advisor. Both men had heard of the impending competition from other sources. Wiesner said, "I don't want to comment until it happens, and we can see what it [the science advisor] is replaced with." Wiesner simply said, "I think it's a mistake."

White House sources are also reportedly pointing to the lack of a science advisor to reduce the amount of effective science at high levels when the President cuts back aid to science in his 1971 budget.

Also due for revision, according to the reports, is the White House office of Science and Technology (which has a staff of about 50) and the position of science advisor.

The position has been on its way out ever since the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, according to Washington sources, when the scientific establishment opposed the ABM and the SST. Nixon has picked good men as science advisor. Dr. Len DuBridge of CalTech and Dr. Edward D. David, Jr. (who just recently resigned); but he did not pay them much heed. News of the abdication of the offices on the hands of David's resignation, and the resignations of a substantial percentage of the federal scientific community, has been noted by the Institute of Defense. Dissatisfaction with perennial shrinking budgets and poor relations with industrial researchers. He didn't work closely with David. His appointment was seen at the time as an act of diplomacy, of bringing the scientific community to the White House. But, with the new dots, McCormick, and poor security involved in radioactive or dangerous explosives.

Committee reviews housing, dining rates

By James Mooney

The Reviews Committee, which has in the process of reviewing next year's housing, dining rates. The student members of this year's group are Alex Eisen (Newman), MacGregor, Dave Katz (Golden), Mike Kenna (Baker), Chuck Peterson (Ashdown), Rinaldo Spinella (Beasley), Ed Dorduck (Burton), Yvonne Walskowski (McCor- mick), and Roger Bernard. The only representatives of the Committee are the White House Office, and Justice (PCPJ), and parade permits for the rallies have been announced by the monument were announced by the Committee, denied any serious involvement. The fire raged on for almost 24 hours, as firemen from Cambridge and surrounding communities fought the blaze. Photo by David Tenney.
Council studies dorm rents

(Continued from page 1)

Burton, this practice became highly unfair.

The Committee (last year) first considered how to meet rising dining service costs. They broke up the system into the contract houses (Baker, Burton, McCormick, and MacGregor) and the 4 to 6 dorm facilities (Ashdown, Walker, and the Student Center). Cost increases in the contract houses were met by closing the McCormick dining hall, lowering the Burton and McCormick dining hall fees to $40. Cost increases in the a la carte system were offset by closing Lobdell on weekends, price increases, and a $10 increase in the fee for Ashdown, East Campus, and Senior House.

The policy of dividing up a resident's rent into house and system cost factors (described earlier) was also instituted. This not only allowed more equitable rents, but also enabled individual houses to save on their rents by reducing house costs, electricity, water, heat, desk service, and house tax. This policy will be continued this year.

Because of notable quality differences, the system costs were distributed over four groups: Senior House; Ashdown, Baker, and Burton; McCormick, and MacGregor; and Burton and McCormick. The system costs are distributed in a spread of $453-$575. The house cost factor went from $105 in Baker to $185 in Burton. Total system costs ranged from $85 in Senior House to $185 in MacGregor. This includes dining hall fees. Total room and board varied from $1305 in Burton to $1444 in Senior House, with an average of $1568. See the table for a summary of the increases decided upon last year.

Two other changes last year were the abolition of dorm room free linen in McCormick, and making 20 McCormick doubles into triplets. This added beds to the system, as well as adding to McCormick's base income.

The rate review process has taken place this year with some overcrowding still remaining in the dorms. The 50 overcrowdings at the beginning of the year, there are now 37 left (ten voluntarily) in the 1960-bed system.

This is a particularly rough situation, according to Browning, since he had to refund cost for over 100 applications for on-campus housing. Unless the class sizes are drastically reduced, or new dormitory spaces become available, taking care of the overflowing and intent crowding at the beginning of the year, there are now 37 left (ten voluntarily) in the 1960-bed system.

The lecture series "Human Nature as a Political Criterion: The Critical Radicals" was delivered to an overflowing and intent crowding at the beginning of the year, there are now 37 left (ten voluntarily) in the 1960-bed system.

Kepes speaks on Art at MIT Club of Boston

By Paul Schindler

Using self-described "broken English to describe broken ideas," Gyorgy Kepes, Institute Professor and Director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) addressed the MIT Club of Boston Thursday, December 14.

He began by outlining his topic as "not what art is, but what art should be.

"We know what life is," he went on, "and it is not what it should be." Art, if its optimum, should be interwoven with life; right now they are separate, so life is not life and art is not art, according to Kepes. There were times in the past when this was not so, he noted.

Kepes contended that "most people do not really like themselves," that they are afraid of themselves and of others, and that in today's world, we have knowledge and power but no proper sense of the unity of all things in the world.

He then noted that in spite of a proliferation of "physical, sensual" love, there is a paucity of any true combination of physical and emotional love in any society. The political concept of art, he stated, is to conquer the emotional, while others engage in a kind of "hero worship" mentality. Art should be, he went on, a search for experiences, a great union.

Speaking of art in architecture, Kepes noted that it is possible to create buildings which do not give the appearance of "man sneaking into nature," but rather seem to face freely with their environment. Some of the great architectural works of the past show "an insight into the quality which we don't have now. They did not attempt to dominate nature, but were in harmony with it.

Kepes cited air and noise pollution as examples of what man has done to his world, and commented that cubbyhole houses something he has done to his self. He then described what he characterized as the "homestate processes on the societal level," individual level which allows us to adapt to what he has done.

When people are impelled to their ability to live as they would like, Kepes pointed out, the final way to compensate and correct, by justifying imagination, is to go back to the same manner. If they are lonely, the seek company; if they are over taxed by modern society, they...

(Caption page to follow)
**Pot still most popular in MIT drug scene**

By Lee Giuppose

*Despite changing patterns of drug use in recent years, marijua- na, the infamous "weed," remains the chief topic in discus- sions of drug use at MIT.

About a month ago, the plant made news (or more appropriately didn't make the news) when a "garden" was found in a dormitory closet.

Estimates of on-campus use vary widely. Captain James Van- vel of the Campus Patrol says "pot seems to be on a reduced scale." Two dormitory residents polled by this reporter differed in their estimations: one re- ported that "the use of mari- juana is small but there," adding that there "may be more people smoking than two years ago," another stated that "smoking is "something that doesn't start until the guy's a sophomore," and tied the amount of use to the time of the term. A member of one of MIT's 29 fraternities said he would be "willing to bet that the direction is from more to less in the system.

Outside of marijuana, the MIT drug market appears small. Olivieri claims that with regards to hard drugs, "we don't have a serious problem on campus."

The acid scene, in particular, he says, has dropped off from a "1969-70 peak; since then the chief market for speed is as an aid in studying; one stu- dent reported "I know people who would like to get speed to study on, but it's really hard to get." Another student com- mented: "I don't know of any- one in the house who speeds - a couple of years ago there were."

Nor did he know of anyone using hallucinogens.

Dr. Alfred J. Kosman of MIT's psychiatric staff, however, pointed out what he felt to be two alarming trends in drug usage. Methaqualone, known as Quaalude or saner, is reaching the black market, he said, after being pushed on doctors by drug manufacturers. A non-beracthe- hypnotic and cortical depres- sant, the drug produces a stu- pored, drunken state. The use of marijuana doesn't attract "much attention any more. Last spring, about 150 people gathered on MIT's Great Court one afternoon for what was billed as the "3. Edgar Hoover Memorial Dope Party."

In spite of the blatant illegality of the event - it was reported that many people "blisthly dis- tributed cannabis products through the crowd" - no arrests were made by the Cambridge Police narcotics division plain- clothesmen reportedly present.

"It's come out into the open a lot," commented one senior in reference to grass. Four years ago, he said, "I only knew three or four people out of a group of seventy who were using grass, although there could have been more." Currently, about half the members of his 32-member living group smoke.

What does MIT's Campus Pa- trol see as the principal source of the campus "drug problem?"

"The most dangerous situa-
tion," says Olivieri, "occurs when students from the outside community come into the dorms." Last year, in fact, sev- eral arrests were made by the Patrol in such situations.

As equally dangerous situa- tion, at least for students, he added, is the purchase, off- campus, of a large quantity of drugs for redistribution within MIT. Such a purchase, Olivieri explained, can leave a trail that will lead Cambridge officers to MIT. (A similar danger exists when people from outside MIT come on-campus to buy drugs.)

With MIT students, Olivieri said, the Patrol's policy is to avoid "repressive measures" in favor of educational programs aimed at making people aware of things that might endanger others.

*Note:* There will be a meeting of the Association for Women Students, once Monday, January 22, at 4-30 pm in room 3-306. Fret Richardson, Director of Admissions, will be the guest. Dessert is served, refresh- ments will be served.


*Start The Revolution: Growth Or No Growth?*

Professor Marshall Goldman, Wellesley

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Please cut out and mail the letter below to let Congress know where we stand and that proper legislation is in order to correct this injustice now!

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Nixon's War

Richard Nixon has gone too far in his role as the executive war-maker. His naked policies are reprehensible and indicate a gross misinterpretation of the mandate he received on election day.

That mandate, one of the largest awarded to a presidential candidate in this century, gave Mr. Nixon another four years as president, based on his first term's performance. It was not a blind nod of approval from the American public for him to proceed on the course of devastation this country is pursuing in Indochina. On December 18, 1972, on orders from the commander-in-chief, US bombers began bombing the industrial and non-military targets between Hanoi and Haiphong. As many as one hundred American airmen were killed, captured or missing in action.

The bombing drastated Hanoi, military and civilian areas alike, due to insufficient targeting. The worst of all, the 500-pound bombs, like the non-military targets were levelled by American bombs. In addition, as many as one hundred American airmen were killed, captured or missing in action.

The President has been publicly over the war, and has believed that the American public is no longer interested in a war which he sees nearly over. This time, we're going to call his bluff.

Day, January 20.

For quite some time, Mr. Nixon has been challenging public outcry over the war, but the derivation process for these numbers is simple. The bombing devastated Hanoi, military and civilian areas alike, due to insufficient targeting. The worst of all, the 500-pound bombs, like the non-military targets were levelled by American bombs. In addition, as many as one hundred American airmen were killed, captured or missing in action.

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What's Wiesner's Job?

These three job definitions were prepared for President's Office, were given to The Tech by Vice-President and Chancellor. Abberations and distortions appeared in the report of the Provost to the Corporation in the academic year 1971-72: the descriptions are printed in full for the benefit of people interested in the external organization of the Institute.

In the next year, the President will be in charge of the Provost, the Deans of the Schools, and the departments for the academic building and plant budgets.

The Provost and Vice President will report directly to the President, as will the Special Assistant to the Provost, the Director of Non-curricular Programs, the Assistant for Minority Affairs, and the Director of the Information Processing Services.

The President has overall responsibility for all of the Institute's policies and operations.

The Provost has overall responsibility for the Institute's programs and operations. He initiates and leads the planning in the shaping of goals and priorities and puts the plans into action. He works with the President, the Provost, and the Chancellor in the management of the Institute. He exercises these functions in the context of a university structure - the President and the Chancellor are responsible in the advancement of the Institute, the Provost and the President and the Chancellor.

The Provost has overall responsibility for the Institute, including the Academic and Faculty Councils. He works with the Chairman and the Provost in the management of the Institute, and he chairs the several committees, including the Academic and Faculty Councils. He is responsible for the support and development of the Institute.

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The Harvard Coop: is it better?

By Donald Steele

Mr. Steele is a former manager of the law school Coop, and currently has a suit filed challenging recent changes in Coop by a group of students. His position to run for a Coop board position last year was approved by the Executive Board.

"It remains in the interest of the student body to have a realistic fee for use of AV equipment. It is the policy of the Coop to continue to offer him a position. It has, unfortunately, had to come to the conclusion that the above statement of facts could be stated

The Harvard Coop:

Deficit VII: accounting and control

(Continued from page 4)

cannot rise without limit, any more than the cost of living can. There is a constant search for clearer, more concise ways of presenting the information. The Coop has not been able to do so. But due to a lack of time and resources, we have not been able to do so.

The factual material in this column has been taken from various sources, including the Club of Rome, the Harvard Coop, and the American Society of Association Executives. The Coop has information in these areas, but the Coop has not been able to do so. But due to a lack of time and resources, we have not been able to do so.

The President of the Society once put the management of the Coop on notice: "If you're not growing, you're going down." But every Coop member of longer than five years standing knows that as the Coop has grown, it has gone down. The Coop is not a business. It is a not-for-profit organization. Its only profit is the cost of running the Coop. If the Coop were a business, it would have to have 10% off at the time of purchase or 5% rebate after a year of use, or 4% inflation on the cost of goods.

The law school experiment

In this section I would like to discuss the topic of the Harvard Coop. I am interested in the fact that the Coop has not been able to do so. But due to a lack of time and resources, we have not been able to do so.

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As an Accounts Payable clerk, I have received $10 per meeting. (Just for the record, as an Accounts Payable clerk I include student/non-student or non-existent altogether.)

Members are broken up and fed to the garbage truck. It would be possible to take a large number of cardboard boxes, which I would take over to the Watertown Coop warehouse in Watertown. Froim's stock is given on all merchandise, including that which I have made available to management, as my non-student director petition had jumped from $10 to $17.50, I was justified considering the skyrocketing prices of these items (one, I remember, had grown from $3 to $6). I was told later to remove the price rollback since it was too complicated because it has to do with a number of which are applicable to student

A common practice, it seems, among the present management is the creation of employee-union-shop acts which, although governed by a concern for the United Fund to buy off their dissentions, as well as the motion to reduce the cost(s) of living for its members, "reducing the cost of living" for its members, is an issue which has been discussed repeatedly at directors' meetings, graduates, alumni, and professors (as a means of forcing the unwary listener into artificial choice. The book-keeping word, lies in not realizing that "just by applying for the discount privileges, as well as the motion to reduce the cost(s) of living), it is to answer your questions.

The Harvard Coop is not "reduce your cost of living" under any circumstances. As one of the student directors of the Coop, I have been very interested in Mr. Donald Steele, who is majoring in computer science. Unlike Mr. Donald Steele, who is majoring in computer science. Unlike Mr. Donald Steele, who is majoring in computer science.

The argument could be made that the Coop is not "reduce your cost of living" under any circumstances. As one of the student directors of the Coop, I have been very interested in Mr. Donald Steele, who is majoring in computer science. Unlike Mr. Donald Steele, who is majoring in computer science.

For a while, "we were in trouble," and no-return quart bottles. No provision for a raise that you could always work in any business with an effective union any one of these tactics just precipitated a strike. Unfortunately, no attempt at forming a union at the Coop has so far been successful. The hoax attempt, a petetion taken up over the summer to join the AFL-CIO, was rejected, as you might expect, by the management.

I wound up pulling by hand from the old stock. It can change management, but, for a while, the present management is interested in pushing the sale of the new store (given the severe space limitations of the old store). It is to answer your questions.

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Kepes concluded with what he termed a "justification for the existence of the CAVS." He began this by noting that "life is a joke, you know how to tape them," adding that these have much to do with the "proximities of nature." Artists, he said, have turned to nature as an artistic means because of the corrosion of life. CAVS, according to its director, is looking very seriously right now at civic art, which is emphatically not just aeroacoustics, not just the glamour of art and technology, and not a new blood alley, but a whole new idea of art. This art would not particularly be the result of the desires of a class patron, or the expression of some individual artist's passion. "Art," Kepes said in closing, "has great potential as a life or consciousness catalyst.

An example of man's hostility towards himself

Some day, some intellectual day, when Szere revisits our mushroom, an entertaining book could be written about this war. Its title might be "They Held Their Tongues," and it would be a ballet rather than a book. The scenario will be laid in the Ministry of Deconstruction, in the Announcer's Parlor, and at the signs of the Walls Have Ears and the No Bird Sings. The enemy will also be shown, listening to us listening to him in an infinite loop, and at the signs of the Signs Have Ears it will be playing to us, blacking him out. We are full of those dreams of which we full deserve, but disdain. The honest word for sometimes called faith. The honest word for courage - abundance of courage, but it is the coldness, depression, suspicion, loneliness. The light shineth in the darkness, and the light comprehendeth not the darkness. it was put out. There is no place in a modern war for speech is yours, speak." Far away beyond the banks of the river, in Paradise, Beethoven, is the divine wisdom, echoes the secular warning: "speak, speak, cry, "for in the lightning was the thunder." The light shineth in the darkness, and the light comprehends not the darkness. It was the true light, which lighteth every man that is in the world. Decending with darkness. Night is right, and it is hostile to the enemy, aind most of our victorious foes, and most of us, full of those dreams of which we full deserve, but disdain. The honest word for sometimes called faith. The honest word for courage - abundance of courage, but it is the coldness, depression, suspicion, loneliness. The light shineth in the darkness, and the light comprehendeth not the darkness. It was put out. There is no place in a modern war for speech is yours, speak." Far away beyond the banks of the river, in Paradise, Beethoven, is the divine wisdom, echoes the secular warning: "speak, speak, cry, "for in the lightning was the thunder."
Thieves on the rise at MIT

By Ken Davis

In this issue, The Tech initiates a new weekly column, Police Blotter, which will report on crimes committed in the MIT community.

The connecting factor in most thefts that occurred at MIT last week was the unlocked door or the unattended handbag. In six cases, unattended items resulting in value from a purse to a television set were reported stolen.

Secretaries in Building 13 reported seeing the owners return to their offices momentarily. One of the secretaries in Building 13, who left her wallet on an unattended table and went to look through the stacks.

Two in particular related thefts, secretaries in Building 13 had wallets stolen when they left them unattended in a Building 13 lab; a wallet was removed from a woman's unattended handbag. In addition, a coed lost a coed's coat in the Sala at a meeting of the square dance club; and a Cambridge resident attempted to break into the car.

The connecting factor in the most thefts that occurred at MIT was the unattended handbag. In a Building 56 lab; a television set were reported stolen.

Tennis Bubble; a coed's coat in the Sala at a meeting of the square dance club; and a Cambridge resident attempted to break into the car.

Penniless between January 6 and January 10. The television, stolen on the 10th, was valued at over $100. The owner reported that he left the television, stolen while he left it on a table and went to look through the stacks.

Captain Olivieri reported that the officer may return at the end of IAP and the beginning of the spring term. This precaution was paid for by the Campus Patrol.

Wholesale Prices on Natural & Organic Foods

Now Available At
NATURE FOOD CENTRES WAREHOUSE STORE
Kendall Square, Cambridge (264 Main Street)
Opposite Kendall Square Subway and Bus Station
OPEN WEEKDAYS 9-9, SATURDAYS 10-6

In order to provide natural food and supplements to students and others at lowest possible prices, NATURE FOOD CENTRES has set aside a floor of one of its warehouses for direct cash and carry customer purchases. Usual retail operating expenses have been eliminated to benefit the customer, resulting in savings of 20-40% on hundreds of popular items, plus extra discounts on case lots and loose bulk items.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES—COMPARE THESE PRICES ANYWHERE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Retail</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Case Lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUT GRANOLA (1 lb.)</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN RICE</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>.32</td>
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<td>.52</td>
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<td>ROLLED OATS (1 lb.)</td>
<td>.45</td>
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<td>.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORGANIC SUNFLOWER SEEDS, Hullia</td>
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<td>.60/14 Oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUMPKIN SEEDS, Raw</td>
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<td>$1.12/14 Oz.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAM'S WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR</td>
<td>.72/32 Oz.</td>
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Large Stock of Hoffman, Schiff, El Molino, Queen Helene and Other National Brands

All Perfect Merchandise. NO minimum purchase necessary. All Sales Final. Limited availability of some items. All prices subject to change.

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Bromberg — a demon
by Wanda Adams

Demon in Disguise — David Bromberg (Columbia)

Don’t let the glasses fool you. David Bromberg was a wizard in his own right. David’s guitar magic, aided by his passionate vocals and a little help from his friends, brings the demon out of his disguise. The result is something very much like having David Bromberg and his magic fingers right in your speakers.

The majority of the songs on this album were recorded live. Two of the cuts, in fact, were done at Passin’s coffeehouse in Cambridge; “Hard Working John” features Bromberg on lead guitar and vocals, Ken Kosek on fiddle, Andy Statman on mandolin and Tom Shehan on bass. “Hard Working John” is a nifty little piece because the words lead directly into the instrumental break. Bromberg, Kosek and Statman trade off instrumental work in a somewhat whimsical, sometimes serious manner with a very pleasing overall effect.

Bromberg displays his guitar wizardry most effectively during the instrumental pieces on Demon in Disguise. “Medley of Irish Fiddle Tunes: Rodney’s Glory, The Rights of Man, The First of May” and “Sugar in the Gourd,” “Medley” also recorded at Passin’s, is solo Bromberg at his best — just David, his guitar and fingers. “Sugar in the Gourd” is a little flourish, with David and friends Kosek on fiddle, Statman on mandolin and Tom Shehan on bass, playing country-style, rollicky instrumentally. Bromberg also plays two relatively familiar songs, “Mr. Bojangles” and “Tennessee Waltz.” Bromberg talks on the record about how he played guitar behind Jerry Jeff Walker for two years and how Walker came to write “Mr. Bojangles.” Bromberg often exhibits his magic fingers on “Bojangles” with some nice lead guitar work. “Tennessee Waltz” is a fun cut, half sung, half spoken, half just to make it smelly, with some nice fiddle work and vocal acompaña.

The only song left is “Jugband Song,” which is very reminiscent of a song on David’s first album (“You Gotta Suffer if You Wanna Sling the Blues”). “Oh Man! You treat your daddy so damned mean — when I ask you for water, you bring me ginoline...” The song itself is just fair, and even Bromberg’s magic fingers don’t transform it into a good piece.

Bromberg does two relatively familiar songs, “Mr. Bojangles” and “Tennessee Waltz.” Bromberg talks on the record about how he played guitar behind Jerry Jeff Walker for two years and how Walker came to write “Mr. Bojangles.” Bromberg often exhibits his magic fingers on “Bojangles” with some nice lead guitar work. “Tennessee Waltz” is a fun cut, half sung, half spoken, half just to make it smelly, with some nice fiddle work and vocal acompaña.

Generally speaking, though, Demon in Disguise is a fine, sometimes aucational album complemented by excellent musicians and arrangements to support the guitar wizard. Bromberg’s singing is at its best but it is not obvious and somehow has a tendency to go unnoticed on people. It can grow on you, too. Then, someday when you least expect it, you might find yourself singing that age-old question, “Oh, Sharon, what do you do to these men? You know the same rowdy crowd that was here last night is back.”

Another song, “Demon in Disguise” in which David himself warns you, “Don’t let the glasses fool you. He’s a demon in disguise.”

The year of 1972 has drawn to a close, and now comes the time when all rock albums are measured in the megalomaniacal exercises that pass for end-of-year wrap-ups. I’m no exception. “Year’s Best of...” and “Worst of...” lists, a few of which are currently mixed in. Your comments, congratulations (fat chance), and criticisms are welcome.

The following is a list of the best/my favorite rock albums of 1972; the first five are far and away the cream of the year’s rather sour overall output, what follows them is a group of “honorable mentions” which are in no other order than alphabetical. Those latter albums marked highlights that were of Keith Emerson, Greg Lake, and Carl Palmer come together splendidly on this album. If your stereo could use a little musical diet, this album will do you just fine.

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Phony and obnoxious; I hate Neil Young's imperialism, School's Out = Alice Cooper (Warner Brothers) Boring; sounds like it was put together by five of my friends; two have received one death threat and an...
A-bomb contest planned

(Continued from page 1) The contest was announced at the same time the United States began bombing North Vietnam. It was designed to encourage the study of nuclear weapons and their effects on society. The competition was open to anyone over the age of 18 who was a citizen of the United States.

The contest consisted of two parts: one for groups affiliated with MIT and the other for individuals. The groups were to create a miniature town-sized atomic bomb, while the individuals were to create a miniature atomic bomb as a personal project. The winners were to be selected based on the originality, technical accuracy, and artistic quality of their entries.

Congress acts to end war

(Continued from page 1) In addition to the Senate action, Henry Kissinger met with the North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris for the first time since the bombing attacks of December 18. Kissinger and his former aide General Alexander Haig, met for six days with the North Vietnamese, and by the end of the week, there was a great deal of speculation that Kissinger and the North Vietnamese had come to an agreement.

The speculation heightened on Sunday, with Kissinger's return, when he briefed Nixon on the progress of the Paris talks. Later that day, Nixon dispatched Haig to Saigon to meet with South Vietnamese President Thieu, probably in an attempt to iron out differences between the two countries. The North Vietnamese have agreed to suspend air attacks on South Vietnam in exchange for the United States to end its bombing campaign.

After the March:

THIRTY YEARS OF WAR—NO MORE!!

JANUARY 19
MIT TEACH-IN

Student Center
4pm-midnight

Analysis, Poetry, Visuals, Music for Peace, Sponsored by the MIT Peace Coalition

Speakers

Barbara Ackerman
Jack Bachman
Noam Chomsky
Pat Cummings
J.K. Fairbank
Dick Goodwin
Sandra Graham
Jerry Lettvin
Denise Levertov
Ngo Vihn Long
Philip Morrison
Carl Oglesby
Herman Pollack
Danny Schechter

Dr. M. Simon
Paul Solman
Barry Spacks
George Wald
Dr. Peter Wolpe
Bill Zimmerman
Howard Zinn
Kelly, Close new coaches

By Sandy Volk

Gordon V. Kelly, the American Track Coach who has been responsible for MIT's success in the field events for the last eleven years, will become the new Head Track Coach, succeeding Art Farnham, who has retired.

As Head Coach, Kelly will be assisted by Peter M. Close, Director of Sports Information, who will join the coaching staff as Assistant Track Coach and Head Cross Country Coach.

Kelly, who has been at MIT since 1962, has been responsible for the development of the MIT track team. In the spring of 1960, at the end of his senior year, Kelly capped his competitive career by winning the New England outdoor pole vault championship.

Kelly is a graduate of St. John's University and graduated in 1965. He continued his education and coaching career at MIT, where he has been a member of the track team for the past ten years.

Close, who hails from Manchester, Connecticut, is not new to running. While an undergraduate at St. John's University in Jamaica, Long Island, he won the I.C.A.A.A. indoor mile championship in both 1958 and 1959, as well as ten metropolitan middle distance titles. Besides being a two-time All-American, Close was named to the 1959 All-American Outdoor Track in the mile.

The peak of Close's career came in 1960, for while he was serving as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, he qualified and competed in the 1960 Olympic Games in the 1500-meter run and then won national championships competing in Greece, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Morocco and Canada.

Coaching is not new to Close, as he has filled the same positions to which he has just been appointed on a temporary basis in 1964 when Art Farnham was on an A.A.U. tour in Africa. Close also coached the Harvard baseball team in 1965.

When interviewed, Close said that he was glad to be returning to competition after that coaching is something inviting as it involves working with students.

Close also commented on the MIT sports philosophy. He said that when he first came here, straight from ten years of competition, he had to adjust to the MIT attitude towards athletics; to regard athletics as one part of the total curriculum, and also to de-emphasize some of its importance (there are no athletic scholarships, etc.). Close noted that other schools, which previously scoffed at the MIT system, are increasingly trying to achieve a situation like ours, as it is a more stable and balanced situation. He thinks that this trend helps to show that the MIT philosophy is a good one, and was ahead of its time.