

The Tech

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FIVE CENTS

The Nixon Budget: crunch on students

Cuts in the Fiscal Year 74 federal budget submitted to Congress by President Nixon last month may cost MIT upwards of \$500,000 in financial aid for undergraduates.

Students who depend upon financial aid from federally-sponsored loan programs at MIT will be hit with cut-backs, due to the elimination of two education programs which will cause MIT loans to drop as much as \$800,000, according to Director of Financial Aid Jack Frailey.

The programs in question now provide a total of some \$529 million in loans to college students, and two of the most popular assistance programs, the National Direct Student Loans and the Supplemental Equal Opportunity Grants (SEOG), are given no appropriations for FY 74, with SEOG being phased out in the FY 73 budget.

The Nixon budget also provides for cuts in money to colleges for work/study programs. Work/study expenditures in FY 72 are \$426 million, and the expected figures for FY 73 and FY 74 are \$250 million.

However, more money is being appropriated for the Basic Opportunity Grants (BOG) programs, set to begin in FY 73 with an appropriation of \$622 million, and an increase in FY 74 to \$959 million. The BOG provides for loans for only the neediest students, and may pro-

vide \$200,000 in loan money to MIT, by Frailey's estimate.

At present, the Institute has a financial aid budget of close to \$6 million, which includes both loans and scholarship money.

Plans have been made by other Boston area colleges to funnel more scholarship money into aid for students, though thus far officials state that MIT has no such plans. Frailey explained that what Nixon is doing is moving to a guaranteed loan system run by commercial banks, with market level interest rates.

With the actual cuts in federal programs, as well as a redefinition of who the recipients of the federal loans should be, financial aid officials are worried that those who will suffer worst are students from "middle-income" families. Those are students whose parents' income do not fall into the defined "poverty" bracket, while not being high enough to foot the entire bill of an MIT education.

It is not certain that Congress will approve the education cuts. The Nixon FY 74 budget is coming up against widespread congressional opposition on a number of fronts, including education, and financial aid officials, college administrators, and student groups such as the National Student Lobby are preparing for a lobbying effort to persuade Congress to reconsider before acting on the budget cuts.

Faculty briefed on budget

By Mike McNamee

The MIT faculty, in their first meeting of the spring term, approved the 4-1-4 calendar as the Institute's permanent calendar, considered changes in the Institute's patent policy, received a report from the Special Faculty Committee on MIRV, and was briefed by the Chancellor on the Fiscal Year 1974 budget.

Most of the three-hour session was concerned with the proposal by Professor Kent Hansen recommending that the faculty make the IAP experiment a permanent calendar reform and accept the policy statement presented by the IAP Policy Committee, which Hansen chaired (see story below). The recommendations were amended several times, with most of the debate centering on the wording of recommendations concerning faculty commitment to academic duties during January. There was, however, no substantial disagreement expressed over approval of the calendar plan.

The Special Faculty Committee on MIRV, which was formed in May of 1970 in answer to a growing concern on the part of the faculty with the arms race, presented its report (see story below). Professor George W. Rathjens of the Political Science Department, chairman of the committee, admitted that it had not addressed itself to some of the questions it was charged to study, but attributed this to the complex nature of

the issues. Professor Philip Morrison of Physics stated that he would like to see more study done on the matter, and that the faculty had not had adequate time to present proposals, as the report was only released a week ago. Several other faculty members expressed similar sentiment, and the faculty voted to receive the report and dismiss the committee, without officially accepting the report.

Chancellor Paul Gray reported to the faculty on the projected budget for the fiscal year 1974. Gray predicted a budget in the \$70 to \$75 million range, consisting of academic expenses, administrative and physical plant costs, and service costs associated with Housing, Dining, and the MIT Press. Against these costs, Gray cited income from tuition, sponsored research, and facility rentals. The proposed budget has a "net need for unrestricted income"

(unrestricted income being patent fees, facilities rents, and endowments) of \$6.1 million. Past experience, he said, has shown that the net gap is often much less than the projected gap, as departments have been concentrating on economy measures. Gray also discussed the effect of the Draper Laboratory divestment on the budget, noting that the divestment would probably cost \$2.7 million in the first year, with the loss to the Institute dropping to around \$1.4 million in future years.

Gray also added that a fiscal strategy had not been laid out yet for FY 1975, but stated that incremental cutting - the policy of making small cuts in each department and area - had almost run its course. Although he said that there is not an immediate budgetary crisis, Gray predicted that whole programs and services may have to be cut in the near future.

IAP motion passes; MIRV report given

MIRV group: no suggestions

Faculty adopts 4-1-4 calendar

By Norman D. Sandier

The long-awaited report to the MIT faculty by the special committee on MIRVs was received at Wednesday's meeting, though the conclusions of the nearly three-year study disappointed some faculty members.

Chairman of the special committee, Professor George W. Rathjens of the Department of Political Science, presented the report, which effectively concludes that after an extensive analysis of the strategic implications of MIRV development, the committee has no recommendations to make.

The MIRV committee was appointed by the faculty on May 26, 1970, to examine strategic effects of the multiple warhead independently-targeted re-entry vehicles, and to determine what action, if any, the MIT faculty should take concerning MIRV technology.

Members of the committee were Rathjens, Prof. W.W. Kaufmann of Political Science, Prof. (Please turn to page 3)

By Paul Schindler

The 4-1-4 calendar and the Independent Activities Period were made permanent by an overwhelming vote at Wednesday's faculty meeting.

The three year old IAP experiment was made a permanent part of the MIT calendar by voice vote, with only a handful of nays out of a total attendance of some 70 faculty members. The motion was made in two parts: one made 4-1-4 the official calendar and the other instituted certain policies concerning the administration of IAP. The first passed with brisk discussion, while the second was amended several times.

4-1-4

Without barring future adjustments, the faculty approved a calendar with two four month terms and a January Independent Activities Period. The chairman of the IAP Policy Committee, Professor Kent Hansen, described the major evaluation criteria to the meeting as "personal (Please turn to page 3)

Alarms plague Burton

(The Burton fire safety situation has resulted in independent investigations by two The Tech staff members. Their stories appear below. -Editor)

By Carey Ramos and Wendy Peikes

Due to oversights in the original construction of the new Burton House as well as "certain student interventions," Burton House is undergoing a refurbishing of its fire protection system this month.

According to Dave Bernstein, Burton's fire marshal, "The original list of fire prevention articles had included seventy powder fire extinguishers for use in suite kitchens. The powder extinguishers have never arrived, so although Burton is ready for a "water fire" with its sprinkler system, there is no dry protection against grease fires or electrical fires in the kitchens.

Tracing the extinguishers

Recently there has been some question as to what became of Burton's seventy powder extinguishers. In an editorial printed in the early February edition of the *Burton Reflector*, Bernstein mentioned the extinguishers: "According to Mr. Shaw of the Housing Office, [the extinguishers] were ordered and installed before Burton reopened." Yet, when questioned, both Mr. Lynch, the house manager, and Frank Irzuto, Burton's maintenance man, said they have never seen the extinguishers. The discrepancy in stories here has been leading to rumors that the extinguishers had been stolen en route to Burton; at a retail value of \$35 each (Hub Safety Equip-

ment of Quincy estimate), that would have amounted to quite a theft.

Bernstein was the first person to consider this possibility, so in early February, he introduced the case to Housing Office Dean Harmon Brammer. Brammer solved the puzzle: "I checked the records and it seems that the extinguishers were never actually ordered." As to whether the extinguishers had been overlooked in the original plans or were simply dropped from the budget, Brammer was not sure. "Burton is fully sprinkled and it is conceivable that they had been dropped from the budget as unnecessary." Fortunately, the Housing Office now realizes the need for the extinguishers and they are on order and soon to be delivered.

Alarm "hacking"

Brammer pointed out several other problems with the Burton fire-system: "There had been a number of complaints recently of false alarms in Burton House as well as complaints by a number of occupants in the dormitory that the alarms were not audible in certain sections of the building." As a result of these reports, a thorough testing of Burton's alarm system was made during the last two weeks. John Fresina, MIT's associate safety engineer, headed the investigation and reported the problems. "There were, of course, a few naturally defective units, but a large number of the fire-alarms had been disconnected or 'hacked' in some way." Fresina pointed out the high cost associated with the 'hacking.' "We automatically have to pay an

electrician four hours overtime when he reports, even for the simplest repair. [The union contract with MIT sets overtime rates for electricians at \$8 an hour.] The prices are reflected in the student's house bill.

Dean Brammer is presently compiling a report on the costs of this fire alarm 'hacking' for release to the students. According to Brammer, "the alarms in Burton have now all been repaired and as a result of the incident, a general test of the entire Institute alarm system is being made."

False alarms

The Cambridge Fire Department has been recently plagued with false alarms from MIT, especially from Burton House. Ac- (Please turn to page 3)



Two MIT students take advantage of the wind after last week's snow.

Dining options proposed

By Howard D. Sitzer

The Housing and Food Services and the Ashdown House Executive Committee are continuing to confer on acceptable and reasonable limited food options for the Ashdown Dining Hall.

The investigation of feasible alternatives is being conducted from two different approaches. First, by remaining indifferent to food and service expenses, the principals are examining three meal plans from the perspective of useful dining services. The

second manner of analysis involves the pricing of each individual option and the plan's impact on the rest of the *a la carte* system.

H. Eugene Brammer, Director of Housing and Food Services, revealed three suggestions presently being considered. A possible lunch plan would consist of soup, a sandwich, a limited salad bar, dessert, and beverages. They are also comparing two dinner alternatives: a fast service menu with one specialty item, and a dinner featuring one or two entrees with a limited salad that might be prepared elsewhere and transported in to Ashdown.

The Administration will review the various proposals in order to determine an optimally efficient meal plan from the standpoint of expenses and appeal. Upon making such a selection, the Housing and Food Services intends to meet with the Committee on Student Environment and recommend a dining plan if sufficient funding can be located. At that time, when the comprehensive study is concluded, the Administration will direct its efforts towards an attempt to implement a limited dining facility.

The Ashdown Dining Hall will remain closed while deliberations continue. It is presently being renovated for future use.

Group offers jobs in legal agencies

By Charlotte Cooper

The MIT Urban Legal Studies Project (ULSP) will offer full-time law-related positions with organizations and public agencies in the Boston area to 25 students this summer.

In the Project's previous two summers, students have served as legislative assistants in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, staffed task forces at the Boston University Center for Law and Health Sciences, and developed a new court for the City of Boston. This year, positions will also be available in criminal justice, housing problems environment and women's rights. Students will be involved in administrative agencies, community organizing, legislative activity or research; but, stresses Neil Cohen, Student Project Director, "The Program has been designed so that positions in all areas will hopefully be equally rewarding."

Following spring vacation, all Program finalists must enroll in a weekly orientation and preparation seminar. During their twelve

weeks of summer employment, students working in related areas will meet frequently to discuss problems and insights. Evaluation questionnaires will be distributed periodically to ascertain how completely the Program is achieving its desired goal of "allowing students to gain real-world legal experience which they can relate to their formal education."

Applications are now available at Wellesley in the Schneider Information Center, and at MIT in the Office for Pre-Professional Advising and Education (10-186) and the Urban Action Office (Student Center, Room 437). The deadline is Wednesday, March 7, at which time 35 finalists will be selected. Students in any academic year may apply. Neither previous legal experience nor a legal career goal is necessary for acceptance. Stipends for the summer will range between \$1200 and \$1500.

NOTES

* There will be a meeting of all undergraduates in the Political Science Department on Monday, February 26 at 7:30 pm in the Graduate Student Lounge.

* The Association of Women Students will meet Monday, February 26 from 4-6 pm in 3-310. Susan Kleinmann, Assistant Professor of Physics, will be the speaker. Everyone is invited; refreshments will be served.

* POT LUCK COFFEEHOUSE - Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night 8:30 pm to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. Performing this week: Bob Wolff; Dave Misch & Joe Persampiere. No Admission Charge!

* The Student Center Committee presents The Midnight Movie Series, every Friday night at 12, in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission FREE! MIT or Wellesley ID required. This week: The Mummy and The Red Balloon.

* Twenty Chimneys will open at 11:45 am starting Monday, February 26, in an attempt to provide an alternative to the overcrowding of Lobdell and an atmosphere comparable to that of Ashdown. This convenience will be for a two week trial period and the response to the experiment will determine whether Chimneys will continue to provide lunch service.

* Work has started on the organizing of R/O Week for next year. If you have any modifications, new ideas, or are interested in helping out - please leave your name at the FAC Office, room 7-103.

* The MIT Education Division Colloquium is presenting "The Future of Radical School Reform" by Allen Graubard of the Cambridge Policy Studies Institute on Wednesday, February 28 at 12 noon in Room 37-252. Open to the public.

* The film "Highschool" by Fred Wiseman will be shown on Monday, February 26 from 3:30-5 pm in room 10-250. The film is shown in conjunction with 21.024, Writing and Education.

* There will be a group meeting for all pre meds on Tuesday, February 27 at 5 pm in room 10-250.

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A MESSAGE TO M.I.T. STUDENTS

About NOMINATIONS for the COOP BOARD of DIRECTORS

If you, as a Coop member and a degree candidate, are interested in serving as a student director of the Harvard Cooperative Society for the next academic year, you should submit your name for consideration by the Nominating Committee of the Stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative Society.

Names should be presented at the Manager's office of the Harvard Square Store no later than March 5, 1973.

the
Coop

Burton alarm system APO to study barriers examined, repaired

(Continued from page 1)
 cording to one resident, "There were nine fire trucks sent in response to the last false alarm. The Cambridge Fire Department charges us \$50 for each truck. The \$450 will be paid by Burton house tax." According to the MIT safety office and the fire department, there is no truth to this rumor. No one connected with the Institute pays directly for each fire engine sent to the campus.

Lt. Deronde of the Cambridge Fire Department explained the process by which MIT pays for protection against fire. "The Institute gives the fire department a donation. This is a flat rate; there is no extra charge for each alarm. The cost of sending a fire truck is indirectly paid by the taxpayers."

In response to a question about the number and cost of false alarms at MIT, Deronde replied, "I really don't know. We have no breakdowns for MIT's false alarms, only for all of Cambridge." However, he did

mention that "There have been very few false alarms at MIT."

After being asked about the number of times the Institute has reported a fire, he said, "I'm not sure. We don't keep records of MIT's alarms. There have been a few bomb scares, though."

Deronde suggested that MIT's Safety Office would have the information on fires and false alarms. Fresina said that he knew "nothing about any false alarms at MIT."

Bernstein remembers seven false alarms since the end of August. According to Bernstein, "Three of them were due to someone breaking the glass on one box purposely and for no good reason. Three others were caused by system failure."

One morning at 3 am, the night watchman at Burton received a call from Physical Plant.

"We are having some trouble with the fire alarms. They might accidentally go off tonight." At 3:10, the alarms rang.

Alpha Phi Omega, MIT's service fraternity, has announced that it will conduct an Architectural Barriers survey of Cambridge. The survey will cover the most frequented areas of the city, as well as all public schools and the buildings of Harvard University.

The major locations to be covered by the study will be all of Massachusetts Avenue; Harvard, Inman, Kendall, Central, and Porter Squares; and the Fresh Pond Shopping area. These will be examined on February 24. The public schools will be surveyed the following week.

The purpose of APO's survey is to determine which areas of Cambridge are accessible to the handicapped and the elderly, and which contain architectural barriers which prevent their use.

Many public buildings contain such barriers: long flights of stairs and heavy doors which make them unusable for those on crutches or in wheelchairs. Other obstacles include high curbs, uneven sidewalks, narrow passageways, and out of reach fountains and telephones. Such obstacles hamper the normal

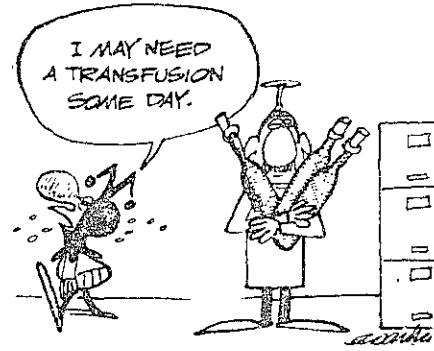
daily activities of the handicapped.

APO representatives met with Cambridge City Manager John H. Corcoran, Mayor Barbara Ackerman, and Superintendent of Schools Cheatham, all of whom promised their cooperation. Corcoran suggested that APO recommend places where curb-cuts or depressions could be introduced. He stated that the curb-cuts would be added over a five year period when sidewalk repairs are made. Mayor Ackerman has declared February 24 to be Architectural Barriers Elimination Day.

The results of the survey will be published in a booklet which will be distributed to handicapped people in the Boston-Cambridge area. A similar pub-

lication was put out by the Massachusetts Easter Seal Society.

APO will need approximately 200 volunteers for Saturday, February 24 and about 40 to survey the schools during the following week. Volunteers will work in pairs. Organizational meetings will be held for those interested on Saturday, February 17 at 11 am and on Thursday, February 22, at noon and 7:30 pm in W20-415. For further information, call Janet Stoltz at ext. 3-3788.



Faculty overwhelmingly adopts IAP

(Continued from page 1)
 satisfaction of the participants," adding that the same standard should not be used for all educational experiments.

Hansen then presented the arguments of the committee in favor of adopting the current 4-1-4 calendar permanently. The academic courses offered during IAP compared favorably with the strictly non-academic activities offered, in terms of participants and in absolute numbers, he stated, proving that IAP was being taken seriously. Faculty opinion of IAP was getting gradually more favorable, although they still saw more personal than Institutional good in the period. Hansen concluded that the original IAP objectives had been

met, and that the period was worthwhile and important.

Professor Hartley Rogers, Chairman of the CEP, noted that it had unanimously supported the 4-1-4 calendar.

Professor of Mathematics Prescott Crout made several objections to the new calendar: truncation of the fall term, the opportunity to goof off which IAP seems to present, and parental reaction. Hansen said that fall and spring terms are equal in length, that no one had catalogued the amount of goofing off done during any regular term, and that a small sample of parents had been interviewed, and that they were enthusiastic about, or at least tolerant of, IAP.

It was suggested that the current IAP not be chiselled in stone; Hansen agreed that experiments with format and timing should continue.

After the near-unanimous approval of the first motion, Hansen offered a set of procedural motions to allow implementation of IAP policy committee proposals. Friendly amendments offered by CEP were immediately accepted, but several other amendments were debated hotly.

Professor of Electrical Engineering Richard Adler proposed that regular courses offered in intensive form over IAP be graded in the normal fashion. Hansen said that grades went against the IAP spirit, but EE department head Louis Smullen made a plea for "true independence" and each student's right to decide for himself if he wanted a letter grade. Smullen then officially proposed the amendment that "regular academic courses offered in intensive form should be graded normally."

Professor A.P. French agreed that they should be graded the same, but disagreed that such courses should be offered over IAP. The amendment passed anyway, on an uncounted standing vote with a ratio of about 2-1 in favor.

Professor Richard Cartwright, Chairman of the Philosophy Department, then proposed several more changes, including wording about: fulfilling student "desires" during IAP; "formulate, make known and carry out policies"; and "fullest possible faculty participation."

The question of student desires was seen by one observer as a possible reaction against recent proposals by Ergo concerning the department; in any case Rogers' statement that the CEP was not "wedded" to the wording resulted in a quick compromise on that point.

The "fullest faculty participation" segment was intended to suggest a more uniform distribution of faculty workload throughout the Institute, according to Wiesner. Rogers was going to compromise the wording but one of the report's drafters, Professor Travis Merritt, objected to dilution of the statement's force. The final language was "fullest possible participation consistent with maintaining normal levels of research and outside professional activity." The amendment carried 45-36. The rest of the implementation motion passed unamended by a voice vote with only one dissent.

Special committee

reports on MIRV

(Continued from page 1)
 Rene Miller of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Prof. Robert Solow of Economics who resigned from the chairmanship and from the committee in May of last year, and Prof. Steven Weinberg of the Department of Physics.

The committee's 12-page report dealt with the stability of the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union after the deployment of MIRVs on both ICBM forces as well as submarine-based missiles.

Without taking a specific stand on the implications of

MIRV deployment, which has taken place in both the US and USSR since the committee received the charge from the faculty in 1970, the report gave considerations to both sides in the MIRV argument.

It concluded that although the deployment of MIRVs would in all probability have undesirable effects on the strategic balance, the main question concerns whether a university faculty should take positions on such issues. It was on that question that the committee asserted that they could not recommend either action or inaction.

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Financial Aid

There has been a federal move to drive yet another nail into the coffin which bears the corpse of federal aid for higher education to students from middle income families. Richard Nixon has proposed the elimination of the National Direct Student Loan Program and other monies for student aid.

These moves, if approved by congress, would result in an increase of about \$300 thousand in federal scholarship help to MIT, according to the Financial Aid office. They would also result in a loss of over \$800 thousand in loan money, for a net loss of \$500 thousand.

The impact goes well beyond the numbers, however. The new scholarship money is targeted at a very harshly defined group of poor people; if Nixon's initiatives are accepted by congress, the flexibility of financial aid will be greatly reduced. The thrust of the Nixon program is to put the burden of the loan effort on commercial lenders, eventually allowing the market to set the interest rates. The fact that bankers, again according to MIT Financial Aid officers, do not want to make such loans does not seem to affect the president's decision.

The proposed measures do not just affect the 50% of the student body which now gets financial aid, although they are affected most strongly. The drop in aid amounts to about 10%, but everyone who gets aid knows that there are already factors that push the "job-loan" portion of the aid package up each year. If the Institute remains committed to the presence of middle class students, as it currently intends to, increased financial aid costs will eventually affect all.

Many members of congress have indicated reservations about plans to change federal educational aid to students, and heavy debate on the issue has been promised. According to Institute officials, some kind of lobbying effort will be made (Harvard has already publicly announced its strong opposition). These officials emphatically added that a letter writing campaign is the most effective way to influence the congressional debate.

The Tech Editorial Board strongly recommends that every MIT student and their parents write their home congressman, protesting the cessation of the National Direct Student Loan Program. The standard addresses are: US House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515 and US Senate, Washington DC, 20510. Letters should also be sent to the two congressmen directly involved in the debate: Senator Claiborne Pell and Representative James O'Hara, both of whom chair subcommittees that will have to pass on the President's suggestions.

If you don't write the letter today, you won't remember to do it. So write.

Commentary:

Student turmoil in Greece

In recent months Greek universities and other institutions of higher education have been in turmoil. Since the spring of 1972 groups of students have demonstrated in order to voice specific grievances about conditions in the universities.

Last November, the military-backed Greek government gave way to public pressure and allowed students at the universities to elect their own student councils. Since 1967 student councils had been appointed by the government, and all institutions of higher education in Athens, Thessalonica, Patras and Janina, were involved in the agitation in support of elections. When the elections took

place they were largely police-controlled, with many of the more liberal candidates pressured and intimidated, and some students prevented from voting due to "technical grounds."

The elections were marked by large-scale abstentions, withdrawals of several candidates, and numerous charges of fraud. The results were officially recognized, but the roles which students were permitted to play in university life has remained minimal.

Last month, protest was voiced in the Polytechnic School, where most of Greece's engineers and architects are trained. At first the initiative was primarily in the hands of students in Civil Engineering, though soon the entire School was involved, with the students presenting a list of three demands.

The first condition was for non-intervention of government officials in overseeing the universities. Since April of 1967, Greek universities have been under the watchful eyes of government "oversighters," usually retired officers. This demand is one for academic freedom, and has the support of many Greek professors and intellectuals.

The second of the three terms is for the banning of foreign language private universities. In a country where higher education is essentially free, these institutions would give unfair advantage to those who can afford their fees.

Third is the right of students to participate in discussions on university reform which are currently taking place in Greece. These discussions have focused on the long-term aims of the universities, their structure, their connection with other elements in Greek society. Students feel that their voice should also be heard in these deliberations.

The three demands were not met last month, and this led to a student strike

From the editor's desk

By Paul Schindler

A great deal of controversy was generated by the publication of the material issued with the founding of the Committee Against Bias in Education last week. "They already have their own paper, why give them publicity?" people asked.

One reason they got coverage was because they asked for it: an admission by implication of their inability to get their point across in their own medium which preaches only to the converted. It was printed here because, at first, the Editor believed the arguments had some validity. CABE is not news, and is not a broad-based student movement.

The arguments they offer are, for the most part, not worthy of refutation. There is one stunning exception which I cannot ignore: their proposal that tax money be cut off because it is supporting "bad" education. Tax money, gentlemen, supports research. The government is buying MIT minds in an arm's length transaction, and it maintains teams of observers here precisely to prevent any use of their money for anything but research. Their other arguments and accusations are of the same caliber.

Perhaps the entreaties of the editors of *Ergo* and its alter-ego CABE have fallen on deaf ears precisely because the political philosophy they espouse does not, in its religious fervor, tolerate dissent. "We have the true faith," they will tell you, "our ethics, epistemology and political system are the only ones which are logical and therefore right." Collectivists, at

least, are willing to believe others might be right. You aren't. After a great deal of consideration, I don't buy that, my friends at *The Tech* don't buy that, and in the final result, most of MIT doesn't either. Which is why there will be no more coverage of "the bias controversy" in letters columns, or "news" stories.

Editorials

With the recent formation of *The Tech's* Editorial Board, it is time to straighten out a few details concerning the type of articles which appear in the newspaper. The first and most common type is the news article, written by a member of the news staff and intended to present a straight-forward and objective look at a given news event. Also included in the area of news articles, which appear on the regular pages of the paper, are news features, and finally news analyses, the latter providing in-depth examinations of current news events.

The edit and op-ed pages contain two different types of stories - signed columns (including Commentary) and unsigned editorials. Here there is a sharp distinction that needs to be explained. Signed columns and Commentary are opinion pieces written by *The Tech* editors and invited authors, respectively. Editorials, on the other hand, are written by the Editorial Board, which was formed for expressly that purpose by a vote of *The Tech's* Board of Directors. Editorials present the stand of the Editorial Board, usually dealing with items covered on the news pages of the newspaper.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

In your article of the deficiencies of the MIT Dining Service, you pointed out that the only dining facility open on campus over the weekend is 20 Chimneys. Presumably the existence of that venerable institution was called to your attention because it sits right under your offices. Again I presume that you assigned a young reporter to write that article; one who had not had the opportunity to stray as far as the east side of the campus. For if he had he would

have discovered one of our best kept secrets: Pritchett Lounge, beloved by throngs, sporting a pool table, pinball machines, and, best of all, open from 9 am til 12 pm each and every weekend day. Perhaps you can correct your maps; it is on the second floor of Walker Memorial, up the entrance opposite the west East Campus parallel.

Jack Principie
Food Supervisor
Walker Memorial

Therefore?

To the Editor:

The events of the past few weeks concerning the alleged bias in the Philosophy Department have brought to the attention of many students the entirely undemocratic way in which their professors are chosen for them. It is only the opinions and judgment of the present faculty in any department which determines whether a potential appointee gets a job. Under this system, one of the most extreme forms of ideological exclusion has taken place in nearly every department, virtually unopposed. I speak, of course, of the exclusion of Slothism from the ranks of the faculty.

Without exception, every appointment to the faculty in the preceding few decades has selected a person known for his/her diligence, industry, and self-motivation in his field of work. Yet these qualities are *not* the ones most prevalent among students - I am tempted to claim that their opposites are - and are just as certainly *not* the qualities which students would like to be taught. Given a choice between earning twice as much money as one needs but working very hard for it, and earning and working only half as much, the choice is clear.

Slothism preaches exactly those qualities which students want to hear. No teacher, instructor, or professor can honestly or effectively instill in his/her students these qualities, without actually being in possession of them. Therefore, the minimum demand that we make at this time is that every department at MIT be forced to hire at least one person who expresses an interest in the given field, but who has done absolutely no important or contributory work in it. Only then will there be a true balance in the faculty, a balance assuring each and every student a chance to learn what he wants: the art of idleness.

If no action is taken on this demand, we'll get desperate.

Dennis C. Mill '73
Society of Sloths

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The Tech	
Since 1881	
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David Tenenbaum '74; <i>Chairman</i> Paul Schindler '74; <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> Jack Van Woerkom '75; <i>Business Manager</i> Storm Kauffman '75; <i>Managing Editor</i>	
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(The preceding Commentary was submitted for publication - Editor)

Economist debates "zero growth" concept

By Jonathan Weker

"I don't think we can keep going the way we're going," warned Marshall Goldman, an economics professor at Wellesley College. "We are using up the planet's capital. In some of the things we're doing we're creating our own poisons which cannot be eradicated."

Goldman's remarks came during a debate with Paul Gallagher of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) held at MIT Wednesday. The debate, entitled "Zero Growth - Blueprint for Survival or Ideology of Fascism?" was sponsored by the NCLC, which claims to be the third largest socialist organization in the country.

In arguing against the concept of zero growth for the world's economy, productivity, and population, Gallagher espoused the Marxian Labor Theory of Values, which he interpreted as stating that humans produce and reproduce everything necessary to their existence, including the natural environment. "The natural environment today was produced by men," he contended. "They produce their own environment as they produce with it."

Gallagher claimed in his presentation that human beings reproduce themselves at a higher level in an environment which requires improvement of the modes of production. He cited as an example the "agricultural revolution" of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, pointing out that a zero growth crisis at the time was

resolved by an improvement in agricultural methods.

Debating the affirmative values of zero growth, Goldman revealed that he personally did not see any solution to the world's problems, but only the problems.

Goldman pointed out that the world's population would double in the next thirty-five years, and noted that most of the planet's people were concentrated in urban areas, placing additional strain on the already overburdened resources and facilities in these localities. Furthermore, he claimed, the world is getting materialistically richer, though the wealth is not evenly distributed. "Our pets have ten to fifteen times the impact on

the environment as a person in India," Goldman commented.

Gallagher argued that the world has not advanced materialistically, and that in fact the actual purchasing power of the average individual has declined in recent years, which he claimed indicated that the globe was slipping into a state of depression. According to Gallagher the monetary crises which have confronted the Western world over the past few years have been followed by periods of austerity. He remarked that following the most recent crisis last week a number of European nations introduced so-called "Austerity Programs," a name which he felt was an admission on the part of these

countries that their standards of living had been reduced.

This last point was challenged by Goldman, who stated in his rebuttal that the monetary crisis had not led to austerity, but rather to a boom, and that he could not discern any "tightening of the belt" in either Europe or Japan. According to Goldman, people now are as well off as they have ever been, a fact which he feels is perhaps the best indicator of the state of economic affairs.

However, he noted that economic growth will lead to problems if it keeps going at the same rate. Goldman rejected the abolition of capitalism in favor of a socialist system as a solution to these problems. In a system in

which the state owns everything, he argued, obstacles such as pollution should theoretically be under the control of the government. However citing the Soviet Union as the best example of a non-capitalist state, Goldman pointed out that pollution in the USSR is, in many respects, worse than it is in the US.

Gallagher, on the other hand, contended that socialism was needed to overcome the problems facing the world. "Capitalists are no longer prepared to modernize the means of production."

"Bad as capitalism has been," Goldman declared, "there seems to be little but blind faith to believe that any other system can do any better."

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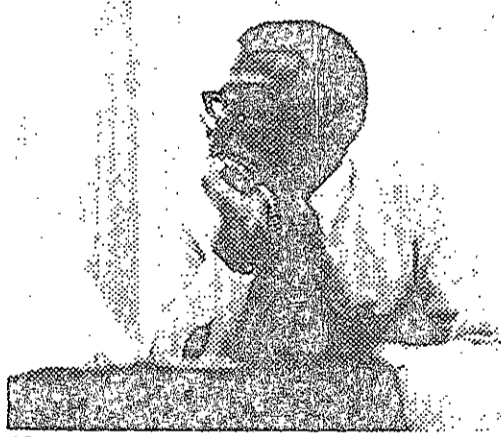
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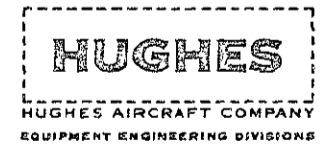
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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

MARCH 1 & 2

Contact College Placement Office to arrange interview appointment.

Technical Notes

By Storm Kauffman
Technical Notes is intended as a service to the students and faculty in the engineering and scientific disciplines. The column will report technical advances and innovations made by investigators at MIT or in industry. The briefs will be kept as concise as possible and be moderately technical in language. Product information is not published as advertising but rather to provide information to members of the MIT community who might be unfamiliar with the product. Any individual or group who is interested in having an advance or finding reported in Technical Notes is urged to send a summary to The Tech, to be edited and printed selectively.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY (UOP) projects that the first new technology to be utilized to combat the fuel shortage will be manufacturing substitute natural gas

(SNG) from naphtha and/or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Since the availability of naphtha and LPG is also quite limited, the next step in the development of additional energy sources will be to convert crude oil to SNG and low sulfur liquid fuels, such as industrial fuel oils, gasoline, and jet and diesel fuels. Processing facilities would be flexible, capable of accommodating variations in crude and products, and would be similar to present refineries.

Technology is currently available to permit utilization of coal (commercial plants that gasify coal are currently operating in other countries though the product quality is slightly less than natural gas), and this is an area where UOP is working. Production of liquid hydrocarbons is also feasible, a possible plant producing not only SNG but also synthetic crude. The feasibility of producing synthetic crude from oil shale is recognized

though some of the same problems exist as with processing tar sands. Tar sands have been utilized commercially but capital costs are huge and problems of construction and operation great.

The ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION has circulated a report, "The Potential Radiological Implications of Nuclear Facilities in a Large Region of the US in the Year 2000," which indicates that radiation from the number and types of nuclear installations that might be located in the Upper Mississippi River Basin in 2000 will amount to only slightly more than one-tenth of one percent of natural background levels. The study includes projected releases from both nuclear power and reprocessing plants. The report indicated that radiation emissions can be maintained at a very small fraction of the unavoidable natural background exposures.

Cross-registration studied

By Curtis Reeves

The results of a questionnaire on the MIT-Wellesley Exchange have been analyzed and made available to the Institute community.

Organized by Jane Sauer, Administrative Assistant to Dean Robert Holden, the report examines nearly every detail of cross registration, from extracurricular activities to the effect of IAP on a person's decision to take a Wellesley course.

The 75-page report simply listed the questions from the survey and gave the compiled statistics on each. The survey consisted of three parts: Part I for people who have had some experience with the exchange; Part II for people who had never taken a Wellesley course; and Part III, for all respondents.

Answers for Part III were listed by groups of exchange participants, other respondents and total. Of the 895 respondents, 210, or 23.5% had had some experience with the exchange. It is not known how this compares with the campus-wide percentage.

In general, people who had cross registered were more enthusiastic than those who had not. For example, Part III, Section 1, asks "Do you think MIT as an educational institution is by the exchange?" with the choices of answers being: strongly improved; improved; unchanged; downgraded; strongly downgraded. Among

the exchange participants, 51.9% thought that the program was "strongly improved," while only 21.8% of those in the "other respondents" group thought so. However, 59.0% of the non-participants did think that MIT had been "improved," with 39.5% of the exchanges agreeing.

Sauer said that she had no idea of the response that she would get or the sentiments that would be voiced before she actually started tabulating the figures. "People come in all the time and ask questions, but you can't get any indication from that," she said.

A full two-thirds of the report was given over to comments

from the students. This section reads like variations on a theme: the MIT-Wellesley Exchange is a good idea. Even those who did not themselves want to take a Wellesley course said that their friends had been greatly enriched by the program and for that reason they thought it should be kept.

One other interesting thing that came out of the study was the reasons that people do not take Wellesley courses. Almost a quarter of those who responded to the question said that they thought that taking a Wellesley course was too much bother. Still, a sign of MIT life, the largest group of those, 32.7%, said that there was never room in their schedules.

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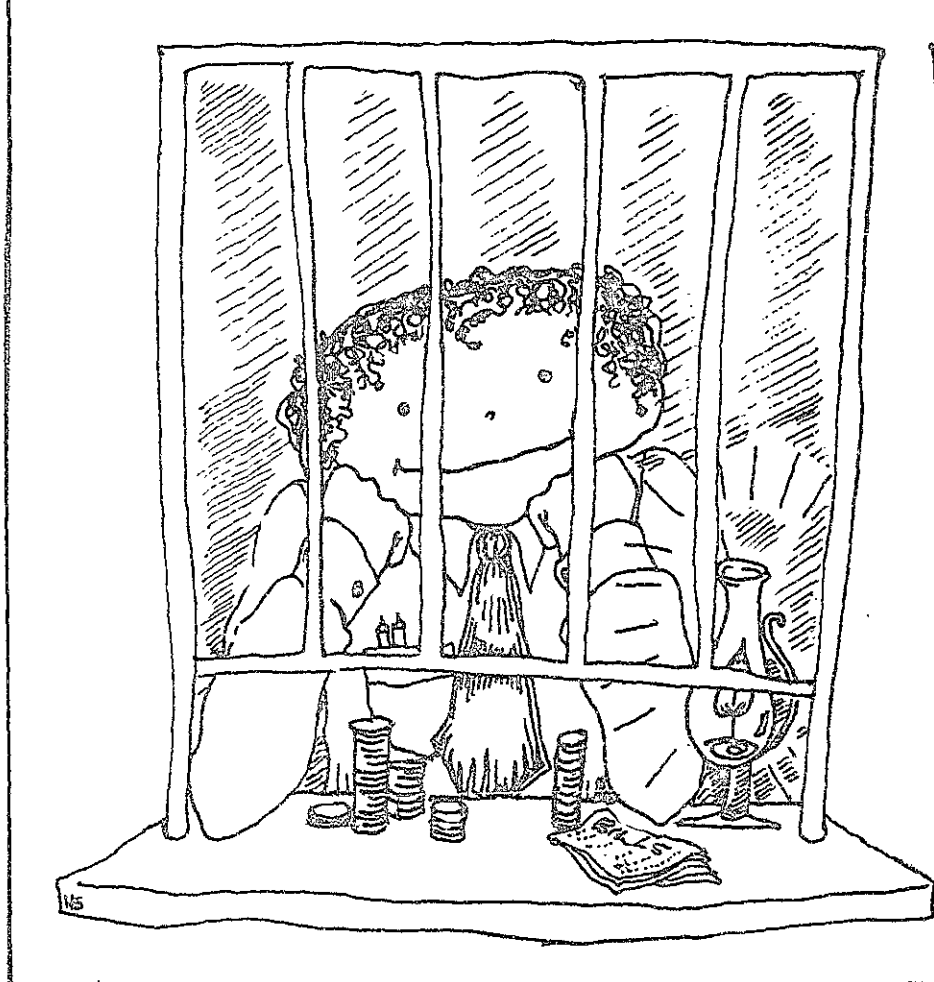
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SPORTS

Gymnasts set record: Middleton excels

Although both were losses, the MIT gymnastics team had two good meets last week. Against UMass they lost 137.6 to 115, and against Dartmouth it was 133.1 to 128.2. The MIT score against Dartmouth was the highest score ever attained by an MIT gymnastics team.

The individual standout in both meets was Jarvis Middleton '74. Against UMass his 7.95 on the rings took a stunning first place, and against Dartmouth he scored 8.5, the highest individual score by a Tech gymnast all year. Unfortunately, Dartmouth's Mike Pancoe took first with 9.45.

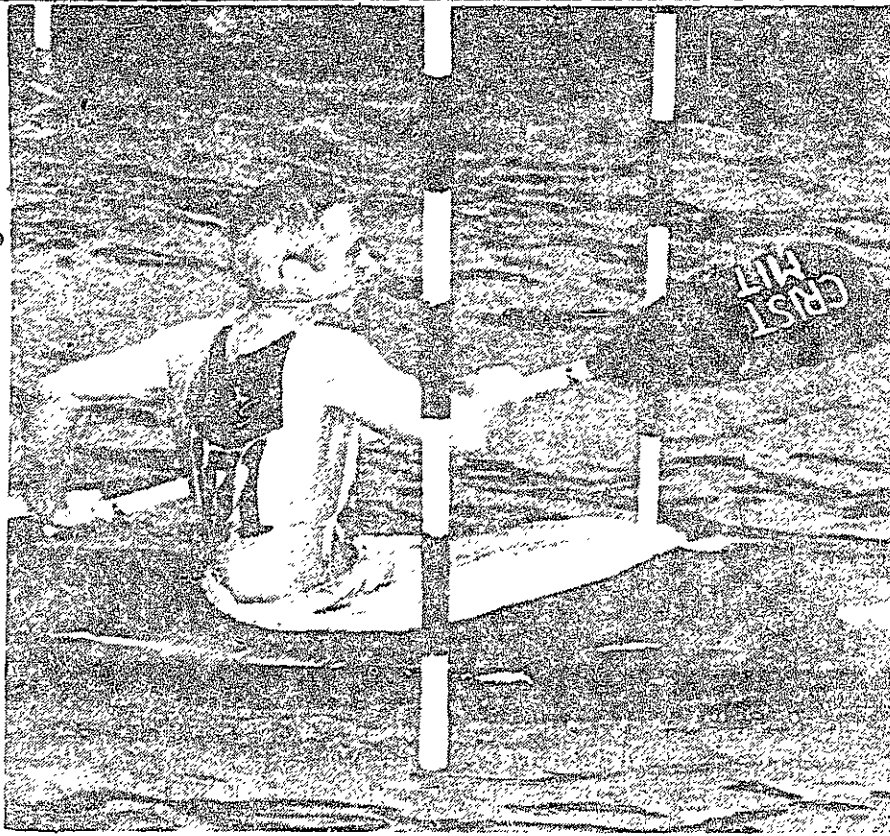
Both meets had to be rated as good performances for the gymnasts, with the score differential mainly due to an improvement on the last two events in the Dartmouth meet. First off there was the gain of three and a half points on parallel bars. Larry Bell's '74 7.75 against Dartmouth took first, while sophomore Curt Thiem's pleasantly surprising 6.25 tied him for second. The high bar team produced an even bigger jump of almost six points, with John Austin '74, Bell, and Neil Davies '74 all scoring in the sevens.

Along with Middleton's ring

performance, the rest of the ring team was great. Against UMass they were the closest of any event to winning, down by only three tenths of a point. Against Dartmouth Bell and Jon Johnson '76 finished their sets with double backs to score their highest scores ever, and Dave Millman '73 became the first Tech gymnast this year to score in the eights on an event other than vaulting.

The other three events were uniformly good. At Dartmouth both floor exercise and pommel horse scored their highest of the season. Sophomore Bob Barrett's 7.4 and Bell's 7.35 led floor exercise, while the 7.64 Dennis Dubro '73, his highest ever, topped the Tech horsemen. Vaulting was normal; they score fairly consistently every meet.

The disappointing aspects of the meets were the two final results. The gymnast's record is now 3-5, so with one dual meet left, they have clinched a losing season. This is the first losing season in the four years that Bob Lilly has been coach. His career record here is 22-13. This Saturday's home meet against New Hampshire, and the New England's the next weekend close out the season for the Tech gymnasts.



Last Saturday, the Alumni Pool was the scene of the White Water Club's annual kayak races. Photo by Fred Hutchison

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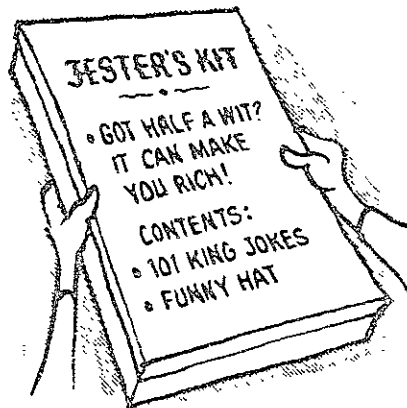
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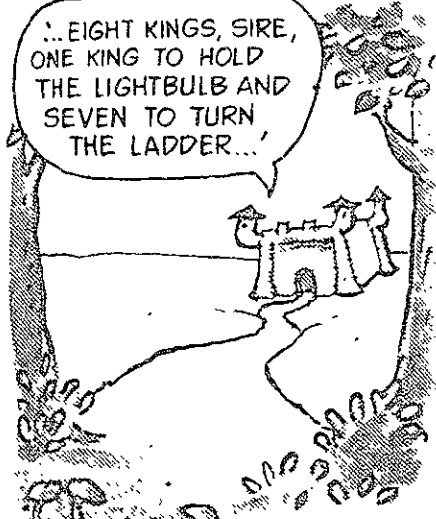
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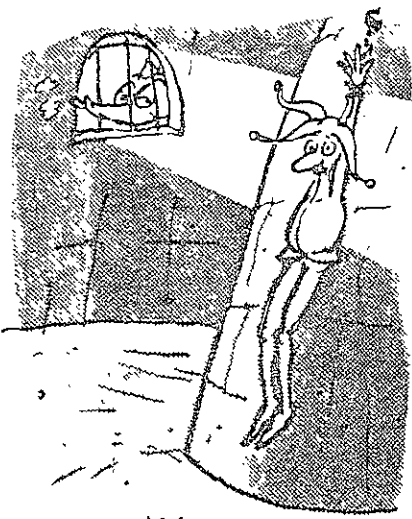
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