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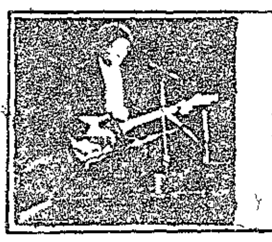

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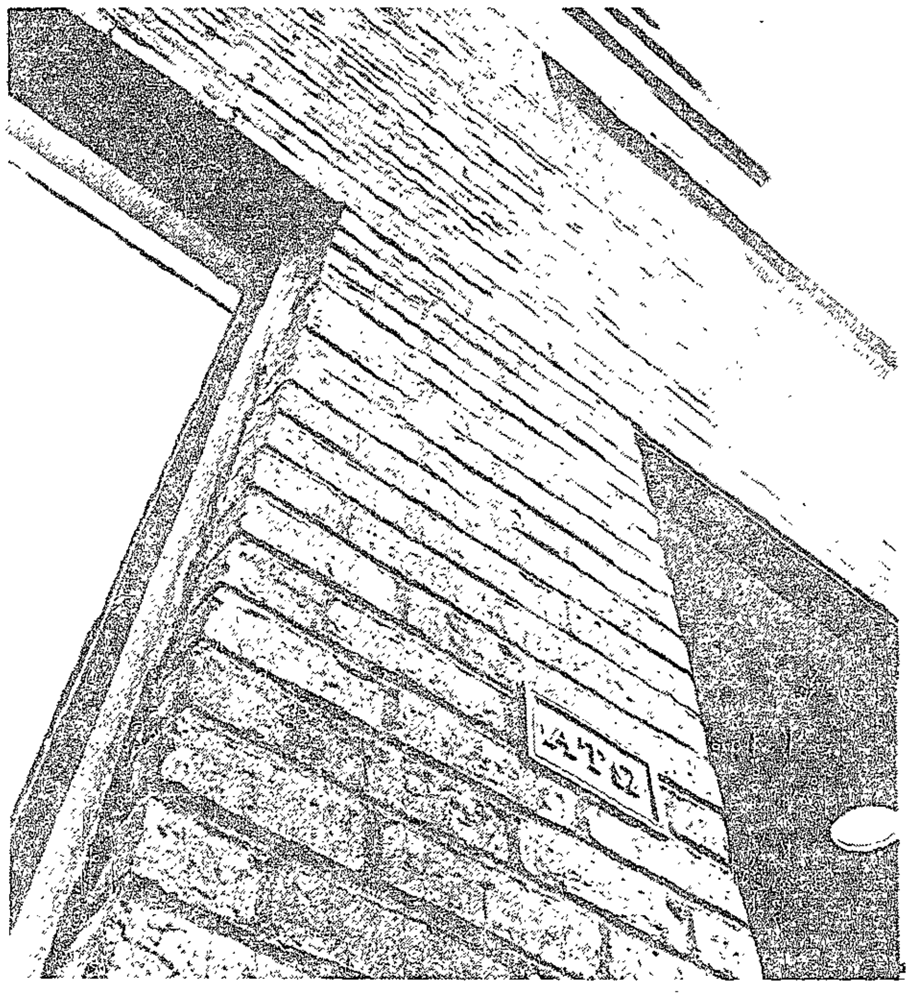
VOLUME 93, NUMBER 57 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1974 MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS FIVE CENTS



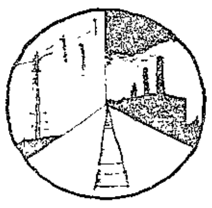
The Alpha Tau Omega half of the new ATO/Kappa Sigma fraternity house is ready for occupancy, and the members are moving in. Dedication ceremonies were held last weekend at the house, which is on Memorial Drive next to Burton House. *Photo by Roger Goldstein*

Budget situation serious

By Bert Halstead

MIT's budget is in a "really serious" situation as a result of the energy crisis, according to Comptroller Stuart H. Cowen.

It is estimated that the MIT energy budget, originally $3.3 million, will actually be more like $4.4 million for this fiscal year. This $1.1 million deficit will probably have to be met out of the Institute's unrestricted endowment, says Cowen.



Energy
and
MIT

The deficit is being caused by energy costs which can only be described as skyrocketing. The cost of electricity, which was 1.15 cents per kilowatt-hour (KWH) in April 1970 and 1.9 cents per KWH in November 1973, is now 2.4 cents per KWH. The cost of oil to MIT was $2.00 per barrel in 1970. It rose to $8.65 on December 6 and $9.45 on December 27, clear off the top of the graph Superintendent of Utilities Thomas E. Shepherd had been keeping in his office.

The deficit would be much worse if not for the savings forced by the oil shortage. Oil consumption this year is of course running behind what it was last year (about 80% of last year for periods of comparable weather), but, interestingly enough, electricity consumption has dropped markedly as well. Shepherd attributed this to the lower level of oil use and the reduced use of ventilating fans in buildings, as well as the ongoing campaign to cut electricity consumption for unnecessary lighting. It is estimated that these measures are saving $600,000 a year. In other words, without them, MIT's energy bill would be $5 million this year.

Cowen explained that, although this year's deficit will have to be met out of unrestricted funds, ultimately MIT will have to pass on its costs to somebody. In this respect, the energy crisis came at a particularly bad time in relation to the divestment of the Draper Labs. Overhead rates for research contracts are held fixed for this year, and cannot be adjusted to account for higher energy costs. In the future, however, upward pressure on these rates can be expected.

The crisis can also be expected to push tuition and room rents up. Hence, energy conservation is the word of the day in the dormitories as well as in the academic buildings.

H. Eugene Brammer, director of Housing and Dining Services, says the effort begins with the house managers and maintenance men. According to the individual circumstances of each dormitory, which vary widely, the managers have instituted a broad program of energy-saving ideas. These begin with obvious measures, such as asking students to turn off all appliances and close their drapes during Christmas vacation.

Repair work that would save energy has received a higher priority, and a daily log is being kept for each house, so that any recurring patterns may be identified and corrected.

Other, more subtle, measures being taken include switching from higher- to lower-wattage light bulbs in public places, and removing some bulbs altogether; switching from incandescent to fluorescent lighting (which is much more efficient) in some places; lower thermostat settings in public spaces; lowering the temperature of hot water from 140° to 120°; and a campaign to get residents to limit their own personal energy consumption. It is not known at this time how much energy is being saved by thesemeasures, but a study is under way, comparing this year's utility meter readings to last year's. The results should be available in the near future, and may have an impact on the room rent decision process.

In addition, Brammer encourages students who live in rroms with a radiator that won't turn off, or other problems, to file repair slips. Verbal complaints are likely to be lost and forgotten, but a written complaint will result in action. "We will still have hot spots and cold spots" due to the nature of the heating systems, says Brammer, but these are minor temperature differences compared to those caused by malfunctioning thermostats.

"We're trying to do everything we can," he concluded, to keep the dorms livable, and with co-operation from everybody, which so far has been good, "I think we're going to make it."

'How the press covers the White House'

By Barb Moore

"A newspaper must be viewed as a public service – it will act in the interest of the most powerful if no one rides herd on it."

As ombudsman of *The Washington Post*, Robert Maynard explained his job of "riding herd" to an MIT audience last Thursday.

The Post, perhaps best known for its coverage of Watergate and related White House events, has failed on many counts to bring the story of Watergate together, according to Maynard. They did very little on the power of the President and the role of the press in creating that power. This, Maynard feels, is a very vital issue in view of the Watergate happenings.

With respect to these failings, Maynard cited a study he conducted on coverage of Watergate. He read everything that was written by syndicated columnists about the Watergate break-in between June 1972 and the election. In that time, there were only 14 references to the break-in when there were 400 opportunities. This was very poor coverage, from Maynard's viewpoint.

Aside from the questions of Watergate, Maynard explained that his job consists of three functions. He first acts as a spokesman for the people giving them opportunities to publish their views and helping them gain access to the media.

Secondly, he provides internal criticism of *The Post* by questioning what stories should be covered, and how they should be handled.

His job also includes writing his weekly column, "The News Business." In this column he discusses problems of the press – not only of *The Post*, but of the media in general. It is here that he has discussed such errors as the failure of the news to explain the energy crisis sufficiently.

Maynard is the third ombudsman that *The Washington Post* has had in the three years the position has been in existence. It is still in the experimental stage, but Maynard hopes that it will be made a permanent part of the staff after this year. He feels that the media is "monopolisitic" in nature, and therefore provides little access outside of the ombusdman.

Maynard was anxious to add that the ombudsman is not totally corrective. His main advantage is that he operates outside the beauracracy of the newspaper, and can function more efficiently. There are still barriers, however, such as monopolistic ownership, which must be corrected. There are very few cities which still have more than one newspaper printed under separate owners, which is quite a drop from the seven printed in New York City when Maynard started.

When asked how he began as ombudsman, Maynard replied that there is only one major qualification: the love of excellence.

Two cars land on ice in bizarre accident; police investigating

By Mike McNamee

MDC Police are still investigating the causes of a bizarre auto accident that occurred on – and off – the Harvard Bridge Sunday night.

Detective John Flynn told *The Tech* Monday night that police had "no idea" of the circumstances that sent two cars flying over the bridge's railing and onto the ice below.

Observers at the scene reported that the vehicles, driven by Martill Simons of Cambridge and John Guy of Dorchester, were coming over the bridge towards Cambridge at about midnight when they swerved or skidded towards the opposite side of the bridge. Banked snow next to the curb apparently acted as a ramp, propelling the cars over the railing on the west side of the bridge; they landed on the ice.

Simons, Guy and Fritz Figaro of Somerville, who was riding in Simons' car, managed to escape the vehicles before they started sinking, and crawled across the ice to shore. They were taken to Cambridge City Hospital, where they were treated for minor injuries and released.

MDC police arrived on the scene, and attempted to remove the vehicles from the ice. Wreckers from several local garages were called in, and an attempt was made to tow one car to land. This was given up, however, when the ice started to break around the car and it began to sink.

Finally, at about 4am, police decided to chain the cars to the supports of the bridge to keep them from sinking any further, and wait for a crane to come and remove them. The cars were finally taken off the river at about 6am Monday.

Flynn told *The Tech* that examination of the cars had indicated that the autos were "mechanically sound" prior to the accident, and that they had current inspection stickers on them. He said that he was still trying to arrange a conference with the two drivers to sort out the circumstances of the accident.

Flynn refused to speculate on the causes of the accident, saying only, "I have to talk to the operators and see if there was speeding or racing or something like that involved." He added that the men in the cars were "lucky to come out of it without any serious injuries."

The police attempts to remove the cars from the ice brought many residents of West Campus dorms and fraternities out to watch. Many of them commented on the unusual circumstances of the accident; one observer looked at the holes created in the ice and said, "They're lucky they walked away alive."

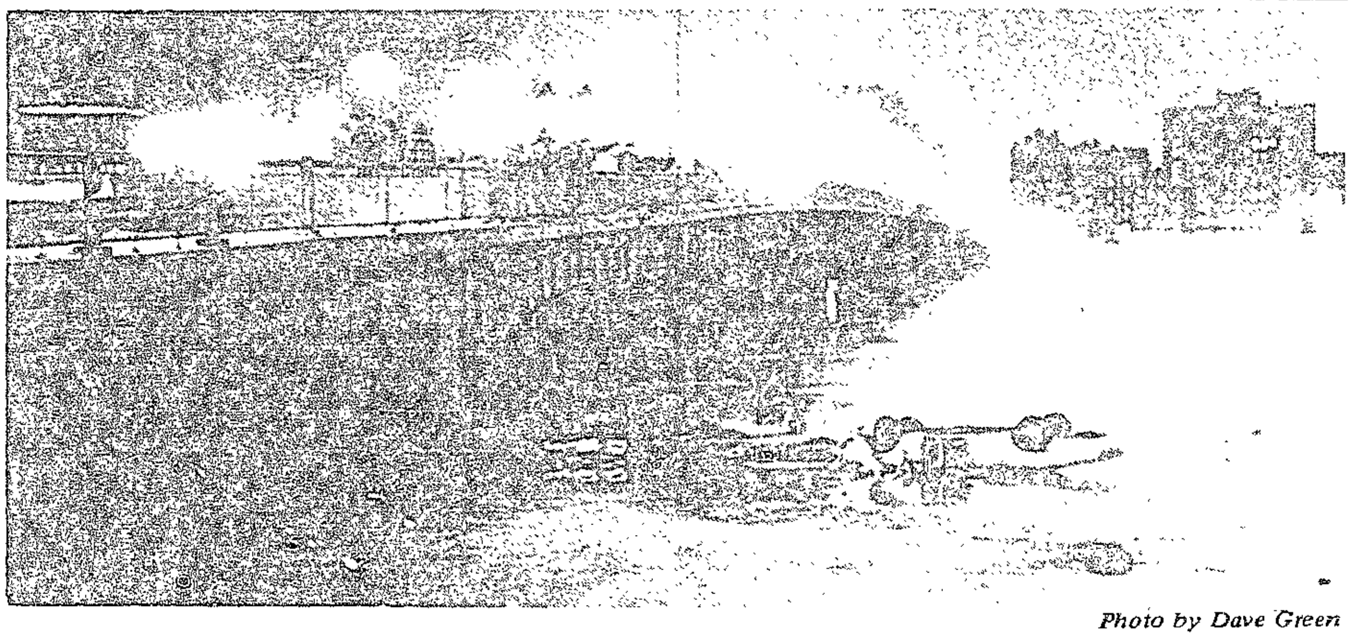


Photo by Dave Green

Energy view from Europe

By Paul Schindler

ROME, Jan 9: A tourist's eye view of Rome, Paris and London indicates that Great Britain has been hit the most harshly by the current energy crisis.

While West End stores had lanterns in their windows and Picadilly Circus' neon sign was awash in a tide of darkness at Christmas time, every monument and store in Paris was lit for New Year's Eve, and Rome's traffic jams are as eternal as ever.

France and Italy have been affected, according to press reports. Italian restaurants must close by midnight. Some French gas stations are running out of gas, and industrial users of natural gas are being cut back 20%. But it is nothing like Britain.

Britain's problem is not oil directly, it is a coal mining union's refusal to work overtime, reducing the supply of coal, which is the major power-station fuel. During a strike a few years ago, however, such dire consequences were diverted by using oil, unavailable now in needed quantities due to the Arab boycott.

The International Herald Tribune has indicated that the major effect to date in the States has been planning for rationing and some fights at gas stations over Christmas. Britons chuckle (between shivers, because the government has asked them to heat only one room in each home) at the light measures that Americans find so draconian. Daily newspaper ads tell them that hospitals and vital services will be cut off at random if they do not conserve fuel.

Britain's suffering next to France's normalcy make all the more curious the news that these two countries are fighting European energy-sharing plan. Great Britain, of course, wants to hang on to the North Sea oil it expects to have by mid-1975. "What about the next 18 months?What if there is not as much oil as we think? are questions being asked by the man on the street in London, but not in Whitehall (location of much of the government.).

Power Engineers

As if to make matters worse, the power engineers are also refusing to work overtime, bringing about threats of massive random cuts.

During the coal miners' strike, the power engineers spent many hours driving around "fine tuning" the low voltage power distribution system, thus cutting off a factory on one block, but not the hospital across the street. Without co-operation and overtime, all they can do is adjust the high voltage system from the power stations, blacking out whole sections indiscriminately.

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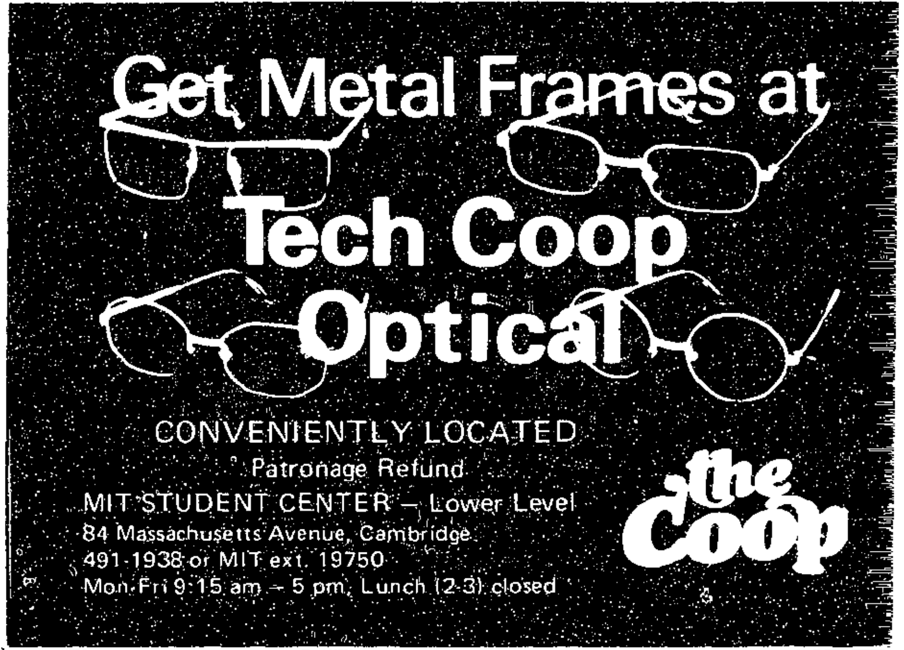

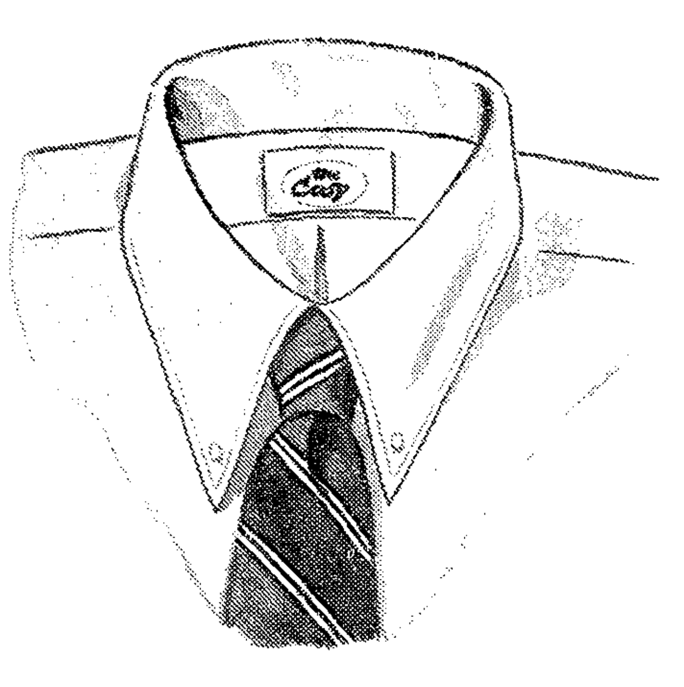

Dining Service controls advised

By James Moody

"We didn't find anything startling in the whole report," said Helen Doroghty, General Manager of MIT's Dining Service, commenting on a recently completed study of MIT's operation.

"What we're being told," commented Dave Cantley, Stouffers Regional Manager and former MIT General Manager, "is to put more pressure on all phases of the operation to improve our controls . . . . No new magic, no new way, just do the job better."

The study was conducted by Arthur Dana Associates, a food service consulting firm based in New York. It involved 33 man days of on-site observation, discussions with management, employees, customers, and administration; detailed cost analysis, and a reveiew of operating data.

The emphasis of the report in on controls. The measure of the success of these controls is the food cost percentage, the percentage the customer actually pays for food. Dana calculated the theoretical food cost, and proposed a set of controls to achieve this. His goal is reduce this percentage until his theoretical goal is met.

He recommends a system of menu planning that optimizes lower cost "favorites," although not at the expense of quality or variety. (Stouffers includes 270 entres on its menus throughout the year.)

He recommends all sorts of standards, weights, measures, and checking operations for purchasing and receiving procedures. For example, he suggests competative bidding for meats, instead of having a regular supplier.

He outlines bookkeeping and accounting practices which will facilitate calculation (and minimization) of the food cost percentage.

Improvements can be made in the appearance and setting of the dining halls, which will hopefully attract more business. Planters can be added to Lobdell to divide up the room into smaller spaces. With the tables arranged in diamond fashion (as they now are), people will feel like they have more room. Improvements need to be made in the grill area in Lobdell, and in the serving area in Walker.

There were several problems with the Dana report, according to Cantley, Doroghty, and Arthur Beals, Assistant Director of Housing and Food Service. Some of Dana's recommendations were apparently the result of hasty analysis and conclusions drawn from a single observation, such as a tough piece of chopped sirloin, or an overcooked hamburger.

Dana's theoretical food cost percentage may be low by as much as 6%, since he neglected to include in his calculation such things as hambuiger rolls and condiments. "He just made a mistake," Doroughty noted, and added that she is working quickly to come up with a new set of goals that are more realistic.

Cantley felt the report would not help MIT solve its deficit problem (which may be as high as $250,000 this year). He could see no way to increase business by 20% and reduce food cost by 6%. He felt these were both unrealistic, although he will continue every effort to reach these goals.

Looking ahead, dining service hopes to implement tighter controls and more accountability from all of its personnel, with the goal of providing the best possible service at the least deficit. In the face of higher food costs, MIT has decided to increase the deficit, rather than increase the cost of a commons contract. (A la carte prices have risen to cover increased costs.) Compulsory plans for next year are still under investigation.

Government cable report raises questions

By Michael D. McNamee

Cable television – for a long time the poor step-child of the communications industry with recognized promise but little developed talent – finally received its birth certificate last week when a government committee chaired by Clay T. Whitehead '60, head of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, released a long-awaited study of cable and its future.

The committee, made up of seven Cabinet and sub-Cabinet members, (five of whom have since left the Administration, with Whitehead scheduled to leave OTP soon), recommended that cable, which has up to this point been treated under Federal Communications Commission's regulations as an extension of regular broadcasting, be given treatment similar to that enjoyed by print media. This analogy implies that there would be very little regulation of the medium or of its ownership; the fairness doctrine and equal-time rules developed for television would not apply to commercial cable broadcasting.

Coincidentally (at least as far as I could tell), Whitehead was at MIT on January 8, almost exactly one week before the report was released_to address a seminar on telecommunications policy. Although he refused to answer questions on the substance of the report before it was issued, he expressed several opinions that were substantially identical to those reportedly expressed in the report. These views raised serious questions in my mind about the impact of the new report. I discussed them with several MIT experts on telecommunications and media over the last week.

The proposals

The analogy of the print media, used throughout the report as a model for cable, depends on the differing government attitudes towards print and media that have prevailed since the 1930's. The First Amendment – which has always been used to limit government encroachment on newspapers, magazines, and books – has never been applied as vigorously to television and radio for two reasons.

Clay T. Whitehead '60

Photo courtesy Peter Buttner

The first, which is the rationale behind the report, was stated by Dr. Carroll Bowen at the Center for Advanced Engineering Study, who told me, "A printing press will work for anyone – a rightwing paper, a liberal paper, a daily, a weekly – anything. But you only have 13 VHF TV channels to assign in an area and a limited number of radio stations, so you are in effect granting a near-monopoly to anyone who gets a broadcast license." This monopoly effect, in turn, creates the "big-money" aspect of the television and, to a lesser extent, radio businesses; it also contributes to the dominance of a few large networks in both fields.

The monopoly aspects of broadcasting have led to government regulation: first for simplification of the airwave situation and to permit the granting of licenses; and increasingly to modify and minimize the political advantages of owning a television and/or radio station. The fairness doctrine and equal-time rule were created in hope of allowing access to broadcasting facilities for all views, especially those of minorities.

Cable television, however, does not have the severe physical restrictions that broadcasting faces. Twenty, thirty, or even forty channels are easily available to the cable operator for broadcasting, so that a license to broadcast does not result in the near-monopolistic power that the FCC has always feared (never mind the governmental monopoly that the FCC has always had in the granting of licenses, and which has been used for political ends by this and other Administrations). It was this consideration that led to the Whitehead committee, and Whitehead himself, to recommend that FCC restrictions be removed from cable television.

There is another reason for regulation, however, that the Whitehead committee seemed to miss in its recommendations, and which Whitehead personally did not seem at all eager to recognize: that is that cable is essentially television, and is not directly comparable to the print media. Research into the effects of electronic communications on life-styles, attitudes, and politics is still being done, but it seems fair to say that there is a significant difference in the impact of TV news show or TV advertising versus similar presentations in print. This distinction – the one that Whitehead fails to make – is probably the second major reason that the FCC regulates access to the airwaves, and insists on equal time for political candidates.

The analogy between print and cable, which misses this distinction, and Whitehead's backing of the removal of equal time rules are both signs of an attitude that could have profound impact on access to public opinion in the future. Although studies done by cable experts, among them one done by Political Science Professor Ithiel Do Sola Poole, show that time on a cable station could be available at $20 to $60 per hour after the systems are fully developed, no regulation of rates are planned in the recommendations of the report – it would be up to the operator to set his own rates.

Robert Maynard – who, as ombudsman for the *Washington Post* (see story, pg 1) deals with many access problems in the print media – dismissed the report as an instance of "Whitehead elitism," and stated that the print press was a poor model to follow on access problems. "The press in this country has done such a poor job of allowing access for minority opinions," he said in a seminar last week at MIT, "that I sometimes wonder if we aren't protecting the First Amendment rights of the newspapers over the First Amendment rights of the people." Cable, he felt, would probably go the same way, although he saw more problems with local control of the medium than federal control.

Implementation

Most of the telecommunications experts I spoke with were in fundamental agreement with the Whitehead report, even on the issue of minority access; but, almost unanimously, they doubted that the report would be implemented. Whitehead, in an interview with the *New York Times*, pointed out the "reverse Midas touch" of the Nixon Administration "in matters of media;" there is a widespread feeling that the suggestions may not matter at all because there is little possibility of legislation based on them passing through Congress. Edwin Diamond, visiting lecturer in Political Science, summed it up when he said: "When the report came out, I felt no compelling reason to read it quickly. There was a feeling of 'What does it matter?' It's a terrible thing – but that's the feeling about the Administration right now."

Kendall Square: redeveloping problem

By Michael D. McNamee

The Kendall Square project – redevelopment of the 13-acre "triangle" at Broadway and Main and the 11-acre site left by NASA on Main Street – came into public prominence last spring when plans designed by the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority were being presented for City Council approval. At that time, community reaction to the plans, which called for development of the area with a high-rise motel and office space, caused the formation of a Task Force to get community input into the development of a new set of plans. The City Council, in response to pressure for blue-collar job development, instructed the Task Force to especially consider developing "light industry and non-professional white-collar jobs" in the area.

MIT's involvement in the Kendall Square project stems not only from the physical proximity of the area to MIT, but from financial concerns. Due to a section in the federal Urban-Development Code, institutions like MIT which remove land from the tax rolls can "certify" funds used to purchase land within a redevelopment zone with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and give the city credit with the federal agency for the amount used to buy the land and prepare the sites for development.

The Institute has already certified approximately $6 million in the Kendall Square area for the project, and is supposed to be planning to certify at least $3.5 million more in the near future. Although the certification process involves no monetary transactions (it merely establishes credit for the city with HUD), the code which establishes it specifies that the development must be complementary to the institution's plans; thus, MIT has some financial clout in the planning for Kendall Square.

The planning for the project was recently thrown into high gear by a deadline set by HUD, which requires the city to have "detailed" plans of the redevelopment ready by February 15, 1974, or risk losing continued federal funding in the area. CRA spokesman Robert Remer told *The Tech* that, although the Task Force has yet to report with its proposals, the city will be able to make the deadlines.

"We will have a report ready for them," Remer said. "It will be a detailed report, but it will not be final – we can't say anything certain until the Task Force reports."

Institute officials are not quite as optimistic about the city's ability to come up with a report that will satisfy HUD in the time-span allowed. Special Assistant to the President for Urban relations Walter Milne told *The Tech*, "There's very little chance of them having a report ready – if they put every person with technical expertise in the city loose on this, they couldn't have a detailed report ready by mid-February."

MIT's interests

Even if the CRA can come up with the report in the time alloted, MIT officials see another problem caused by the deadline HUD has imposed – the problem of representing MIT's interest in the process. The Institute has financial power in the planning through the funds it has certified, and Milne has stated that he feels that the city "would not develop anything in the area antithetical to the Institute's interests;" but MIT officials have had difficulty getting input from the Institute community on what they feel should be developed at the Kendall Square site.

"We have a general feeling that people want more shops and stores and restaurants near MIT," said O. Robert Simha, Director of the MIT Planning Office and a member of the Task Force, "but no one has come up and told us this." MIT's stance on the process is important, according to Simha, for many physical reasons as well as financial, but the Institute community has not expressed much real interest in the area.

There is a feeling now, since the creation of the Task Force and its City Council mandate to concentrate on blue-collar and non-professional development in Kendall Square, that the city might go ahead with plans along these lines instead of considering alternatives. Along with not having inputs from MIT, Simha pointed out that there is data on Cambridge that is not known, such as whether or not the city could support a blue-collar development. "We need to know the situation in the city today and to predict what it will be in the future," Simha siad. "We don't want to lock into a pattern that will be obsolete before the re-development is even completed."

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THE WIZARD OF ID

by Brant parker and Johnny hart

The **Wizard of Id** appears daily and Sunday in the *Boston Globe.*

the tech arts section

drawing by Neal Vitale — Bob Dylan *(see page 6)*

photo by Tom Klimowicz ——— Bob Dylan and the Band

The times they have a-changed

by Neal Vitale

It was slightly after 4:30 pm on the frosty Monday afternoon of January the 14th when Bob Dylan followed the members of the Band onto the stage of the even frostier Boston Garden. But the greeting of a screaming, standing ovation which met the former Robert Zimmerman from Hibbing, Minnesota, marked what was in fact only the tip of an iceberg, the final stage of what had been in the works months, perhaps years, earlier.

Undercurrents and rumors of the impending reuniting of Bob Dylan with the Band had surfaced sporadically over the past few years, but there was a noticeable flurry of activity this past summer and fall. During the filming of *Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid*, the question was raised as exactly to whom was Dylan indeed signed. Reportedly, he was unhappy with CBS, and David Geffen of Elektra/Asylum had been making offers from that label; the soundtrack to *Pat Garrett* was released on Columbia, but that turned out to be a simple matter of outbidding for the single album. Various stories filtered down during the early fall, only to have Dylan's departure to Elektra/Asylum virtually finalized when *Dylan* a collection of *New Morning* vintage outtakes came out – supposedly that had been a major bargaining tool in CBS's attempt at retaining the legend, with Columbia promising *not* to release it if Dylan would re-sign. From there, plans for a joint tour with the Band (who were free to record apart from Capitol on any individual Dylan record) developed, proposing a twenty-odd city itinerary and the possibility of a new album.

December 2nd would be the next big date in the unfolding scenario, as on that day, full-page ads in papers around the nation would reveal the mailing address for the mail-order-only ticket applications. The deluge began. The inevitable questions were bound to be raised as to whether or not the Dylan/Band tour would be the biggest ever - bigger than the Beatles? than Elvis? than the Stones? The first two were eclipsed easily by the enormous ticket demand; Stones fanatics would argue for their heroes, but the circumstances of Dylan's return to the stage the cultural/sociological influences and importance, the eight year absense, the superstar pop legend mystique, the timing in regard to a lull in the music industry guarenteed that the January/February 1974 tour would undoubtedly be the biggest and most significant ever.

But would it be the best artistically? Boston was at a good point on the tour - the roughness that marred the early appearances in Chicago had been worked out, and it was not far enough along in the schedule to fall victim to fatigue, boredom, and the simple grind of it all. Everyone in attendance expected an amazing concert, and, even for the show's weaknesses, that was exactly what everyone got, a performance that would long be remembered – no matter what. From the opening of "Rainy Day Women No. 12 & 35," the emphasis on a tight, chunky rock sound was obvious. The Band were in fine form, providing what is the perfect backing for a musician like Bob Dylan. But the changes that were clear in Dylan's singing style were what was particularly surprising. It was Bob Dylan singing with an unexpected vengence, veritably spitting out the syllables as he sang in his astonishingly strong, rough voice. Traces of Mexican and black music have progressively crept into latter-day Dylan, especially in his vocal style, and they were most noticeable at the Garden. But more than any tinge of newly evident influences was the fact that it was a return for Dylan, a getting back to his brand of rock, mixed with that of the Band, and shot through the middle with a bit of solo Dylan.

All toid, the Band and/or Dylan performed twenty-eight songs in the slightly over two-hour show. They started together for six songs (distinguished by strong versions of "Tom Thumb's Blues" and "Ballad of a Thin Man;" on the latter, Dylan switched to piano) before Dylan left for the first of two sets by the Band. Band-members Levon Helm, Richard Manuel, Garth Hudson, Rick Danko, and Robbie Robertson were in superb musical shape, especially Robertson (who dazzled in backing Dylan as well) as they played through their only slightly varied standard set, a set they have stuck to almost intact for at least four years. "Chest Fever" was absent, but highpoints of their total of ten songs were "The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down," "I Shall Be Released," and "The Weight." After their solo set, the Band were rejoined by Dylan for an outstanding "All Along The Watchtower," a strong "Hollis Brown," and a good attempt at re-creating a song that fared best in the studio, "Knockin' On Heaven's Door," before departing to Dylan's terse, "We'll be right back; don't go away."

The troubador stance of long-ago was regained as Dylan returned after the intermission, wearing dark glasses and harmonica-in-holder standing in his slightly bow-legged, bent-knees singing position, accompanying himself on acoustic guitar as he started into "The Times They Are A-Changin'." But quite unfortunately, the five songs performed by Bob Dylan alone - including "Gates of Eden," "Don't Think Twice," "Just Like A woman," and "It's Alright, Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)" comprised the single weakest segment of the whole show. What could well have provided the magic, the nostalgic recreation of a mood that can, most likely, never be recaptured, wore painfully thin, as Dylan's own seeming discomfort began to cut through. The remainder of the Band's lone ventures followed, then Bob Dylan returned for the new "Forever Young," the rather sappy, maudlin, and preachy tune off his new record, *Planet Waves*, seemingly dedicated to his sons. Another new number, "Something There Is About You," which employs the same harp riff as "Forver Young" but fares better due to stronger lyrics, preceded the finale of "Like A Rolling Stone."

If there was to be any one magical moment in the afternoon's concert, it had to be in "Like A Rolling Stone." More than at any point, the harshness, and the vengance, of Dylan's singing was set against an occasional wide smile to the crowd, the slight ludicrousness of what he was singing juxtaposed against to whom he was singing it, became ever so obvious. The excitement was there, though, as the house lights came on, people stood and clapped, and the closest thing to that sense of early sixties community was reached. Dylan stood on stage, made one with the audience with all the lights up, snarling out,"How does it feel/To be on your own/A complete unknown/With no direction home/Like a rolling stone?"

It was just lyrics like those, or the words to the encore of "You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine," that brought to bear what essential questions are being rais by the whole Dylan tour, and perha the way in which Dylan himself resolving them. He has always said t his concert is a "hard dose," somethi that, while it is clear that Dylan is n trying to con anybody, is not all that ea to take. It is very difficult to determi how Dylan views the whole idea touring – on one hand there is that p star consciousness and the mystique super-success; on the other, there are t expectations of a "message," t exultation of a "messiah" (which overla some of the superstardom ramification Dylan's own denial of being a "saviou and hope for some sort of revitalizati by a man that did it once, and has sin done little (in the last three-to-five year It all makes for a confusing a ambiguous set of appraisals.

In particular, the afternoon concert the Garden was attended by a very you crowd, as much curious high schoolers, fact more so, as older, hard-core Dyl fans. The climate of society has chang so much in his eight year absense as make some of what he was saying see painfully outdated. "Like A Roll Stone" was the primary case in point the rebelliousness and burgeoning coun culture Dylan was addressing when wrote that certain song has now eith withered in the face of setbacks a apathy or else been inculcated into t heart of American society. Consideri today's cultural environment and t sensibilities of so many of those attendance (limited if only by age a certain experiences), Dylan's pointed focusing those remarks to all of us, whole generation that could at one po take heart with the words and try emulate that life-style seems so territ hollow.

By any standards, Monday, Janua 14, 1974 will be remembered as a m extraordinary concert. Sadly, though, t fact that Bob Dylan will never again able to recapture his social significan that he will never be the force he on was (and as no one may ever be) w either accompany that rememberan with a rather wistful tinge, much li what touches thoughts of missed and l opportunities, or else never even considered by those who never shar those feelings of "what could have been It is with more than just a bit resignation that Bob Dylan closes his fi concert in Boston in nearly a decade w the sentiment of "You'll Go Your Wa I'll Go Mine."

photo by Tom Klimowicz —— Bob Dyla

Samuelson's forecast for 1974: the effects of the energy crisis

By Jules Mollere

1974 will definitely be a year of recession, according to Paul A. Samuelson, Institute Professor of Economics.

In predicting the year of recession, Samuelson directly conflicted with most of the forecasts issued prior to October first of last year. "None of these predictions made any big event of the 'energy crisis,'" stated Samuelson.

He expressed these beliefs in a recent seminar on "The Energy Crisis and the State of the Economy," along with Lester C. Thurow, Professor of Management and Economics, and Paul W. MacAvoy, Professor of Management.

Samuelson forecasts a 2½ percent drop in the Gross National Product (GNP) for the first two quarters of the year, with a rise of 2/3 of one percent during the third quarter and a final deficit of ¼ of one percent for the year as a whole. He also predicted that a worse rate of inflation will be prevalent, with a rise in the consumer price index of 7 or 8 percent while unemployment reaches approximately 6 1/3 percent by the end of the year.

"Most of the other forecasts showed a drop of the growth rate below four percent which is par for the long run," Samuelson said, "But those who predicted a recession or a definite decrease in growth were greatly in the minority."

Thurow limited himself to the "Energy Crisis" in general and deemed it "a minor blip in the face of human events. The only way to look at the Energy Crisis properly is to see how much, in terms of human labor time, it has taken to produce one BTU of energy throughout history. If one were to plot this as a graph, one would see that the amount of labor needed has steadily decreased with numerous but small fluctuations."

"Now, in 1958 the Persian Gulf oilfield was discovered," Thurow continued, "Thus the only thing the embargo of Persian Oil has done is to put us back on the old trend line."

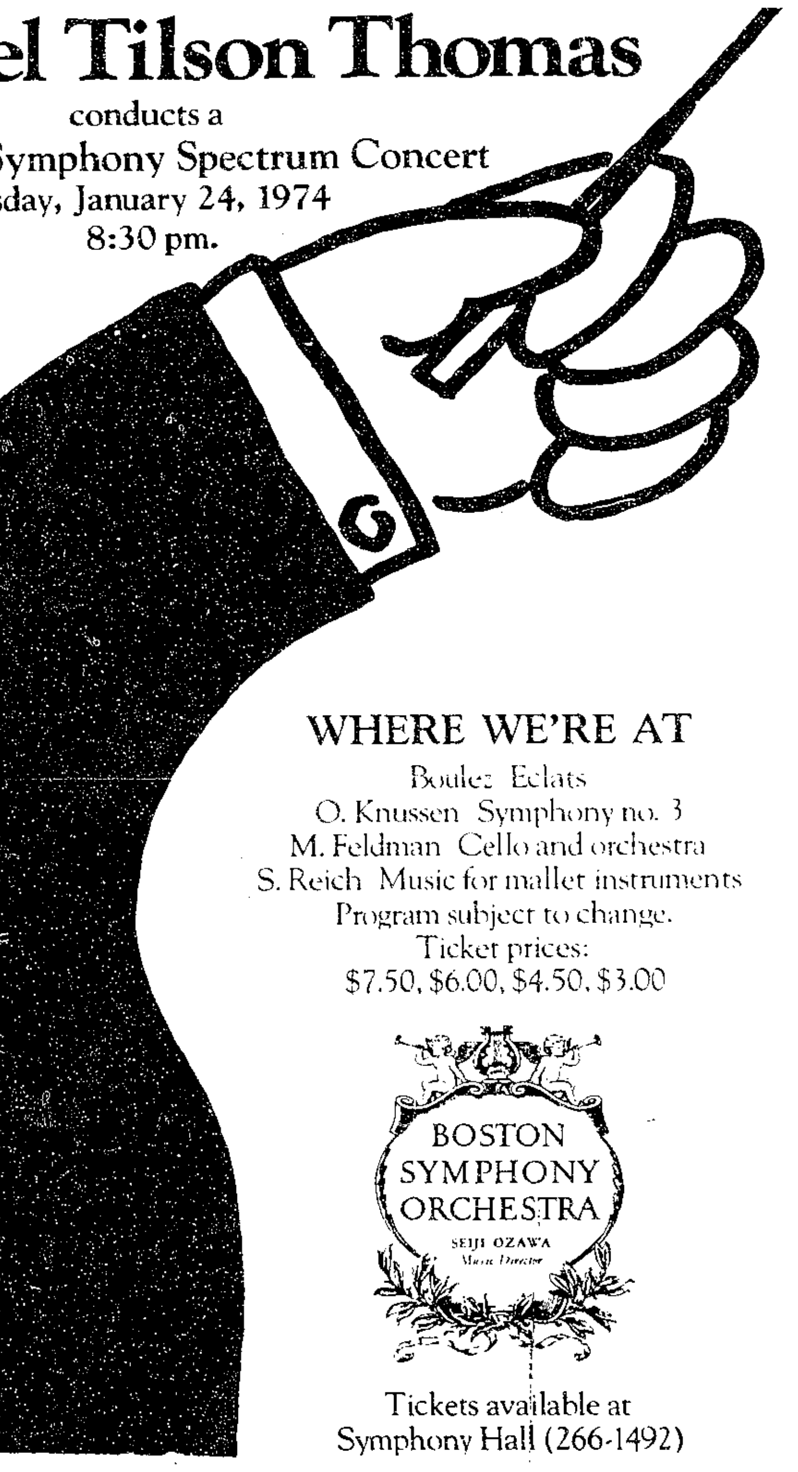
In response to this, Samuelson asked Thurow what he would consider major. "If this just throws us back to 1958 and we therefore shoudn't bother ourselves with it, then what should we worry about? I would consider being thrown back to 1958 a major catastrophe of the modern economy."

Thurow said that New England will pay more than its fair share of the cost of the energy crisis and therefore we feel an initial bit of pain before fuel prices settle down. He emphasized that the real problem stems from large shifts in price and not from the actual price that one has to pay.

According to MacAvoy, the extent of the fuel shortage predicted for the first quarter of 1974 is decreasing hourly. "If one takes forecasts of shortages and plots them against their date of issue, one can see that there is a definite lessening of the number of barrels we are supposed to be short. The June 1973 forecast predicted a shortage of 4 million barrels, while January of this year shows us missing only 1½ million. Extrapolating these points one might even get a small surplus."

MacAvoy presented four possible reasons for this behavior. According to him the Arab embargo is leaking outrageously. "We're getting a large amount of Arab oil from Canada and Venezuela. Also, up until recently we've been having temperatures like Florida used to have and Florida has been having weather like we normally do. This of course lessens demand."

MacAvoy said that we can live with the Energy Crisis but that it will require smaller cars, more insulation, better government regulation of the oil industry and more precise controls of import prices. This last measure was in reference to the possibility raised earlier of exclusion of Persian oil from the United States in order to make the production of synthetic oil economically feasible. As a result of such import restrictions being utilized worldwide, MacAvoy said that he could see the major effect of the Arab embargo as simply depriving the Arabs of the major portion of the world's oil trade.



Sports

Alpine skier John Nabelek '74 blasts through the gates in the slalom. *Photo by Helge Bjaaland*

Skiers fifth at Windham

Last weekend in the first four-event meet of the season, MIT skiers finished fifth among the ski teams of Windham College, Colby, Bowdoin, Yale, St. Michaels, Keene State, and Franklin Pierce College. The meet, which consisted of slalom, giant slalom, jumping, and cross-country competition, was held at Windham College in Putney, Vermont.

Despite several difficulties, the alpine team skied well in its first competition of the season. Debby Stein '76, a top alpine competitor, was unable to attend the meet, and Gary Ruf '75 skied the giant slalom with an ankle injury sustained earlier. John Nabelek '74 carried MIT in the giant slalom with a strong 5th place finish. Nabelek was headed for a 2nd place overall in the slalom when a fall cost him the race. Drew Jaglom '74, Ernie Brown '75, and Peter Horowitz '76 also skied strongly in the alpine competition.

The results of the nordic competition were somewhat more encouraging with MIT taking first place in the ten kilometer cross-country race and third place in the jumping competition. Captain Scott Weigle '74 finished first overall in the cross-country with a time of 40:03 and Bob Collier '74 took fourth place with a time of 41:13. Tom Gaskin '76 and Nabelek also skied a fast ten kilometers in spite of waxing difficulties due to marginal snow conditions.

In the jumping competition Evan Schwartz '75 took a sixth place with jumps of 79 and 81 feet and Weigle took eighth place with jumps of 80 and 81 feet. The jumping effort was hurt by the absense of top jumper Collier who sprained his ankle in a practice jump.

The team will be skiing next weekend at the Keene State Carnival in Keene, New Hampshire. With all skiers present and no injuries, coach Bill Morrison anticipates an overall team score several places higher than that of past weekend.

Matmen lose two

Handicapped by injuries, MIT wrestling team's record is slipping as it approaches the season's halfway mark.

The team's most severely injured player is senior Bob Gahl, who will be out the rest of the season with a carilage injury incurred during practice. Before the injury, Gahl had posted a 3-3 record in the 150 pound class. At 167, Fred Linderman '74, out for the team only a week, was severely injured in practice and is also out for the rest of the season. Erland Van Lidthe de Jeude '76, the team's 330 pound heavyweight wrestler, has been hampered by both shoulder and knee injuries.

In a triangular meet last Saturday, MIT was defeated by both Harvard and Coast Guard, 31-6 and 30-16 respectively. Injuries before the meet had required a reshuffling of the lineup for the meet.

Team captain Ed Hanley '74 brought his record up to 8-0 when he pinned his opponent from Coast Guard in 6:30 and posted a 16-12 win against Harvard. Captain Rich Hartman '74 decided to wrestle in the 150 pound class instead of his usual spot at 142, but was unable to maintain his 142 pound record of 3-1-1, losing to both Coast Guard and Harvard.

Freshman Joe Scire stood in for Hartman at 142 and fought two superb matches against tough competition. Scire lost his first bout to Coast Guard 1-0, and then went on to hold his Harvard opponent to a 14-5 decision. The 142 pounder from Coast Guard was pinned by Harvard's wrestler.

At 177, Joe Tavormina '76, who has been fighting a knee injury, pinned his Coast Guard opponent in 6:23, bringing his record to 4-1-1. At 118, Jack Mosinger '75 scored four near falls on his way to a 22-6 superior decision against Coast Guard. Heavyweight Van Lidthe de Jeude won a close 5-4 decision over Harvard, bringing his record to 2-5. On JV, John Thain '77 pinned a 150 pounder from Coast Guard in 2:29 and Randy Wilson '77 won a match over Coast Guard 10-6.

ON DECK

Wednesday
Hockey (V) Wesleyan, away

Friday
Skiing (V) Franklin Pierce Carnival, away
Track (V) Coast Guard, home, 6pm
Wrestling (V, JV/F) WPI, home, 6pm (JV/F), 7:30 (V)

Saturday
Basketball (MV) Queens, home, 8:15pm
Fencing (V) Dartmouth, home, 2pm
Gymnastics (MV,WV) Yale, home, 2pm
Hockey (V) Holy Cross, home, 7pm
Skiing (V) Franklin Pierce Carnival, away
Squash (V) Stony Brook, home, 4pm
Swimming (MV) Williams, away

Monday
Basketball (MV) Howard, aw

Wednesday, Jan 30
Basketball (MV'JV/F) Bowd
away
Gymnastics (MV) Plymo
State, away
Hockey (V) Nichols, home, 7
Squash (V) Bowdoin, away
Track (V) Colby, home, 6pm
Wrestling (V) BC @ BU