

## Housing sets '77 class size

By Paul Schindler

The class of 1977 will be targeted for 900 members, according to Chancellor Paul E. Gray. Historically, the number is not small, but it is a drop of 140 from the record class of 1040 admitted last year.

As mentioned previously in *The Tech* (Tuesday, January 9), the drop in class size will, according to officials, have no significant effect on financial aid or

tuition income. Due to variations in student need, marginal income per student is not a simple, linear student-tuition relation.

There has been a pattern of increasing class sizes over the last five years (see graph on page 3) with last year's class being an accidental overshoot of a target of 1025. Suddenly this year, a sharp upturn of the retention rate in the dormitories (the number of people who stay in the

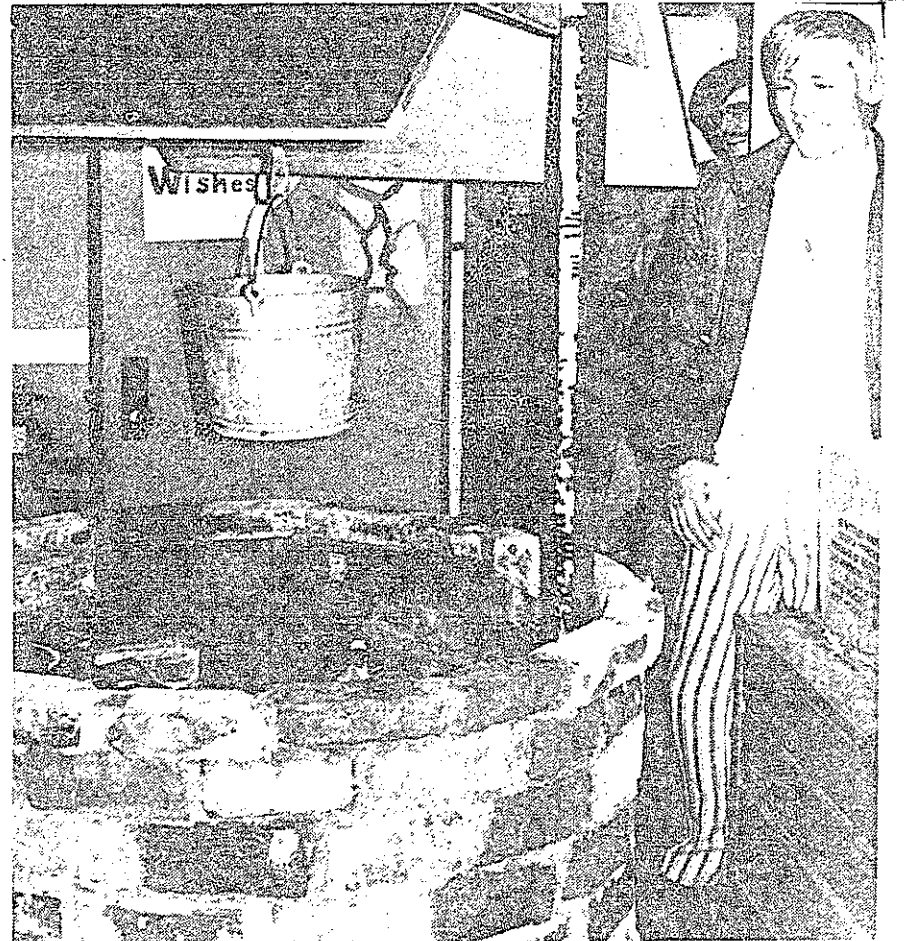
dorms) combined with the large size of recent classes produced a housing "crunch," according to Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning. This overcrowding was cited by Gray as the primary reason for the reduction in class size.

"There are many forces which push the class size up," Gray noted, "but the housing crunch is the main thing which holds it down." The decision, announced in a meeting Friday morning, January 26, was debated for almost two weeks after it was discussed in Academic Council, and was considered privately for some time before that. The persons at the meeting were those most directly affected: Gray, Director of Admissions Peter Richardson, Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg, Provost Walter Rosenblith, Vice President for Administration and Personnel John Wynne, and Vice President for Operations Philip Stoddard.

Alternatives were considered, according to Gray, but within the framework of having all freshmen live in Institute or Institute-approved housing (i.e. fraternities or Student House), there was no escaping the smaller class size. The alternatives were: intentional overcrowding of the dorms, or use of interim housing which would be both expensive and inadequate for use by undergraduates.

Vice President Kenneth Wadleigh described the decisions as "denying some the right to come to MIT, while doing the best we can for those who do come." Stating that the decision to admit 900 next year will "hold the line on decent housing," he noted that the decrease in size this year will allow classes of 950 in succeeding years. Wadleigh also told *The Tech* that there is no immediate prospect of funding for a new undergraduate dormitory, which would be the long range solution for the housing problem.

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Rick Carley '76 returned from a week-long tour with the MIT Concert Band last week and found, to his surprise, that friends on his floor in East Campus had constructed this wishing-well in his room, complete with bricks, roof, and approximately a foot of water inside.

Carley walked down the hall with an apprehensive look on his face, which turned to surprise when he found a note reading "Best Wishes, The hall" tacked to his door. "My God that's impressive" was the only thing he could manage to say upon seeing the well. When asked about his plans for the structure, Carley said, "Why, every room should have a wishing well." Photo by Fred Hutchison (AP)

## News analysis

## Nat'l science policy: who'll run the show?

By Norman D. Sandler

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by Norman Sandler

With recent reports of a dismantling of President Nixon's science advisory staff (see *The Tech*, January 16, 1973), and the formal resignation of the President's science adviser, Dr. Edward E. David, Jr., several weeks ago, there has been a great deal of controversy in Washington, as well as at institutions such as MIT, over the position the Nixon administration will be taking with respect to science and technology as Mr. Nixon enters his second term.

Traditionally, the President has directed science policy and has set priorities with the assistance of the science advisor, a position originally established by President Dwight Eisenhower. However, it now appears that the advisor system is being superseded by one which will again have the President alone making policy decisions, phasing out or eliminating the role of the professional advisory staff.

The scientists were in the Office of Science and Technology (OST) and the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC). According to MIT President Jerome Wiesner,

Science Advisor to John F. Kennedy, the role of the OST is "to show the President what the options are, with regard to science programs and policies."

"Wired nation"

However, lately it has been difficult to determine what functions the science advisory staff has been performing for the President, and in one case where the information was learned, the OST and Mr. Nixon came under fire from both Congress and the general public.

That instance involved a study entitled "Communications for Social Needs," and was prepared by David's office for Presidential Assistant for Domestic Affairs John Erlichman and the President's Domestic Council.

The 300-page "Administratively Confidential" document was a feasibility study of using telecommunications and computer technology to produce a nation-wide communications system. The master plan included placing FM receivers in every home, boat and automobile, which could be turned on and off by only the government, eventually leading to the concept of the "wired city" and finally to a "wired nation."

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## Tech uncovers press hoax

Special to *The Tech*

In a daring early morning coup yesterday, persons ostensibly connected with *The Tech* perpetrated a major hoax upon members of the MIT community and the Boston press.

The hoax was accomplished by the clandestine distribution of a spurious version of *Tech Talk*, which so closely resembled the original that many persons were fooled even after close inspection.

Copies of the bogus issue were reportedly distributed to the home of Dr. Jerome Wiesner, offices of MIT administrators, and the Boston press, including both wire services, the *Boston Globe*, the *Herald-American*, and two of the area's three television stations.

Officials of *The Tech* expressed stunned disbelief that such an event could be traced to members of the staff, especially in light of the strict managerial control which the Board of Directors assert that they have over members of the staff.

*The Tech* Chairman David Tenenbaum '74, in a public statement made Monday morning upon hearing of the incident, stated that "I had no prior

knowledge that such a prank was in the making, and have been assured that no one from *The Tech* was even remotely responsible for the plot."

Recently-elected Editor-in-Chief Paul Schindler '74, could not be reached for comment yesterday. Several persons reported seeing Schindler at various locations throughout the MIT campus on Monday, though none of these tentative identifications could be substantiated. In a written statement left in the offices of *The Tech*, Schindler explained that he regretted his "lapse of good judgment," and set the blame for the deed on Tenenbaum and *The Tech* News Editor Norman Sandler.

Sandler, also unreachable for comment, though thought to be bound for an undisclosed South American destination with an unidentified female staff member, cabled Chairman Tenenbaum yesterday noon with the message "Boffo stunt hear you pulled... Hear Admin multi-upset... Have left for short vacation due to health..."

The controversial counterfeit contained a lead story announcing that MIT President Wiesner had been appointed as Science

Advisor to President Nixon, and would be leaving the Institute, succeeded by Chancellor Paul Gray.

Radio station WBZ picked up the Wiesner story on its ten and eleven morning news, changing the report to a feature on the hoax for its noon program.

Members of the MIT administration and the staff of the MIT News Office and *Tech Talk* were not available for comment at press time.

## Rowe to assist chancellor

By Sandra Yulke and Paul Schindler

The new woman working with Chancellor Paul E. Gray will, by her own choice, be known as the Chancellor's Assistant for Women and Work. She is Mary Potter Rowe, [Note: She does not like the use of titles, as she is a Quaker, and prefers to be called "Mary Rowe" by those who do not know her, and "Mary" by those who do.] a graduate of Swarthmore and Columbia (where she got her Ph.D. in economics in 1971).

Rowe lists her current occu-

pation as "Consultant Economist," and has been doing work at Radcliffe most recently.

Much of her work has been in the area of the economics of child care, a topic she has researched for the federal, state, and Cambridge city governments. She has worked for Harvard, OEO, the Carnegie Corporation, Abt Associates, the National Council of Churches and the UN. She spent 1963-66 in Nigeria, and 1962-3 in the US Virgin Islands. She has published numerous specialized papers, serves on several boards and is a

member of the American Economics Association, the National Planning Association, and the African Studies Association.

The announcement of Mary Rowe's appointment has been a long time in the offing, and she says that most of the delay involved has been her own fault. She was the number one candidate and most likely prospect as early as mid-December, but she told *The Tech* that meetings with Gray about the nature of her job and her hours delayed any final announcement. Gray

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## NOTES

\* Fund-raising concert to benefit Medical Aid to Indochina featuring "Swallow," on February 13 at 7:30 at the Aquinas Junior College. For further information call 965-3643.

\* The MIT Automobile Club will have a meeting Tuesday, February 6 at 8 pm in the West Lounge of the Student Center. We will have slides of the US and Canadian Grand Prix, possibly a discussion by David Ammen, a top driver in a C/Sedan Alfa, further information about the pro driving schools, and a report on our sponsorship activities.

\* 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 Student Center Committee presents the return of the Midnite Movie Series. This week's movie will be "The Little Shop of Horrors" starting at midnite, Friday, February 9 in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission Free!!!

\* 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: Friday - Gaytha Hillman, Brian Rohsenow. Free Admission!

\* THE AMERICAN DELEGATE research group is now located in Room 24-607, x3-2460. Students who did interviewing over IAP are urged to return questionnaires to the project office, or to contact coordinators at the extension given to make other arrangements.

\* Many new opportunities are now open for students interested in doing fieldwork in law-related areas, with community organizations, state agencies, and with the state legislature. Arrangements can be made to receive credit or in some cases wages for work during the term. For more information, contact Tim Bird at x3-4822, or Leonard or Suzann Buckle, x3-1788.

# Changes seen for Lowell

(Continued from Page 1)

the public (in addition to the Lowell Institute School).

As a trustee, Lowell felt it would be worthwhile to create a college for tradespeople, and he presented the idea to Harry S. Pritchett, then president of MIT. Pritchett found this proposal acceptable, so in 1903 the Lowell Institute School, a school for industrial foremen under the auspices of MIT, was begun. Here, for "the price of two bushels of wheat" per year, which at the time was five dollars, a man or woman actively employed in industry could take a two year course, either electrical or mechanical in nature.

Sixty five years later, this format remained essentially the same, though the price had risen to a \$5 registration fee plus \$5 for every semester hour taken. Over the years, the curriculum was continually updated, but could not keep pace with technological advancements. By the late Sixties, this form had become obsolete, and some individual elective subjects were added to the School's offerings.

The decreasing attendance led to a cancellation of the two year courses, with the final ones being completed in 1969. Wedlock considers this period to be one of the low points in the Lowell Institute School's history. The Lowell Institute wanted MIT to contribute to the renovation of the School, but MIT was considering whether to discontinue its support of the Lowell Institute School altogether.

Last year, however, MIT decided that it would be to its benefit to see the Lowell Institute School reinvigorated. The School was put under the provost's office, financially tying it to MIT. Previously, all of the funding had been by the Lowell Institute, with MIT providing only the room and the facilities for the School. Under the new arrangement, Wedlock's salary

will be paid by MIT, the first time a member of the School faculty has not been paid by the Lowell Institute.

Currently confronted by the problem of making innovations at the School, Wedlock is proposing a structure that would allow the School to serve in two capacities. The first function of the School would be to offer special one-semester subjects which would introduce students to simple skills related to their fields of work, or expand on skills already possessed. These courses would be designed to give technicians experience in techniques related to those used on the job. "Basically, this whole school is technician-oriented," Wedlock remarked.

Among the subjects to be presented during the upcoming semester is a course on scientific photography, designed to teach those photographic techniques pertinent to scientific work, and a course on digital electronics, which would give technicians the ability to find and fix errors in electronic circuits.

The second type of course to be offered consists of one or two year programs in new areas of technology. "We are planning new areas of study that will take advantage of the position MIT occupies in the forefront of developing technology," Wedlock said. Under this program, the Lowell Institute School would serve as a "graduate school" for people in industry with associate degrees, or the equivalent.

One of the courses to be offered would deal with the repair of medical equipment, which would concentrate on the various types of instruments used in medicine and how they work. "The object of this is to train the technician in new technological information," Wedlock commented. Also mentioned was a possible future course in the field of electro-optics.

Wedlock cited potential long-range expansion into non-technological fields; for example, a course on building supervision and maintenance, which would be given by physical plant personnel. However, he does not envision any daytime program. "We will be continuing the concept of the original two-year program," said Wedlock. "We want to offer courses at the technician level that are not available at other places."

Wedlock has had previous contact with the Lowell Institute School, teaching classes for the School while a graduate student and then while a professor of Electrical Engineering at MIT. He has also spent time doing research for private industry.

Since taking over the duties of his office December 1, Wedlock has been very satisfied with the opportunity which the leadership of the Lowell Institute School presents. Initial discussions with industry personnel have led him to believe that the School will be well enrolled. Remarked Wedlock, "I will be very disappointed if the phones are not ringing!"

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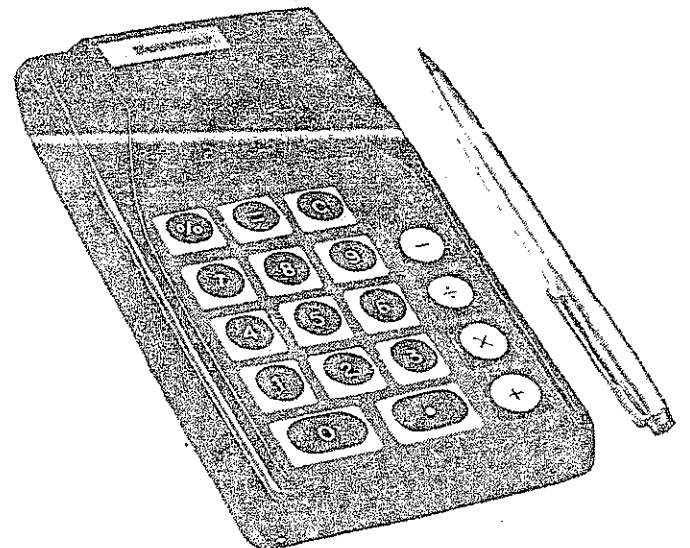


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# Housing squeeze sets size of '77 class

(Continued from page 1)

(If such a dormitory were built, according to Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson, it would most likely be in the area of MacGregor and Westgate II. A study to determine the most efficient uses to which the remaining land in that area could be put is now underway.)

Browning stated that the flexibility of the Dean's office to deal with certain special housing needs will be less than hoped for with a class of 900. "The student-faculty exchange, set up by the physics department, is authorized for ten people, although it has never been at its full authorized level. We also wanted ten spaces to handle the imbalance in the MIT-Wellesley Residence Exchange, and 40 spaces to handle special cases, including re-admits and transfer students." He went on to note that the only aspect of this built-in flexibility which could be decided in advance was the

disparity in the MIT-Wellesley Residence Exchange; the other decisions would have to be "played by ear because there is too much uncertainty. A one per cent change in the retention rate in any one class is five students."

There is also uncertainty, both in the precise meaning of the decision, and how close the admissions process can come in any case to delivering a class exactly as large as that desired. Director of Admissions Peter Richardson said he guessed that MIT could "easily admit a class of 1100 qualified students next year." There is the possibility of getting a few too many students; a two per cent error in admissions (20 students) is easily possible because of the uncertainty of how many admitted students will come to the Institute.

"There are pressures on you to admit as many people as possible, and there are pressures on you, especially now, to not admit too many. When you add the fact that we try to let people

know about our decision as soon as possible, it becomes a very difficult task," Richardson said. He expressed confidence that the Admissions Office was up to the task, and that they would come very close to the target figure. Richardson also noted that the number of blacks and women in the class was not likely to decrease disproportionately.

The precise meaning of the decision is not clear. At one time during discussions, the class size was spoken of in terms of "not to exceed x." By the time it was finalized, the "not to exceed" no longer had so much emphasis. One source said, "No one took it out, it just seemed to disappear by itself. Thus, you can either say 'at least' or 'not to exceed,' depending on what you believe, and what your audience wants to hear."

The only significant opposition to the smaller class size known to *The Tech* at press time was that of several members of

the Engineering Council, a steering group for the School of Engineering. According to one member of the Council, the question of the class size came up for the last half hour of a two and a half day meeting.

"People were not rising in massive indignation," said one participant, "but they thought it was not a good idea to cut the class size at this time." There was apparently some feeling that the class size cut might be reflected adversely in Engineering School enrollment, while others felt that the decision had not been discussed enough.

Associate Dean of the Engineering School James Bruce told *The Tech* that the decision raised several questions in his mind. "It is going to be interpreted as MIT playing down science and technology," he said. Bruce believes that "all the issues were not put on the table," (he gave the effect on tuition income as an example) and that there had not been enough discussion of "alternative housing possibilities. How committed are we to the current ratio of graduates to undergraduates on campus? Why can't some graduate housing have undergraduates in it?"

One possible solution suggested by the Council was the housing of undergraduate students in faculty homes. Eisenberg has

promised to appoint a task force to look into the idea, which she called "promising." "There may be some problems," she added, "as we have commuting students now, and this mode of living does not offer students as much on-campus life." When asked, she said that the Deans' office does have some say over graduate housing, and that she knew "no reason that some undergraduates could not be housed in graduate houses."

When he described the decision process used by Wiesner and himself, Gray said that there were two major considerations: internal effects and external perception of the decision.

"Internally, we asked ourselves what the decision would mean. It might mean staffing changes in large freshman classes like 8.01 and 18.01. It might reduce, at the margin, the number of people selecting certain courses. Will this hurt some departments worse than others? There is no way to do an experiment, but we do not believe this decision will have a major effect on any single department."

Gray called the question of MIT backing off due to pressure on "science and technology" a "non-issue." The decision did not have to do with young people's interest in MIT, or with MIT's interest in education. It had to do with the quality of life.

## Nixon cuts R&D funding MIT to be hit by slashes in domestic research funds

By Norman D. Sandler

MIT is in line to feel a financial pinch in the area of federally-sponsored research, due to cuts in the federal budget for the fiscal year (FY) 1974, as announced by President Nixon last week.

Citing rising taxes and skyrocketing inflation throughout the sixties as examples of the results of vast government spending, the President has asked for cuts in many domestic programs, which will eliminate more than seventy governmental agencies and programs.

In a radio address, Mr. Nixon said: "If we're to keep taxes and prices down, the Congress must keep spending down... relying on bigger government is the wrong way to meet our nation's needs."

The budget slashes reflect the theme of the President's inaugural address last month, which called for a shift in national spending priorities, with an emphasis on each American helping himself, rather than having government spending provide that assistance. Just as was anticipated following that speech which referred back to the "work ethic," the FY '74 budget eliminates the Office for Economic Opportunity (OEO), as well as other monies earmarked in the past for welfare and other human and social services.

### Domestic R&D

Hit hard by the new Nixon budget are funds for domestic scientific research, in almost all areas excepting defense, cancer and heart disease research, and projects related to solving the nation's energy crisis.

Areas of research which will feel the most immediate squeeze are atomic energy, health sciences (except in those areas named above), aerospace research (funded by NASA) and federal assistance to graduate students. Much of the pinch felt at MIT will be due to a cut in the fiscal year budget of the National Science Foundation (NSF), which will decrease by nine percent.

Cuts in the research budget for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) will result in the closing of one, and possibly two, MIT-affiliated research facilities: the Cambridge Electron Accelerator (CEA), and the linear accelerator in Middleton, Massachusetts.

The CEA, operated jointly by MIT and Harvard, is already having work curtailed there, and

has been discontinued altogether by the FY '74 budget. In the new budget, the CEA received no operating funds for new research, and just enough money to close the facility down.

The Middleton linear accelerator, an MIT facility opened only last year, has been in desperate need of funds to stimulate research there since completion. However, in the '74 budget, only \$18 million is allocated for research in that field, and the Middleton facility will have to share that sum with five other installations across the country.

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### Study in France

Representatives from the International Studies Center, Grenoble, France, will be in the Placement Office, E19-455, Wed., Feb. 7, 10 AM - 5 PM.

Phone 391-0274 for more information.

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Ken Russell's THE SAVAGE MESSIAH 6:15 - 9:45 & David Hemmings in THE WALKING STICK 8:00 Weekend Matinees 4:30

# Letters to *The Tech*

## Philosophy

An open letter to Professor Cartwright, Head of the MIT Philosophy Department.

Dear Professor Cartwright:

This letter is written to request 1) that an advocate of the philosophy of Objectivism be added to the faculty of MIT's philosophy department; 2) that Objectivist viewpoints be studied in the relevant subjects now being offered by the department; and 3) that a separate subject on Objectivism be included in the curriculum of the department.

There are several reasons why we consider these to be proper requests which should demand the department's immediate and serious attention.

Last year there was considerable controversy over the bias of MIT's philosophy department. A number of students (who were not supporters of Objectivism) complained that the department was "too analytic," and that faculty members were being penalized because they did not "toe the line" espoused by those who run the department (cf. the Graves tenure controversy). To the extent that those accusations mean that the department is extremely biased towards the philosophical positions of linguistic analysis, logical positivism, and their variants (e.g. such contemporary doctrines as Quine's and Tarski's) — and that this emphasis results in discrimination, both in subjects taught and faculty hired, against those who disagree — we consider the complaint to be correct. One need only attend the subjects being offered by the department (as we have) and view the disproportionate amount of time devoted to the above-mentioned philosophies, to conclude that the department is greatly biased in their favor.

Moreover, in the realm of ethics and political philosophy, there are several faculty members who explicitly support altruism and Marxism in one form or another. There is *no one* who advocates rational individualism and libertarianism.

Future leaders of the nation — in both the sciences and the humanities — are now being indoctrinated with views regarded by many as absurd and repulsive, by a department intent on propagating its own doctrines to the exclusion of all others. In the judgment of many of us, the teaching of philosophical "analysis" is significantly responsible for the destruction of logic and mathematics as more and more students are led to believe that these sciences consist of arbitrary rules adopted by convention; and this together with the so-called "empiricist" theories of meaning are just as devastating in their effect on the intelligibility of even the most basic concepts and laws of elementary physics — to say nothing of the recognized philosophical disaster in modern physics. And given the current social state of the world, it hardly seems necessary to point out the devastating effects of the constant indoctrination of contemporary ethical subjectivism and collectivism on the minds of college students.

In short, across the board in all the major divisions of philosophy there is a specific philosophical orthodoxy being pushed by the department, while virtually no opposition to it is allowed. Since the purpose of a philosophy department at MIT is, supposedly, to *educate* interested students by a balanced presentation of important past and present philosophical views, and not to indoctrinate them, it is mandatory that opposition to the present discriminatory policies be given a voice in the department.

Objectivism is a significant and comprehensive philosophical system which provides just such an alternative. Since Objectivism is a systematic philosophy embracing all the traditional branches of philosophy — metaphysics, epistemology, philosophical psychology, ethics, political science and aesthetics, an Objectivist philosopher on the MIT faculty would provide the beginning for the badly needed representation of views now being excluded in all those areas, as well as systematically relating them.

Moreover, Objectivism not only provides an alternative point of view in these areas, it provides answers to several problems heretofore thought unanswerable by most philosophers, not the least of which

are solutions to the problem of universals — via its theory of contextual essentialism — and the problem of deriving the "ought" from the "is" — through its theory of objective (as opposed to intrinsic or subjective) value.

It is relevant to note that a few years ago there was a push throughout the country to get a token representative of existentialism or of an Eastern (Oriental) philosophy in philosophy departments. MIT was one of those who followed suit. Objectivism is in the Western tradition, it is new and different, yet it is still unrepresented. There can be no good reason for

It is also relevant to note that the department has stated its desire to offer subjects which will attract greater attendance in the department's courses. We have noted that attendance in class has increased greatly on those rare occasions when the ideas of Ayn Rand — the philosophy of Objectivism — have been presented. One example of this was the increased attendance last year in former Professor Rabinowitz's section of *Contemporary Moral Issues*, 24.01-24.02; that attendance was the greatest (nearly the entire class, in vast contrast to the usually miniscule attendance) when a student who supported Objectivism was allowed to present three lectures on it.

Therefore, we request that students be presented Objectivism's basic positions in subjects which deal with the pertinent philosophical questions.

This latter request entails not merely adding books on the philosophy of Objectivism to the reading list, but also having lecturers who are competent to present it correctly. As has been witnessed by anyone who was enrolled in last year's *Contemporary Moral Issues*, to take an example, the lecturers displayed either an incredible ignorance of Objectivism and/or an immense hostility to it, both of which result in distortion and misrepresentation of its positions. It is for this reason that we request both a separate subject on Objectivism and an Objectivist professor in the philosophy department. A policy of this kind would in general serve to ensure the objectivity necessary for the appraisal of any ideas, but it is particularly necessary in the case of such a new and radical philosophy as Objectivism.

In regards to the position in the department for an Objectivist professor, there are presently several Ph.D.'s who could be approached, and we will gladly submit their names for your consideration.

Implementing the three proposals we have made will be an important first step in achieving a much larger representation of realism and individualism in the MIT philosophy department. For the MIT philosophy department to deny even the first step of a single spokesman for an alternative to the present doctrine would be inexcusable.

Finally, we would like to hear your response to our requests as soon as possible; we also believe that a meeting with you is desirable, and thus we request an opportunity to speak with you at length about our proposals. We can be reached either through Warren Ross, dl 0-289, or Frank Peseckis, 261-2491.

[The note was signed by Ross, Peseckis, and ten others. —Editor]

## Lettvin Sychophant?

To the Editor:

Barbara Moore's one-sided, misleading article on the Feld-Lettvin debate marks her as a hopeless Lettvin sychophant. In a 500-word article she devoted a mere two sentences to Feld's views, and presented Lettvin's arguments in a slavishly uncritical light as though no one had been able to rebut them.

As it happened, Feld saw the heart of the matter not consisting in whether it is logically possible to separate the work from the man (as Moore erroneously stated in her article), but whether the AAAS should take an "excellence in its own right" stand by supporting fascistic, anti-Semitic writers whose political ideology is on the other end of the spectrum from its members, or reward artists who use their talent to support the moral positions of the AAAS members. The AAAS has the right to define the purpose of its Emerson Thoreau Award,

and it has done so by giving the award to people like Hannah Arendt and denying it to Ezra Pound. Lettvin only obscured the issue by raising the specter of political censorship of art and denigrating the abilities of the AAAS to judge poetry. Feld pointed out that denying an award to Pound does not repress his free speech and poetry since he is already recognized as a great poet, and that the members of the AAAS don't have to be poets to select recipients of the award because it is not a poetry award *per se*. The statement that "The general impression of the audience was that it agreed with Lettvin when he stated 'I would rather have Pound with extreme anti-Semitism than a world without Pound'" is not only unjustified judging from the response of the audience, but pointless because it does not address the issue. Feld made the important point by saying that it would be appropriate to recognize the fact that Edward Teller (a right-wing physicist, "father of the H-bomb," who testified against other scientists during the McCarthy Era) is a good physicist by awarding him the Nobel Prize for his contributions in quantum mechanical interpretations of certain chemical phenomena, but it would not make sense to offer him the Atoms for Peace Award because of his position in developing nuclear armaments and his intransigent views on disarmament and foreign policy.

Bonnie Buratti, '74

Elise Nuchtern, '74

## SDS Corrections

To the Editor:

I wish to point out that the last two issues of *The Tech*, in articles about the demonstrations in Washington on January 20, have libeled SDS. I have called the printing of misinformation libel because in this instance the errors in question were presented as if they were the inevitable consequence of SDS ideology and the conscious intent of the SDS leadership. The two instances to which I refer are: 1) On January 16, 1973, *The Tech* in an article by Norman Sandler stated that SDS did not have a march permit and would march against police opposition if necessary on January 20 in D.C. and, 2) on January 23, 1973, in an article by Paul Schindler, *The Tech* stated that during the demonstrations on January 20, "the SDS" burned the Yippie (Zippie) RAT float. The truth is that: 1) SDS, whose "March Against Racism and the War" was called in September, indeed had successfully worked out a parade route with the D.C. police by late December and certainly had an approved parade route by January 6, 1973, well in advance of the January 16, 1973 *Tech* article (and *Thursday* article of January 18 which contained the same mistake). 2) SDS did not burn the Yippie-Zippie RAT float. Our enemies like to portray SDS as an organization which irresponsibly provokes violence for any reason or for no reason at all. Actually, SDS has always opposed the sort of senseless provocations of which burning the float is an example; in Washington we wanted to draw attention to the growing anti-racist opposition to Nixon's government, and nothing could have been achieved by inviting a police attack. This contrasts sharply with the occupation of the ROTC offices at MIT last spring when we felt (correctly) that we could rally a great number of MIT students to support a real attack against MIT's complicity in the Vietnam war through its hardware weapons research and contracting, its officer production for that war, and its counter-insurgency work at the Center for International Studies.

Paul Schindler failed to mention that SDS held an independent demonstration of 4000 black and white students and workers in Washington on January 20. Our main demands were to call for a stop to the racist attacks of the U.S. government on black and minority workers and to call for the U.S. to get out of S.E. Asia. We feel the U.S. has committed genocide in Vietnam through its saturation bombings of the North and the South as well as through its many other military exploits. Defoliation is one example of a tactic which has caused

hundreds of thousands of birth defects as well as a huge loss of arable land. At home, massive budget cuts, especially in the areas of social programs, housing and health care, are a tremendous attack upon minority people and are excused by racism. The idea that the poor (read blacks) are unwilling to work for a decent living has been long promulgated by politicians and businessmen. Today, important government advisors such as Daniel Moynihan (until very recently a member of the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies), who claims that blacks are on the bottom of the social-economic ladder due to pathological weakness in their family structure, and Edward Banfield (former model cities director under Nixon), who claims blacks enjoy living in dilapidated housing (see *The Unheavenly City*), offer their views as evidence supporting the need for Nixon's "end to the era of hand-outs." These cutbacks, along with current legislation such as the Talmadge Amendment which requires welfare recipients to work for less than the minimum wage, will hurt not only minority people but most workers and students.

MITSDS plans to research, expose, and fight MIT's complicity in government racism and genocide.

Leon Dickson, MITSDS

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# Rowe named assistant to Gray

(Continued from Page 1)

often said during this period that a woman had been selected, but was not yet ready to commit herself to taking the post. There was also some concern that she might eventually decide not to take the post, so her name was not revealed until last week. The official announcement of her appointment will appear in tomorrow's Tech Talk.

Since there was some interest expressed in the selection process, the interview began on that point.

**Q: How do you feel about the lack of student input in your selection?**

I would have been delighted if there had been some student input, and I thought that the Forum would provide it.

(Note: the week that Mary Rowe was the guest at the Women's Forum was exam week, and therefore almost no students were present.)

**Q: There was a period between your saying yes and your taking the job for certain?**

I think that there was a month in there, where Gray might either have said 'We don't want you if that's what you want to do' or in which I might have said, 'Are you sure you don't want to look for somebody else?' I think the Institute was, during that month, reasonably committed to serious exploration with me and I with them so that it would have been reasonable for the Institute to say we've got somebody else who we think will come without having been able to say definitely that she was coming.

It's a peculiar position; it has no appropriate role models. I was very eager to have the chance to talk with most of the

tenured women faculty.

**Q: How many are there?**

There are now eight. I talked to maybe a dozen women students, trying to seek out women at such places as the Sloan school, where there aren't many. I talked with quite a number of people particularly in the economics department, because I am an economist. I talked with five or six junior faculty and several administrators and with lots of secretaries, and I was just very keen to have the chance to think about it for a long time. I think Paul Gray wanted a chance to think about it for a long time. It's a major step forward for the Institute.

He has been, by the way, unfailingly gracious to me. There

**Rowe thinks Wiesner and Gray fight for equal rights out of personal conviction.**

has been in our interviews no point where I felt things were askew.

And I talked with Carola.

**Q: But students were not involved in your selection...**

Paul Gray asked me to meet with a representative committee, including students, at the same time when I was formally requesting a meeting with a committee including students. When I say including students, I mean women in every job and student category at the Institute. The day that Gray called me, to see if I was still interested, Emily [Wick] and Gray and I were all in the process of saying that there should be this meeting.

There is no question in my mind but that Gray felt that my appointment was contingent on my meeting with a representative committee of women from every job and student category. Emily and I actually hoped that my coming to the Forum would serve that purpose. I did not want to limit it to any one specific committee. I very much wanted to hear from any woman who wanted to come, in effect.

**Q: Have you been warned of no money?**

No money for what?

**Q: Were you told about MIT's tight budget?**

There's two sides to that. Number one is that I am an economist, and I know what the scene is, and I have been working in Washington steadily for the last three years in an area which is not receiving Nixon's full attention, namely Child Care and Women. On the one hand, I am very familiar with the university finance scene, on the other Paul Gray has been encouraging me to think that if there are good projects, he would help me with them.

**Q: You have a basically liberal arts background, how does that make you feel about coping with a place like MIT, which is extremely technically oriented?**

my mother got her degree, she went to Peking where she became the first female professor of sociology. Also, economics is not as unscientific as some people seem to think.

**Q: What are you going to do for students? Will you have clout?**

I think in unequivocal cases, that both Gray and Wiesner have systematically been very determined in terms of policy. I was told of a specific example of a very decisive action taken by Wiesner and Gray earlier this year in a case of discrimination against a woman.

**Q: Is that personal conviction or HEW pressure?**

The story I have heard makes me think it is personal conviction. I know of at least one letter written by those gentlemen, which would never have been seen by the general public; which was unequivocal in its representations to a department head. It pleased me very much. It was by no means in the public eye; they would have no reason to think that any woman might have seen this letter, and it was very clear, and straightforward, as well as very polite.

**Q: Could you get MIT to make a statement supporting the continuing presence of women here?**

I liked the statement in the Ad Hoc report... I can certainly

**"It wasn't until I talked with Gray... that I became interested in this job."**

My background is more scientifically oriented than it may appear. I was a premed student in undergraduate school, and I come from a family of doctors. In some ways, my background was also very 'liberated,' after

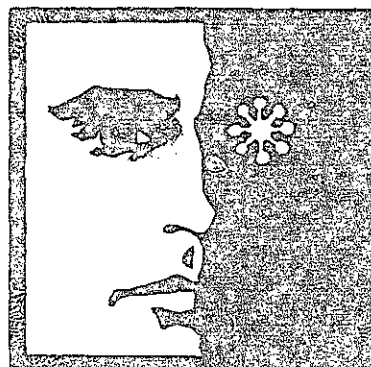
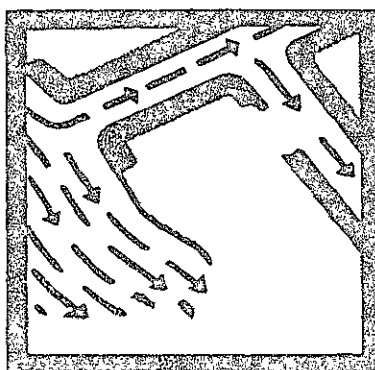
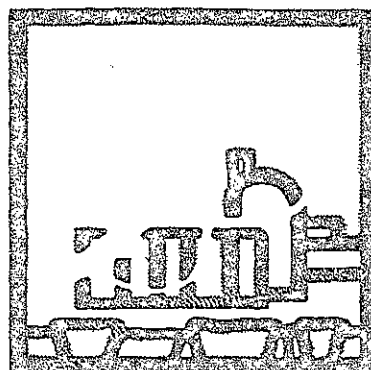
ly propose anything like that that proves to make sense. I think that my appointment is considered by both Drs. Gray and Wiesner as that kind of statement, in itself, in a very concrete fashion.

It's a peculiar position; it has no appropriate role models.

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# Wiesner considered for OTA post

(Continued from Page 1)

The report was disclosed by Rep. William Moorehead (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. He termed the plan "an intrusion into the daily lives of virtually every American" in a letter to President Nixon. Moorehead is scheduling hearings on the matter, and David will reportedly be "invited" to testify before the subcommittee. According to a subcommittee staff member, the hearings will take place sometime in February or March.

According to the report, portions of the plan could be put into effect by 1975, with an initial cost of \$230 million, and an additional annual expenditure of \$200 million. An investigation by the subcommittee has revealed that other parts of the plan have already been tested by government agencies, including two alternative systems allowing government access to homes. One operates through television receivers, and the other is an AM version of the system described earlier.

## "Midas-like interests"

The President himself has come under attack from scientists and science policy-watchers for an indifference toward the stimulation of innovative programs. Daniel Greenberg, publisher of *Science and Government Report* (SGR), an "independent bulletin of science policy," writes in that publication that even several months ago members of the science advisory staff were becoming weary of Mr. Nixon's "general indifference to science and Midas-like interest in technology."

It was reported in the *Washington Post* that the recent shake-up in the science advisory staff was actually a move by the President to eliminate any potential high-level criticism when he announced budgetary cut-backs in scientific and technological research and development for the coming fiscal year. (Some institutions, including MIT, are already preparing for the pinch from the cut-backs in education and federally-sponsored research.)

However, one observer remarks: "The fact of the matter is that what Nixon has done is to recognize a *de facto* situation — i.e. he has not been consulting with the advisory staff and the special assistants have not had much access to him."

Former Science Advisor Wiesner warned that there would be two undesirable immediate effects of the staff shake-up. First, the President is now "captive" — he must depend on other agencies for advice and evaluations, since there is no longer a

means for independent evaluations in the Executive Office of the President (EOP). Second, Wiesner said that without the advisory staff, "science" will not have "the correct relationship" with the President, since there will no longer be an official staff of scientists to advise him.

## Congress and OTA

Immediately prior to last November's presidential election, the science and technology issue was given some prominence by the creation of the new congressional Office for Technology Assessment (OTA). OTA was established by Public Law 92-484, which was passed by both houses of Congress in the final hours of the 92nd Congress, having been in committee since February.

The planned functions of the OTA, according to Senator B. Everett Jordan (D-N.C.) are to: (1) identify all probable impacts of new technology or technological programs; (2) establish "cause-effect" relationships; (3) identify alternative technological methods for implementing certain programs; (4) identify alternative programs for achieving requisite goals; (5) estimate impacts of alternative programs and methods; (6) present complete analyses of options to Congress; (7) identify the areas in which more research is required for the completion of the necessary assessments and estimates which the OTA undertakes; and (8) undertake additional tasks as prescribed by the appropriate authorities.

The OTA is to be a congressional review body and will be controlled by a Technology Assessment Board, composed of six members of each house (three from each party). The members of the TAB were eleventh-hour appointments, made by the House and Senate leaderships only a few weeks before the election. Headed by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), a major driving force behind recent legislation in the area of science and technology and expected chairman of the TAB, the Senate appointees include Democrats Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.). Republican appointees are Senators Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), Peter Dominick (R-Colo.), and Richard Schweiker (R-Penn.).

House members appointed to the Board are Democrats Earle Cabell (D-Texas), John Davis (D-Ga.), and Mike McCormack (D-Wash.). Republican Representatives are Charles Gubser (R-Calif.), James Harvey (R-Mich.), and Charles Mosher (R-Ohio). Allott and Cabell were defeated in re-election bids in November, and replacements for those two seats are yet to be filled. McCormack, formerly a research chemist, is the only scientist currently serving in Congress.

In addition to the members of the TAB, the OTA will include a Technology Assessment Advisory Council (TAAC). Serving on that body will be ten "civilians" representing academia and industry, as well as the Comptroller General and the Director of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

## Wiesner

The TAAC will be charged with the task of "providing a liaison between the Board and the public," and MIT President Wiesner is reputed to be a "more than likely" candidate for the chairmanship of the council, being a long-time Kennedy ally.

However, when asked about the report, both Kennedy and Wiesner were reluctant to discuss the possible appointment. Wiesner responded that since the advisory council had not met, he could not have already been offered the post. He added that he had not been "formally asked" about the position by anyone, and thus far had held only informal discussions with a few members of the TAB, whom he had "casually run" into while in Washington.

Wiesner also said that in light of the persistent rumors that he had been offered the chairmanship, he "would have reservations before saying yes or no." "Some people," he explained, "are jumping the gun on this, and that would make me think twice about taking the position." He said that in addition to the "jumping the gun," he would have to weigh the time requirements involved before making any positive commitment.

Wiesner will have to be selected by the ten members of the TAAC when the council meets, which apparently will not be until March at the earliest, according to Kennedy's office. It is probably that Kennedy will have some influence over the council in the choice of the TAB chairman. An aide said that Wiesner has retained a close contact with the senator, and that Kennedy regards the MIT president as "a great leader in science policy" adding that he (Kennedy) quite often turns to Wiesner for advice.

Wiesner is no stranger to the concept of a congressional version of the President's Science Advisory Committee. The origins of the OTA stem back to the mid-sixties, to an idea put forth by Wiesner and former Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario, when the two were members of the Research Management Advisory Committee. Wiesner said that

the OTA would be a "watchdog over the government, and not just over the OST," as well as serving as "an early warning system to look at things before they get too bad."

"The OTA will look at all kinds of consequences [of programs in science and technology] and not just at the physical ones. The current problem with the OST is that it examines only the physical problems, and doesn't look at the wider range of environmental, social, and economic aspects of science and technology."

However, Wiesner warned that the OTA is not a congressional answer to the OST, nor the President's Science Advisory Committee, noting "the only thing the OTA could do is to show the poor consequences of some plans, since it is not a science policy board. In the end there is no way to avoid the judgment of the President or the science advisor."

## Daddario

Daddario is currently a senior vice president for Gulf and Western Precision Engineering, and while in Congress was chairman of the Science, Research, and Development subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, which is not headed by TAB appointee Davis. Daddario is in line to become the director of the OTA once the TAB meets, and a source close to the Board discloses that Daddario is interested in the position and, in turn, members of the TAB have more than a fleeting interest in him. (A Kennedy aide reports that some TAB members have spoken to Daddario, though he has not indicated to them whether he would take the position as OTA director.)

Appointments to the posts of OTA Director and Chairman of the TAAC are still forthcoming, and Kennedy has explained to this reporter that the TAB "is expected to hold its first organizational meeting sometime in February, at which time the Board will begin to discuss the policies and procedures which will govern the operation of the Office, and funds for the operation of the Office, will not be forthcoming until sometime later in the year."

Though Congress has managed to pass the OTA legislation, with the recent shake-ups in the Executive Office Building over the OST it is not at all clear how the President will now decide science policy, though a move is now in the works to put the National Science Foundation (NSF) in charge of the many non-military R&D programs.

Another piece of "Kennedy-inspired" legislation, Senate Bill 32, the "National Science Policy and Priorities Act," would strengthen the NSF by appropriating another \$1 billion for "domestic research," in order eventually to put NSF-sponsored civilian research on par with current military R&D expenditures.

When asked about the possible implications of handing that sum to NSF, Wiesner replied that the Foundation may not be able to handle that large sum, due to staff and other administrative short-comings. However, he noted that "we can use more money for creative purposes," adding that it would help institutions get away from dependence upon the Defense Department for research funds.

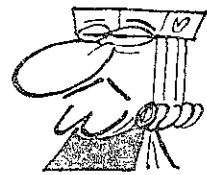
## SEC

If the responsibility for evaluation and advice for the President does not fall to NSF, Mr. Nixon still has the option of creating another office to fill at least part of the void which will exist if and when the OST is officially eliminated.

In addition to the pre-existing OST and PSAC, Mr. Nixon has in reserve a 27-member Science and Engineering Council (SEC), which he appointed on October 17 of last year, in an announcement made at the national headquarters of the Committee to Re-elect the President. However, there is still a question of whether the SEC was purely a campaign tactic or a permanent agency.

The Council is headed by W.O. Baker, vice president for research at the Bell Labs. He has been the President's "unofficial science advisor" for some time, and is a long-time friend of ex-advisor David.

Baker has recently been named to succeed retiring Bell Laboratories President James Fisk, and it is doubtful that he would be in line to accept any permanent appointment as Nixon's Science Advisor. However, if the reason for dismantling the OST and PSAC was to prevent internal dissent, and if that is what the President is concerned about, the SEC, composed of Nixon-supporting scientists and policy men from the last election, may be one of the best alternatives open to Mr. Nixon.



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# Fifty frosh flunk 8.01; late finals to be offered

By Ken Davis

The MIT Physics Department reported that 50 out of approximately 500 students, mostly freshmen, failed 8.01 this past term. The number was considerably higher than last year.

"It came as an unpleasant surprise to us as instructors," said Professor A.P. French, Associate Department Head and lecturer for 8.01, basic Physics I, during the fall term. He expressed the opinion that many factors were responsible for the high rate of failure.

One major factor was that very few grades of incomplete were given. Last year, over 160 "I's" were given out, most of which were changed to passing grades by the middle of the spring term. This year, the "I" grade was more strictly interpreted, and only a few students who came close to passing were given "I's." It was decided that, as most of the failing students had in fact completed the subject, "I" was not an appropriate grade.

French also felt that some of the failures might have been partially due to the subject's

format. 8.01 was divided into ten units, each with a test at the end. The test was a one-step type problem. The problems on the final exam were more difficult, and similar to the homework problems in complexity. To take the final, the 8.01 student had to pass more than seven out of ten unit tests. Many students were apparently misled by the unit tests, thinking that if they passed them they would do well on the final.

Other students waited until late in the term to take the tests, and passed them without gaining an understanding of the material. Only one third of the fifty who failed had passed all ten tests.

Two more 8.01 finals will be given for those who failed. One was on January 31, and another two weeks into the spring term. Students may take one but not both of these. The Committee on Academic Performance has given the Physics Department authority to replace with "P's" the failing grades of those who pass these finals.

## Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a weekly compilation prepared by Campus Patrol to report crimes occurring in the MIT community.

1/28/73

Car stolen in Medford was recovered at 3 Ames Street.

1/29/73

Larceny of a typewriter; two young males observed leaving the area carrying a cardboard box large enough to hold typewriter.

1/30/73

Breaking and entering at Random Hall. Pry bar was used to force door. Camera equipment and portable radio taken. CP and Cambridge Police investigated.

Report of a larceny; a telephone was taken from CAES.

Attempted accosting. Complainant reported an operator of a motor vehicle made three attempts to get her to enter a motor vehicle while she was walking between Mass. Ave. and McGregor House. Complainant ran to a phone and contacted CP.

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# MacIntyre on conservatism

By Robert Nilsson

Dr. Alastair MacIntyre gave a characterization of American Conservatism and contrasted it with European Conservatism at a lecture presented by the Technology and Culture Seminar and the MIT Department of Political Science.

The lecture began with MacIntyre of the Departments of Philosophy and Political Science and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Boston University, laying out the fundamental basis of Conservatism. He told how first tradition must be broken, for if tradition is continuous, there is nothing that will need conserving. Once a revolution, for example, starts brewing, conservatives will want to stop it to preserve what already exists. In this sense there must be a rupture with the past to have conservatism.

It is not necessarily a going back into the past which characterizes Conservatism, rather it is a freezing of the present. Liberals may bring conditions up to a point where conservatives will want to keep it. After a revolution has been completed, it is the desire of conservatism to reassert continuity and resist a future rupture with the past.

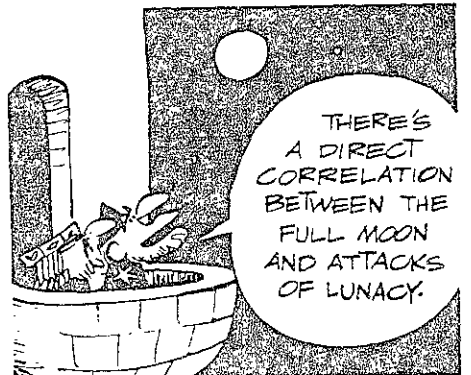
Following the basis for Conservatism, MacIntyre characterized American Conservatism in particular. He described contemporary American Conservatism as having a histrionic character. MacIntyre compared the contemporary conservatism in Nixon's administration with the early conservatism of Disraeli.

This brought the lecture up to the present and a discussion of how great powers tend to force their wills on smaller nations followed. The taking over more land by powerful countries today is a mistake for the powerful countries. One of the biggest errors by the Soviet Union was moving into Eastern Europe and seizing control of the satellite countries which have been nothing but problems to them ever since. Were he president, MacIntyre continued, he would cede South Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos to the communists and, as a condition of peace, force them to take Burma and the Philippines. If we could give them Ceylon also, we could claim total victory.

The achieving and exercising of rights was also a topic brought up. It was stated that 1) achieving rights is their continuous reassertion, and 2) rights must be exercised to be kept. He explained how this relates to fundamental rights and the rights of Blacks vs. those of whites. It was brought up that the results of one study, which MacIntyre did not believe accurate, seemed to indicate that Blacks were intellectually inferior to whites. Even if there were in fact the case, and Blacks were, to a certain extent, ineducable, then more time should be spent on Blacks and not less.

MacIntyre concluded his lecture with the thought that conservatism is actually a branch of liberalism which strives to resolve incoherencies. At the other end of liberalism radicals try to resolve the incoherencies differently. It is the utilitarian conservatives at one end and the absolutistic radicals at the other. Finally, MacIntyre closed with the remark that in America today most Americans find no political identity. A question and answer period followed.

This lecture was the first in the series "Political Conflict and Views of Human Nature" given on Thursdays in 9-150. The remaining two are entitled "Politics As Drama" and "Politics As Tragedy," both to be given by MacIntyre at 5:15.



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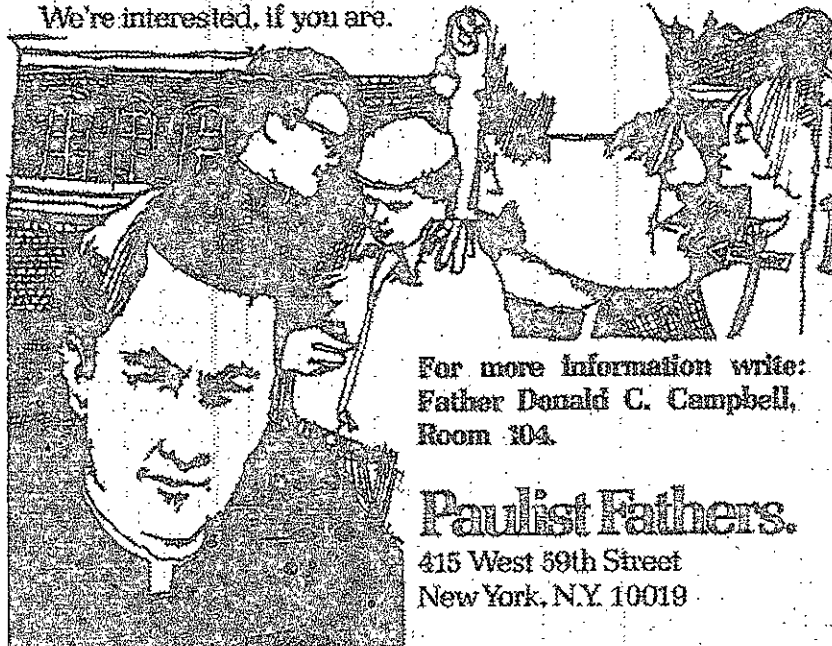
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# SPORTS

## Hoopsters drop 3 straight

By Fred Hutchison

The MIT basketball squad, in losing three games to Yale, Suffolk, and Coast Guard, dropped their season record to three wins and 16 losses.

The MIT roundballers led for the first 18 minutes of the game with Yale, but the overwhelming height advantage of the Yale squad soon proved too much for the engineers. Yale outrebounded MIT 29-21 offensively, and 34-21 on the defensive boards.

John Mills '74 led the Tech squad with 16 counters, followed by Cam Lange '76 with twelve while John Cavoletsky '76 and captain Jerry Hudson '73 each scored eight points. Hudson also pulled down eleven rebounds and Peter Jackson '76 garnered seven off the boards.

Yale shot 32 for 76 from the floor and 12 for 17 from the line, while MIT only managed 21 for 68 and 13 for 19 free throws.

Outscoring Suffolk 40-31 in the second half wasn't quite enough as the Tech squad went down to defeat 79-67 last Tuesday. It was turnovers and fouls that told the story as MIT lost the ball 19 times to Suffolk and the Tech hoopsters committed 25 fouls while Suffolk was called for 17.

MIT was outscored in the

first half 48-30, and it was this deficit that was to make the difference. A spirited Tech squad returned from the locker room and outplayed Suffolk in the second half, scoring 40 points while holding the opposition to 31. High point man for MIT was Hudson with 22 points and 13 rebounds, followed by Jackson with 19 points and ten bounds.

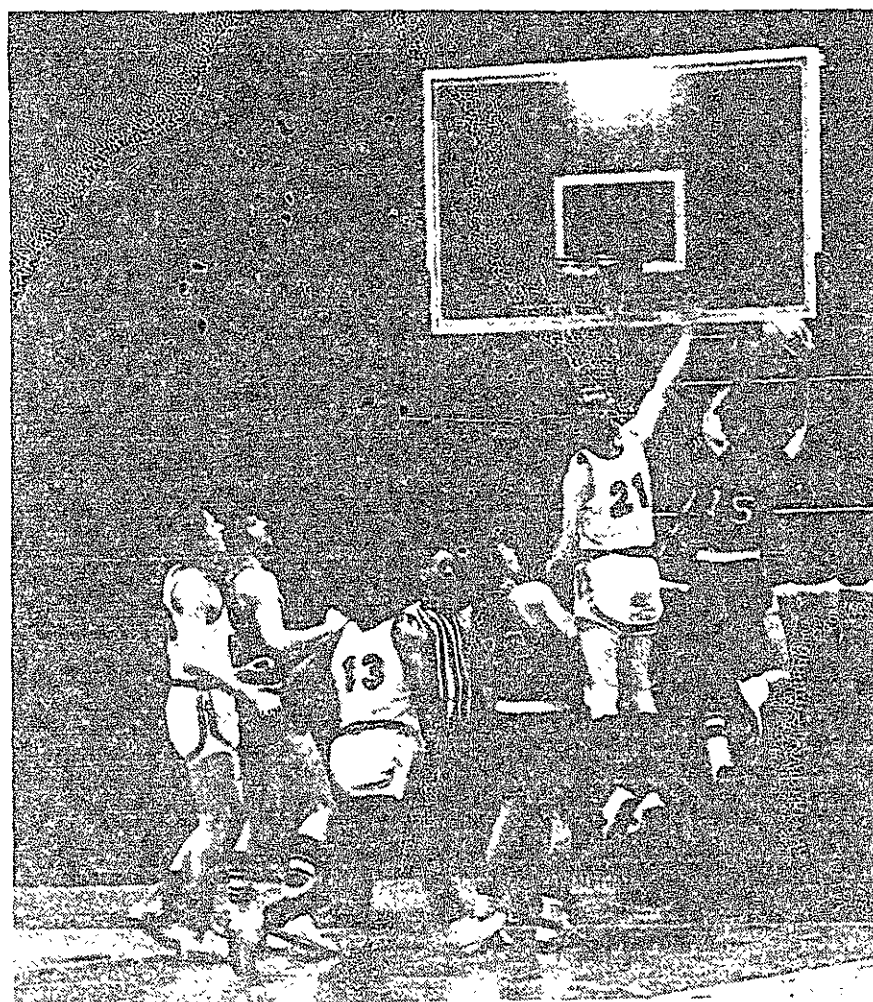
Saturday saw the basketball squad travel to Coast Guard for an evening game. MIT got off to a slow start as Coast Guard utilized a high post screen to pick up an early lead. Petko, CG's hard hitting forward, led the Coast Guard attack by blasting the Tech defense for 14 points in the first period. Turnovers again played a major part in MIT's defeat as the team lost the ball 16 times. Halftime saw Coast Guard leading 31-24.

### LACROSSE

There will be a short (15 min.) meeting of all those interested in participating in varsity, j.v., or freshman lacrosse; it will be held in the lobby of duPont Athletic center, Wednesday, February 7, at 5 pm. If you have any intention at all of playing the fastest sport afoot this spring, you should try your best to be there.

The final minute of the game saw Coast Guard leading 58-55, until Cam Lange hit a jumper to bring MIT within one. CG took the ball slowly down the floor and took a clutch shot. Jackson rebounded the ball for MIT and called timeout with 28 seconds remaining on the clock. The Tech hoopsters inbounded the ball, brought it down court and proceeded to set up their offense. Jackson was tied up inside, and although he won the tip, MIT couldn't hold onto the ball. Roger Teal '73 came up with the basketball, but was also tied up. MIT lost the tip and it was all over, Coast Guard winning 58-57.

Lange, MIT's leading scorer, got 22 counters and five rebounds, and Hudson garnered five bounds and 19 points.



## Skiers second at Windham

The MIT ski team kicked off its divisional competition this season in soft snow and warm temperatures with a second place slalom finish at Windham College in West Dummerston, Vt. Friday, January 19. Led by the first place finish of John Nabelek '74, and aided by poor showings by most of the teams there, the team finished with a score of 83.5%. (Team scores in skiing are expressed as a percentage of a base score; the base is the combined times of the top three finishers, while the team score is that of the top three of its five men.), behind Windham's 96.8. Dartmouth's 'B' team, competing in the meet although not a member of the EISA Division II, was third with 77.9.

Many skiers had trouble with the course; only twenty of the thirty starters completed the course without disqualifying. In fact, the three remaining teams, St. Michael's, Yale, and Norwich, did not even manage three finishers for a team score.

Nabelek's two run time of 61.1 seconds was a second ahead of his nearest competitor, David Virgien of Dartmouth. Tied with Virgien after the first run, with a time of 31.1, Nabelek turned in a blazing second run of 30.0 to win the event. MIT's team score was rounded out by Drew Jaglom's '74 10th place finish with a time of 69.4, and Mike Sayre's '75 time of 91.5. Sayre's

was within three gates of the finish on his second run when he fell and had to climb up to a missed gate. Gary Ruf '75, who, with Nabelek, was fighting a cold and the flu, also fell, and finished 17th, while Evan Schwartz '75 fell and did not complete the second run.

The afternoon's giant slalom was a disaster for the team, as it finished sixth, with a score of 87.8. Nabelek again turned in a solid performance, finishing third, with a time of 63.6, behind Dartmouth's Ken Stowe's 60.8 and Mark Weeks' 62.8. Dartmouth won the event solidly with its 1-2 finish, for a score of 99.4, followed by Windham with 95.5, St. Michael's with 94.9, Norwich with 94.4, and Yale with 93.2.

The Nordic team was supposed to be in action all weekend, however Friday's 30 kilometer cross-country race was called off due to the warm weather, and Saturday's jump was cancelled because of ice and high winds. This left only Sunday's USEASA 15 Kilometer Championships at Craftsbury Common, Vt.

Competing against a field of nearly 100 class A, B, and C racers, the team finished far back, but ahead of all the other Division II teams competing.

Scott Weigle '74 finished 73rd with a time of 65 minutes 4 seconds. Lew Jester '73 was 77th with a time of 66:09, and

Bob Collier '74 was 84th in 67:33. The only divisional competition to place ahead of any of the MIT team members was Steve Johnson of Norwich, who placed 79th.

MIT Nordic coach Helge Bjaaland also raced, and finished 13th in a time of 54:33, two and a half minutes behind the winner, Bill Koch.

## Gymnasts beat Yale, blasted by So. Conn.

The MIT Gymnastics Team brought its season record to 3-2 during the last two weeks by defeating Yale 113.1 to 101.75 and being beaten by Southern Connecticut State College 154.55 to 121.0.

At Yale the teams were close for the first two-thirds of the meet, but the last two events put it away for MIT. The SCSC meet was never close as the first competitor, Olympian John Crosby, put the meet away with a 9.5 on floor exercise. As a whole, however, the MIT team did as well as could be hoped against such formidable opposition.

The Yale meet was clearly dominated by MIT as the Tech gymnasts took five of the six events, both as a team and individually. The only bad spot of the day being a seven point slaughter by the Yale pommel horse team over the Tech horsemen. The MIT ring team continued its streak of four wins with a total score of 19.45 from Larry Bell '74, Jarvis Middleton '74, and Dave Millman '73 with his fourth consecutive first place.

The biggest single event margin for MIT was on parallel bars.

Bell's 7.9, Andy Rubel's '74 7.25 and John Austin's '74 4.5 got back the seven points lost on horse. The other first place winners were Bob Barrett '74 on floor exercise, Austin on vaulting with his second score in the eights, and Scott Foster '75 with his first career first place finish on high bar.

The meet against Southern Connecticut, last year's New England champion, was scheduled to gain experience against a first place team. For the most part, the Tech gymnasts sat and watched good gymnastics intermixed with their own attempts at emulation. The star of the day had to be Dennis Dubro '73 whose third place on pommel horse was MIT's only placing in the top three.

It has to be considered a good day for the gymnasts as their score of 121 is their highest of the season. Topping the list of individual scores were Millman's 7.9 on rings, again just missing the 8.0 barrier, and Bell's 7.8 on parallel bars. Also in the sevens were Austin and Neil Davies '74 on high bar; Austin, Bell and Davies on vaulting, and Rubel on parallel bars.

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**Saturday**  
 Basketball, Carnegie-Mellon, home, 8 pm  
 Fencing, Holy Cross, home, 3:30 pm  
 Gymnastics, Coast Guard, home, 2 pm  
 Skiing, Plymouth State Carnival  
 Hockey, Trinity, home, 7 pm  
 Pistol, Air Force, Boston State, John Jay, Coast Guard, home  
 Rifle, Rhode Island, Yale, away  
 Squash, Bowdoin, away, 2 pm  
 Swimming, Trinity, home, 2 pm  
 Track, GBCAA @ Harvard  
 Wrestling, Williams, home, 1 pm

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