By Paul Schindler

After two years of making financial aid the number one fund-raising priority, the MIT administration has succeeded in soliciting a $1,800,000 anonymous donation to support student financial aid. "This gift establishes an enormous breakthrough in this regard," Chancellor Paul E. Gray told The Tech.

Leonard Gallagher of the Financial Aid Office and "This gift stabilizes the loan situation considerably." He added: "Without it, we would have to continue to search for good terms on short-term loans, and probably pay a fair amount of interest. Eventually, we would have to turn to the government for aid and look to the interest rates students pay for loans.

The gift, which will be made in annual $100,000 payments for the next ten years, will make possible a "long-term loan from a commercial bank," and funds to stabilize the entire loan program," according to Joseph Snyder, interim Financial Treasurer. Stating that the money would have a "long-term" impact, Snyder also explained that the contribution would be used in such a way as to provide $1,000,000 in new loan money over the next two years.

Gray said that the contribution had been "under consideration for about a month," but hesitated to say much more, for fear of preempting the donor's anonymity. He did say that financial aid has been a "most frustrating fund-raising goal," suggested from time to time to donors who "might perhaps be interested." The method of using the money which so greatly increases its value is, Gray noted, "an attractive idea that may appeal to many donor groups.

Gallagher further explained the uses of the money: "This is a good news for us. Preparing we can find a bank to make a ten year loan, and we shouldn't have to much trouble with this, will allow us to have the capital we expect to need over the next two years to make up the deficit financing (from student financial aid resources)." It will not free up the unrestricted money currently being asked for in the operating budget: that money is for scholarship purposes.

MIT takes loans of about 2.5 million dollars per year, much of it under the National Direct Student Loan Program, some of it from the Technology Loan Fund, and the remainder from the Mellon, $12,000,000 over the year. Most of the new money would be augmented the aid office to request additional contributions to the fund for the NDSL, interest.

The MIT Symphony Orchestra was awarded a Composers for the network's "newswave."

Beatriz Santos, who won in Boston-Cambridge, was the winner of this year's Murphy Award.

Two sets of awards were given for outstanding teachers. Recipients of the CEE Awards were Professor of Meteorology Edward Lorenz, Associate Professor of Political Science Christopher Scharf, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering Alain Antti Soininvaara, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering James Williams.

Among the sports awards, Dave When '73 received the Class of '48 Award as the outstanding athlete of the year, for his achievements in track and field; sailor Alan Spoon '73 received the ECAC Men's Medal for athletic and scholastic excellence; and the football team was the MIT Varsity Scholarship Association Bowl for contributions to women's athletics went to the Biology '74.

Other athletic awards went to Charles F. Brey '73, Sandra York '73, Jimmie York '73, Robert Lopullos of the sailing team and several student government offices.

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LEAF INSECTS, BIRDS, AND HUMAN COLOR VISION

by Prof. Jerome Lettin, MIT

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Suicide: the story at MIT

By Norman D. Sandler

Most college students have probably thought about suicide at least once in their lives. Few actually go through with the act, but worry among students, especially in the months before graduation, years or actually consider it.

At MIT, students are told early that due to the high degree of academic stress placed on students, the Institute has a high suicide rate. The truth of the matter is that from all indications, MIT's suicide rate is nowhere near the national average, and may in fact be lower.

This year has been different. In March, Frederic Sugarman, a junior majoring in biology was found dead in his room in Baker House, presumably after taking a fatal dose of cyanide. Three weeks ago, on April 26, Raoul Lamp, a sophomore majoring in mathematics, was found dead in the sidewalk between the two East Campus parallels, after he had repeatedly jumped from the roof of the west parallel.

Surprising to most people is the fact that two suicides in the same year is unusual for MIT, where Dr. Merton Kahne, a psychiatrist in the Medical Department recalls there having exits among college students, Kahne explained that it would be difficult to ascertain why people see the psychiatrists, why people come to see us, and the contact which students have with faculty members is beneficial, but he also suggests that suicide is always highly personal and always has some type of social context.

It seems improbable that suicides at MIT could be caused simply by academic pressures. Rather, the psychiatrist hypothesized that a lack of adequate support structures developed in all living groups to offer "mutual support and help."

He emphasizes the importance of a student's environment in contributing to his or her ability to cope with the wide range of problems normally encountered by MIT students. MIT is making attempts at increasing communication between contacts between students and other people who are in day-to-day life. Kahne points out that there must be adequate support structures developed for all boards to serve the students and other people who are interested in life-to-day life. Kahne also points out that there must be adequate support structures developed in all living groups to offer "mutual support and help."

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Kahn explains that the staff psychiatrists see as many as 15% of the total student body every year, though he is quick to add that the vast majority of the students who come to see us could hardly be considered ill. Approximately 40% of the student body at MIT will visit the psychiatric clinic before they leave, according to Medical Department statistics. When asked why people see the psychiatrists, Kahne replied, students visit the clinic sometimes to break out of no-win academic career, and other times to deal with dormitory or living group or personal and always has some type of social context.

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When asked about suicides among college students, Kahne explained that it would be difficult to alter conditions at MIT in order to prevent suicides.
The late, great American dream

By Lee Giguere

A little after a week ago, on Friday, May 4, a number of MIT students met in a house on the Tech to decide what they were going to do. Several non-finitos rock group called Shana-na. As student politicians talked of a revival at the meeting and the appointment of a former United States Army lieutenant general, James B. Lamberti, to the post of Institute Vice President. (Lampernt's service record includes not only his term at the Cornell Institute of Technology, but also his membership in the United States Senate and at West Point). As he had done elsewhere in the country, he was met with a foreboding sense of what at times well...) The fact that all these events occurred in the same academic year suggests that a tremendous change in campus has taken place at MIT in the last four years. In the 1950s and early 1960s, none of these things would have seemed plausible. It was May 4, 1970. 1500 members of the Tech, a number of MIT students...
What happened to the American dream?

(Continued from page 4)

The current exhibition of Fritz Scholder’s paintings in the Hayden Gallery seems to me to be in very bad taste. I call these paintings as one propagandizes against the American Indians.

In the April 25 issue of Tech Talk (which I consider a most important part of MIT’s office of student propagandas organ), there is an laudatory review of this very exhibition, entitled “A Message Understood at Wounded Knee.” By Robert Taylor, I cannot speak for the Indians at Wounded Knee, but to me the “message” is that Scholder hates the White Man and is trying to make these people identify with the Indians by association such as “Indians,” “red” and “tribal.”

Scholder says himself this and the quote above are in the exhibition’s catalog and justifies his assertion that he hates Indians. He denies it. Maybe Scholder’s statement is accurate because it is a stereotype. Maybe the statement is not too accurate because it is a stereotype. It is a stereotype that leads to the feeling that American Indians are only white by birth, are not their own people, and are not their own people everywhere.

In a country where the white man has been the dominant power, it is not surprising that many whites do not accept the Indian as a person who is equal to himself. This is a fact that the Indian is not equal to the white man.

The Indian is not equal to the white man in his culture and his society. The Indian is not equal to the white man in his political rights and in his economic rights. The Indian is not equal to the white man in his education and his health.

The Indian is not equal to the white man in his religion and his beliefs. The Indian is not equal to the white man in his art and his literature. The Indian is not equal to the white man in his music and his dance. The Indian is not equal to the white man in his literature and his literature.

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Plant have been announced to name Westgate II, the newly completed graduate student housing, after Ping Yuan Tang, a 1923 alumnus of MIT. Howard Johnson, Chairman of the MIT Corporation, released the information recently.

Tang, a benefactor as well as an alumnus of MIT, was head of a major Asian industrial complex until his death in 1971. Three generations of his family have attended the Institute since Tang's attendance. The new Tang residence hall will be held Friday afternoon, June 1, following the 1973 MIT commencement. This is also the 50th reunion of Tang's graduating class. Several members of the class of 1923 will be on hand for the ceremony.

The new Tang residence hall is located on Memorial Drive, near Westgate I, at the western end of campus. It provides housing for 400 single graduate students in apartment facilities. The total cost of the structure, $6.7 million, was financed in part by contributions from the Tang family. However, most of the funding came from state and federal sources, through bonds issued by the Institute and from loan sources. Besides the Tang contribution, the Kresge Foundation provided private funding.

President Wiesner said in the announcement of the dedication, "The Tang residence hall symbolizes the great part which our foreign students play in the educational program at MIT." He added that Tang's leadership in industry as well as public service will "serve as an enduring example for thousands of our foreign alumni everywhere and for generations of MIT students."

Tang has been active in education in his homeland, Hong Kong, and for a memorial hall for National Tsing-hwa University in Taiwan.

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with Lauren Bacall 5:30-7:30-
6:30-9:30 Weekend Matinees 3:30

CENTRAL 1
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Dr. Brod's THE KING OF
HEARTS 4:30-6:45
Weekend Matinees 3:30
6:30-9:30

CENTRAL 2
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Technique '73: shooting MIT

By P.E. Schindler, Jr.

With the death of Fovaid, the Tech has been hard-pressed to find any campus publication with which it can carry on a long-term feud. Over the years, many a front-page story was filled with softball games, band actions, and Dean's office crackdowns on that hapless relic of a humor magazine. After Fovaid's long overdue death in 1969, some of its remants fell to this paper, and cast about for a new rivalry.

Technique became a sitting duck at about that time, and several acutic reviews of their annual efforts has appeared since. They deserved it. The book had degenerated into a pretty picture book which bore scant relation to MIT, except for the senior pictures in the back. Many students felt that it was not their function in life to support the artistic egoes of a group of aspiring photographers on the yearbook staff.

Technique '73 is an outstanding change of pace: it is a great book this year, and the people down the hall have sounded the death knell of a rivalry based on their lack of quality.

Here we have an MIT yearbook, artistically done, filled with thoroughly viewable, well-shot photography, that is for the most part about MIT, and is virtually entirely about the MIT experience. These people who are not of the campus itself, activities, or sports, are of Cambridge, or in the case of one special section, about the MBTA (which for any of us who grow up in a town without subway is an important part of our experience in Boston). This is a yearbook that does what a yearbook is supposed to do: provide a pictorial record capable of evoking the 1972-73 campus scene.

One of the first pages is the credits page, and one must assume that most of the credit belongs to the man on the top of the mast, who, I am told, "set the tone for, and in this case, took many of the pictures in, the yearbook." J. Alan Ritter, editor.

Others identified by inside sources as the hard workers include Suzanne L. Rohidous, Robert J. Duhemes, James E. Sweeney, Lisa J. Stahl, Daniel P. Derr and Miles J. Merhar. For- mer Tech business manager John H. Miller was business manager for the book, and as usual, the staff "runs money for this group deserves credit." The partial listing here is not intended to disarm those who didn't work as hard as, say Dan Dullinwat, who took almost as many pictures as Ritter. Nearly everyone on a yearbook staff does their part in getting it out, just as nearly everyone on an newspaper staff does their part. Some just do more than others.

The book has only one weak point: there is very little prose, and most of what there is is weak. I do not say this simply because at one time Tech editors were asked to write the essays for the yearbook, but it does make sense to have photographers stick to photos, and ask writers to do the writing.

In addition, many of the identifying cutlines are a little too small, a little too unobtrusive. I agree completely with Ritter's response to my inquiry about cutlines: "It's fine to run cutlines in eight pages of a newspaper, but if you tried to run them in a 320 page yearbook, they would very quickly become cutsey." The pictures do a pretty good job of telling the story.

What did Technique '73 choose to cover? The strike and the KOTC occupation, of course; the people who visited MIT, activities, sports, living groups (but at suital), only those that bought a pass, Talbot House, and the usual miscellany (but in sensible proportions) with a special MBTA section.

A word of warning about the MBTA section: there is an odd little cartoon at the end of it, drawn in an adequate if not overwhelming rendition of modern underground style. In spite of its execution, the concept is overwhelming to anyone who has speculated on the implications of such a project, a project which is, in fact, a project of student hands and minds.

The book is supposed to do: provide a pictorial record capable of evoking the 1972-73 campus scene. It is imaginative, and a departure from the usual contents of a yearbook.

This yearbook, like any other, in good years or bad, contains memories in the form of an almost complete, catalogue-style photo list of graduating seniors. Any book has that. People who are active in student activities will find pictures of themselves in good places. Any book has that. Some fraternities have excellent pages (these are laid out by the purchaser, not by the yearbook staff, so don't blame them for the lousy ones), but don't credit them for the good ones either; especially PBE, which has a page this year that perfectly fits their traditional image as a rich man's house. Any book has that. What this book has is everything else that will make you think of MIT, and remember what it was like for you, next week, next year, as the Florida old folks' home after the turn of the next century.

The book is on sale this week in the lobby of Building Ten, Bus 11.

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M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER
The NEAWRC Easterns: MIT four takes 2nd

By Diane McKnight

The NEAWRC (New England Association of Women’s Rowing Clubs) Eastern Sprints were held at MIT this past Sunday, co-hosted by MIT and Radcliffe. With 14 crews originally entered, (finally counted) this was the largest women’s regatta held to date. The three races which competed were: Bernard, Boston University, Connecticut College, MIT, Middletown, Princeton, Radcliffe, Syracuse, URI, Wellesley, Wisconsin, and WPI.

The weather conditions were not at all favorable, and the strong wind made the water choppy. As the winds were cross winds, there were favored those that were protected from the wind and nearer the shore and this was a determining factor in at least one race.

As there were so many teams entered, it was decided to determine the entries for the Grand Final races to determine the Olympic champions, the final four and the eight entries. The first heats were the first day. In the first heat, Radcliffe, Wellesley and Syracuse saw each other, with Harvard and Connecticut College given up by the last (consolation race). The second heat, extremely exciting was won by a push ahead of the field and looked like they were easily going to win when only 250 meters left, they caught a cross current and had to hold on for a third place finish, behind MIT and Princeton.

The teams that competed in the finals, of which the first was won by Princeton, followed by WPI and Cona, MIT was fourth, Harvard, fifth, and Brown sixth. This left MIT only able for a first place finish with the fourth rowers, while Princeton was even a contest, as Radcliffe won handily, starting out at 40 and never looked back. With Yale easily going behind, Wellesley had to hold on to the first place finish. In the second heat won by Harvard, with Dartmouth in the first place finish.

The next set of heats was that for the heavyweight freshmen. It was the first of these heats that was won by Harvard, with Dartmouth topping Wisconsin to win second place.

MIT won in the second heat. Coming off the line last, the Tech boat settled down to a 3.5 gain of 33%. At this point, they began to gain on the others, and only 100 meters to go, only Yale stood between them and first place. They won easily, with the other eight being disqualified.

The lightweight varsity finale was outstanding, as Wellesley won, followed by Princeton, MIT, Wellesley, The final event of the day was the grand finale for the lightweight varsity race. Wellesley easily won, while Connecticut and Williams took second and third respectively. The final order is shown below.

Women’s crew was on the rise in the northeast, but with the large turnout for this, the second women’s Easterns, was excellent.

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