By The Tech Staff

The Sherman Fairchild Building, now the Home of the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department, was officially dedi-
cated in ceremonies held in Jordan Hall yesterday.

President Emeritus Julius A. Stratton, who spoke at the ceremo-
nies, where the $13.5 million complex building was presented as his presentation to the Institute by Walter Burke, president of the Fairchild Foundation, said a gift of $4M from the Fairchild Foundation made a gift of $4M to the Institute. "It's hard to come by," Stratton said, "and we're very grateful." He added that failure to follow policy results in action, depending on the cir-
cumstances.

When questioned, when he admitted that the appointment or promotion of Minorities and Women may be in conflict with the goals of the Affirmative Ac-
tion plan.

Recently appointed Institute opening day speaker, John Wynn, Vice-President for Ad-
mmissions and Personnel, was recently interviewed by The Tech that MIT has to make some changes in the way its minority and women are being recruited in the Academic Appointments Sub-Group.

The Tech is clearly interested in plant where women have only limited access to the facilities.

Stratton stated that "Evidence is hard to come by," and that the project that was a "real trouble" to the Institute. "It's a real trouble," Stratton added, "to do a real trouble." It is clear that failure to follow policy results in action, depending on the circum-
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cumstances.
MIT tackles solid waste

By Fred Hutchison

If half of the items that Americans throw away each and every day could be recycled, a half billion pounds of valuable glass, paper, and metal could be recovered and the solid-waste problems of the US would be reduced by fifty percent. Such potential was the inspiration behind a four year project of the mechanical and electrical engineering departments described at a seminar on Tuesday.

A prototype of the computerized solid-waste separation and reclamation plant was outlined by the two principal investigators, David Gordon Wilson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and Stephen D. Senturia, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering, at the meeting held at the Center for Advanced Engineering.

The research program was sponsored under a grant of the Environmental Protection Agency's Solid-Waste Management Division and was directed at the design and construction of model sections of a refuse reclamation plant. The prototype plant is able to sort upwards of a ton of raw garbage an hour, which is equivalent to two tons a second.

The seminar also included the showing of a film of the construction of the several components of the model plant, and showing the operation in a working mode.

Professor Wilson said that the recycling process being developed at MIT "offers alternative to solid-waste incineration," and could be "competitive or even less expensive" than current methods of waste disposal being used in the United States. The system as described by Wilson: Trash is dumped directly from the municipal packer trucks into the plant. The refuse is then passed under a series of preprocessors, which remove plastic and (Please turn to page 9)
Affirmative Action

(Continued from page 1)

Asafine Action

By John Nolan

MIT has been chosen as one of six Massachusetts universities and colleges to present a new film and drama series for television.

According to Mr. Paul Rich, Director of Public Relations for WCBS-AM, MIT, Boston University, Tufts University, Emerson College, Harvard and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst will each be responsible for presenting original half-hour programming on a rotational basis.

The intent of this series, entitled "Nightshift," is as expressed by Rich, "to fully involve the student in the creation and development of television programming which he feels to be meaningful and effective.

Exacting what MIT will present hasn't been determined yet. Richard Leacock, Visiting Professor of Cinema, said that this is partially due to "various legal problems." The particular film the lawyers wanted to check with everyone involved first which would have taken a careful amount of man-years.

He mentioned that the two people directly involved in the shooting of the film were Edward Pinkus, Associate Professor of Cinema, and Arthur Lee, a third year mathematics student. Leacock stated that he didn't know what topic they would choose for the film but that he did know that a documentary on Boston Harbor was being considered.

"In any case, we have an array of already made films which we can use for the first few time slots." He said that the fact that the program is to be broadcast between 2:10 and 2:40 am didn't overly bother him, "You get the same problem with educational television, in that you're trying to measure low density viewing. The television ratings just aren't made for that and so they tell you that no one is watching. I tend to think though that 'nobody' can really mean a lot of people."

"Nightshift" is scheduled to premiere in Mid-October and will then be broadcast on every other Monday.

Carl Wales '76, a Navy enlisted man, spent the summer on Fletcher's Ice Island T-3 in the Arctic Ocean. He planted this flag, sent to him by News Director Bob Byers, on the island.

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Notes

* USC and UA are presenting a joint lecture series, entitled "Unsolved Mysteries of the Universe." The first lecture is "In Search of Dracula," 8:15pm, Mon., Oct. 15, in S-16-100. FREE.

* Student Committee on Educational Policy work meeting on Degrees, Grading, Requirements, and Units, Wed., Oct. 10, 7:30 pm, W20-400.

A group is preparing to use Massachusetts Blue Cross/Blue Shield for non-payment of sterilization operations. Anyone who has difficulty in this regard should contact Steve Keene at 2-2980 or 734-2872.

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By Norman D. Sandler

Last week's dedication of the new MIT Electrical Engineering and Electronics Laboratories was bereft of that purposeful, celebratory atmosphere. The most obvious disaster was the failure of the event to draw the anticipated crowds. Another one was the general disdain for the Thursday's symposium featuring all six men who ever served as special assistants to the president for science and technology.

Then there was also the general lack of interest in the dedication itself, in the planned open house building which houses the Electrical Engineering Department and the Research Laboratory of Electronics (but presently still the latter) as well as a number of contributing factors which spelled disaster for the gala events associated with the dedication.

However, the most striking aspect of the two-day affair was the lack of attendance and general disinterest in the science advisors' symposium of a week ago. "For a Liveable World."

Originally billed as the keynote event of the dedication, Thursday's symposium failed to fill more than one-fifth of Kresge Auditorium, much less draw people to Kresge Lobby or Labyrinth, where closed circuit television booths were installed to allow throngs of non-existent people to view the historic gathering of our nation's science advisors.

In addition to the poor attendance, the symposium lacked a great deal substan-tively. Although these six leaders of national science policy from 1945 to 1973 were gathered together for the first time, there wasn't much of anything except to think about the current or future relations between science and government making.

Honorary chairman of the MIT Corporation and current president of MIT David W. Kelly was the last man to serve as President's Science Advisor. The gathering of all six men who served as presidential science advisors on Thursday evening failed to fill more than one-fifth of Kresge Auditorium, much less draw a mere two dozen or so fairly interested students.

"We are a true mass civilization, and the middle classes are practically all adequate consumers."

The scientific community should look back with much of what was said by David and NSF Director B. Gaylord Stoner, and be more concerned that the President is in the White House making the decisions.

Science advisors left issues unresolved

The following essay was written by Humanites Prof. George de Santillana for The Tech an opinion page of the newspaper. The men of de Santillana predicted the US was becoming an empire. His prediction, although made almost 25 years ago, seems very timely - Ed."

Reprint by George de Santillana

The time is in that we have to find some means that we have to develop a set of ideas quite in the opposite direction from the right ones, they will be the wrong ones. If we were to abandon our wrong ideas, we shall have no time in which to change our mind later on.

In this way, we have found ourselves compelled to become an empire. Most recently in Vietnam, there is the appearance of a new power to which can be been almost a testament against a conquest of its own is a new form of world society.

The three main points Which are on the points on which we are most apt to give the wrong commands?

If I were to say that I have not yet evolved an economic inter-conception with our neighbours, and that, even in this way, we may be we have a blind mind. The blind idea of con-ceptual public opinion more directly. Peer is always a blind counselor. The blind fear of con-ceptual public opinion is a blind member. A nation cannot stand in a position of leadership, and yet look to all the world like an uninitiated seafarer feeling the Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in The Boston Globe.
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NEWS analysis:
Dedications: fund-raising projects?

By Mike McNamee

"I'm really enjoying myself...I think this has been a great opportunity to get together with all these people who I haven't seen for so long..." - Dr. H. Graydon Stever, director of the National Science Foundation, speaking to reporters from The Tech last Friday.

As the ceremonies for the dedication of the Sherman Fairchild Electrical Engineering Complex progressed last week, it became increasingly clear that the festivities were turning around one point: This point, which had seemed rather insignificant before the start of the dedication, was the fact that the events were scheduled to coincide with the quarterly meeting of the MIT Corporation.

The point, the point for the scheduling of a luncheon at which Stever spoke to the Corporation, and from which students (if they were aware of its existence) were excluded, it accounted for the nostalgic cast of many of the speeches and addresses delivered. It also accounted for the low amount of student interest in a symposium of six of the most influential men of science -- the former presidential science advisors.

Students, for the most part, seemed to be unaware of the events that were taking place. In Lobo and Kresge foyer, where TV monitors were set up to accommodate the throngs who would want to see the six men who advised presidents throughout the space age, the audience was painfully small. The monitors were not even necessary, however -- considering that Kresge was far from being full.

Aside from members of the campus press and some EE students who were involved -- as authors -- in the dedication, students were noticeably absent throughout the festivities. Many students who were in the Fairchild building during the Open House following the dedication were unaware of the events that were going on around them.

Several interesting points emerged as The Tech's reporters covered the festivities. Not the least important of these was the fact that the Development Office -- the office that is in charge of fundraising for the Institute -- was apparently in charge of the dedication. This fact was often in poor communications and coordination with the members of the EE Department who were trying to arrange student input and involvement in the ceremonies.

As one student in the department put it, "(Department head Professor Louis) Smullin didn't know from one day to the next if he was going to have 100 alumni or 1000. In one case, he'd be inviting students as guests -- in the other, he'd be asking them to be speakers.

More donations?
The significance of the pattern that emerges -- the Corporation meeting and luncheon, the emphasis on history and nostalgia, the Development Office's involvement, the disregard -- if not outright exclusion -- of students -- what the administration will do in mind as the goal of the dedication. The two days of ceremonies seemed to focus on two audiences: the Corporation and the alumni. These are the people who keep those dimes and quarters and million-dollar checks flowing in, allowing MIT to keep on having dedication ceremonies. A side-line of this massive hype was the classroom feeling that Stever, former MIT man, pointed out. Neither of these goals had anything to do with the students who would be most involved with the use and care of the building.

President Jerome Wiesner, as he accepted the presentation from the president of the Fairchild Foundation, stated, "I have always been impressed by the very special significance that society attaches to the dedication of a new academic facility... what a recognition of the key role that they fill in the preservation and evolution of civilization." As MIT's building program goes on, and more and more donors are needed to keep it going, one cannot help but wonder what significance the Institute attaches to such dedications, and which key role the ceremonies are intended to play.
The advisory staff was born out of a state of "national hysteria," as Killian put it, shortly following the successful launching of the Spatula satellite by the Soviets in October 1957. The missile gap and science gap that gripped the nation after Spatula put pressure on scientists to work on advancing weapons technologies, and Killian explained that this led to the creation of an advisory staff to the then-President Eisenhower.

"There was never any difficulty in seeing the President or advising him," Killian noted. He said PSAC was an effective agency, evaluating proposals from the three armed services and presenting their recommendations to the President.

The effectiveness of PSAC and OST, however, declined over the years, and Dr. Edward E. David Jr., the last of the science advisors, was still requested and heeded less than planned officials made.

David resigned as presidential science advisor in January, 1973, after a series of reports from the President's Science and Technology (OST) "revealed that science and technology were being "managed" in the White House.

Counter force to the President
All six former science advisors agreed that as the advisory mechanism aged, its advice was requested and heeded less by the president in power at the time.

Killian said the scientists had a constant rapport with Eisenhower, and Dr. George R. Kistiakowsky (who served as advisor from 1954-1955) and the character of the advisory staff changed from skepticism in the early sixties to an "enthusiastic force within the Pentagone," by the time it was dismantled.

Kistiakowsky, a Harvard chemist and visiting scholar at the MIT Center for International Studies, said between 1961 and 1964 the role of the science advisor began to diminish as Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were preoccupied with pressing matters of state.

According to Dr. Donald F. Hornig, who served as advisor to Johnson from 1964-1969, the split between the science advisor and the White House grew more prominent during his five years in office. In "seemingly evident to the President that the attention of the President turned to other changes and PSAC became regarded as having its own political interests."

The irreparable split between OST/PSAC and the White House finally developed during the Nixon Administration. Nixon's first science advisor, General Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, had resigned as President Dr. Leo A. DuBridge, who headed the MIT Radiation Lab during World War II and was characterized by the President's aides as "not a Washington type" for his work during his White House years through 1973.

DuBridge and Nixon's final science advisor David hinted that Nixon and only saw them less frequently during his first four years, but he also relied upon them less for advice in policy matters.

The two Nixon advisors admitted relations with members of the White House staff were strained, with some of the President's aides showing outright "antagonism" toward scientists and science in general.

One of the problems that he said he saw as the tackling of these troubles was that, "there are not the kind that will be solved by a few singular break-throughs or call for strategic combinations of scientists, technological, social and political ad

Science must continue to re- shape its goals away from those of the deterministic structure of the past towards the tackling of the human problems that confront us today," Dr. H. Gays- ford Stever, director of the Na- tional Bureau of Standards, said Friday.

Stever, who also serves as science advisor to the President, spoke at a luncheon of the National Academy of Sciences.

The luncheon was "highly instructive" to the President's aides showing overall "antagonism" toward scientists and science in general.

"As a result there has been less certainty on the part of the public in recognizing the ability of science and technology to cope with these problems."

Despite this initial despondency, some "indications that a strong up- rolling of support for science in the past two years is still growing. The results could be as signi- ficant as man's original trans- mission from a predatory and no- madic existence to that of an agrarian-based civilization."
By Howard D. Sitzer

According to the latest available statistics, MIT is the largest land owner in the city of Cambridge, with property holdings assessed by the city at a value exceeding $55 million.

City officials last week said MIT tops the list of real estate owners in Cambridge, with the Fellows of Harvard University ranking second.

The City Assessor's office also reported MIT ranks third in total property value including underground facilities, a category topped by Cambridge Electric Power Company.

MIT was required to pay property taxes amounting to over $1.6 million in 1972. The institute received exemptions on a large percentage of its property holdings valued at almost $45 million. The exemptions were based on an "educational institution" status and related primarily to academic facilities. The property represented a loss of almost $4.1 million in tax revenue for the city.

MIT amassed numerous parcels of land extending beyond the perimeter of the campus over the years. The property is concentrated between Memorial Drive and Central Square, and includes a vast array of structures. There are numerous office buildings, warehouses, garages, factories, houses, and undeveloped lots.

The most recent acquisition was the Simplex Wire & Cable Company in July, 1969. The school purchased the property at the time for fully-taxable commercial development rather than academic expansion.

Last week MIT Vice President Kenneth Wadleigh announced that MIT was in the process of selling the Northgate Apartment Complex. Although the Institute failed to receive tax exempt status on the property, disputes erupted in the past over MIT's compliance with rent control. Apartment units occupied by people affiliated with the Institute were classified as dormitories and were subject to rent increases.

Several tenants reached by The Tech over the weekend were indifferent to the sale of the apartment complex. Larry Russell '74, a Northgate resident for two years, was confident that the transaction would not result in any relocation difficulties for him.

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The solid-waste goes from there to a series of vibrating screens which sort the objects according to their size and then into the main portion of the plant, namely the so-called "large item sorter."

The large item sorter (LIS) consists of an oval track, some small carts, a computer, several sensors and loading and dumping stations. The trash items pass from the vibrating screens onto a series of conveyor belts where they drop one at a time into the small carts. As the items drop into the carts, they break a light the object passes over its surface. The form of the sound produced as the object descends over the surface reflects the object's density, and an impact-accelerometer which detects the deceleration wave enables the plant to separate the trash items into five distinct categories: metal, plastic, glass, paper, and ferrous metals. The solid-waste goes from the stream.

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The data obtained by the three sensors are fed into a small computer programmed with a "pattern-recognition algorithm to make a single decision based on the several sensor signals." The program currently in use enables the plant to separate the trash stream into five distinct categories: glass, metal, plastic, cellulose and other items. When the algorithm has made a decision as to what is in each cart, a series of toggle switches are set to indicate the appropriate category and the cart continues around the track to the unloading stations.

At the unloading stations, the toggle switch settings are interpreted and the contents of the cart are dumped at the proper collection point. From there, the objects (now separated into distinct categories) are bundled and either recycled or disposed of in the current fashion.

According to Wilson: "The MIT system as it is currently operating is particularly effective for the separation of paper, plastics, metal and glass from mixed municipal refuse. In urban locations, such as the Boston area, a plant of this general type should be competitive with, and a potential replacement for, an incinerator, since it has lower capital and operating costs." Wilson also bemoaned the fact that funds were not available from the EPA to continue the research during the 1973-74 academic year. He noted that several industries had expressed interest in the plant but "nothing had materialized."
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opportunities with us, or send your letter of inquiry to
College Relations Coordinator.
By Mitchell Lewis Green

"Success in auto racing requires both skill in driving and a quick and reliable car." These words of Indianapolis 500 winner Jack Brabham were cited by his competition team mate in justifying his support for the intercollegiate races held at the Bryar Motorpark. Brad Bradley (G) drove his MIT Team Pinto to a new lap record at the 1.6 mile track eclipsing the old mark by almost one-and-one-half seconds.

Sunday was a cool, bright day in New Hampshire, and temperatures never got above 65 degrees in the dry air. These excellent conditions afforded all competitors some extra horsepower and tire adhesion.

The Showroom Stock Sedan race was the third of seven races slated, and an eleven car field rolled out of the pit lane onto the track. Both MIT entrants took full advantage of the start. Brad quickly built a three second lead over the field and set a new lap record of 1.146. Dave moved past four slower cars into seventh place.

At this point the tailpipe on Dave's Pinto broke loose from the muffler. Dave was black-flagged and forced to pit for the remainder of the race. On lap 7 Joel's left front tire failed. It was later determined that one of the radial tire's steel belts had sheared apart, causing a slow deflation. Joel was able to control the car but the tire prevent ed him from maintaining his pace. Joel eased the Pinto to a fourth place finish behind Hackett's Colt, MacDonald's Opel, and DeGersdorff's Pinto.

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Soccer squad beats Trinity 5-1
Tang, Yoshida, Krupa, Arbola defeated five goals for MIT win

By Glenn Brownwell
MIT won its second straight soccer game Saturday at Briggs Field, beating Trinity 5-1.

The Tech 1) looked very sharp in simply overpowering a determined, but outmatched, Trinity squad. MIT had field control for most of the game, thanks to excellent defensive work by Mark Abbiezzi '74, Neal Dowling '74, and Paul Fernandez '76. Abbiezzi cleared many Trinity drives with high kicks out of the goal area, Dowling declined Trinity chip shots with solid heading, and Fernandez converted much of MIT's defensive pressure with numerous tackles.
The rest of the defense played quite well in allowing Trinity only 13 shots on goal, the fewest given up by MIT this season.

MIT scored twice in the first half. One goal came at 33:50 when Erez Unsal '75, dribbling down the right side, crossed it to the left side of the goal area, where Gus Arboleda '74 got off a weak shot to the middle. Chia Min Tang '74 put past the Trinity goalie.

The second goal came just before halftime, at 43:00, when Greg Hunter '76 sent a long pass down the left side to Shin Yohsida '76, who blasted it into the right side of the goal.

Trinity scored first in the second half, at 47:29, when New Chin beat Ritchie Straff '74 on a shot from the left side of the goal, sharply angled shot from the left.

This goal seemed to perk up Trinity, and they started a number of field rushes against a temporarily ineffective MIT defense.

However, MIT got the goal back at 56:12, when Unsal crossed the ball in front of the goal, leading to a scramble in which Frieder Krups '77 scored. The MIT defense then put the game out of reach in the final ten minutes, scoring at 83:02 when Straff, clearing a previous Trinity shot, kicked the ball down the left side to Lampano Fatish '77. Fatish dribbled into the penalty area, then crossed it in front of the goal to Yoshida, who chipped it just inside the far post.

MIT added a goal at 86:22, when Hunter passed the ball to the left side to Arboleda, who fired a line drive that dropped under the goalie's drive at the last moment.

MIT's next game will be Saturday morning at highly ranked Middlebury. The team will then play at Brandeis and Lowell Tech before returning home October 23 against Boston College at 2:30.

Golfers remain unbeaten

MIT finishes first in meet with Merrimack and Suffolk U.

MIT varsity golfers, undefeated so far this season, continued their winning ways with a pair of victories on Saturday, both of a triangular meet with Merrimack College and Suffolk University at the Andover Country Club.

Captain Gordon Deen '74, playing No. 5, also defeated the five men and conceded two points. Dave MacIntyre '74, playing No. 5, also swept both his five men and conceded two points.

The Suffolk side hung in with MIT's No. 6, Bob Nilson '76, came in with a 73 and tied Merrimack with an 83.

The Suffolk side hung in with MIT's No. 7, Greg Turner '74, in the same tournament as Nilson, lost to Suffolk with an 89.

The MIT team owns earlier victories of five series, will take place on Walker's home court at 5:30.

Coach's Profile

Silvio Vitale
Master Silvio Vitale ... fencing master ... BA, MFA, University of Rome ... three weapons champion, Rome Regional Championships 1973-74 ... former N.E. Champion weapons founder, past president and fencing master, Boston Fencing Club ... State Archery Champion 1960 ... 1947-48 assistant fencing coach ... 1948-51 MIT fencing director ... Coordinator of Women's Athletics 1970-71 ... his team has won N.E. Championships ... APO advisor ... Phys ed instructor; fencing and archery.

MIT crews ready for Head of the Charles

Sunday, October 11, is the day for the Ninth Annual Head of the Charles Regatta. The Head, a three mile race up stream, draws crews and oars men from all across the country.

This traditional match, started just two years ago, will determine the champion volleyball squad of the MIT student dining staffs. The match, to consist of a best of five series, will take place on Walker's home court at 2 pm.

MIT's defensive pressure with a good showing in this event is to re-establish MIT as a powerhouse. He has three weapons in the Lightweight crew power. He has had an 82 to defeat Suffolk but lost to Merrimack. Bob Nilson '76, No. 6, beat Merrimack with an 83. The Suffolk side hung in with MIT's No. 7, Greg Turner '74, in the same tournament as Nilson, lost to Suffolk with an 89.

The MIT team owns earlier victories of five series, will take place on Walker's home court at 5:30.

The freshmen, always an unknown factor after their first race, will be entering five boats in various events. Four will go into the Junior Eight race and the other in the Inte mediate Eight event.

The Head of the Charles starts at noon on the 21st. Various Tech crews will be going off throughout the afternoon. Good vantage points are available along the banks of the Charles up to the finish line opposite the WBZ tower on Soldier's Field Road. Spectators from around the country coming for this event, these are the best opportunities to see rowing at its finest.

The Harvard varsity water polo squad won six straight games to win the Mit water polo tournament held last weekend.

MIT, plagued by bad luck from the start, only managed to come out on top over the weekend. Dan Beinhart '75, MIT's all New England goalie, only played in two of the six games before he was taken to the infirmary with a bruised foot and Dave Schneider '74 broke some ribs and hasn't played for a week and a half.

MIT was able to win its first contest of the tournament with Southern Conn. Conn, but short of a first quarter lead over Harvard, the squash never looked up to the final score. This was due in part to MIT's lack of depth and inexperienced players. (A good portion of the squad hadn't played water polo before this season).

Deen, Woinski, Harrison, MacIntyre and Nilson are representing MIT in the annual Eastern Intercollegiate Conference tourney at Amherst, Mass. Some fifty schools are entered.

This Sunday, the forces of the Walker Dining Staff will compete in the Ninth Annual Head of the Charles Regatta. The Head, a three mile race upstream, draws crews and oarsmen from all across the country. In this sort of regatta, the boats get a running start at the Boston University boathouse. Spaced ten seconds apart, each boat tries to pass as many other boats as possible.

In an event where all of the crews are approximately equal, one could win the race without passing another boat. This year, the different events are separated by about fifteen minutes.

This year the MIT crew is defending the Schaeffer Trophy won last year in the Elite Four event, Head Coach Peter A. Holland will have two chances to keep possession of the Cup as he is entering two boats in the Elite Four. Strickled by sophomores Peter Bezman and Craig Christiansen, the other only sure bet for these boats is Dustin P. Ordway, '74, one of last years rowers. By Saturday morning, the chances of either crew winning an "Elite" classification, Captain Andrew Kernahan '74, is a doubtful entry this year due to an injury he sustained while walking near the Washington Elms Apartments.

Vassar Lightweight Coach Bill Miller is going all out this year to re-establish MIT as a lightweight crew power. He has put together a varsity and JV boat to enter the Lightweight Eights. With many returning from last year's squad, the odds favor a good showing in this grueling three mile event.

For fans of fencing, always an unknown factor until after their first race, will be entering five boats in various events. Four will go into the Junior Eight race and the other in the Intermediate Eight event.

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