Institute tuition’s rising; inflation cited as cause

By Barb Moor

Tuition for the 1974-75 academic year has been set at $3384, a 7.5% increase over the year’s tuition. This is the sixth increase in the past six years.

The original estimate for 1974-75 was $3300, but this estimate was increased by increased overhead. The MIT administration cited rising fuel costs as the deciding factor in the tuition increase. Over the past twelve months, fuel costs for MIT have risen by 30%.

Traditionally, tuition for the next academic year which have been announced last summer however, this year’s announcement was late due to uncertainty about fuel costs, and about the effects of phase 3.

Peter Richardson, Director of Admissions, stated that “The important change this year will be in the equity level, not the change in tuition. The equity level is the level of need below which no scholarship is given. A student’s need below this level must be met by a combination of a part-time job and loan. The equity level for this academic year is $1750. When asked how this increase in the tuition level will affect the equity level, Jack Friley, Director of Student Financial Aid, said that the effect cannot yet be determined. The financial aid office must determine new need figures, as well as checking available funds for financial aid, before the effects of this increase can be decided.

In any single year, the equity level cannot be determined without more funding than that brought in by the increase in tuition alone. The next year is a higher equity level, and funds are found from an additional source to supplement financial aid funds.

Richardson feels that a $250 increase in tuition will not cause a noticeable effect in applications to the Institute. Most of the students who compete with MIT in admissions (the Ivy League schools) are in the same equity level. The parent’s contribution, which should be the main element in prospective students, will not influence the final decision. The change may be in the size or type of self-help package received by the student.

The official announcement of the tuition increase will be made at an afternoon meeting Wednesday 3-3:30pm in the Main Building where the matter will be discussed in greater detail.

Loeb chides political system

By Bill Conklin

William Loeb, Publisher and President of the American Union Leader, asked MIT to use its “point of view” to review the structure of the American government.

Loeb, speaking at an MIT Club of Boston luncheon recently, said that “We have been in a losing war for a long time, and there are few who realize the fact that the country puts its ‘poorest brains’ in political office.

He received the plaudits of over the last fifty years, saying that few who had really been qualified for the job.

Fidelgade was too “Porfiriano,” and “Toucador” for the growing economy of the “50’s,” according to Loeb. He said.

Loeb said otherwise had “hounded the US, but it wouldn’t work with Stalin. That’s why we have problems with Ramsey today.”

He cited Eisenhower “for Doing Grisly,” and said that “Kennedy, JFK’s father, had told him, ‘I’m gonna get the White House for Jack.’

He said that he, like many other Americans in 1968, had felt that Nixon was “well trained for the job. I thought he would really do something with it,” but that now he felt Nixon should retire.

We’ve got to get rid of our monarchical attitude towards the presidency,” explained Loeb. “We’re too improved with our hired armies, which is what they are.”

“We’ve thrown away our mixed standards,” he declared. “Watergate is a result of that. I’m not a Peronist, but I would like to see standards.”

Loeb’s newspaper, the American Leader, published the article that led to Senator Edward Muskie’s, ‘rory fail in the 1971 presidential campaign.

Loeb and this article is his “un-lopitmate”. Muskie made an incorrect political calculation. You can’t buy your temper in his job or career.

When asked about his views on reporters rights to conduct their sources he replied. ‘I’m against special privileges for reporters, I agree with Agnew on that point.’

Comp Sci question: is a dep’nt needed?

By Paul Schindler

[Second of two parcs]

Some Electrical Engineering (EE) faculty think that the Computer Science (CS) section of this department is experiencing difficulties which could be resolved by formation of a second department.

One CS faculty member said, “In a crude way, this whole thing is academic power struggles over ways to control future tenure and faculty decisions.

As with any political struggle, the question of public discussion of the issue is anathema to some participants, others ask for protection of their identity before they speak.

These two issues rather than any issues of content were the major reasons for Part One of this article to be published but Friday.

Seemingly immune to the argument on identity were Professors Louis Smolisin and Wilber Davenport. Smolisin attributes his unability to be quoted to the fact that he is stepping down as department head, while Davenport has ruled himself out of the running for the post.

Area reacts to Mideast Arab teach-in

By Mike McNamara

Two rallies were held at MIT last week to create support for Israel and “inform the people of the Mideast situation.” The teach-ins were sponsored by the American Students for Justice in Palestine.

The rallies, held on Tuesday and Friday, featured speakers from several MIT departments, who addressed crowds of approximately 100. Both rallies were held outside the Student Center.

Assistant Professor of Philosophy Borchardt, speaking at Tuesday’s rally, called for meaningful direct negotiations between the concerned parties, as the “only way to achieve peace.” Brodly stated that “the Arab rhetoric about war must be taken very seriously,” and that “Arab behavior in the past has made it impossible for Israel to depend on Arab promises.

One of the Speakers at Friday’s rally, Professor Benjamin Lax, director of the National Magnet Laboratory, stated that “The Soviet Union, more than any other nation, bears the guilt of these events.” Lax added that he felt that “in the long run, it is in the best interest of America to help Israel.” It is (Please turn to page 2)

By Bill Conklin

Several hundred BU and MIT students attended a reportedly pro-Israel teach-in concerning the Mideast situation. The teach-in was reold because of threats to “physically break it up.”

Members of the May 15th Coalition, sponsors of the teach-in, said the Law Acdemican was locked up after the BU police received threats from "various Jewish groups." The gathering was moved to the Ziskin Lounge, despite signs posted announcing its cancellation.

The teach-in was supposed to be a "national diacourse to bring out facts the American public is unaware of."

Three speakers, Nahum, Arieli, Abdulla Sharif, and Ben G라, talked about Jewish policies in the current war, the Palestinian situation, and the US role in the Mideast.

During the meeting, several hecklers flailed insults at the speakers and automatically disrupted the proceedings. The speakers asked the crowd to ignore them, because they were trying to promote a violent faction which could develop.

(The rest of area reacts to Mideast Arab teach-in Israel rally on page 2)


**Israel claims advances**

The latest reports from the Middle Eastern war zone Monday continued to be contradictory. The war command claimed to control the skies over Damascus and Cairo, while Egypt claimed to have shot down nine Israeli planes. Egyptian sources also claimed that their forces had conducted a dramatic early morning raid behind the Israeli lines on the Sinai front.

Israel claims its forces and Israeli tank columns on the Syrian front Monday.

In a move which quickly brought sharp rebuke from virtually all nations, the State Department announced Monday that the United States had already begun to resupply Israel with military equipment, in response to a massive Israeli request for resupply of the Arabs. The Soviet Union, according to消息, will assist the Arabs in every way possible.

While the US government continues to deny any direct involvement in the war, Syria yesterday claimed to have shot down unmanned Phantom jets, and to have captured American pilots.

Both King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia announced over the weekend they were sending troops to help on the Syrian front, but Syrian communiques did not mention any such movements participating in actions Monday, and the 350 mile border between Jordan and Israel remained quiet throughout the day.

Israeli tank columns were reportedly within 21 miles of Damascus and were shelling the outskirts of the Syrian capital with mortar and sniper fire. Syrian sources disputed the Israeli claim.

On the Sinai front, Egyptian claims to have moved its troops forward for a day-long tank battle Sunday, and to have consolidated its position on Monday, were contradicted by Israeli sources.

Israel claims the battle line is now 3-1/2 miles from the Suez canal; Egypt claims 10 miles.

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**Rallies held on Midwest Arab teach-in**

(Continued from page 1)

Israel said the American public has been flummoxed by the official propaganda of Nixon and Agnew and the American government.

He also attacked the Israeli government's disavowal of the principle of "racism," citing the presence of some 50,000 Black Jews in an Israeli airport.

(Continued from page 1)

a mistake to oppose the Soviet Union and the Arabs in this matter.

Other speakers at Friday's rally were Professor Bernard Cordell of Biology, Associate Professor of Physics H. Eugene Stanley, and Robert Ross, Professor of Metallurgy.
The Law-Related Studies program and the Prelaw Advisory Council are co-sponsoring a series of seminar meetings entitled "Forum on the Legal Profession." The first session is this afternoon (Tuesday, October 16), beginning at 5:30 in the West Lounge of the Student Center. Arthur Z. Gray will speak on A Corporate Lawyer's Overview of the Law and its Functions.

"The purpose of the series," stated Dan Nyhart, chairman of the Prelaw Advisory Council, "is to provide those students wondering what the law is like an opportunity for first-hand contact with practicing members of the profession." Throughout this fall and winter, seven lawyers will meet with students to talk about their own careers in the practice of law. A variety of lawyers plan to participate in the Forum.

Gray will appear the first two weeks. His second session will deal with his reflections on Law School and his New York practice.

Scheduled in subsequent weeks are Brownlow M. Speer who will speak on Practice in the lower criminal courts. Bigelow is editor of the Student Center. Coffee, tea, and soft drinks will be served.

The forum will be planned to provide ample opportunity for the visiting lawyers to respond to questions about their practices, law as a career, or other questions on the students' minds.

Skull House Skuffle
sponsored by PKS

By Barb Moore

Phi Kappa Sigma is sponsoring its "Skull House Skuffle" Saturday night, October 27. The party is held semi-annually, traditionally in alternate years with the Fiji Island Party.

The party, generally known as Skuffle, is open to couples only, one of whom must have an MIT or Wellesley ID. Identifications will be checked at the door.

Skuffle is held on the weekend closest to Halloween, and the PKS house will be decorated for the occasion. At the entrance to the house there will be a 15-foot skull, and guests will enter the party through the mouth of the skull. Inside, the party will feature a band, and beer will be served. The entire evening will be free to all guests.

The party will feature a band, and beer will be served. The entire evening will be open for all guests. PKS is paying for the event, as an open party for the MIT community. Finance Board is helping with some costs; however, PKS is providing the beer and entertainment.

The party will be held at the PKS house, 530 Beacon St. There is no registration, you need only present an ID when entering and check in at the front door.

Dr. Gian-Carlo Rota, professor of Applied Mathematics began a three part lecture series on natural philosophy last Thursday. The series, "The End of Objectivity" is part of the Technology and Culture Seminar.

The Historic
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Invites the Jewish students to join them for the Succoth Holidays - Oct. 11 and Oct. 12
Shmini Atzereth - Oct. 18
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Traditional Orthodox Services
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Photo by Sherman Wang

Tuition Riot
WILL OCCUR SPONTANEOUSLY
AT 10:00 pm TOMORROW NIGHT
Commencing at the Great Sail, and proceeding to the President's House (or wherever)

ANNOUNCING!! The Nth Annual Semi-annual and soon-to-be bi-weekly
Editorial

Agnew

The events of the past week will certainly go down in the history books as one of the poorer examples of the way our political system works. For the first time in the history of the Republic a vice president was forced to resign from office after being convicted of a felony (tax evasion), and after evidence was released by the Justice Department which at least indicated that his criminal behavior in recent years went beyond violation of the tax statutes.

Specifically, Agnew's resignation last Wednesday culminated two months of speculation, unconfirmed reports, and news leaks surrounding alleged kickbacks he received while serving as Baltimore County Executive and later as governor of Maryland. Originally referring to the charges as a "damning falsehood," in August when faced with prosecution, Agnew was brought to heel by his pleas of his own camp, finally fell victim to White House pressure. From the President himself, and that REichardson, despite opposition from the President, was the one who initiated the plea bargaining sessions which led to the settlement.

Richardson disclosed that Fred Buzhardt, counsel to the newsmen the President had no role in the settlement of the case. However, in a White House briefing, following the announcement of the settlement, the political pressure from the White House to settle the case remained a Nixon politics. "team player" throughout the Agnew investigation, finally succumbing to public and political pressures.

The question which immediately arose is whether Agnew had been "let off easy." The answer is that he obviously was. The rationale given by Attorney General Elliot Richardson was that Agnew and his family had suffered a great deal of disgrace and embarrassment from the ordeal, and thus he should not be subject to imprisonment or further criminal proceedings.

The conditions of the Agnew settlement are still unclear. However, what does remain clear is that Richardson, appointed Attorney General to replace Agnew in the Justice Department following involvement of a number of Department personnel in the Watergate cover-up, remained a Nixon "team player" throughout the Agnew investigation, finally succumbing to political pressure from the White House to settle the case.

Richardson last week admitted the settlement was a political one, but said that the funds were to be used to pay the tax charge "proven the criminal justice system could uncover illegal acts," committed on what he termed "the shady side of government and politics."

The public was deceived as to how the Agnew settlement was finally reached. In a White House briefing following the announcement of the Vice President's resignation, Nixon's press secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen the President had no role in the settlement of the case. However, following the day Richardson disclosed that Fred Buzhardt, counsel to the President, was the one that initiated the plea bargaining sessions which led to the settlement.

At this point it can only be assumed that Buzhardt acted on orders from the President himself, and that Richardson, despite opposition from his own camp, finally fell victim to White House pressure.

Former Vice President Agnew certainly suffered an almost unbearable amount of public embarrassment through the investigation of his background. However, at no time in the history of the Nation has embarrassment been considered an acceptable substitute for justice. Nothing is.

Ford

Both houses of Congress Saturday received President Nixon's letter formally nominating Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to succeed Agnew as vice president. Under terms of the 25th Amendment, Ford must be approved by a majority of both houses.

Meanwhile, Rep. Joseph Moakley, D-Mass., introduced a motion in Congress to delay acting on the Ford nomination until after the Watergate tapes issue is settled. This seems to be a most appropriate route to follow. A Federal Court of Appeals ruled Saturday that President Nixon should be required to turn over White House tapes for examination, clearing the road for the case to be heard by the Supreme Court.

Nixon has indicated he might not comply with the High Court's ruling if ordered to give up the case, and such a move would almost certainly result in impeachment proceedings in the House.

Ford has questionable qualifications to succeed as the nation's chief executive in the event of Nixon's impeachment. He has been a strongly conservative partisan throughout his 25-year congressional career, and although he may be acceptable to both Houses as a vice president, if there is a distinct chance he may become president the confirmation takes on an entirely new dynamic.

The Tech urges concerned persons to lobby for delayed confirmation hearings on the Ford nomination, at least until the Watergate tapes issue is resolved. If the President does refuse to comply with a court order to turn over the tapes, Congress should exercise its authority and responsibility under the Constitution to initiate and proceed with impeachment proceedings. This may be the only path left, by which justice can be served.

Computer Science

We agree with the professor of Electrical Engineering who said that the arguments against having a separate Computer Science department are the same as those against having any departments in the university at all.

Our inclination, based on the facts at hand, would be to recommend at least a separate department: the preferable solution to current problems is that made by Professor Louis Smullin (originally made several years ago by Professor Robert Fano) of a separate school.

But there are two factors which mitigate against a solid recommendation by the Tech.

Normally, we are capable of making an independent decision based on the facts. But according to Professor Joel Moses, of Electrical Engineering, we don't have the facts, and have no chance of getting them.

Somehow, the Engineering faculty still was able to gather sufficient facts to decide, in private, that there was no real need for a separate department. The same or similar facts ought to be publicly available.

Why isn't this an intraschool decision entirely within the province of the faculty and administration, to be made by them in refined, non-public session? No, it is not.

Electrical Engineering is justly praised as the department which most often listens to its students. Hundreds will be affected by any decision about a separate department. Hundreds more may make their decision on where to attend college based on the continuing quality of the department.

The maintenance of that quality requires some sort of change, arrived at publicly, taking student opinion into account. The Tech suggests full, public debate of the issue, as soon as possible, but definitely before the new department head is selected.

International News Service

The Tech is published twice a week during the regular semester, and once during the first week in August. The Tech's address is 500 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139. Telephone: 253-0575. All correspondence should be sent to The Tech, 130 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139. Subscription rates: $15.00 for one year, $9.00 for two years.
The Mideast war: was the US prepared?

By Norman D. Sandler

The war between the Arab nations and Israel has escalated on all fronts, and the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are being drawn into the conflict in a greater extent than ever before.

However, the war which broke out two weeks ago did not come as a total surprise to either the Israelis or the Jews. In fact, there is reason to believe all involved parties had reasonable knowledge of the impending eruption of hostilities, with the Israelis choosing not to act as the aggressor.

The US and Israeli intelligence networks had several indications that the Arab nations were preparing for war. The US intelligence, in fact, received a number of signals from the Arab nations that a war was imminent.

Even if Israeli military leaders made the decision not to strike first against the Arabs, there is also a question as to how prepared the US was for the conflict. When it does occur, American intelligence and military officials were somewhat "off-base" in their assessments of the war, with the Arab military forces, their effectiveness against the Israelis and the entrance of other Arab nations besides Egypt and Syria into the Middle East.

When fighting broke out, the Arab states were found to be better prepared than expected, with less than adequate US intelligence, and the Soviets undetected by US intelligence, and Syria, a move which could not have been anticipated.

In retrospect, it appears US intelligence was not prepared to handle the upsurge in the conflict. With the outbreak of hostilities, with both sides holding out on the Israelis' request for sophisticated electronic gear to "spook" the Soviet-built SAM-6's, being used effectively by the Arabs against the Israeli air force.

The attitude of the US military and diplomatic officials to request for aid may be explained by a desire that the Israelis not strike a decisive victory over the Arabs as they did on any other occasion.

In the Middle East, the US and Israeli intelligence networks had several indications that the Arab nations were preparing for war. The US intelligence had received several signals from the Arab nations that a war was imminent.

However, the assumption that the Israelis already knew the war was imminent, the question arises as to why they took no action to suppress the Egyptian and Syrian efforts.

The Israelis have insisted that they were not going to be the aggressors in the Middle East, where tensions have been building since the 1967 Six-Day War, when Israel scored a decisive victory over the Arab nations, moving into strategic positions along the Suez and in the Golan Heights region, overlooking Syria.

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one other.

"The simplest evidence that there is a problem," Saltzer told The Tech, "is that students are trying other patterns of relation between departments. I have seen classes more satisfactory than ours. But the fact is that fact that student is talking about a new department suggests there is a problem.

Minsky found it "hard to imagine that this is the most important change in the university," but noted that "it's a pastime for discussion. I have no firm opinion."

Several persons to whom The Tech offered attempts to formulate the basic issues. One said, "You have four years to foster an undergraduate's intellectual growth. You can either shoehorn into one curriculum or periodically review it and add new courses as new ideas are developed."

"I think the need for curriculum revision is related to the question of separate departments," Professor Charles W. Elam said. "The core problem is 'What is the proper organization of people and authority in the school, but it is not clear that the old form of department is not all clear. Some say it is an important consideration that outsiders refuse to come to MIT.

"I don't think it is a primary reason for rejection, even if it is given as one," Saltzer said. "I'm not sure people don't prefer to give an easy reason for not coming instead of a real one."

Corbato said, "Within my experience, the second-class feeling is fragmentary, and could be worse. I don't believe it's true."

Moses told The Tech that the charge of the search committee was for a new EE head, on which he serves, "does not include, in any way, a charge to consider formation of separate departments."

But, he added, "virtually every member of the EE department has been interviewed, so we know everyone's attitude on the question."

Moses stated that the overwhelming majority of the members EE people were opposed to the split, but that within CS, "a 'zero-sum' result.

Moses believes that the current situation is not far from the fact that it wouldn't be good for the school, but that isn't a problem, especially if the school does not have the proper perspective, according to one faculty member.

Some have suggested that the solution for MIT is to do nothing, and they point at Berkeley as their model.

Sonnheim argued, said the example of Berkeley is constantly brought up. I don't think he has justified their continued existence. There was an awful lot of unity in Computer Science that was destroyed by EE as a whole."

The Tech was told.

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Sports

Soccer team beaten 1-0

By Glenn Brownstein

Sectionally-ranked Middlebury dealt the MIT soccer team its second loss of the season at Middlebury Saturday afternoon, 1-0.

The Engineers, obviously used from the long trip, played a flat first half, as their passes failed to click and they lacked overall aggressiveness.

The defense played well enough to hold Middlebury scoreless, though, for the Panthers were unable to mount any kind of offense after a sharp first fifteen minutes.

With two minutes gone in the second half, Middlebury's leading scorer, wing Charlie Jackson, booted one just beyond the reach of goalie Ritchie Staff.

This goal awakened MIT's soccer corps, and they began to play the tough, aggressive, stop-passing game that had presently led to two wins and a tie in their first four contests.

Unfortunately, Middlebury was up to the challenge and stopped the MIT attack in addition to providing a defensive punch of their own, as Staff had to make ten saves in the second half to the Middlebury goalie's one.

Although the statistics would seem to indicate that Middlebury dominated the game, MIT played the Panthers fairly evenly until the last ten minutes, which was played almost entirely in MIT's half of the field.

MIT's next game will be Wednesday at Brandeis in their Greater Boston League opener, followed by a game Saturday afternoon at Lowell Tech.

INTERACTIVE LECTURES

COOSMOLOGY

HEAT AND SPIN IN THE UNIVERSE by Prof. Philip Morrison, MIT

IMPLICATIONS OF THE APOLLO 11 LUNAR MATERIAL by Dr. John A. Wood, Smithsonian Observatory

SYMBIOTIC THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF HIGHER CELLS by Prof. Jerome Lettun, MIT

EXPERIMENTS ON THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

CHANCES FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE by Prof. Carl Sagan, Cornell

LEAF INSECTS, BIRDS, AND HUMAN COLOR VISION by Pro. Lynn Margulis, Boston University

A VIEW ON THE FUNCTION OF A NEURON by Prof. Jerome Lettun, MIT

CONTINENTAL DRIFT AND PLATE TECTONICS by Prof. Raymond Fier, Harvard University

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EMERSONS, LTD. (07)
Sports

Harringers finish 2nd to BC

By Don Sobleby

The MIT cross-country team split their triangular with BC and Lowell Tech last Saturday. Captain At Carlson came up with another outstanding effort despite the unusually warm and rainy weather.

Feathers were sent after setting course records at the two previous away meets. Carlson had a winning margin of 29 seconds on the Franklin Park course.

As a result of this split, MIT took seventh and ninth respectively. Jim Adams '77 was the fourth MIT runner on the course to take sixth. Frank Walsyum '75 brought his MIT team 30 seconds faster than his previous best on this five mile course to take ninth. Frank Winsworth '76 and Jeff Baum '76 raced eight and ninth respectively. Jim Adams '77 was the team fifth man, placing seventeenth.

The team narrowly lost to Lowell Tech, 29-31, with the race won by MIT's fifth man, placing seventh. Jim Adams '77 was the MIT runner on the course to take sixth. Frank Walsyum '75 brought his MIT team 30 seconds faster than his previous best on this five mile course to take ninth. Frank Winsworth '76 and Jeff Baum '76 raced eight and ninth respectively. Jim Adams '77 was the team fifth man, placing seventeenth.

Golf splits triangular

MIT beats Bentley 4-3: loss to BC 4-9

MIT golfers defeated Bentley College 4-9 in one side of a triangular meet earlier this week, but were defeated for the first time this fall in losing the other side to Boston College by a similar 4-3 score.

The golfers now stand at five wins and one loss for the fall season. They meet Assumption College at Pleasant Valley in Sutton, Mass., next Tuesday.

In the Bentley BC set at Crystal Springs in Haverhill, MIT's home course, captain Gordon Deen '74 playing No. 1 and Bob Niles '77 playing No. 2 swept both sides of their match with identical 32s. Jim Hartrick '77, playing No. 3, collected MIT's other point from BC when he shot an 83. MIT's lowest for the day was Dow MacArthur '74, 71. The co-captains, playing No. 5 and Greg Turner '74, playing No. 7, both collected Bentley points, but lost to BC.

There will be hearings for the COMMITTEES on:

**Educational Policy** - October 16
**Nominations Committee** - October 17
**Curriculum** - October 24

All those undergraduates interested in applying for the above committees must schedule a hearing at Room 403 of the Student Center, x-23686, no later than 4pm the day of the interview.

Starting in November, hearings will be scheduled for the Committee on Student Environment, Talbot House Committee, The Use of Housing: An Experimental Succeeds and others.

All hearing dates will be announced in newspaper ads and will be kept on file in Room 403 of the Student Center, x-23686.

THE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

MIT at Lime Rock:

Ziegelheim finishes 23rd of 55 cars

By Mitchell Green

Last Saturday, Hans Ziegelheim '76 brought his MIT team Affinkton Ford Pinto home 23rd in a field of 55 SCCA Showroom Stock Sedans in the $3000 Car and Driver Showroom Stock Sedan Challenge II. Saturday (October 4) was foggy; it cleared before the SESedans took to the track. Bradley practiced perfectly in preparation for the qualifying heat. Ziegelheim attempted to qualify with a "scratch-in" new tire, but threw his car undriveable.

Drivers were to qualify in two heats, with the fastest 17 cars from each heat starting in the final. Starting positions for the heats were drawn from a hat. Bradley picked 33rd position in the first heat, Ziegelheim 5th in the second. Because of an official protest, the qualifying races were turned into two qualifying sessions, with the fastest 35 cars (by lap times) starting in the main race.

The MIT team adopted a careful strategy. At the start of each heat, the MIT cars held back, creating a buffer zone of empty track ahead. They then turned their quick laps. Bradley's best lap of 1:51.52 was good enough for 2nd grid position, next to the Car and Driver Opel of Pat Bedard. Ziegelheim's 1:51.77 put his MIT Pinto 27th on the 35 car grid.

At the start, Bradley dropped to third, and on the fifth turn of the first lap braked a guardrail in the uphill turn. This broke his Pinto, which forced him to retire two laps later.

On the first lap of the restart, 6 cars spun in the Essen, in the ensuing melee Ziegelheim was slowed down, avoiding a swarm of Opels and Toyotas. Upon resuming his charge for the lead, Ziegelheim headed for the pits, where the MIT pit crew of Rich Curley '76, Nel Rudd '75, and Steve Courts '75 changed the tire, but the unnecessary stop cost 3 laps.

Ziegelheim restarted the race but only managed a 23rd place finish.

The race was won by Pat Bedard of Car and Driver, who powered the $4000 for first place. Don Knowlief raced with Bedard, but finished 22nd when he blew a tire at the end. Don Sherman of Car and Driver finished behind Ziegelheim and was 24th.

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