Samp denies 5 of 22 at registration session

By Ken Davis

Five more MIT undergraduates were denied registration by the Institute's Admissions Committee last week. According to one of the students rejected, the rejection was based on the supposed lack of a "plateau." Also, the same student stated that the blood scandal at Harvard University last week was "far more serious than the so-called 'scandal' at MIT.

The student was one of two students who were rejected last week. The others were: 1) a student who had a 3.9 average at a New York city high school; 2) a student with a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 3) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 4) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 5) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 6) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 7) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 8) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 9) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 10) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 11) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 12) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 13) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 14) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 15) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 16) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 17) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 18) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 19) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 20) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college; 21) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City high school; 22) a student who had a 4.0 average at a New York City junior college.

The student who was rejected last week said that the rejection was based on a "plateau." The student added that the rejection was based on a "plateau." The student also said that the rejection was based on a "plateau." The student further said that the rejection was based on a "plateau." The student finally said that the rejection was based on a "plateau."
Is comp-sci controversy vital?

(Continued from page 1)


tone of the ways that computer science may be called "applied engineering." This involves, for example, analyzing data gathered in a political interest. This is perhaps why Schrödinger's equation for some particular cases. In general, this involves no new research in computer science per se, though it is not directly relevant to the application area of interest.

Most of this work of MIT goes in the application department, and has little to do with the computer science faculty or curriculum.

A research area which might be called "pure computer science," has little relation to any of the fields, except perhaps "pure mathematics." Included here are topics such as automata theory, theory of programming languages, and research into areas related to artificial intelligence, such as models for the representation of knowledge. Most of this has no immediate application to problem areas, and the application in this area has been a virtual failure to give rise to the current. Nonetheless, some of the other schools that electrical engineers at MIT have been busy with computing machinery ever since such machines have existed, where perhaps some of the others schools would be well advised to pay much more attention to the importance of computer science. What the reasons, they are not directly relevant to the current controversy.

It may indeed be true that the arguments against each of the departments of applied science are arguments against having departments at all. If the arguments turn out to be valid, however, there is no need to duplicate a mistake made twenty-four times already. Furthermore, although there are many areas of application of computer science and engineering, and even psychology and linguistics, not to mention the weaker links to all the other arguments and the implications that, as they exist here at MIT, computer science and electrical engineering are intimately related. Splitting the department would also mean a tough decision for many faculty, who wish to teach in computer science areas, not to mention that the current Department of Electrical Engineering might be a strength, rather than a weakness. Speaking personally, a significant factor in my decision to attend MIT was the way computer science is taught here, which blended nicely with my range of interests. Of course, not everyone has the same interests, yet I am far from alone among those who have. An unsatisfactory policy in computer science reveals nobody who feels strongly that the department should be split, and some feel fairly strongly that it should not.

As far as the question of professional identity is concerned, it is reasonably reasonable that the current Department of Electrical Engineering might be in charge of an independent computer science department. There is no reason to assume that the Department of Electrical Engineering is really all that inex- fluential about curriculum revisions. The introduction of the Bio-electical Engineering Option should be a stimulating of the department's readiness to provide meaningful controls to all its students.

None of these issues really has much to do with, then, with the question of splitting the department. Indeed, the question may be a strength, rather than a weakness. The most important issues and grievances that I have been concerned with the state of the art of computer science study, or solving "applications programming." It may be argued that the progress of the discipline of computer science as a whole, the problems of the political and social, and the directions in which development progresses, are intimately related. Splitting the department would probably not result in major revisions to the VI-3 curriculum. The same name in charge of the computer science sections of the department would presumably continue to be in charge of an independent computer science department.
Hoffman cites requisites

By Bert Habibek

Professor Kenneth Hoffman, chairman of the Department of Mathematics, spoke to the Student Committee on Educational Policy about "Institute Requirements" Wednesday evening. Hoffman was the chairman of the MIT Commission, the most recent group to take a thorough look at the system of Institute requirements.

He began by identifying three basic questions: "What are the requirements now?" "How did they get to be what they are?" and "What ought they to be in the near future?" After stating the second question, a brief history of MIT was offered to the audience.

The history begins in 1916, when Boston Tech moved to Cambridge and became MIT. At that time, there were only two schools: Engineering and Architecture. Even though there was no formal School of Science, professors in math, physics, and the humanities still went on, including such notables as Albert Wanger, who came to MIT in 1920. In 1930, Karl Taylor Strong became president. He immediately began a program of emphasizing basic science more heavily, and the School of Science was born.

With the Second World War came the era of "high technology" as Hoffman calls it, which requires a theoretical understanding of the subject, as well as a knowledge of "engineering." It was during this period that MIT became more or less what it is today, and much of the pride people at MIT have in their institution dates from this period. Also, with the war came graduate students (to what had been until then primarily an undergraduate school) and large volumes of research money, which has made possible a ratio of one faculty to every two undergraduates.

Up until this point the Institute requirements had been quite rigid and demanding. In 1949, the Commission took a thorough look at the system and suggested many improvements, some of which were implemented. As a result of its work, the humanities requirement was changed from such subjects as "English Computation" and "History" to six present subjects, and the School of Humanities and Social Science was created.

The next look at the requirements was by a committee chaired by Professor Jerrold Zacharias in 1946. As a result of its deliberations, some of the Institute requirements were effectively cut in half (from two years of mathematics and physics to one). This was part of a general trend, operative ever since the Lewis report, of reducing the rigor of the core requirements. Four years later, the French Task Force recommended a lightening of the chemistry requirement, but that never came to pass. And in 1969-71, the Commission on MIT Education, of which Hoffman was the chairman, investigated the matter but came to few conclusions.

Hoffman broke the current Institute requirements into four parts: 60 units of basic science (6.01, 18.01, etc.), 72 units of humanities and social science, 48 units comprising the science distribution and laboratory requirements, and, last but not least, 180 units of departmental requirements. Hoffman stated that the basic premise underlying all of this, and it is a premise to be thought about, is that "a B.S. degree from MIT is supposed to represent something technical, intellectual maturity, and exposure to the MIT ethos," which he defined as "hard analysis, sweat and compassion."

Hoffman then moved on to discuss "Where do we go from here?" The first question he asked was, "Why go anywhere?" Why not be satisfied with the structure as it is? One dissatisfied group wants to see a further liberalization of the requirements. Hoffman characterized this group as "not very strong, and getting weaker." On the other hand, there is growing concern about the humanities requirement. Among the problems is a gap between the stated purposes of the humanities requirement and what is actually going on. Another problem is growing student demand for more freedom of choice and more intellectually demanding humanities courses, according to Hoffman.

The talk was followed by a wide-ranging discussion between Hoffman and members of the committee.

THANGLOOD FESTIVAL CHORUS
John Oliver, Director
First rehearsal: Oct. 31, 1973
7:30pm at Boston University
Shapiro Auditorium
College of Basic Studies
Commonwealth Avenue

OPENINGS IN ALL SECTIONS
Rehearsal Wed. evenings at 7:30
Audition schedule to be announced at rehearsal
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include conductors:

Sefa Orman
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works to be performed include:

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In those who believe in freedom of speech.

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MES 3-482, form 1 2-2 pm.

The United States is currently in

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501-21 Cl-K-1

The way for a UAP to operate is to do

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UAP elections are gung-ho for student

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resident, and once during the first week in

in a position to speak. And this is true:

MIT student and community

(Middle East Research and Information

Students for Justice and

Palestine, the Socialist Workers Party,

administration to these brown shirt tactics,

and saying, "well, if you guys

with any complete citation. Rabbi

affair.'

/Page 4 of 9

Friday, October 19, 1973

The Tech

Commentary

The Israelis: nationalistic or racists?

By David Ozonoff

(Dr. David Ozonoff, M.D., is a research associate in the Cognitive Information/ Processes Group, RLE. He is a member of the MIT Research Laboratory of Electronics.)

For the 55 years I have been here in the United States, the thought of Israel's

ing this letter. My reasons have not always been straightforward; the feeding and

ally (unusually anonymous) their most

quence, a feeling of helplessness and

ction on this emotional and volatile

ing evidence, that is-shared by students,

involuntary and most beneficial of ties with some of

of whom have already spoken up, some of whom have not.

MIT Arab Club Statement

(The following statement was submitted to The Tech by members of the MIT Arab Club.)

(MIT Arab Club Statement, Ed.)

Dr. David Ozonoff, 1973 a touch-in on the

East was sponsored by the May 15 Coalition to discuss the meaning and implications of the

in the Middle East. The May 15 Coalition is a group of community organizations led by Arabs, Christians, and Jews, and

the Israeli Revolutionary Action Committee Abroad. Individually, it meets with between 100 and 200 other people from the Middle East, connecting with MIT students, professors, and others.

Upon the announcement of the May 15 Coalition's decision to sponsor the May 15 Coalition meeting on "The Middle East," a meeting was

The United States is currently in the midst of a number of political crises, including public confidence in government. In the race to

our political system is in grave peril. We must take into account the uniqueness of Israeli politics, the historical claim and counter-

when the United States is in a position to speak. And this is true: the MIT student and community

My letter makes the case for the right of

as a human right. The historic claim and counter-claim and the fact that the U.S. is in such a position to speak are the

Mexico City, 1972, a letter to the UN Union

Lounge, and it met with great success.

The Arab Students Club at MIT is very concerned about the state of affairs in the Middle East.

We are confident that even though the situation in the Middle East may or may not change, there is one thing that they do understand:

assertion that is shared by students, faculty and

administration set up for placating them, are

that there is such a thing as student

president and nominating committee, is

a position of authority and power in the

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President's Page

David Tondra-Townson '74; Chairman Paul Schindler '74; President Norman Sandler '75; Executive Editor Stephen Mueser

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October 19, 1973

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1970
At the President's House, Simmons appeared and was asked to speak. Stating the “Alumni are not rich enough... parents are too poor...” he skipped off the hook. A bottle of water from the Charles River was then poured on the feet in a symbolic gesture.

The crowd, which had been reduced to approximately 150, then broke with trauma, approximately 20 from entering, but those who gained entrance went to the roof of the building and threw down paper airplanes,.Notice: 

The Sudden Death Committee is always looking for new members. If you have any ideas that you would like to present, or if you would like to help work on the ones we already have, or if you are just generally interested in the Committee — please stop by our office (Room 347 of the Student Center), leave a message at x3-3916 [or x3-3913], or come to one of our meetings (usually 7:30 every Sunday).

Students are too poor...” he slipped off the hook. A bottle of water from the Charles River was then poured on the feet in a symbolic gesture.

Traffic was completely stopped on Mass Ave down in the middle of the crossing, but struggled unsuccessfully to prevent a silent protest. Several times, at least two of which were during green lights. Campus Patrolmen was larger than average, and according to several observers, the riot was larger than average, and more successful at accomplishing its objectives. Traffic was completely stopped on Mass Ave several times, at least two of which were during green lights. Campus Patrolmen struggled unsuccessfully to prevent a silent protest. Several times, at least two of which were during green lights. Campus Patrolmen struggled unsuccessfully to prevent a silent protest.

Casualties were light: several people were struck by thrown rocks of Springfield Owl. The only damage done by the protesters was a small hole which was burned in the canopy over the entrance to the President's House, apparently by sparks from a firecracker.

Administration sources denied that the lock on the door to the President's office, Room 106, is being changed.

Guests from the administration included Simmons, Associate Dean for Student Affairs Robert J. Holden, Vice President for Administration and Personnel John Wyer and his assistant James Culliton.

According to several observers, the riot was larger than average, and more successful at accomplishing its objectives. Traffic was completely stopped on Mass Ave several times, at least two of which were during green lights. Campus Patrolmen struggled unsuccessfully to prevent a silent protest, but kept traffic moving around it.

The crowd, which had been reduced to approximately 150, then broke with trauma, approximately 20 from entering, but those who gained entrance went to the roof of the building and threw down paper airplanes, toilet paper, and firecrackers. After about 20 minutes, they were persuaded to leave.

The Sudden Death Committee is always looking for new members. If you have any ideas that you would like to present, or if you would like to help work on the ones we already have, or if you are just generally interested in the Committee — please stop by our office (Room 347 of the Student Center), leave a message at x3-3916 [or x3-3913], or come to one of our meetings (usually 7:30 every Sunday).

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50 FREE PARKING ACROSS STREET
Gilt-edged, limey flash

by Mark Astolfi

Mott - Mott the Hoople (Columbia)

Mott the Hoople is a new album, the very best of the year, and Mott the Hoople (named after William Mall's '96 album) is, or will be, a hit. For a brief flash of time, the best rock band in England. Taping, the member replacements and defections that has been plaguing the British bands (Poze, Deep Purple Free, Thin Lizzy) has hit the Hooples. The lineup on Mott is the original Hoople minus Version Allen who departed trailing his sneering organ, and now, Mott the Hoople traduced behind him. It's just as well, Verl, mutin' personal, but your glassbottom lacks belonged underminded Hoople. Now, however, guitarist Mick Ralphs has stepped up temporarily by Luther Grossner (ex- of Spooky Tooth and Stealers' Wheel), and permanently by Ariel Bender (Who? Who knows...). Mick is a mainstay on Mott and it is not hard to imagine Hoople should suffer a musical disaster. Or maybe Ariel will take the band to new heights (hehe), who can say. It'll be tortures waiting to see.

Two albums ago, Mott the Hoople was down and woe. Despite the fact that Brian Coper was being praised in the rock press as the epitome of all that they'd done before, they were discouraged and ready to quit. Then came Bowie. He told them, look, you're one of my, don't fret, here. I'll make a hit for you. They listened. And, as one of the androgynous Sunset Bbies, monotone-shock band, they emerged. It was through Atlantic and Mott the Hoople came out with All the Young Dudes, their first really successful masterpiece. On Brian Coper, they were indulgent, inorganic, wretched. On Dudes, thanks to Bowie, they moved a bit. The Wizzard debut was, of course, a hit but there actually was no break after it. When Bowie was away in Japan when the album was recorded, they were writing with read phrases like "beautiful melodies," "insane melodies," "organisms." The first heavy album of the god-given ass" on "Ziggy Stardust." Dave Wood's liazard lampoon, and the best electric cello, Graham Price's "insane full-time sax man," and what with Roxy with "All the Way From Memphis," sort the stronger, with not a soft spot in 20 Bill Starr-McCartney rhythm section, tight, and Overend on bass are like the pointed lyrics, I must impress on you wide-open rock and roll. They lean on, read phrases like "beautiful melodies," "insane melodies," "organisms," and your international recognizable vocals. Buff on drums and "good-great," are "Ziggy Stardust," from Starr-McCarty rhythm section, tight, just right, never flashy or overheating. But the sound is a bit more varied than on Dudes, thanks to Mick's Moogatron, Bill Price's Moog, Paul Buckmaster's electric cello, Graham Preskitt's "insane violins," and, best of all, Roxy Music's Andy Mackay on sax.

Like past Hoople albums, side one is the stronger, with the best songs in the spots 20 minutes and five tracks. Things begin with "All the Young Dudes," a powerful song, ending with "Let Me Be Myself," the final, revealing of a Dave Bowie's Spider's Roxy Wood's Wizzard lampoon, and the best argument for the Hoople's sustaining a multi-talented sax man, and what with Roxy Music's Andy Mackay on sax, Dave Wood's liazard lampoon, and the best electric cello, Graham Price's "insane full-time sax man," and what with Roxy with "All the Way From Memphis," sort the stronger, with not a soft spot in 20 Bill Starr-McCartney rhythm section, tight, and Overend on bass are like the pointed lyrics, I must impress on you wide-open rock and roll. They lean on, read phrases like "beautiful melodies," "insane melodies," "organisms," and your international recognizable vocals. Buff on drums and "good-great," are "Ziggy Stardust," from Starr-McCarty rhythm section, tight, just right, never flashy or overheating. But the sound is a bit more varied than on Dudes, thanks to Mick's Moogatron, Bill Price's Moog, Paul Buckmaster's electric cello, Graham Preskitt's "insane violins," and, best of all, Roxy Music's Andy Mackay on sax.

The performances were uneven. Karen Matson, as Nora Helbra, provided an inappropriate characterisation in the first act, rushing lines, and moving through stage business at a lightning pace. The second act was a great improvement, and by the end of the play, her performance was much easier to enjoy.

Torrild, played by Wallace Knox, doesn't have much to perform, but Knox does the best he can with his great material. As the play, a tragic depressive kind of scene in which he is ready at the one moment to rain on his wife's life, and at the next to have a reconciliation.

But in the case of A Doll's House, the play's the thing, and Community Player's version, as directed by Lee Bartho, does not deviate from the basic women's liberation message.

A Doll's House, the play's the thing, and Community Player's version, as directed by Lee Bartho, does not deviate from the basic women's liberation message.

In their own words provided, was a fervent personal belief in human rights (which of course includes women's rights) and acted on that belief at a cab hbo belonged to during the winter of 1876-79 as he wrote the play.

Not content to keep still when the Scandinavian Club voted against giving women the vote in club affairs, then made a scene at a club party, urging the men for their vote and the women for their deity.

He does the same thing, only more powerfully, on the stage with his play. For two and three-quarter acts, we watch the air-headed wife lay down her life and her personality in sacrifice to her husband, only to have her sacrifice thrown in her face by him.

Yet in the end, with a slow-cam hurt around the world (although the door could not be slammed very hard on the set constructed in the Little Theater) Nora proves herself to be an independent human being, just in the nick of time.

Also worthy of special note are Krause, played by Randolph Matson, whose love for his long-term fiancée seemed so strong that that was not only the only one in his performance, and Tom Coligan, who looked, acted and sounded as if he were old enough to be Mr. Knox, even in his love also seemed uncoiling.

Appearing in this case in addition were Andrea Gordon as Helen, Jane Martell Howard as Anne-Merle, and Lin Kony as Mrs. Linde.

Journeying with Matthew Fisher

by John Kroft

Journey's End - Matthew Fisher (RCA)

I always wonder what an artist goes through to get a work out to the public. After the album went off to... Matthew Fisher was the original organist of Procol Harum, the man who "organized" the magnificent Bach rip-off of "A Whiter Shade of Pale" and created the theme back and forth with Procol pastoral. Brooker on that long album before leaving for... where? I still don't know. It really doesn't matter, though, for he's come to his Journey's End in fine style.

Listening to this album easily brings to mind the first Procol Harum album (entitled Procol Harum or, in a later release, A Whiter Shade of Pale) and the bizzaro Angloese musical disaster. Or maybe Ariel will take the band to new heights (hehe), who can say. It'll be tortures waiting to see.

Two albums ago, Mott the Hoople was down and woe. Despite the fact that Brian Coper was being praised in the rock press as the epitome of all that they'd done before, they were discouraged and ready to quit. Then came Bowie. He told them, look, you're one of my, don't fret, here. I'll make a hit for you. They listened. And, as one of the androgynous Sunset Bbies, monotone-shock band, they emerged. It was through Atlantic and Mott the Hoople came out with All the Young Dudes, their first really successful masterpiece. On Brian Coper, they were indulgent, inorganic, wretched. On Dudes, thanks to Bowie, they moved a bit. The Wizzard debut was, of course, a hit but there actually was no break after it. When Bowie was away in Japan when the album was recorded, they were writing with read phrases like "beautiful melodies," "insane melodies," "organisms," and your international recognizable vocals. Buff on drums and "good-great," are "Ziggy Stardust," from Starr-McCarty rhythm section, tight, just right, never flashy or overheating. But the sound is a bit more varied than on Dudes, thanks to Mick's Moogatron, Bill Price's Moog, Paul Buckmaster's electric cello, Graham Preskitt's "insane violins," and, best of all, Roxy Music's Andy Mackay on sax.

Matthew Fisher is in some good straight black nudo style which I'd say is hearing on the radio my money would go for "Elusive," a sure-fire single. Another, and there are no smells, both are bunny low-loud-loud-loud-loud. Whether the topic is a female or, more often, the epitome of emotions to the split with Procol Harum, the vocals are marked with a tone of incoherence which is as dizzying Fisher's as the music. Whether the topic is a female or, more often, the epitome of emotions to the split with Procol Harum, the vocals are marked with a tone of incoherence which is as dizzying Fisher's as the music.

Fisher also gets in some good straight black nudo style which I'd say is hearing on the radio my money would go for "Elusive," a sure-fire single. Another, and there are no smells, both are bunny low-loud-loud-loud-loud. Whether the topic is a female or, more often, the epitome of emotions to the split with Procol Harum, the vocals are marked with a tone of incoherence which is as dizzying Fisher's as the music.
The New Perry Mason attains a higher level of video sophistication than was ever present on its namesake, with greater realism and more convincinglyacted techniques and angles. But despite the high price, you still see one old exotica of the original: the formal courtroom confession finale. All in all, despite all the hollow trappings of the new Perry Mason, it is nothing special. It certainly could have been, but the most vital ingredient of TV series isn't there anymore.

Then there's Stolt. It seems that with more than 3,000 small parts under his belt, but it must, since it happens. Or do captions read: "to go there somewhere like everybody else? Anyway, a movie like Shaft could not have been possible. They could not have put that translation from screen to tape, and Richard Roundtree comes out looking like more than a mere color-in-the-black Mason. What we don't need is another Dr. Chatterton; the whole thing is a wimp-detective type. But the worst offender in the sterile private eye department is Lorne Greene's Grif. This show tries to cash in on the success of the Dragnet/Fourman FamilyJones, by following its formula to the letter: take a familiar TV face and cast him in a detective show, in fact, all the better, someone slightly older than a Mannix or a Columbo. It's not entirely successful, and moderately long swordsmen, and perhaps a few others. It's a movie in which even the speech and general outlook, and there you have it. The show is, we've seen bald, fat, blind, paraplegic, and ethnic detectives; Grif is just more boring one. Love that formula, though. Can't you see it now, as it were tomorrow... First Parker as Eli Kishin in Jeez, Jerry Van Dyke portraying Meredith Doug in Meredith Doug in Meredith Doug in Meredith Doug in Meredith Doug in Wonderland Park. Art Carney's Art in Habs in Habs, Walter Brennan as Luke in Luke, George Lindsey as Gage Bundy in Gage Bundy, you get the idea. In any case, about the only good card is that Bill Bixby's The Magician is pure, unadulterated television at its finest. The show's here. Tony Bilk, a professional magician who combines crime on the side, has a large-hue-lightbuck representation of his powers, performing feats of physical suspension that no one would think of warping the average private eye. Fortunately, the action doesn't lean on Bill's gimmick, too much; and slightly 4-5, which he playfully employs to full ad, those of the show's best tricks. It's a good fortune that Bill Bixby is certainly an underrated actor, and while there's nothing more than one of the Wiltz, to see him go back in the luminous, with something up his sleeve

Dr. Hook at the bar

by Mark Astolfi

Belly Up!, Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show's new album, is a great beautiful album. For one thing, there's 'a whole lot more of Dr. Hook.' It's a marvelous record. But there's no sense of emptiness, silliness, gettin'-loaded and blushin'... "I entertain..." that show, a down-home twang in his voice, slightly older than a Mannix or a Columbo, give him silver hair and doesn't matter if it's someone not normally associated with police drama, instead of police adventure. They may just pull it off.

Dr. Hook, and the Medicine Show's new album is a great beautiful album. For one thing, there's 'a whole lot more of Dr. Hook.' It's a marvelous record. But there's no sense of emptiness, silliness, gettin'-loaded and blushin'... "I entertain..."

Dennis Alaba

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Vonnegut is the author of the Springtime in Chicago, Slaughterhouse 5, and Player Piano. Bartlett is a visiting professor at MIT and a graduate of West Virginia University, publishers of West Virginia University Press. Vonnegut, Bartlett, and Bartlett have combined many of his stories into anthologies.

Since 1978 Dr. William Seifert, Professor of Civil and Electrical Engineering of West Africa is, according to Dr. Seifert, "a book about people who are not rich and are not famous. We could learn a lot from their experiences."

The conditions in six of these countries (Gabon, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal) after four years of graduate study has led the United Nations to call for a study of medium and long-term possibilities for development of the area. MIT has consequently been asked by the US Agency for International Development (AID) to carry out such a study.

Dr. Seifert emphasized that the actual decisions concerning what steps will be taken will be left to the countries and international issues involved. "We don't expect to set up a development plan as such. We'd like to build a framework in which development strategies can be explored.

Dr. Seifert said, however, that he believes some basic changes in social structures would be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the present disaster. One example he gave concerned the areas of West Africa where a large percentage of the population is nomadic.

This area had classic examples of the failure of commerce. If everyone allowed access to a common pool of goods for the great majority of the herd, then each person would attempt to maximize his gain by putting all the animals he could on that ground. The area thus becomes overgrazed and famine.

This is just what happened in West Africa. Before the drought the herds had grown too large. Then the drought lowered support to the herds. The drought has only brought to the forefront a weakness in the system that was already there.

As a consequence there has been a great depletion of the herd and a concentration of the remaining herd over the already overburdened distribution centers to the point where nomadism temporarily doesn't exist there anymore. If, after the first good rain, these people try to return to their lifestyles as they knew it and I believe they will, then there will be a recurrence of the problem

Seifert also said that when the study starts to get down to specifics, it will have to concentrate upon individual sections rather than the area as a whole or even on a country to country basis. "If we don't break the problems down, we'll simply get proposals that are too broad to be implemented. The area varies too greatly for that."

"Also there is the problem of interaction with the countries on the near side. Any plans that are implemented in these six upper countries are bound to affect countries nearby. These have to be taken into account.

In terms of coordinating the program, Seifert said that a great deal depends upon establishing good relations with key people in these countries. 'We have to convince them that working with us will benefit them.' In a few more weeks before hopes to take his first trip to the area to accomplish just that but he said that he expects this task to require a great many exchanges.

"We also expect to have people from various other universities and countries who by keeping in touch with their institutions at home will enable us not only to coordinate the effort from MIT but also allow us to draw on greater resources than just our people themselves."

Seifert stated that he foresaw no role for MIT in the actual implementation of any plans but that it would be highly desirable if the Institute could evaluate the impact of this implementation as a follow-up. "This would allow us to modify our initial thoughts concerning the effects of implementation and thus enable us to make any necessary changes."

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Survey reveals library losses

(Continued from page 1) inconvenience to users of the library. Nicholson stated that she would like to see some research done on why people take the library books, and what methods can be used to deter them. She stated that some patterns were discernible in the detailed figures from the study, but clear-cut proposals were available.

Four ideas were being considered, according to Nicholson and Otto, in order to cut losses: 1) Adding bookcheckers at the exits of the libraries, to check the books and telephone of people leaving the library. Currently, bookcheckers are employed at the Humanities and Science Libraries, and one has been added at Dewey recently. 2) Electronic systems for detection of materials could be used at exits. Aside from expense, Nicholson pointed out an important drawback: "Such a system would probably be viewed as a challenge by an MIT student, who would try to get around it." 3) An amnesty period could be declared, in which people would be encouraged to return library materials with no penalties attached. 4) Encourage users to report books that they discover are missing and to return any books that they discover are missing and to return any books with no penalties attached.

The third group of problems, according to the faculty chairman, boil down to the question of "What is an MIT degree and what does it mean?"

Prospects for budget for 1974 are 'gloomy'

(Continued from page 1) two-part long-term solution which includes massive fundraising and greatly increased efforts at more efficient use of MIT's human and material resources, which Gray nick-named "productivity."

Gyftopoulos, chairman of the faculty, also chairs the Committee on Educational Policy, the leadership faculty committee. He reported to the faculty on the CEP's intentions to react to events items this year. He said that MIT's students once lived in apartments in which MIT students once lived, and that MIT students once lived and that used-book stores often call the libraries to report that they have an MIT book.

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Technology and Culture Seminar
5:15 P.M., Lecture Hall 9-150

The End of Objectivity

Lecturer: Dr. Gian-Carlo Rota, Professor of Applied Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, M.I.T.

Respondents: Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf, Institute Professor of Physics, M.I.T.

Thursday, October 25, SIGMIDGARD and YMCA
5:00 - 7:00 P.M., Lecture Hall 9-150

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An equal opportunity employer
Water polo loses 2; meets Harvard Wed.

By Rick Bauer

The MIT water polo team ran into more hard times last week as it lost two more games and lowered its season record to 1-7. The team travels to Harvard next Wednesday and will compete in the New England championship at Brown on Friday and Saturday.

MIT was just edged by Bowdoin, 9-8, last Friday but lost its confidence in the game. The team was up 5-0 at the half, but Northeastern scored one more before the end of the half and then made seven unanswered goals in the second quarter when MIT completely fell apart. Mark Thorne-Tormsen '75 and Dave Schneider '74 added MIT scores in the fourth quarter, but Northeastern rolled on for its 17-4 final score.

The Bowdoin game was much closer but also much more disappointing. The game was never officially confirmed in advance and so MIT was somewhat surprised when Bowdoin just showed up on Friday. With only about a half hour to prepare for the game, MIT scrambled to put together a winning effort. The team fell just short with a very discouraging 9-8 loss.

Wellendort led the team with three goals in that game, while Ken Epstein '74 and Tom Jacobs '75 both scored two goals, the remaining goal belonging to Thorne-Tormsen.

The team is still recovering from a rash of injuries that has plagued it throughout the season. Team captain and All-New England goaler, Dan Schneider '74, was just recently released from the hospital, and there is a chance he will be back for the New England Championship, where MIT will have a serious chance to defend its third place standing from last year.

IM BALL

Entry cards for IM basketball teams are due in the IM office by Wednesday, October 24, at 12 noon. No late entries will be accepted. Teams must be confirmed in advance of any exceptions to this rule. Games will be played from the first week of November until December 13 on Sunday through Thursday evenings. No entries will be accepted if forfeit fines from IM football, volleyball and/or tennis are owed by the living group. Under a new intramural rule, forfeit deposits of $20 are required of every team not affiliated with the IM Council.

WHAT'S UP TIGER LILY?

The home office of the Company is located at 700 Kinderkamack Road, Oradell, New Jersey 07649. Please direct all inquiries to Mr. James L. Craw, Director, Corporate Employee Relations at that address. Fully equipped branch offices are also located in Hempstead, L. I., New York; and Paramus, New Jersey.

CONTACT PLACEMENT BUREAU TO SIGN UP E19-455
**BENCHWARMER**

By Richard J. Sternberg

While it seems that there is no escaping the yearly debates and resolutions over the MIT Intramural Handbook, and I am hoping the publically generated over this year's discussions will allow us to put aside this question for a few years and consider the direction of the Program, we will take in the future. There are many important long-range implications of an intramural program at MIT—funding, use of facilities, effect of new construction on the program—that should be considered now, before the problem reaches a head. Unfortunately, the current and seemingly permanent question is that of eligibility.

Though I am willing to agree with Fred Hustihen's editorial that the IM Council should not enforce the preferences of the intercollegiate coaches on their athletes, I feel that he and many other people have missed some of the other reasons for deepening the current restrictions and possibly expanding on them. There is no denying that most of the eligibility restrictions for non-corresponding sports originally came about from athletic teams which did not wish to see their athletes get hurt, either in IM's or otherwise. The rule as it stands now has a secondary effect, though. It allows the person who is not out for an intercollegiate sport the opportunity to have some playing time, more than he would have in intercollegiate (even from other sports) and still playing. Restricting the eligibility is this way keeps the person who is out for an intercollegiate sport from having the experience that he desires, and is dead a goal of coaching and free use of equipment, from gaining even greater athletic opportunities at the expense of people who otherwise have little or no athletic outlet—"the people without either the talent or time to compete intercollegiately.

It is also well known that in IM's, overall athletic ability and social physical shape is the difference between two players, as opposed to having individual game's skills; i.e., to have a good goal snowmen. As a general rule, if I am with a team's intramural football game had a team, he would probably get more playing time than a relatively nonathletic person who was just as good or better. He would therefore be taking time from his own teammates who have little or no playing experience, and would thus, in a sense, make him eligible to join an intercollegiate team, if it were so. Indeed, it would include the effect of the number of intramural teams in popular sports by creating more eligibility requirements. Many IM's have reached the point where they are cutting down on the number of contests per season in order to allow the requested number of team members. Increases in the number of teams per sport by possibly 20-30 more players in each sport would decrease the number of games per sport for everyone. Again thought, the more college athletes has his sport to fall back on; the IM Alderman was no better.

It has been my feeling, since I first became a member of the IM Council, is that we should always look out for the wrong to all these people who are not at all good, as sports we sponsor and encourage them by showing that athletic programs is not a prerequisite for competition. Evidence is yet further evidenced by the fact that over 50% of all intramural competition at the "C" u level, I feel that intramural athletics at MIT must maintain its commitment to the non-athlete, and by increasing his playing time, even in a small way, already has a great deal of faculty time, and in many cases a great deal of coaching and free use of equipment, from gaining even greater athletic opportunities at the expense of people who otherwise have little or no athletic outlet—"the people without either the talent or time to compete intercollegiately.

Sternberg is a member of the Intramural Council Executive Committee—Ed.

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**Women gain Man Labs Trophy**

MIT's varsity women's sailors won a close regatta in the Man Labs Trophy Regatta last weekend and further established themselves as probably the top women's squad in New England. "Although extremely heavy winds on the Charles River" forced an early cancellation of Sunday's racing, the MIT women finished first in the twelve-school field on the strength of a one-point lead built up through eight races. The event, sailed on Rarven, at Saturday at the US Coast Guard Academy, was tightly contested all the way with the trophy eventually going to Al Hughes of Coast Guard. Only four points separated the first three finishers after eight races. Larry Dobbs '70, Paul Kres '73, and Randy Young '74 rounded out the top five.

The results of the regatta were: Coast Guard 28, Rhode Island 29, MIT 32, Brown 35, and Boston University 36, Tufts 47, and Dartmouth 46. Also on Saturday, the men's varsity squad placed second in a strongly invitational at Tufts.

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**Weekend football results**

**A season**

SAC 'A' - 10 SC 'A' - 0
PSU - 12 BYD - 0

**B season**

DU - 22 HEP - 0
Salem B - 14 Salem A - 0

**C season**

LC 'A' - 0 LC 'A' - 0
PLP - 6 HEP 'A' - 4

**D season**

 expiry - 45 ZHT - 0
SC 'C' - 0 SC 'C' - 0

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**IM COUNCIL MEETING**

Wed, Oct 24, 1973 7:30pm

**Varsity Club Lounge**

Manager elections (Rodinmedia, Swimming, Table Tennis) and Motion on eligibility. Cider and donuts will be served after the meeting.

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**The MIT Pistol and Rifle Club**

The MIT Pistol and Rifle Club will offer a course in Basic Pistol Marksmanship on five consecutive Thursdays, beginning October 25 at the DuPont Pistol Range from 6:30pm to 8:30pm. Enrollment is limited to the first 30 adult members of the MIT community who apply. A $10 fee covers Tuition, ammunition, and targets. Potential interest: Ronald Laurance & Thomas McNamara at x-5226 or x-5226.

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**Women's tennis grows: a new varsity sport?**

The MIT women's tennis team lost to Newton College, 2-3, Wednesday, October 18, in their first match of the season.

**Weekend tennis results**

**A season**

MIT - 0 Newton College - 6

**B season**

RMC 'A' - 0 Newton College - 6

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