

## Class of '78 size set at 1000

Class up 100 from recent low of 900 in '77 Decision requires

### Ashdown housing

By Mike McNamee

The Academic Council announced last week their decision to set the size of the Class of 1978 at 1000, up 100 from the class of 1977 which was admitted this year.

The decision to return to classes in the 1000-student range was made mainly on academic considerations, and will result in overcrowding of the undergraduate dorms and the placing of 60 students in Ashdown House, which has previously been used only for graduate-student housing. (see story, this page)

The Academic Council, a top-level group consisting of high administrative officers and the Deans of the various schools, made the decision on the class size after a study was done by an ad-hoc committee consisting of representatives from Financial Aid, Admissions, the Provost's Office, Planning, Student Affairs, and the faculty. The study concluded that, although there

will be only capacity for 900 freshmen in the housing system next year, the Institute's academic capacities and the fact that the new dorm on West Campus should be completed by September of 1975, indicated that the class size should be increased to the level of 1000 in preparation for the increased housing capacity.

The size of the class was cut last year from a high in the Class of 1976 of 1040 students to 900 due to overcrowding in the housing system. At that time, it was thought that it might be necessary to hold the class size down for several years in order to prevent future housing shortages.

### Coeds

Final applications for admission in the Class of 1978 are running about four-to-one male/female, according to Associate Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning, which might well (Please turn to page 2)

The decision to increase the size of next year's freshman class to 1000 students, 100 more than the capacity of the housing system, will require that up to 40 students will have to be accommodated in overcrowded conditions, and 60 undergraduates will be housed in Ashdown, which is currently used only for graduate housing.

Undergraduates who move into Ashdown next year will include upperclassmen as well as freshmen; they will be housed in the west wing two floors of the house. Associate Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning told *The Tech* that he expected "no great amount of integration or mingling" between the undergraduates in Ashdown and the graduate students living there.

This solution to housing shortage is planned to be short-term, as the new dorm on West Campus is expected to be completed by September of 1975. Browning said that the students who move into Ashdown next year will have first priority in the new dorm, and will form the core of the living groups there.

"We think this fact, as well as (Please turn to page 9)

## Justice proposes bill for records' privacy

By Norman D. Sandler

WASHINGTON, February 2 - Justice Department officials today spelled out the terms of a legislative proposal which would place privacy safeguards on federally funded criminal justice computer information systems.

The Department's plan was announced only three days after President Nixon, in his annual State of the Union address to Congress, pledged his Administration would "make an historic beginning on the task of defining and protecting the right of personal privacy for every American."

Department officials refused to say whether their proposal, entitled the "Criminal Justice Information Systems Act of 1974," was specifically endorsed by the White House, and were quick to draw a distinction between the bill proposed by the department and one sent to Capitol Hill by the President. However, they did say the bill, which

is to be introduced in the House by Rep. Roman Hruska, R-Neb., and in the Senate by Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., was cleared by the Office of Management and Budget as one consistent with the intent of the Administration.

Attorney General William Saxbe, in a letter to House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., describes the bill's intent as to "facilitate and regulate the exchange of criminal justice information." If enacted, the bill would establish statutory guidelines regulating access to personal information contained in criminal justice databanks, including arrest records, convictions, other criminal history data and criminal intelligence information compiled by the FBI. The bill would apply to all state computer systems linked with the FBI's National Criminal Information Center (NCIC), as well as all other criminal justice information systems which are (Please turn to page 6)

## Wiesner says D-Lab divestment delayed by Nov Actions protests

By Paul Schindler

MIT administration officials have told *The Tech* that demonstrations slowed, rather than speeded, the decision to divest the Draper Labs (then the Instrumentation Labs).

MIT President Jerome B. Wiesner said that he, along with then Chairman of the MIT Corporation James R. Killian, Jr., and then President Howard Johnson discussed divestment of the Instrumentation Labs as early as the fall of 1968.

Johnson would say only that he had nothing to add to Wiesner's account of the discussions.

Killian confirmed Wiesner's memory of "several discussions,

possibly even earlier than the fall of 1968."

### Protests

The November Actions, in November of 1969, were directed at war research at MIT, and included an obstructive picket of the labs.

Mike Albert, former UAP, said that divestment was a "peripheral" issue, which was much less important than control of the research. Albert said that no "institution which supports freedom of knowledge should support a genocidal war," as he believes MIT did in Vietnam.

Wiesner, commenting on a similar question, noted that the underlying question had "no-

thing to do with the Draper Labs, it was the Vietnam War." He also stated that links between Draper and the War were false, and said that MIT's complicity was "complicity to defend the nation." Wiesner's comments came during an interview on the causes and effects of November Actions. He was asked if the D-Lab divestment was a result of demonstrations.

"It's hard to answer. A lot of people would say it was. The fact of the matter is that Howard, Dr. Killian and I had begun, the year before, very serious discussions and thinking about the possibility of divestment.

(Please turn to page 2)

## Impeachment issue "not well defined"

By Barb Moore

The "new politics" has taught politicians that it "ain't necessarily smart to be smart," Elliot Richardson told a Boston audience last week.

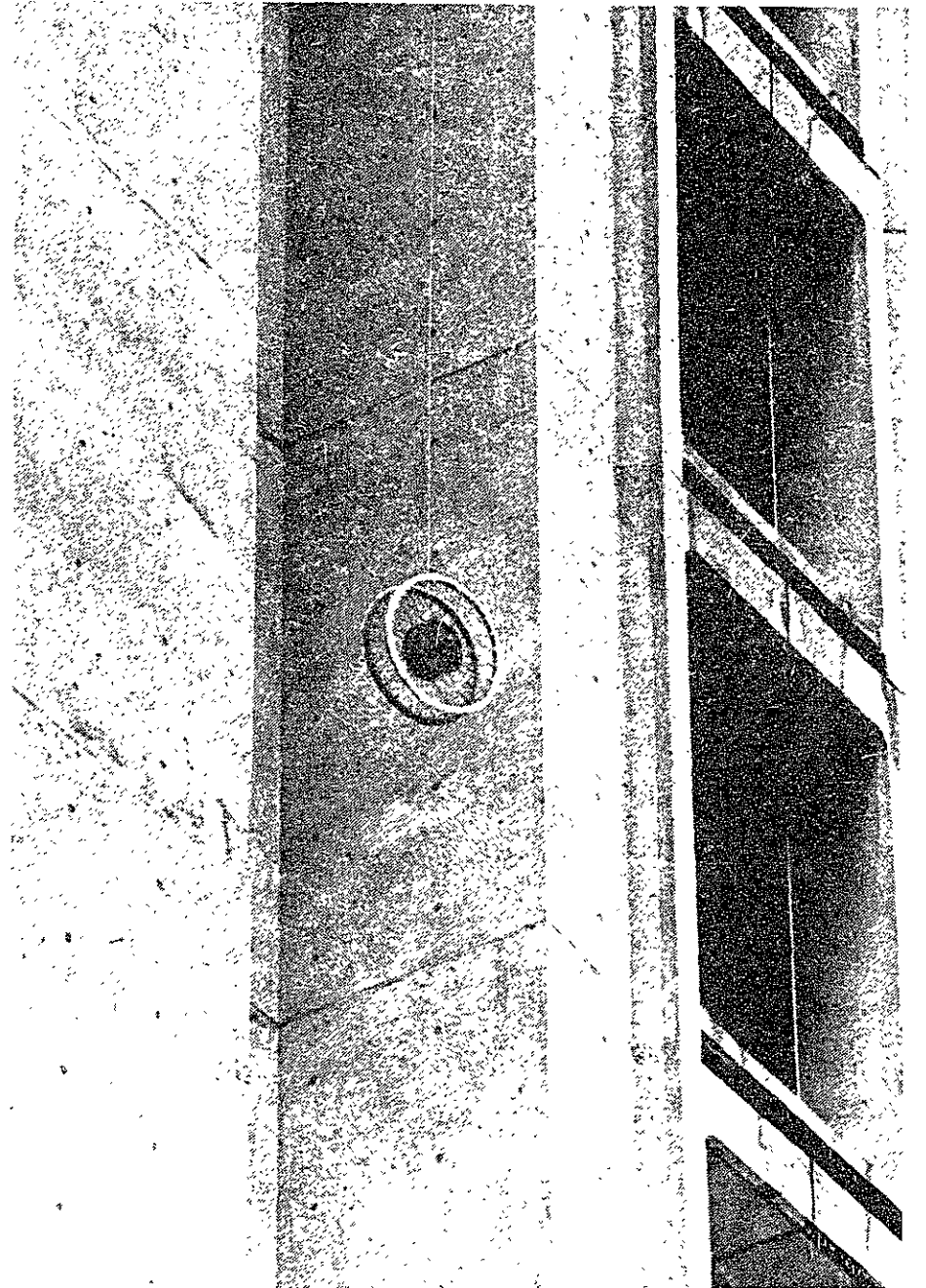
Richardson, former Attorney General fired by President Richard Nixon last October 20, discussed his views of Watergate and its effects on the political system.

A "high crime" must be determined by the House, and if the House decides that the President has committed such an act, it would be grounds for impeachment, Richardson continued. However, he does not favor the immediate impeachment of Nixon. "The verdict on the President should await full disclosures of facts," he commented.

When asked if he were optimistic about a full disclosure being made, Richardson said that he was not. He also stated that he would not think it wise for Nixon to step down now, while all the "pertinent facts" about the case are not known. "I have had no information connecting the President to outright wrongdoing," Richardson added.

Richardson tried to explain why Nixon has been "so reluctant so long" to furnish the needed facts about Watergate. "Formerly, Nixon felt the need for 'confidentiality, . . . the same privilege that the House and Senate have.' Now he feels that 'he's in a fight for his life.'" Richardson explained that "it has become a political game with enemies."

(Please turn to page 2)



More yo-yo pictures on page 8.

Photo by Roger Goldstein



Photo by Dave Bruer

## Police Blotter

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

**January 6 - 4:30pm**  
Patrol reports the recovery of a stolen motor vehicle in the Westgate I parking lot. A check revealed the vehicle was stolen in Boston on 12/22/73.

**January 8 - 10:20pm**  
Patrol reports the recovery of a stolen motor vehicle on Memorial Drive near Fowler Street. Car was unoccupied with engine running. A check revealed that vehicle was stolen in Boston on this date.

**January 9 - 8:30pm**  
Off-campus unarmed robbery reported by an MIT student. Complainant reported that while walking on Harvard Street, Cambridge he was approached by four youths (approximately 12 years of age) who demanded his wallet containing \$15.00. Wallet was returned minus money. Cambridge Police notified and are investigating.

**January 11 - 5:30pm**  
Report of the larceny of a camera and a MIT class ring from Holman Dormitory. Investigation indicated that entry was gained by climbing through the door transom.

**January 12 - 8:30am**  
Patrol reports the recovery of a stolen motor vehicle in the East Garage. Investigation revealed vehicle was stolen in Boston, Division 1.

**January 14 - 10:10am**  
Report of vandalism at the Eastgate Nursery School. Eggs and graham crackers taken from the nursery were smashed and crumbled about the room. Several young teenagers seen in area prior to discovery of the caper.

**January 15 - 10:20am**  
Report of indecent exposure - 27-29 year old male, 6'2", heavy build, 1" beard from ear lobe to

ear lobe going under chin, blond hair, exposed himself to a female employee in Building 9 and hurriedly left the area. No conversation took place.

**January 16 - 9:00am**  
Larceny of a purse from Building E53 containing \$5.00 in cash and credit card. Complainant out of office for five minutes; purse left on an open shelf.

**January 16 - 7:05pm**  
Larceny of wallet from McCormick Hall containing \$4.00 in cash, I.D. and charge cards. Wallet stolen from desk top, door closed but not locked.

**January 26 - 1:15am**  
B&E & Larceny from the East Campus Desk (Lobby of Munroe), sometime between 12:30am and 1:15am. \$10.00 and a small transistor radio stolen. Entry gained by forcing door.

**January 28 - 8:22pm**  
Report of larceny from a locker at Briggs Field House. Complainant reported his wallet contained \$60.00 and numerous credit cards. Not certain if locker was locked.

**January 30 - 12:45pm**  
Larceny of a typewriter from Building E10 sometime between January 23rd and 30th, 1974. No sign of forced entry.

**January 31 - 7:03am**  
Larceny of an overcoat from an open office in Building 54. Theft occurred sometime between 12:00 Midnight and 6:00am. No suspects.

Patrol reports 68 ambulance runs for the month of December 1973.

Patrol reports 95 ambulance runs for month of January 1974. Month of January 1974 total number of car thefts from vicinity of MIT: 20.

## NOTES

\* Course 2.120J: time change from 3:00 - 4:30 Monday & Wednesday to 3:30 - 5:00 Monday & Wednesday, Room 1-273.

\* The following new course will be offered this spring: 21.885 Italian Opera, T-Th 11:30, Mus Lib. Music of Scarlatti, Monteverdi, Bellini and Rossini will be studied as an historical overview of Italian musical theater. Operas of Verdi will be in some detail, emphasizing libretto construction, problems of stagecraft and musical organization. Prereq. 21.81. Prof. Harbison.

\* The following course, listed in the catalogue as offered in the fall term, will be given this spring: 21.828 Electronic Music Composition, M-W-F 4, 26-305. Prof. Vercoe.

\* The following additional notice is made about the non-western music course: 21.883 Non-Western Music, M-W-F 12, 4-160. Prof. Sur. Lessons on Persian and Korean musical instruments will be made available this spring to students enrolled in 21.883 on a first-come, first-served basis. A sign-up sheet is posted on Prof. Sur's door, 14N-229C.

\* To Whomever it may concern - I, the manager of the Cabot's Ice Cream Store, wish now to fully and openly apologize for my behavior on Wednesday, January 23, at 11:30pm.

\* The Percival Wood Clement Essay Competition of the principles of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Deadline for essays - April 13, 1974. The contest is open to undergraduate juniors and seniors. This competition was established by the will of the late Percival Wood Clement, former governor of the State of Vermont. First prize \$1000, second prize/third prize \$500, fourth prize \$400. TOPIC IS: Executive Privilege: The Constitutional Issue. Entries should be addressed to Prof. Henry B. Prickett, Department of English, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 04753.

\* Grade reports for January Independent Activities Period will be mailed to the term address on Friday, February 8.

\* RADICAL STUDIES this Thursday, Feb. 7, St. Ctr. E. Lounge 5:15. Groups are now forming to meet weekly during spring term in conjunction with "Radical Cinema." 6 units humanities credit possible by individual arrangement. For info call James Snell, 491-6544, evenings.

\* Premedical advisers are now being assigned to second year students. Make an appointment to see Susan Haigh Hought in 10-186, ex. 3-4158. Any student who is applying to medical school for admission in September, 1975, should be assigned to an adviser immediately.

\* The Activities Development Board is presently receiving applications for capital equipment funding for student and community activities until February 21, 1974. Applications may be obtained from Dean Holden's office, Room 7-101.

\* There will be a meeting for all students interested in being student teachers in the literature section Tuesday at 4:00 in 14E-307. If you can't make the meeting, leave a note for Wayne O'Neil or Seth Racusen in 14N-419.

\* The TCA Meeting scheduled for Tuesday, Feb. 5, has been rescheduled to Feb. 12, Tuesday, at 7pm in the TCA office, fourth floor of the Student Ctr.

\* Some Technical and Non-technical Factors Affecting the Growth of Satellite Communications: Dr. John V. Harrington, COMSAT, Washington, D.C. Telecommunications Policy Planning and Research Seminar Room 9-450 4-6pm. Coffee.

## Richardson on impeachment

(Continued from page 1)

One excuse which has been offered as a possible excuse for Nixon's resignation is his health. Richardson did not count out the possibility that the President could have problems with his health and resign. "At his age and under his pressures, it would be foolish not to recognize that something could happen." He feels that Nixon's health is one issue that is "out of his control,"

though.

Richardson stressed that Watergate "should be no reason for long-term discouragement." He finds it reassuring that "the US gets along OK without total direction from the White House. It (the country) has resilience and broad base." He did note, however, that the whole affair "gave us good reason for a pessimistic view of trends in society."

Richardson was asked about his future plans, and his other feelings toward the Nixon White House. When asked if he had any political plans he answered that, "Like they say, I have no plans for elective office here or anywhere else." He admitted that he would accept a draft, though.

"The thought of being President is intriguing," he commented, "but I am not in hot pursuit. It is not a practical thing to do."

Richardson was also questioned about the secret bombing of Cambodia, which was revealed last fall. "It (the bombing) was coincidental to the war in Viet Nam, since Cambodia was under the control of the North Viet Name at that time. It was a matter of attacking the enemy on neutral ground," Richardson explained. It was never announced to the American public because it would tend to "move us away from our position of neutrality," he continued, but he did not condone lying to the public about it.

In summing his feelings on the events of the year, Richardson said that it was "sordid, shoddy, immoral and stupid." He also admitted that he would not be surprised if Gerald Ford were the President in the next two years.

## Wiesner: radicals slowed divestment plans for lab

(Continued from page 1)

"When all this broke out, we had to just forget about it. We couldn't say publicly, we think MIT should divest the laboratory for other reasons," Wiesner said.

Divestment or conversion was not the issue, according to Wiesner. It was the burden of managing the labs. "We had taken on the Draper lab problems at a time when there was a major national defense requirement that really didn't exist anymore.

"It seemed to us that at some stage, we should learn how to turn these enterprises loose, and while we hadn't really pushed very far, we had a series of discussions about the consequences, and how we might do it

if we wanted to do it." Killian explained, "Draper was having an inflationary effect on the Institute budget, due to the size of the needed financial management, the staff to handle relations with the government, and so on. There was a spillover effect which we thought was boosting expenses at the Institute." Killian also noted that the "cradle-grave" philosophy of the lab, which followed every project from development to deployment, was appropriate to a man of Charles Stark Draper's genius, but that there were problems with such an approach in an academic environment.

## Class of '78 size set at 1000

(Continued from page 1)

cause other problems in the housing system. The Institute has a policy of guaranteeing single-sex housing to any student who wants it, but if the number of women in the class is around 200, as present indications predict, there will not be enough room in McCormick, the only all-female house, to handle the increase.

Browning said that the problems caused by the increase in female applicants "are being studied" by a group of representatives from the various houses. "Several male houses want to go coed, and these are among the alternatives we are looking at," Browning said. He added that he thought the demand for coed housing is down from the peak of a few years ago, "so we may not be able to ease the situation by creating new coed living groups."

No real planning has been done for the situation, Browning said, in case the class does run up to 20 per cent coed; he added, "We didn't know until the Academic Council made their decision whether or not there would be a problem"

### Academic considerations

The dip to 900 freshmen that occurred last year was "really felt by the departments and schools," Browning stated. "The academic facilities can handle a class of 1000, and the effect of having one hundred fewer freshmen was noticeable, especially in the departments that teach a lot of freshmen subjects." The return to a level of 1000 students

will help get "back to balance" academically, according to Browning.

Financial considerations also entered into the decision to return to 1000-student classes. Additional income from the increase will help offset costs, while having only a slight effect on the financial aid money necessary.

The Institute originally increased class sizes to around 1000 several years ago when a decrease in graduate-student enrollment was expected. "There was a deliberate increase, in expectation of a trend that just did not develop," said Professor Irwin Sizer, Dean of the Graduate School. "When the drop in graduate enrollment failed to materialize, we got caught in the middle."

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Registration day occurred as usual yesterday with the Institute's 4000 undergraduates and 4000 graduate students going through one of the year's two big bureaucratic hassles.

## College humor: sexism and inside jokes

The MIT community was greeted yesterday with two specific cases that prove the general rule that college humor isn't funny.

The *Institute Inquirer* produced by staff members of *Thursday* and *The Daily Reamer* produced by members of *The Tech* staff, were distributed erratically, as was their humor.

Both issues suffered from the faults common to undergraduate humor efforts (faults shared by such national undergraduate humor efforts as the *National Lampoon* and the *Harvard Lampoon* parodies): child-like fascination with "talking dirty," a basically male and sexist view of women and sex, and a surfeit of inside jokes.

It is quite possible that a number of persons who work on

the two campus newspapers understood the jokes about each other and various members of the administration and student government. Some were broad enough to have some potential for humor among the rest of us — but I didn't get most of them.

The level of humor was low enough, and the parody broad enough, the almost everyone could find something in each of the issues to offend them (more so in the *Reamer*, but then there was more to be offended by in the *Reamer*). If the words were not in bad taste, then their implications were, or the pictures were.

Plagiarism, epidemic throughout the humor field, is epidemic in these efforts, as college humorists amuse only themselves

with endless self-plagiarization of jokes that were only marginally funny in the first place. Most plays on people's names are not that funny either, and most material swiped from other places was funnier when it was where it used to be.

The matter of poor taste is at once more subtle and as complicated as that of humor. No one should take anything published as humor seriously, I presume. Yet people inevitably do, or alternatively, think someone else will take it seriously. Thus, I have seen students concerned about a faculty member's reaction to an article or picture, when in fact the faculty member is flattered that she/he was mentioned, and amused at the

absurd situation depicted.

Finally, and inevitably, there is the issue of sexism. Most people find talk of sex, and double-entendre jokes "nervous-funny," a fact which supports the "toilet-humor" comedians that populate nightclubs large and small all over the country. Most of the staff members of MIT newspapers are men, judging from their mastheads, so I presume most of the people who work on the issues are too.

But the acceptability of such humor is decreasing as the consciousness of the community increases. Women who would have laughed at or ignored such humor in the past, are speaking up about it today.

This, and other factors, are slowly restricting the areas in which college humorists will be allowed to operate, if they are at all sensitive, in the future. Some will see this as a change for the better. Such trends will surely make humor writing at MIT more difficult and time-consuming, if the product is to meet community standards.

Jokes at the expense of women abound. Liz Taylor spoofed

on the cover, and a female MIT physical plant employee on the back of the *Inquirer* were one example; the pornographic photographs on the back of the *Reamer* were another. This is not different than it has been for years.

This, and other factors, are slowly restricting the areas in which college humorists will be allowed to operate, if they are at all sensitive, in the future. Some will see this as a change for the better. Such trends will surely make humor writing at MIT more difficult and time-consuming, if the product is to meet community standards. Since it has rarely met the standards of anyone but its staff in the past, it is not likely to meet community standards in the future, unless community rejection of such efforts becomes so massive that the humor issues disappear entirely.

Which might not be such a bad idea.

(This analysis of yesterday's humor issues was submitted by an MIT undergraduate who wishes to remain anonymous — Ed.)

## SE Asia: civilians still suffer

By Greg Saltzman

This is the first of two articles on the civilian impact of the Indochina war. An article on Laos will appear in Friday's issue.

After a year of the "cease-fire war," Senator Kennedy's subcommittee on refugees has released a report on current conditions in Indochina. The subcommittee's report is based in part on the findings of a study mission headed by Professor Nevin Scrimshaw, chairman of the Department of Nutrition and Food Science.

Scrimshaw and other members of the study mission visited North Vietnam and Laos last spring, three months after the intensive "Christmas bombing" of December 1972. They investigated the civilian impact of American bombing and the need for humanitarian reconstruction aid.

"The city of Hanoi was relatively undamaged by the bombing," Scrimshaw remarked. "Most of the city proper was intact, and a big technical institute, their MIT, was untouched."

"However," Scrimshaw added, "two residential areas hit by 'carpet bombing' and Bach Mai hospital were largely destroyed, and the surrounding industrial areas were devastated."

Explaining what this would mean had it been Boston, and not Hanoi, that were bombed, Scrimshaw told *The Tech*, "It was as if Boston had not been touched, except that Massachusetts General Hospital, parts of

Roxbury and Somerville, everything north of the Mystic River, and everything along Route 128 were wiped out. The historic buildings in the middle of the city would still be standing."

The study mission's report noted that the American bombing destroyed many of North Vietnam's provincial and district hospitals, in addition to Bach Mai, which was the country's main research and teaching hospital. Although the North Vietnamese population was kept generally healthy by heavily emphasized preventative medicine and primary care programs, the study mission found that the destruction of the hospitals had had a serious effect on medical education and specialized care.

Most of the bomb destruction to facilities such as hospitals and schools, the study mission reported, came during 1972. Much of the worst damage, including the "carpet bombing" of residential areas of Hanoi, occurred during the Christmas bombing just before the cease-fire.

From a humanitarian standpoint, said Scrimshaw, "what the Vietnamese referred to as the 'Johnson bombing' wasn't nearly as bad. It was much more directed at strategic targets like railroad yards."

In contrast, Scrimshaw said, "one got the impression that some of the so-called 'Nixon bombing' was aimed at wiping provincial and district capitals off the map."

Although the bombing of North Vietnam caused substantial physical destruction, the

civilian casualties were "relatively low" in comparison, and no significant refugee problem was created. The reason, Scrimshaw explained, is that "the people were moved out into the countryside, much like in Britain during World War II." Scrimshaw added, "At the time they were hit, some hospitals already had been transferred out to tents," though much of the more sophisticated equipment had to be left behind.

The study mission found that the North Vietnamese had "ample" food stocks and no malnutrition problem. Scrimshaw told *The Tech* that the 1972 bombing of the dikes in North Vietnam had "relatively little" effect on the food supply. "Whatever the damage to the dikes and drainage canals may have been," reported the study mission, "it was repaired promptly, and bombing stopped in time for normal seasonal preparation and planting of the land."

According to Scrimshaw, North Vietnam's needs for strictly humanitarian assistance are rather limited compared to the needs of the rest of Indochina. However, not even such limited assistance appears to be forthcoming.

Said Scrimshaw, "Not on a political basis, but on a humanitarian basis, I feel very strongly that we should be helping them to rebuild the destroyed hospitals and medical schools."

"If the government doesn't do it, then private efforts, such as Medical Aid for Indochina should receive support."

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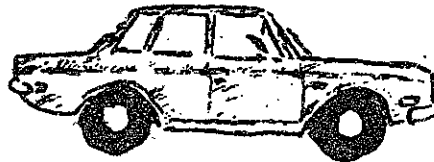
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### THE STUDENT CENTER COMMITTEE



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24 HOUR COFFEEHOUSE

## In case of Insomnia, Read This

By Storm Kauffman

The objective being to turn you off right at the start, I thought I'd open with something suitably poor like "So begins another term, another Volume of *The Tech*," but I suppose you'll never know that.

The point is that there is a new editor of *The Tech*, me, and chances are that you've practically never heard of me before (which is good). By definition, a new editor for *The Tech* means that great things are going to happen to the editorial/opinion page (this one) because every new editor has his own great ideas.

The great ideas of past editors (God rest their souls) have run from long-windedness to boredom, and I am sure that I will be no exception. There is an occupational hazard, be it cause or effect is not known, to becoming editor. All editors operate under the delusion that they can write well and entertainingly; in other words, that it is their duty to spew forth as much egregious bullshit as possible lest the world miss any invaluable pearl of wisdom. (I will here issue the warning that there is a method to my madness of turning so many a hackneyed phrase; namely, I like cliches.)

So you undoubtedly believe that you will have to sit through another term of yawn-inspiring lectures reading the equally tiresome, if not more so, opinions of the editor (which raises the point of: if you are desperate enough to be reading this, then are classes already that bad? You're in poor shape.) of *The Tech*. Well, you're right . . . and wrong.

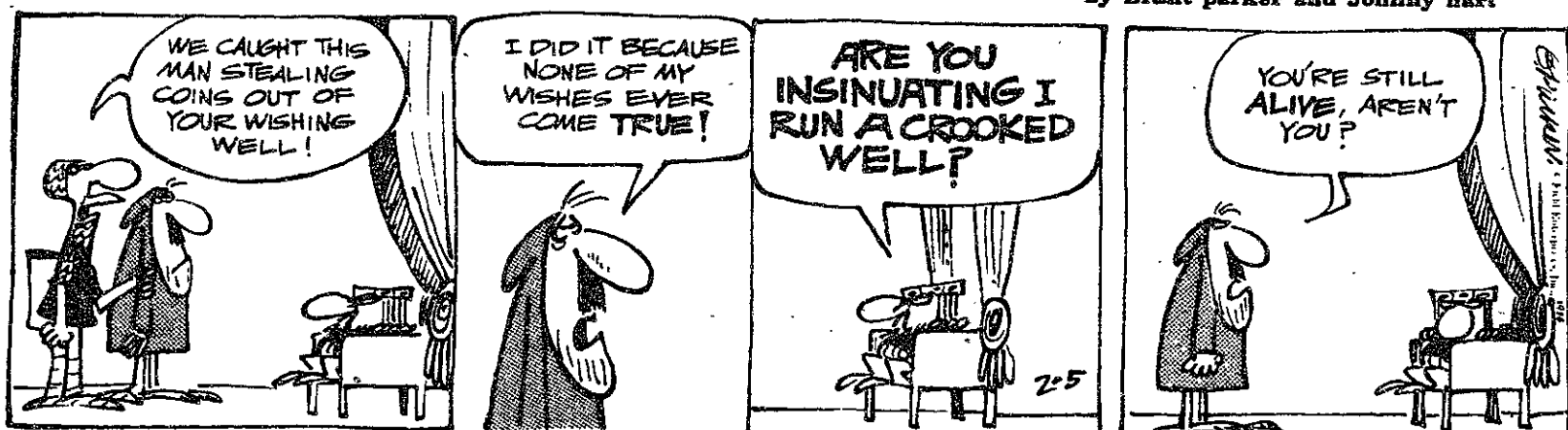
For one thing, we're gonna fool you and let some of the other editors write a lot. Norm Sandler (Executive Editor) is my left hand man (he's a liberal, you know) and will likely be running off lengthily at the typewriter at least once a week. And then, Mike McNamee (News Editor) has also expressed a desire to produce grey reams of print to fill this page. And I'm sure that there are other suckers, ah, writers who will be clamoring with equal enthusiasm for a chance to spew forth. Lastly, I would like to reassure all that you won't have Schindler to kick around any more (you say you've heard that before), but this time we've retired him to a harmless and out-of-sight post (or so we think, and you [may have noticed my [propensity for using parentheses and parenthetical phrases]]).

Which brings me, unfortunately, to me. I do plan to generate a regular column on things of interest to me, and I will offer a guarantee that you will have my opinions coming out of your ears by the time I'm through. After all, it is more than fair, I have them coming out of my ears. (Becoming editor is one way of unclogging one's ears.)

I will now reveal my rationale for writing this supposedly whimsical column. I discovered long ago that, being very opinionated, I had the tendency to aggravate people with said opinions. (For example, I have already been once attacked by a person who formerly rarely acknowledged my existence - for my column on Dining during IAP.) Therefore, as I will have to be expressing my antagonizing views for the next year (what other purpose can an editor have), I am attempting to so weary you with my first masterpiece that you will not read another word I write. Then, I can express myself freely in print without fear of retribution from the masses. In any case, I do promise to try to limit my advocacy of unpopular causes to reasonable length (breaking the noble tradition of past editors).

Time to wake up, I'm through. And good luck for the new term, you'll need it.

### THE WIZARD OF ID



by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in The Boston Globe

# Dope policies: confusions & questions

By Michael D. McNamee

Many recent events in the dormitories are leading students and administrators to question the Institute's policy on drugs, especially with regards to the growing and selling of marijuana. Unfortunately, the difficulty in questioning the policy has been that few people outside of the Dean for Student Affairs Office seem to have a clear grasp of just what it is.

Speaking to the presidents of several Institute houses in the wake of several dope-related incidents in the dorms, I got a view of the confused impressions held by the people who, according to Dean for Student Affairs Carol Eisenberg, are largely responsible for communicating MIT's drug policy to the house presidents. One house president told me that the last time he had discussed dope policy with a Dean was "when [then-Associate Dean] Dick Sorenson talked about it during my rush week three years ago."

Another house president recently discussed drug policy with Associate Dean for Counseling James J. Bishop, who has reportedly dealt with many of the drug-related incidents in the dorms, and came away with a feeling that "no definite stand had been taken," but added, "I got the impression that they wanted me to be more hard-nosed - to start looking for violations."

The feeling among many students has long been that MIT's position has been "live and let live" with regards to "victimless crime" issues such as drug use and selling in the dorms. "I got the impression that the policy was 'Do what you want to do,'" said the president who spoke to Sorenson three years ago about the policy. The Dean's Office, however, has a slightly different opinion.

"We do not go out and seek out offenders," Bishop told me. "But when there are complaints, we must act." He added that the Dean's Office has never been too strict about smoking marijuana in the dormitories, but "Selling, growing, distributing, of drugs has always been against the Institute's rules as long as I can remember."

### Communicating policies

Students have a mistaken view of the Deans' policies, according to Eisenberg and Bishop, because of problems of communications between the Dean's Office and the students, and the distortion that results when the rules are passed by word-of-mouth from among the students. "We try to explain to students through programs like 'Nuts and Bolts' talks how the policies work," Eisenberg said. "Unfortunately, the only way to explain the policies is often through individual cases, which we cannot do."

"If stories are told and retold throughout the house," Eisenberg continued, "they tend to be distorted. This is how mistaken views often become spread - it gives weight to rumors and incorrect interpretations."

MIT has always been reluctant to put statements on drug policy or controversial issues into writing, for several reasons. One, according to James Champy, chairman of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee, is that the policies might "conflict with the views of the city and the state" - i.e., the Institute might take a stand on drugs that would be of marginal legality. "MIT has never, in my knowledge, had a written policy on these matters," Champy told me, adding that "I understood that there has always been a stated policy."

Another reason for not putting drug rules into writing was set forth by Chief James Olivieri of the MIT Campus Patrol - flexibility. "When you write down a set of rules, you lose the ability to deal with cases individually," Olivieri explained.

"MIT has been reluctant to state a 'set of rules for living' that would tie the Institute's hands on dealing with problems as they arise - we'd have precedents, and rules, and procedures we'd have to go by in each case."

Neither the Deans I spoke to nor Olivieri seemed to feel that students stood to be hurt by the Institute's uncertain policies. Olivieri commented: "What do you think - that MIT students, who are so great in everything else, need to be spoon-fed on this? If they do, I'd say it was pretty selective ignorance."

Deans Eisenberg and Bishop admitted that there may have been some failures in letting students know about the policies, but felt that students knew most of the policies involved and generally suffer from misunderstanding, not ignorance. "Students learn things various ways: through other students, through house governments, through talking with our office," Bishop said. "Maybe we need to restate the policies, but I think most students know what they are."

### Policy Changes?

Champy told me that he had received an impression, from talking to some students, was that "there is a policy, but it is changing." Olivieri said that there was no change, but an increase in dope-related incidents might have led some students to believe that the Institute is taking a more hard-nose line. Students I spoke to, who had been involved in the incidents mentioned either directly or through attempts in the house government to resolve the issues, said that they definitely saw more concern in the DSA Office, and that the Deans were playing a larger role in the handling of the cases.

Both Eisenberg and Bishop said that they had not changed their policy, and that no change was being contemplated in the near future. "The policy may be restated, and it apparently needs to be clarified, but there is no formal way in which we are going to carry this out," Eisenberg said. The Deans, then, are not doing a "full-scale study" of the problem, as some students have told me - another communications failure.

Olivieri stated that the most common misconception held by MIT students is the idea of a "giant shield" around the campus that protects them from the Cambridge and state police. "The only arrangements we have with local authorities are courtesy arrangements," the CP Chief explained. "Cambridge police do not have to call me and alert me before they come on campus - they can make busts at any time they want, and can require the Campus Patrol to assist them. There is no shield protecting MIT."

"Students come to me after I tell them that," Olivieri added, "and they say to me, 'Chief, how many busts have been made at MIT in the last couple years?' I tell them there haven't been too many, so they say, 'See? What do you mean, there's no shield?'" Olivieri said that he wished there was some way he could get around these arguments, but continued, "Does it actually, will it actually take massive busts to make students realize that the shield thing is just a myth? I sure hope not."

"MIT has a policy, it has always had a policy, of forbidding the sale or use of narcotics on campus," Olivieri stated. "The only changes in that policy is that there has been a reassertion of the disbelieved fact that there is a policy, and that it will be enforced . . . This is the law. We can't stop, we can't prevent other law officers, who are sworn to uphold the law, from doing so and enforcing the law." Olivieri concluded, "I only wish that students could be made to see that."

### Settling problems

Most problems with drugs, and especially marijuana, are resolved internally, within the confines of the MIT campus and often within the confines of a single dormitory. Presidents at Burton, MacGregor and McCormick knew only vaguely of the policy questions that were raised by incidents in Baker; house residents are usually even more poorly informed. How do cases related to such sensitive areas get resolved, and what is the administration's role in the process?

Bishop stated that the Dean's policy is to "handle things in the local group involved - in this case, the house judicial processes." He continued: "In most cases, the house JudComms have handled things very well . . . The house judicial committees should act responsibly. If the house is to be a group, an organized group, it should set boundaries for behavior, which much cover more than the house's policies alone."

### Conclusions?

The word "responsibly" was italicized above, at my own discretion, because so much of the problems seem to stem from differing interpretations of the word and the idea behind it. Bishop explained that what he meant by the word "responsibly" was that in a case where the house government was expected to enforce a rule that a majority of the students felt was wrong, "I hope that the government would enforce the rules, and then work to change them . . . It's the responsibility of the governments to inform people of the rules and then to enforce them."

If drug policy in the dorms is indeed one of those cases Bishop mentioned - and rumors that individual Deans, Bishop included, attempted to meddle in the handling of some cases in the house JudComms, as well as the final resolution of the cases seem to indicate that this is an area where there is wide divergence between policy and opinion - then what the Deans are asking is something that men went to prison and fled their homes for when the issue was Vietnam - the right to avoid policies that they felt were morally wrong. Whether or not the two cases should be compared is a matter of opinion, but there is still the principle involved.

The Deans admit a need to inform students of the policies and make sure that there is as little misinterpretation as is humanly possible. Something that they do not mention, however, is the need for discussion of the policies with the students, and possible modifications if the students feel that they are wrong. MIT's policy, Olivieri told me, is educational; but the essence of education is participation, and that seems to be sorely lacking in this matter.

Continuous News Service

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Vol. 94 No. 1

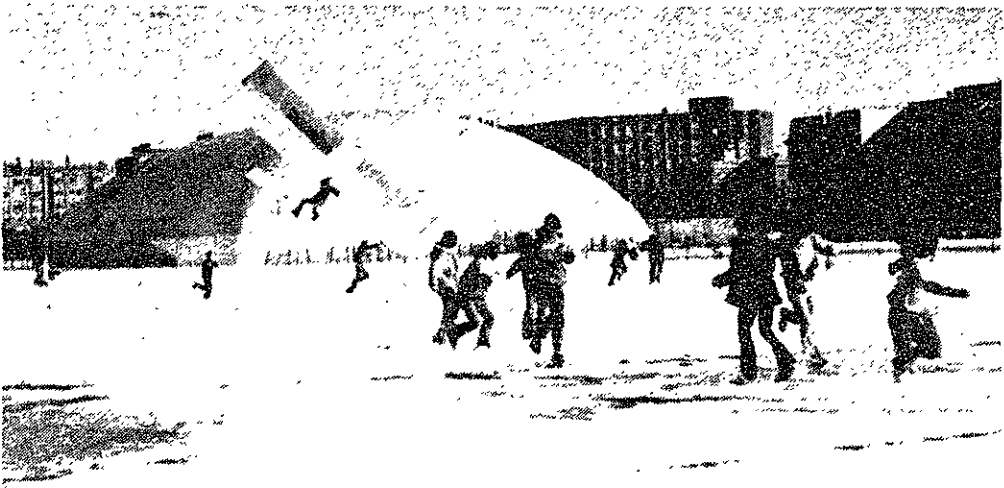
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## *IAP Scenes*



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# Justice proposes bill for records' privacy

(Continued from page 1)  
 funded in any part by the federal government and those which extend across state boundaries. Associate Deputy Attorney General Martin Lansinger said the language used in the bill would probably make it applicable to nearly all criminal justice computer systems in the country.

The bill states that the exchange and handling of criminal history information "must be accomplished in a manner which safeguards the interests of the individuals to whom the information refers," and limits that exchange to between criminal justice agencies.

However, the bill does not settle the question of which agencies in addition to state and federal law enforcement offices, will have access to crime information. Lansinger, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mary Lawton, and the bill's primary author, Jerry Clark, told reporters that the "fight over access (to the information) is not over."

According to Clark, the bill's intent is to set broadbrush guidelines for a set of more specific regulations which eventually will be issued by the Justice Department. In the meantime, Lawton said congressional hearings are being scheduled for the legislation, at which other non-criminal justice agencies will have opportunities to request access to data contained in NCIC and other systems in the final language of the bill. In addition, Lawton said, there are "some agencies" that want tougher restrictions placed on the dissemination of criminal history information.

The Department's bill also would grant individuals a new right to review the information referring to them contained on any criminal information system. "Any individual," the legislation states, "who compiles with applicable regulations shall be entitled to review criminal offender record information regarding himself." Individuals are allowed to see their own criminal histories and make corrections where necessary.

The Department officials did not elaborate on what "applicable regulations" they intended to set before individuals may review their records, and the bill leaves up to the state and federal agencies operating information systems the task of adopting regulations to implement the review procedure.

The bill would be the first time Congress has established a statutory right of citizens to review personal information files

contained in government data-banks. Civil liberties have asserted the right in court cases where review of information was sought, but it would represent the first major effort by both the Administration and Congress to open the information systems for inspection.

In another effort to protect criminal history information from abuse, the Department has proposed that criminal offender records be sealed from further open access after a specific length of time following the offender's release from all forms of custody and court supervision. Once the record is sealed, it may be reopened with a court order, although there are no provisions precluding an agency from obtaining criminal histories by searching.

Although the Justice Department's bill is to deal with information contained within the NCIC system, there is a capacity for storage of intelligence information compiled by federal agencies such as the FBI, as well as data submitted by certain state law enforcement agencies. Intelligence information is treated apart from standard criminal history information inasmuch as there are no provisions for insuring its accuracy (neither by review of the individual nor by the agency itself) and it is not sealed after a specific length of time.

Regulations governing the dissemination of intelligence data have not yet been formulated by the Justice Department, although it is known that access to that information will be more tightly controlled than criminal offender record information.

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# Referendum to be held on new UA Constitution

Proposed Constitution  
Version 1 1/74

**Article 1**

All undergraduate students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shall be members of the MIT Undergraduate Association, and have a right to petition the officers of the Undergraduate Association on matters that pertain to their common good.

**Article 11**

Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Undergraduate Association and a Vice-President. In addition, there shall be several General Committees which, in connection with the UAP, the UAVP and their staff, shall compose the Executive Branch of the Undergraduate Association.

The committees shall be:

- Finance Board
- Nominations Committee
- Association of Student Activities
- Student Committee on Educational Policy

Heads of these committees, as well as the UAP and UAVP, shall be selected from among the Undergraduate Association.

**Article 111**

The President shall use his discretion, with the aid of his peers, to determine the further structuring of the Executive Board. He shall also interpret the Constitution in case of dispute.

By Curtis Reeves

The Undergraduate Association (UA) has announced plans to run a referendum on their interim constitution that was developed during the IAP.

Although a separate division

## Housing

### Decision

(Continued from page 1)

the renovations that Ashdown is currently having done, will be good selling points in recruiting students to move to Ashdown next year," Browning said. The renovations will raise Ashdown rates to a level comparable to those in Burton or MacGregor, he added, "but they will not be as high as the rents in Tang (Westgate II)."

### Options

The decision to move undergraduates into Ashdown temporarily was made by the Academic Council as "the best option that was available," according to Browning. "There were several options in housing the increase," he said, "but the idea of putting students in Ashdown was the best."

The plan will not displace any graduate students living in Ashdown, since the house is now only half full due to the renovations. Members of the house government claimed not to have been consulted on the decisions to move undergraduates into the house.

is working on a more permanent document, the decision was made to run the referendum now to show that some thought is being given to the UA Constitution, which has been in question for over two years. Also, the aim is to give more flexibility in case the new document is not complete and ratified by the time of the next election, or in case the new set of officers has other plans for the UA structure.

The referendum should be run within three weeks, after the term is in full swing.

Presently, the UA is ruled under the HAC Constitution of 1969, which provides for a representative group called the General Assembly. That the document centers on this group, and that the group has met fewer than five times in the past three years — and not at all in the last year — pointed up the need for a new set of guidelines.

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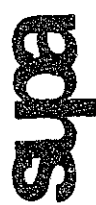
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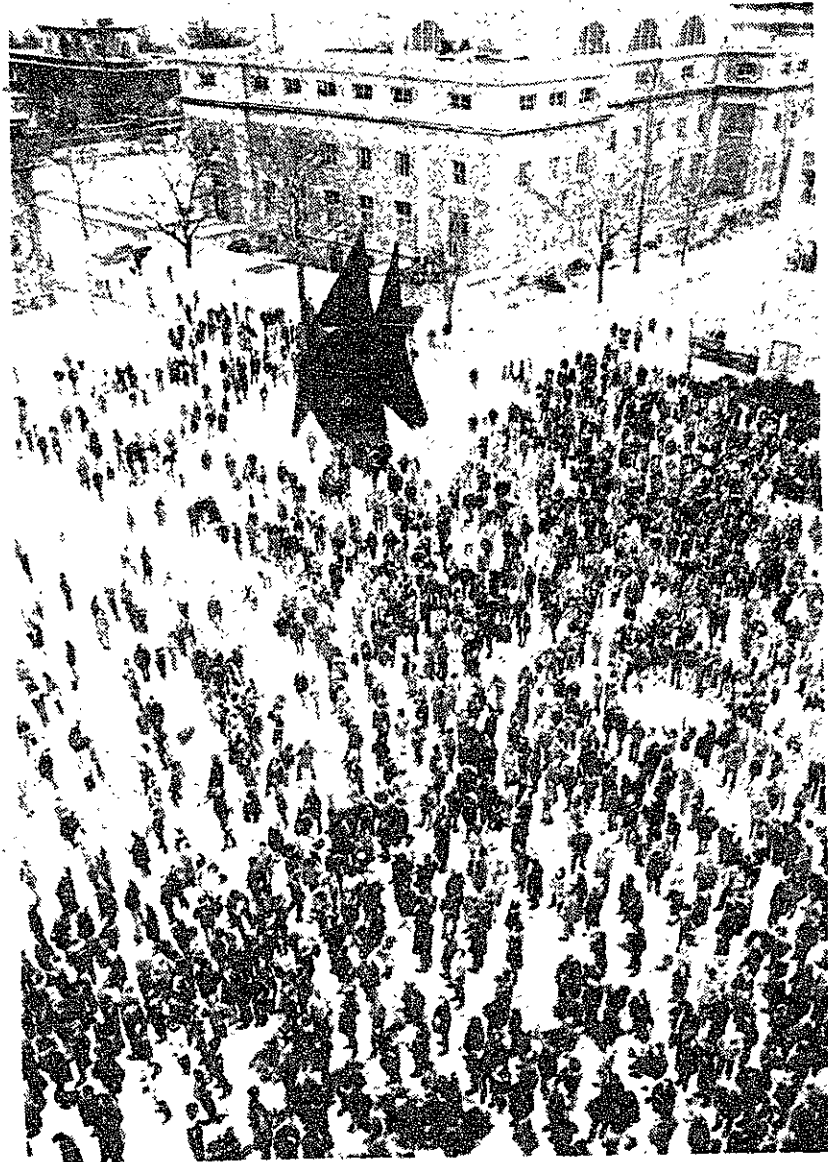
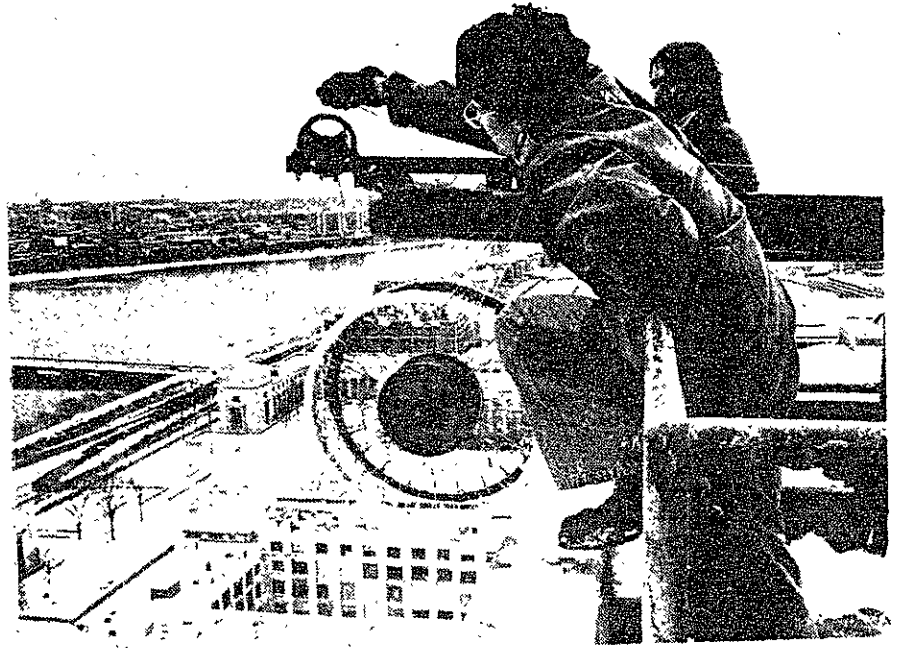
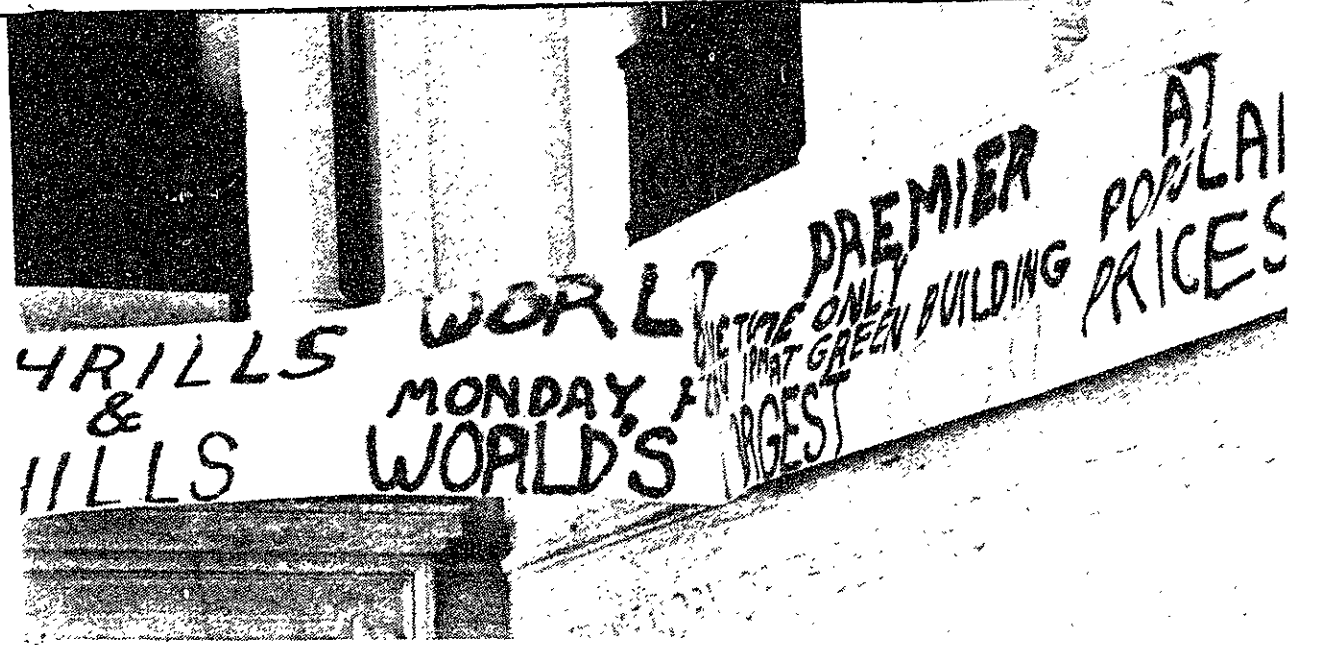
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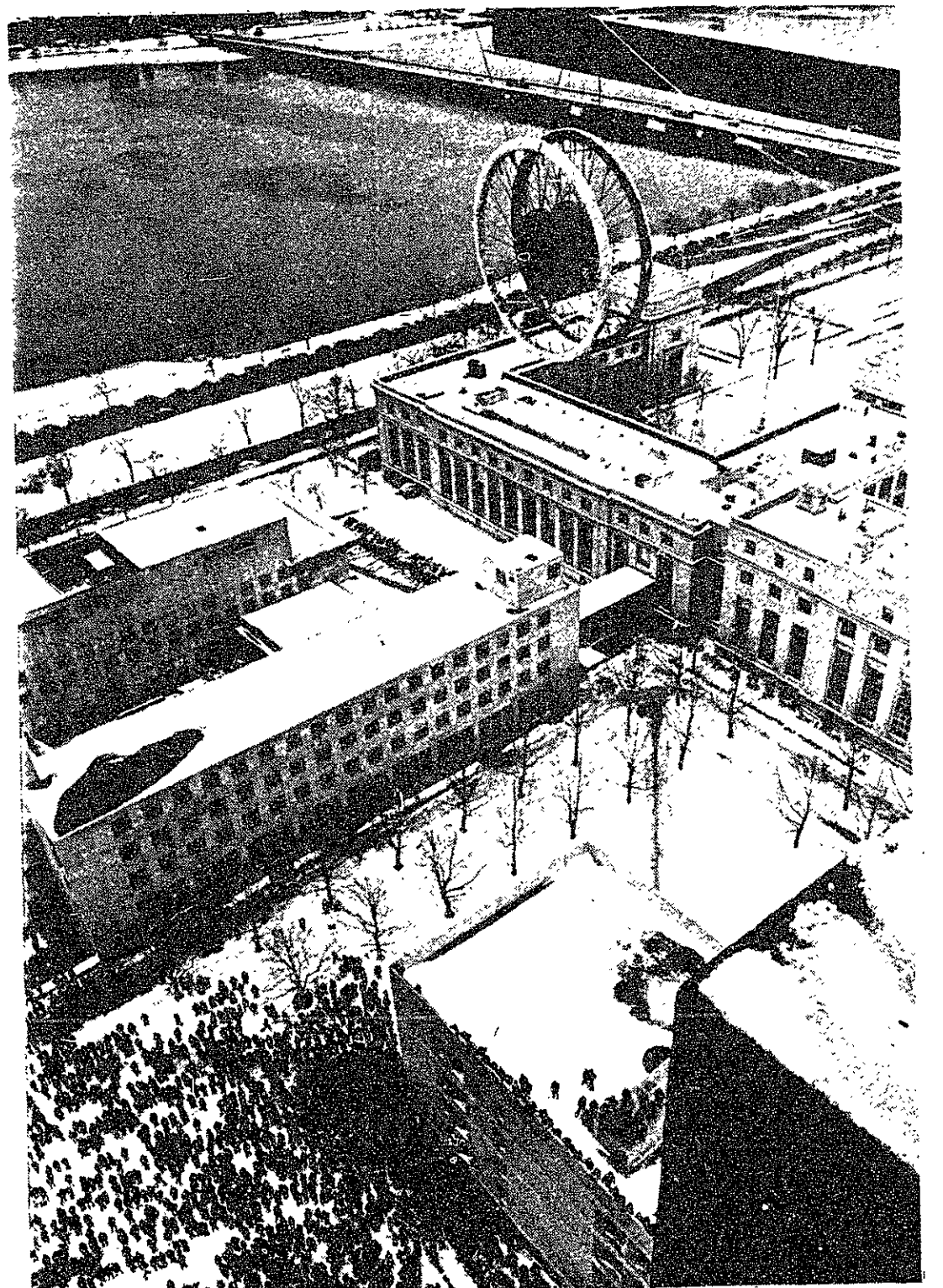
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# Yo-Yo



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# MIT's retreat in ski country

By Curtis Reeves

One of the activities that best captured the intended spirit of the IAP was a trek to the ski country of Vermont, sponsored by Prof. William Lambe of the Civil Engineering Department.

Lambe and a group of ten students spent a week at MIT's Talbot House studying ways to better utilize the house, and at the same time developed their own alternative to present approaches to education.

In all, three documents were produced, including a paper on the utilization of the House, which was the central purpose; a report on the group's actions and reactions; and a notebook left at the house to inform future visitors of the opportunities offered by the immediate area.

Probably the most important to the on-campus observer is the second document, written by David Ashley G, which explores the educational merit of the trip. Ashley suggests that for projects not requiring the use of a laboratory or other facilities that can only be found on campus, the use of some other, off-campus facility might provide a more

beneficial atmosphere.

The key element to the approach was that in addition to learning together, the group also lived, ate and played together. After an early breakfast, morning was spent working on the project, time between lunch and dinner was given over to recreation, and the two hours after dinner were for discussion of the work of that day and the next. Thus, the participants got to know one another, and to find each other's interests in order to best use the varied talents.

From questions that he asked at the end of the week, Ashley found that the group was satisfied with the results it had produced, and that the success was felt to be largely due to the common experience. Also, the fact that the group decided its own rules, and built its own structure was seen as a major factor in its success.

The utilization paper was written for the benefit of the Talbot House Committee, which is headed by Dean Jon Hartshorne, and others interested in the use of the House as a recreational and academic resource. It covered a wide range of topics,

and basically concluded:

- 1) any additions should maintain the character of the House, and promote flexibility.
- 2) The nature of the House and wide variety of available recreational facilities should be publicized throughout the MIT community.
- 3) Full utilization can be promoted through a variety of additions and alterations.
- 4) An active effort should be made to integrate the House into the Pomfret/Woodstock community.

Currently the House is very popular in the wintertime as a lodging for skiers, but the range of spring uses might be expanded to include seminars and photography laboratories. Thus, in addition to the usual weekend use, more groups might stay during some of the term's less critical weeks.

Copies of the report are available through Dean Hartshorne.

The notebook lists in some detail the nearby attractions, including night activities and things to do when there is no snow on the ground. It gives, among other things, the names and numbers of people to call if you want to help with sugaring or haying, or if you'd like to find a good trail for hiking. And it contains many more suggestions that should help to make a trip to Talbot House more than just another weekend away from Boston.

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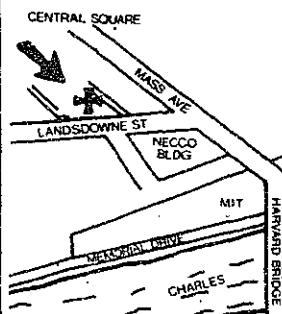


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### MIT Musical Theatre Guild announces

# AUDITIONS

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED  
on the way to

# THE FORUM

The Commedia Musica

February 7, 9, 10 & 12

Thursday	Feb. 7	7:30-10:00 pm	Sala, Student Center
Saturday	Feb. 9	1:00-4:00 pm	Room B, Kresge
Sunday	Feb. 10	1:00-4:00 pm	Room B, Kresge
Tuesday	Feb. 12	7:30-10:00 pm	Room A, Kresge

Singers may bring their own music, actors their own words or mimes. Orchestral Players: Come to auditions or call Bill Grossman at 489-2304. Technical Crew positions: Call Jeff Mitchell at 494-8148. For more details: See Murray Biggs in 14N-316 or call 253-4420 or 266-8164 from Feb. 4.

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## Pictures talk. Some little boys don't.

Some inner-city ghettos have special schools. For little boys who don't talk.

Not mute little boys. But children so withdrawn, so afraid of failure, they cannot make the slightest attempt to do anything at which they might fail.

Some don't talk. Some don't listen. Most don't behave. And all of them don't learn.

One day someone asked us to help.

Through Kodak, cameras and film were distributed to teachers. The teachers gave the cameras to the kids and told them to take pictures.

And then the miracle. Little boys who had never said anything, looked at the pictures and began to talk. They said "This is my house." "This is my dog." "This is where I like

to hide." They began to explain, to describe, to communicate. And once the channels of communication had been opened, they began to learn.

We're helping the children of the inner-city. And we're also helping the adults. We're involved in inner-city job programs. To train unskilled people in useful jobs.

What does Kodak stand to gain from this? Well, we're showing how our products can help a teacher—and maybe creating a whole new market. And we're also cultivating young customers who will someday buy their own cameras and film. But more than that, we're cultivating alert, educated citizens. Who will someday be responsible for our society.

After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.



**Kodak**  
More than a business.

# Sports

## Cagers edge Coast Guard

By Glenn Brownstein

A free throw by Bill Courtright '76 with two seconds left in the game gave MIT's basketball team a 67-66 win over Coast Guard at Rockwell Cage Saturday night. The win was the Engineers' second straight, having beaten Bowdoin 73-58 Wednesday night, and put MIT's record at 4-12.

The game, expected to be a fairly even match-up, stayed close all the way. In the first half, MIT seemed to dominate for the first ten minutes, building a 24-19 lead with 9:12 remaining. However, Coast Guard quickly turned the game around with a 13-2 burst over a five-minute span with excellent outside shooting from guards Tim Brock and Dan Deputy. The teams traded baskets for the last few minutes to leave Coast Guard with a 38-34 halftime lead.

The Engineers opened up well in the second half, tying the score at 40-all, but Coast Guard came back with two straight baskets to go up 44-40. The Bears maintained this lead despite the tight Engineer defense and the hot shooting of MIT's leading scorer, Cam Lange '76, eventually building it to six, 60-54, with only 7:34 to go.

The Engineers called a time-out to regroup, and scored three unanswered baskets upon their return to the court to even the score with six minutes left. At 5:39, Deputy hit a 20-foot jumper to put the Bears ahead again, and Brock widened the lead to 64-60 on a ten-footer thirty seconds later, but Lange and co-captain Bob Roth '74 hit long outside shots to tie the score again within a minute.

Both teams failed to score again until Peter Jackson '76 hit one of two free throws with 1:59 remaining. Coast Guard went ahead for the last time on their next possession on another Deputy 20-footer, but fouled co-captain Al Epstein '75 with a minute left, Epstein then sank one of two foul shots to even the score again at 66 apiece.

After a time-out, Coast Guard tried to hold the ball for a last shot, but Joel Hendrix was found guilty of holding the ball too long with 37 seconds left. On the ensuing jump ball, Lange won the tap and MIT took their final time-out.

MIT tried to work the ball inside for a lay-up or foul on their final possession, but had to settle for a Lange 15-foot attempt with six seconds left. The shot hit the front rim and was

pulled down by Courtright, stationed underneath. He went up for the follow shot with two seconds left, and missed, but was fouled by Hendrix Courtright then tossed in the first free throw to put MIT ahead, 67-66, but missed the second. Coast Guard got the rebound and at the buzzer Brock heaved a 70-footer that was way off the mark.

Deputy led all scorers with 30 points, mainly on long jumpers from 15 feet out or further. Lange led the Engineers with 21 points and 11 rebounds, while Courtright and Jackson added 14 and 11 points, respectively. Epstein continued to be the key passer on the club, picking up assists.

MIT now journeys to Amherst, Chicago State, Carnegie-Mellon, Maine, and Middlebury before returning home February 20th for a game against Suffolk at 8:15.

### HOW THEY DID

#### Women's Fencing

- MIT 10 - Brown 6
- Indoor Track**
- MIT 71 - Colby 30
- MIT 68 - Bowdoin 50
- Wrestling**
- MIT 49 - Brooklyn College 0
- MIT 20 - Central Conn. 22
- MIT 12 - C.W. Post 30

#### Women's Basketball

- MIT 49 - Emerson 39
- MIT 62 - BU 24

#### Gymnastics

- MIT 124.9 - Yale 49.35

#### Women's Gymnastics

- MIT 35.35 - Yale 62.2

## Fencers win again

### Record 7-0 after defeating Brown

The MIT Varsity Fencing team handily put down the young Brown team in a meet held here Saturday, winning 20 bouts.

The foil team record was nearly perfect, winning 8 of their 9 bouts, despite the fact that they were without their number one man, Johannes Akerman '77. Akerman was required to fence sabre in order to allow MIT to field a complete team. Notable performances were given by Rich Reimer '77 and Jim Haggerty '77. Reimer had a bout record of 3-0 while Haggerty's was 2-1, his loss being a 5-4 decision.

Johannes Akerman was the bright spot of the Sabre team. Though Akerman was fencing a weapon he had not prepared for,

he won his three bouts. Also winning three bouts in a remarkable performance was freshman Bob Shin. Shin had only three points scored against him in the three bouts.

Five bouts were won by the Epee team with Mark Hickman '75 the only epee to turn in a 3-0 bout record.

Coach Silvio N. Vitale and Assistant Eric T. Sollee are pleased with the team's performance at this point in the season but are looking in anticipation to future competition, most notably the team's second meet against Harvard at Harvard on February 12. MIT beat Harvard in the first meet, but Harvard is promising even tougher competition in the second go-around.

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Deadline for Petitions is February 19, 1974

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For further information call the G.S.C. office, 3-2195 and ask for Toni

# Running:

## Inside or out, it's good stuff

By Fred H. Hutchison

Curt and I started to run a week or two before the Thanksgiving break. Our goal was to run every day, even if it meant going slowly at first and only running short distances.

Daily running is important because procrastination is easier to rationalize if one can say, "Well, I didn't get up to run yesterday and gee, I could sure use that extra hour's sleep . . ."

Why run? The answer is simple, but difficult to admit: One morning I woke up and discovered that two years of easy living, little-to-no physical activity besides walking to class, and a diet crammed full of carbohydrates had left me out of shape and piteously flabby.

I had already been through two abortive attempts at a serious running program: one late in the spring of 1973 and the other some three months after the first. Both efforts had started well, but had soon folded when aching shoulder muscles and sore calves were able to drown out the dwindling voice of my enthusiasm.

It seems that my enthusiasm for any one undertaking seldom comes in large doses, and I have been known to some as a chronic procrastinator. Neither of these characteristics are conducive to earnest daily running. Curt and I are both members of the same living group and after a nondescript evening filled with random discussion, became convinced that while single-person running efforts might fail from inertia of the individual, a joint program would offer, at the very least, daily reassurance and possibly a better chance for success.

After a very short period of Indian Summer, it soon became obvious, although we had expected as much, that the best time to start running outdoors was not just as "Old Man Winter" was preparing to muscle his way to the front of the line.

It takes nearly all of one's courage to ignore aching muscles, lift lead-like feet from the security of a warm bed and don a sweatsuit. But to face first a bitter, early-morning, north wind and then as winter grows, the piercing Cambridge rain, followed by the snow and chemical slush, is too much for one so long steeped in late rising to face.

Both Curt and I had early-morning classes and as the most logical course of action was to urn before them, we set upon eight as the hour of rising. Our daily ritual would have been comical, had we not been so serious in our intent.

Before retiring to separate rooms and the comfort of lumpy Institute beds we would renew our pledge with:

"Are we going to run in the morning?"  
Thoughtful pause.

"Weelll . . . , what do you think?"

"If we go to bed now, that should give us six hours of sleep."

"Hmmm, that's almost reasonable . . ."

Another thoughtful pause.

"Yeah, let's run." (It was a rare occasion when this statement was not uttered in unison.)

"Eight o'clock then?"

"Yeah, eight."

Our pledge now once again affirmed, we could fall asleep with the knowledge that the morning would again bring sunlight, a ringing alarm clock, and thoughts of more sleep.

With the morning would indeed come the light, the alarm, and a heartfelt wish to be left to the solitude of one's covers. I would shut off the alarm, open the blinds, and crawl back into bed with the hope that Curt's alarm had not gone off, the power had failed in his room, or that he had been stricken with a fatal case of Hungarian sleeping sickness in the middle of the night.

Even as these thoughts raced through my muddled brain, my ears would perceive his drowsy footsteps on the carpet in the hallway, his quiet knock, and then that fog-shrouded voice of his asking if I still wanted to run.

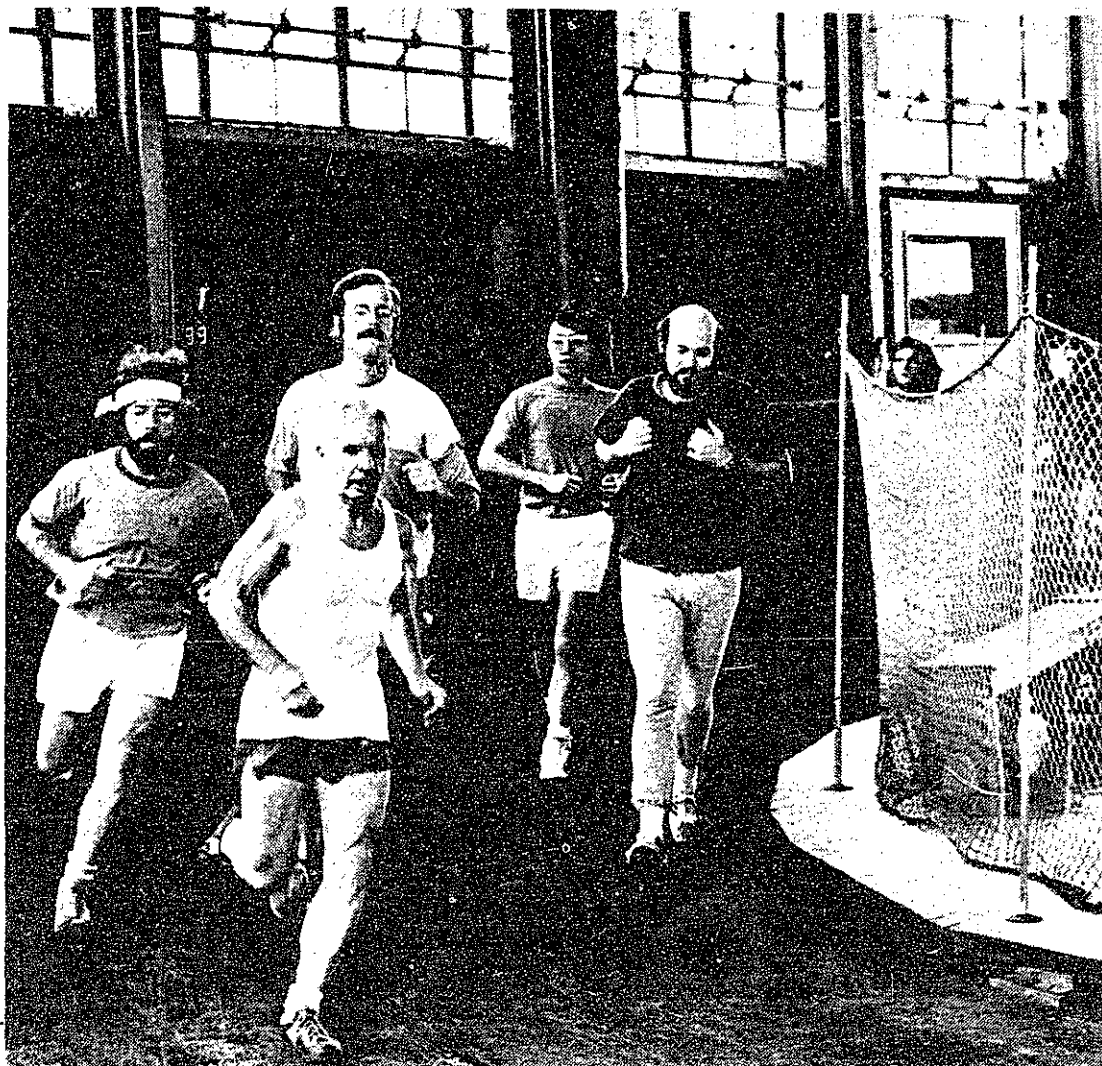
My answer to this query, more often a grunt than a real answer, would send him disheartened back to his room to dress and would launch my pain-ridden body into action. With a flurry (everything faster than a Texas drawl seems like a flurry at eight in the morning) I would dash to the closet, remove the sweat-clothes from their hook and hunt for my running shoes.

It is probably facetious to call them running shoes, for they were originally purchased during my senior basketball season in high school and have seen two winters on the gym floor, as well as a year of general misuse and a summer as sailing shoes. They are usually easy to find. Just as smelling salts quickly bring around the dazed boxer, the shoes soon make their presence evident, even on occasion from a distance of ten feet.

Dressed, and relieved, we'd meet in the hall, exchange some short sentences about the weather and our assorted aches and pains, and then slowly descend the two flights of stairs to the ground, and the cold.

We'd stop at the bottom of the stairs only long enough to tie our hoods and check watches. Since the path we traveled was basically circular in design, one of us would ask the other, "Which way today?" The other would point out the direction of his preference and we'd begin again.

There is a distant feeling of satisfact-



Photos By Robert Olshaker

ion to run early in the morning. Your perceptions are noticeably sharpened and the level of your awareness is raised several notches. The colors of the trees, the fog drifting in from the river, and the English sparrows with their unremitting, shrill chirping all melt from separate and distinct entities into a mood which starts as ripples on your subconscious and slowly washes over your entire being until your existence is bathed in the fullness of the morning. I've often experienced this same feeling on the way to breakfast after a long, hot shower and a change of clothes on the morning after an all-nighter.

This feeling so dominates your consciousness that you have rounded the first corner before you become aware of the sidewalk and its occupants. The balding professors in their grey coats and black scarves seem not to notice as you pass them to the outside. The early rising grad students in their green snorkel coats with the horseblinderlike hoods stare groggily as you step almost to the curb to pass them to the outside. The stare has conveyed the unspoken thought of "why the hell are you running on my sidewalk at eight o'clock in the morning in the middle of November?" The mood has begun to sour. You allow the bicycles with their wicker baskets full of books and lunch to pass you to the outside.

The first half of your morning run is now quickly finished. Distractions seem to matter less as you approach and enter the final leg. Your breath comes harder. The air you must inhale is cold and burns your throat before it enters your lungs. You make an effort to breathe regularly. Step, step, breathe. Step, step, breathe. You raise your head. Curt is twenty yards ahead and accelerating. You round the final corner. Your rhythm has now become: step, breathe, step, breathe. Curt is twenty-five yards ahead and starting his sprint. You begin to sprint. Your legs have begun to lose all feeling. Your head becomes light. Your shoulder and back muscles are pained and tense. Curt has stopped. You still sprint. A valiant final effort sometimes eases the pain of being beaten. You check your watch and walk off the sprint. Your breath must by necessity come in large gulps. Passersby give you a brief stare. Your heart pounds. Your head throbs. You've finished.

The recovery period from this daily abuse of mind and body varies from twenty minutes to three hours depending on three factors: sleep the previous night, the weather, and classes. Needless to say, the third doesn't carry as much weight as the first two.

Although I hate to admit it now, there were several mornings when I would run, collapse on the bed without removing shoes or sweatsuit, and not awaken again until around noontime. Of course, you never mention this to your running mate.

We ran into a temporary roadblock when a combination of heavy rain and

final exams descended upon our area of the city during the middle of December. Our program which had blossomed into four mornings running each week, quickly caved in, and even when I had the inclination to run while at home during the vacation, a foot of snow and carivorous mountain winds quickly altered my thoughts.

I returned for IAP on the first Monday in January. While sitting in one of my easy chairs, with his feet propped up on my makeshift coffee table and drinking a can of "Coors," as I unpacked, Curt suggested that we run on the indoor track beginning the next morning.

After our early morning expedition proved unsuccessful (the cage is closed until noon) we returned at noon time. As has been true since that first afternoon, the track with its negative-bank curves has been filled with a broad spectrum of the community moving at different paces and running various distances.

From the secretaries in their figure-enhancing, skin-tight tank tops, to the grey-about-the-edges men with their iron-hard thighs protruding from plain, white gym trunks, to the students in their matched sweatsuits and expensive running shoes, these people have all decided to spend their lunch-hours running.

Motivation, like attire, differs from individual to individual: Some have come to lose a few extra pounds, others to return to a physical condition long past, but not forgotten, and some for the pure enjoyment of daily running. I have found that regular running, not unlike Dr. John's Snake Oil, clears the mind, boosts the ego, and prevents the pants from bagging to the knees.

Lately, I've taken to running outside again. Curt is a varsity gymnast, and after a few afternoons of being wiped out before practice, he has only been running with me on days when he has no gymnastics practice. I have no set route, and no set time to run. Instead, I run when I feel like it; one morning running a BU-Longfellow bridge circuit, the next jogging around Cambridge.

My goal now is very similar to the one Curt and I first started with: to run consistently. To this, I've added the extra dimension of increasing my distance slowly so as to be eventually running between three and five miles each day. Barring unforeseen calamities and with the storm gods willing, I might just make it.

When lunchtime rolls around tomorrow, drop that meatloaf sandwich back in the bag, leave the office or the lab and run. Start slowly, as the first few days will leave you a bit sore in the morning, and consult your doctor if you're over forty, but don't wait another day before starting to wash the mud from your brain and (to the envy of family and friends) remove the retread from your spare tire.

