



Work is progressing on schedule on the new west campus dorm. The only question mark now is the weather. Photo by Mark James

Opening of dorm scheduled for Sept. 1

By Stephen Blatt

If construction continues on schedule, September 1 will mark the opening of half of the new West Campus dormitory, a six-building complex which will eventually house 300 people.

One hundred fifty students are scheduled to move into the all-male undergraduate dormitory on September 1, with the remainder following one month later. Several plans for temporary housing of the second group, as well as contingency plans for all three hundred if the opening is delayed, are under consideration by the Dean's Office, according to Nancy Wheatley, Assistant to the Dean for Student Affairs.

Unpredictable weather conditions leave the opening date of

the dormitory still in doubt. "Winter is the most difficult construction time," explained Wheatley. "If we have a bad winter, we will be delayed. A good winter will simply keep us on schedule."

Undergraduates currently housed in Ashdown, French-German House, and Russian House will form the core of the new dormitory, which will consist of six five-story buildings. Students in French-German House will occupy one of the buildings and those in Russian House will reside in half of another.

The remaining buildings will be shared by undergraduates from Ashdown and from the rest of the Institute housing system.

(Please turn to page 8)

50 compete in spelling bee

By Margaret Brandeau

"W...i...l...". The girl paused. The crowd waited, hushed, watching her expectantly. Drawing a deep breath she continued, "...c...o..." As a flood of applause burst from the crowd, the girl turned and walked back to her seat.

This was the scene in Kresge Auditorium on Tuesday night, January 21, when 50 of MIT's

best spellers competed in the Institute Spelling Bee.

Winner of the five and a half hour marathon was Norman Brenner, a graduate student in the Earth and Planetary Sciences Department. Brenner triumphed over Jean Hunter '76 who finished second and Hillel Chiel G who placed third by correctly spelling beriberi and thora-costomy.

What is Brenner's secret? "Well, I read the Oxford English a tremendous amount," he said, "That helps a lot with word roots. I'm not really interested in spelling, but I like etymology." Brenner added that "if you know the roots of a word you can make a reasonable guess as to how it is spelled."

The spelling bee, which was sponsored by the Dean for Student Affairs Office and the News Office, was conceived by Harvey Elentuck '75. Elentuck, himself a spelling pro, said he thought of having a spelling bee because "it's a fun thing and it might be a good way to put to rest some of those ideas that MIT people are only involved in math and science."

A week before the spelling bee, about 210 students, both graduates and undergraduates, took the 150 word preliminary spelling test. On the basis of this test, 50 finalists were chosen. "I had never heard of half of those words," said one contestant. "I just guessed at how to spell them."

At first the spelling bee contestants faced such simple words as easily, shampoo, and trespass. As the evening wore on, however, words like amanuensis, paroxysm, and connoisseur made the going rougher. "I guess I was just lucky I won," said Brenner.



Photo by Tom Klimowicz

The Tech interview:

Sawhill on energy, economy

Peter Peckarsky '69, The Tech's Washington Correspondent, conducted an interview last week with Dr. John Sawhill, former head of the Federal Energy Administration.

One of the nation's foremost energy experts, Sawhill resigned from his FEA position last December in a policy dispute with President Ford. However, Ford adopted many of Sawhill's proposals in his energy and economy program announced January 15th in the State of the Union message. According to White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, since December Ford has changed the direction of his programs "179 degrees" — almost exactly aligning himself with Sawhill.

Sawhill's remarks on the country's energy and economy

problems follow:

Peckarsky: Dr. Sawhill, what do you think of the President's energy proposals?

Sawhill: Well, the basic thrust of the proposals, is I think, on the right track. The President has now adopted the views that I tried to press on him last fall — that in order to solve our energy problem we have got to cut back our consumption of energy. Increasing supply just won't do the job.

P: What do you think the economic impact of the import surcharge on oil will be?

S: Well, I'm quite concerned about the economic impact of the oil surcharge because I think it will serve to deepen recession. Right now we have a serious problem in this country. The

problem is that we're in a recession, a lot of people are out of work, unemployment seems to be increasing. We've got to do everything we can to get those people back to work. The President's proposals would increase the energy crisis across the board and have a ripple effect throughout the economy. I think it would run counter to programs to cure the recession.

P: The President said he wanted to reduce oil imports by a million barrels a day over the next year. Do you think it would be more effective to use an import quota to control the importation of oil?

S: I'm not sure that we can afford to reduce by a million barrels a day over the next year. I think that we clearly have to cut back on our energy consump-

Investigating the CIA: a Capitol preoccupation

By Mike McNamee

WASHINGTON — William Colby is a busy man these days. Almost every day in recent weeks, the Director of Central Intelligence has had to leave his Langley, Va., office to testify before one of a number of committees, commission and panels about charges of "massive, widespread illegal activities" carried out by the agency he heads — the CIA.

"Things have been like a madhouse around here," CIA officials tell callers, in the wake of allegations made by the *New York Times* Dec. 22. Those allegations included charges that the CIA, contrary to its legislative mandate, had conducted surveillance and amassed files on thousands of anti-war protestors during the 1960's at the request of Presidents Johnson and Nixon.

Colby, a 20-year CIA veteran who took charge of the agency late in 1973, has been especially in demand, and he has been a star witness — along with his former boss, Ambassador to Iran Richard Helms, who headed CIA during the time in question — before the groups which are investigating the *Times*' charges.

With the Senate's passage Monday of a resolution estab-

lishing a select committee modeled after the Ervin Committee to look into the charges, and the simultaneous establishment of a Democratic Steering Committee group to see if the House of Representatives should establish a similar select panel, investigating the CIA has become a major preoccupation here, from the Executive Office Building to Capitol Hill.

Six formal groups are now holding or considering hearings: the Presidential Commission appointed by President Ford and headed by Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, himself a long-time CIA confidante; the Senate Select Committee; the Intelligence Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee; the proposed House Select committee; and the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Even with all the investigations planned and proposed doubt remains as to whether the necessary questions involved with the intelligence community and the CIA will be asked, let alone answered. A number of political and legal roadblocks stand in the way of the panels which want to discover what has gone on within "the invisible government" in the 28 years since the CIA was first established.

One of the overriding concerns of many of the investigators is the degree to which the intelligence community will cooperate with attempts to study its operations. While Colby has pledged cooperation with the "authorized bodies of the Congress," CIA has never been willing to allow Congress as a whole too much information about the agency's inner workings, preferring to deal with the security-minded senior members of the Armed Services committees.

CIA cooperation with the Watergate Committee, for example, was extremely limited. Although Colby allowed Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., some access to CIA documents and personnel in his investigation of the agency's role in Watergate, that access abruptly stopped near the end of the Watergate committee's term, according to Committee staff.

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P: Do you think that this is feasible — could it physically be done?

S: Yes it could physically be done — it would be quite easy actually for the government to develop a quota system. Right now we check imports coming into the country; we have a fee on many imports coming into the country that the Custom's Bureau administers, so admini-

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NOTES

* The deadline for second term cross-registration to Harvard, except for the business school, is February 21. The Harvard Business School deadline is February 7.

* Petitions for postponed-final and advanced-standing examinations must be returned by Friday, February 14, to the schedules office, E19-338.

* The MIT Family Day Care Program provides licensed in-home child care for children of MIT affiliates. This is the only Institute program which offers supervised care for infants and toddlers. Care is available on a part- or full-time basis. If you're interested in quality, supervised child care or interested in becoming a day care provider, call the Child Care Office at X3-3953.

* A Matron's English Conversation Class will be held for wives of foreign students and visiting faculty. Registration is Thursday, Feb. 6 in Room 10-340, from 10am to 12noon. Classes in Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced groups will be held Tuesday and Thursday mornings, 9-11am. Fee \$20. Child care is available for an additional \$5.00.

* Those sophomores, juniors and seniors who are interested in taking 6.163 - Strobe Project Lab - may sign up on the list posted by room 4-405. Attendance may be limited.

* If you cannot attend the first meeting of 21.10 (Scientific and Engineering Writing) at 1:00 Tuesday, Feb. 4, please see Mr. Kirsch in 14E-310C any time from 10am to noon on registration day, Monday, Feb. 3. If enough students cannot attend the regular Tuesday section, we will try to schedule a second section at a mutually convenient time.

* The Family in a Technological Society. 21.489 - Spring term History course, NOT LISTED IN THE CATALOGUE. The family as a changing institution in Western technological society. Special attention to various theories of family structure and evolution and to the future of the family. In addition, students will be expected to focus on their families as historical artifacts and to study the structure and development of their family lives. Hours to be arranged (probably either Wednesday or Thursday, 7-10pm). On registration day, Feb. 3, see Prof. Don Bell in 14N-422, or before then call 495-4303 (days) or 861-6085.

* A freshman seminar entitled "US Policy and the World Food Problem" will be offered next term on Tuesdays from 3 to 5pm. The seminar is an examination of the causes and nature of food scarcity in low income countries, the policy and program responses in these countries, and the policy alternatives which face the US and other industrialized nations. The seminar, taught by L. Taylor and F.J. Levinson, is limited to 10 students.

The Lecture Series Committee and The Undergraduate Association are currently negotiating with a speaker's bureau to contract John Dean and Sam Ervin for lectures in MIT's Kresge Auditorium. The tentatively planned dates for the lectures would be February 24 for Dean and April 8 for Ervin. The evening lectures would be free and open to the MIT Community. More information will be available when the contracts have been signed and returned.


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Weather forecasts may predict famines

By Lucy Everett

Forecasting the weather may be one way of predicting shortages in the world's food supply, according to Reginald E. Newell, Professor of Meteorology.

Newell, along with graduate student Minoru Tanaka discussed the relationship between food and the weather in an IAP activity called "Climate and Food Workshop."

One example studied in the workshop was the failure of the Russian wheat crop in 1972. A considerable amount of high pressure diverted normal rainfall from Russia, Tanaka explained, resulting in a 95 per cent decrease in precipitation in some regions. An area larger than Poland lost its entire wheat crop, he said.

The Soviet Union's subsequent import of 14.9 million tons of wheat, over three times her 1971 import, came primarily from the United States, Newell

said, and is a major cause of the current high price of bread in this country.

While it is possible to correlate climate and food supply, Newell said, actual prediction is much more difficult. "Right now we don't understand the basic physics," he explained, noting the need for improvement in monitoring climate, especially in underdeveloped countries.

The key to climatic forecasting may lie in knowledge of past conditions. In an article in the December issue of *Technology Review*, Newell suggests that the patterns of the ice ages may be analogous to smaller present-day climatic changes which affect crop success.

One example of a normal weather balance, Newell said, is the seasonal fluctuation in the position of the "Hadley Cell" thunderstorm belt in equatorial Africa. In 1968 the belt did not

move as far north as usual, Tanaka explained, causing a drought which led to starvation.

While this condition has persisted in Africa for many years, no trend has been established, Newell said. Tanaka suggested that the condition may have deviated in the past and righted itself after a number of years, adding that in the interim "the magnitude of human suffering was enormous."

In the future, such hardship may be reduced, Newell said. "If we could forecast climate, we could predict food supply," he said, pointing out that the problem has only recently been considered in this light. Scientists could use climatic data to predict which regions would produce maximum yield, he said.

It would also be possible, Newell said, to ship grain to areas struck by poor conditions,

assuming the existence of a global "buffer storage." Currently, the world food reserve is down by a factor of two from a few years ago, he said, and a ten-percent decline in harvest could nearly eliminate storage supplies which normally compensate for changes in production. However, he warned, no accurate long-range prediction can be made because of the uncertainty of climate conditions.

The outlook also depends on the type of diet followed, Tanaka added. The American diet is inefficient because much of the nutritional value of grain is wasted when it is consumed by animals that are eaten as beef. Such a diet could support less than half the world's population using existing supplies, whereas the diet of India could support over twice the global population.

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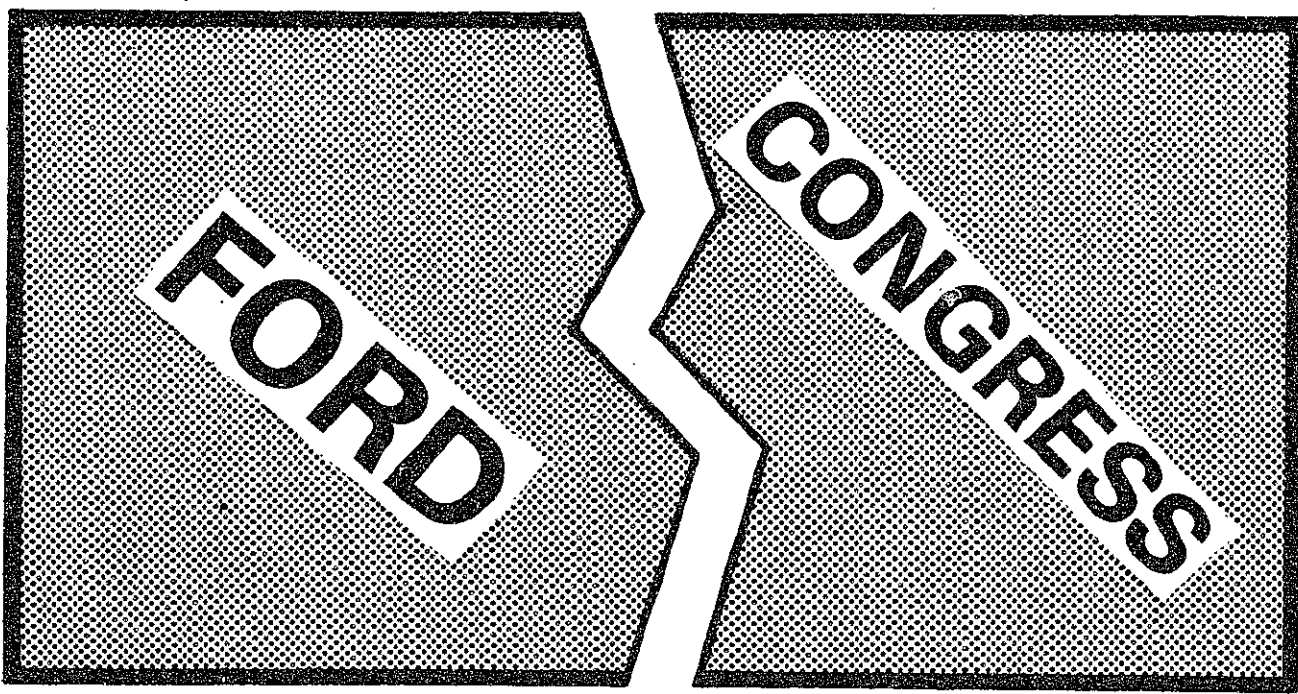
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News Analysis

Ford & Congress: the gap widens

By Norman D. Sandler
Washington — At the beginning of every session, legislative leaders here talk of reform and a refreshing new wave of "congressional resurgence."

The 94th congress is no different. But this year the situation has changed. Congressional leaders are not only talking about reform — reform is taking place.

The first victims of the movement on capitol hill were reps. Wright Patman, D-Tex., and F. Edward Hebert, D-La., chairmen of the House Banking and Currency and Armed Services Committee respectively.

The ouster of Patman and Hebert — symbols of the House of Representatives' archaic seniority system — have been attributed to this year's crop of brash "young" freshman congressmen, reacting en masse to traditions within the house which they believed to be outdated.

But the new sentiment that is setting in on the nation's legislature is intended to produce not only a turnover of committee chairmen, but a change in the lopsided balance of power that exists along Pennsylvania Avenue.

The next victim of the "movement" will not be Wright Patman, Ed Herbert, or Wilbur Mills. Nor will it be any of their old-time colleagues. It will be Gerald Ford.

Congress has been setting its sights on the White House, and during the next few months, the true test of strength (and of

reform) will ensue — Ford battling to maintain the present advantage he has over the congress in the formulation of national policy, and congress striving to regain just a small part of the power it has deferred to the executive branch over the years.

No one here knows for certain how the confrontation will turn out or what the ramifications will be. In the meantime, there are several important battle fronts emerging which deserve close following for a reading of how successfully congressional activists are working their magic.

Energy and the Economy

Ford's most immediate problem is convincing congress of the viability of his newest energy/economic game plan, despite the fact that even his closest advisors remain divided over proposals sent to the hill late last week and others announced earlier this month.

Characteristic of the attitude on Capitol Hill were comments by Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., new chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"We're not going to be boxed in by his proposals," Ullman said last week prior to a meeting of the committee, during which he grilled Treasury Secretary Simon on the administration's combined tax rebate — fuel rate hike strategy.

The committee moved to prevent Ford's increase in crude oil import tariffs from taking effect, making a presidential
(Please turn to page 8)

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In Case of Insomnia -

Last Column

By Storm Kauffman

No lie, ace, this is truly my last column. You, my faithful reader (all two of you), have endured through some 55 of these meandering compositions, but *this is it* and we are finally off the hook.

To begin the end, you people with short memories have been dying to be reminded why this series was labelled "In Case of Insomnia." Well, the first symptom of my unhinged mind was a column entitled "In Case of Insomnia - Read This," which should make it all intuitively obvious. (You see, if you were having trouble sleeping, especially in lectures, you were supposed to read my... well, I guess you had to be there.)

Anyway, my rationale for inflicting my opinions on MIT in nearly every issue of *The Tech* was an attempt to standardize our editorial page - to make it a readily identifiable subunit of the paper (all the better to avoid it). I think I succeeded: use of a fixed layout with my column, the *Wiz*, and the mast, and Mike Peters cartoons in the fall term. Unfortunately, the necessity to produce a column sometimes led me to a lot of verbiage with little content (tho wittily written) - a sort of "much to write about nothing."

But there were a number, quite a few I may and will say, very good columns about various topics. The other people on *The Tech* oft disagreed with me about the interest of the subjects (the common complaint being lack of relevancy or "Who cares?"), but then I contended the same point about some of their contributions (the CIA?).

Generically, it was intended more as a series of essays, which are defined by Webster as "analytic, interpretative, or critical literary composition... dealing with its subject from a limited, often personal, point of view." My fellows on *The Tech* (*Teckies?*) many times agreed that my view was limited, but feared that my (two) readers did not realize that it was also personal.

A beneficial side-effect of the regular location was the restriction on size: I believe I was the first Editor in a long time to not indulge in lengthy monographs. When I bored the MIT community, I only did it in small doses (like now).

As for the rest of the page, Jack Anderson was added as an abortive attempt to summarize national gossip for those too busy or lazy to find a *Globe*, but he didn't catch on and will now be dying a natural death. The Continuing Adventures of Peter Peckarsky were an inheritance from the dim past and are passed on to McNamee to do with as he will. The *Wiz* and Mike Peters will stay.

Winding up (one finger = screwball). I make the customary acknowledgements. All administrators and most faculty are amazingly willing to talk to the press, especially when you consider what we say about them. I thank the rest of *The Tech* staff for putting up with me and letting me get away with so much. And, I dedicate this last column to myself, "without whom it wouldn't have been possible."

In looking back, I am not particularly happy with my reign as Editor, but Editors are rarely satisfied with their performance (hint?). I spent too much time writing my masterpieces and too little attending to the operation of the paper, especially the news dept. I let McNamee and Sandler get out of hand, which is just what they usually muttered about me. The whole big banana is now McNamee's show and I bequeath it unto him - for better or worse, for richer or poorer, until he too departs.

Oh, McNamee never thought I should use big or obtuse words like pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanooconiosis or supererogation and hates for me to conclude with a parenthetical phrase (so I indubitably will).

Jack Anderson

Kissinger would force Arabs if ...

© United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

By Jack Anderson with Joe Spear

WASHINGTON - The Arab world is in an uproar over Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's remark about hypothetical American military intervention against the oil states.

Vice Admiral Frederick Turner, the Sixth Fleet commander, added to the furor by saying the Navy didn't want to invade any oil sheikdom but was "prepared" to do so.

Now, American diplomats are trying to calm the storm. They are telling Arab leaders that Kissinger's views have been misrepresented by the press. Kissinger himself has publicly disavowed his own statement. We can reveal, however, what the Secretary of State told associates during a recent secret discussion.

He said President Ford would not stand by while the Western world was destroyed by an oil squeeze. If oil should be used as a weapon to destroy the free world's economy, Kissinger said, it would be just as serious a threat as a Soviet military move against the West. The response of the United States, he added, would be the same.

Kissinger also said he didn't think the Soviets would go to war with the United States over the Middle East, as long as the United States was defending the West's "vital interests."

Of course, Kissinger stressed that the oil crisis can be solved without war. And in the secret policy councils, he has vigorously opposed the idea of military intervention.

Meanwhile, Kissinger has been scheming secretly with the Shah of Iran to find a solution to the Middle East mess.

The two men have developed a warm personal relationship. Kissinger has persuaded the Shah that another Middle East war would increase Arab dependency upon the Soviets and, therefore, strengthen Soviet influence in the middle East. This would be a threat, Kissinger warned, to Iran's position.

The Shah has secretly agreed, therefore, to supply Israel with the oil she would lose by giving up the captured Egyptian oil fields. The Shah is also willing to join the United States in guaranteeing Israel's survival. This is significant, because Iran is emerging as a military power in the Middle East.

Egypt's President Sadat has told both Kissinger and the Shah, meanwhile, that Israel must give up more than the oil fields. There must also be withdrawals from the Golan Heights on the Syrian front and the West Bank on the Jordanian front. Sadat explained that he could never accept a deal that didn't also include his Arab brothers.

Kissinger is now bringing pressure on the Israelis to come to terms with the

Arabs before it is too late.

Ford's Faultfinders

Congress, the press and the public have been ripping apart President Ford's economic proposals. But some of the President's own appointees have given him the roughest going-over.

At a recent Saturday White House meeting, the President, his energy czar Frank Zarb and his economic adviser William Seidman were raked over the coals by the Citizens Action Committee, a group Ford set up under his "Whip Inflation Now" program.

After Seidman and Zarb briefed the group, Ford strolled in, expecting simply to pass a few minutes in friendly banter. But the citizens committee unloaded on him.

They charged that the Seidman and Zarb presentation were too one-sided, and they complained that the Administration was taking too hard a line against gas rationing. One member said the committee was useless and ought to be disbanded.

Ford, according to those present, calmly tamped down his pipe and listened.

After the fireworks, the committee voted on two proposals. One was a resolution to ask business to hold the line on prices; the other was to create a "victory garden" on the White House lawn as an example for the nation.

The vegetable garden measure passed, but the price resolution was scuttled by a representative from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

DEA Dope

The Drug Enforcement Administration, the nation's top anti-narcotics unit, has been virtually paralyzed by an internal power struggle.

Congress created the DEA in July, 1973, in an effort to eliminate the inter-agency rivalries that used to plague the war on narcotics. Our own two-month investigation of DEA, however, reveals that the old animosities are still alive. Only now they are under one roof.

Office politics at DEA have gotten so rough, in fact, that the FBI has been called in to investigate charges that the agency has been covering up in-house security probes. And on Capitol Hill, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has begun a full-scale investigation of the DEA.

Some influential lawmakers have told us privately that they hope to abolish the anti-narcotics agency. These legislators see the DEA as an expensive operation that has yielded only marginal results.

Iron Orders

When it comes to wage-price controls, some businessmen get a little carried away. Take, for instance, the case of Robert E. Lauterbach, the president of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel.

In a recent memo to all management

personnel, Lauterbach inveighs against the evils of controls, and issues these marching orders: "I direct you to personally write to your Congressman and US Senator, on personal, not corporate, stationary... be forceful and cite wherever possible examples that apply to your Congressman's constituency. Finally, forward to me a copy of your letter, as well as any response you receive. I'm looking forward to receiving them."

Lauterbach attached a four-page fact sheet that loyal employees could refer to. To work at Wheeling-Pittsburgh, you apparently have to share the president's ideological views.

Letter

"Non - BSU"

To the Editor:

Last week a leaflet appeared on campus calling for the formation of a "Non-black Students Union" under the slogan "Fight Racism in Education." Some of us went to the organizational meeting on Thursday to confront this apparent attempt to form an anti-Black group on campus, but none of the six people present when we arrived admitted being behind the leaflet and only two of them expressed any sympathy with it.

We do not know who was behind the leaflet or how seriously they meant it, but, in any event, we think that racism is deadly serious. Despite the small turnout at this meeting, the dangerous idea of "reverse racism" has gained some currency. In reality, black people are generally still forced to take the hardest, lowest paying jobs, when they can find work at all, and to live in the worst conditions. In education they are discriminated against in everything from IQ tests to school quality. The idea of "reverse racism" is used to stir up fears among Whites to prevent them from uniting with Blacks to fight for better conditions for all of us. In fact we should all fight for increased minority admissions, along with solid programs of financial aid and compensatory education.

It is racism, not "reverse racism" that is the real problem.

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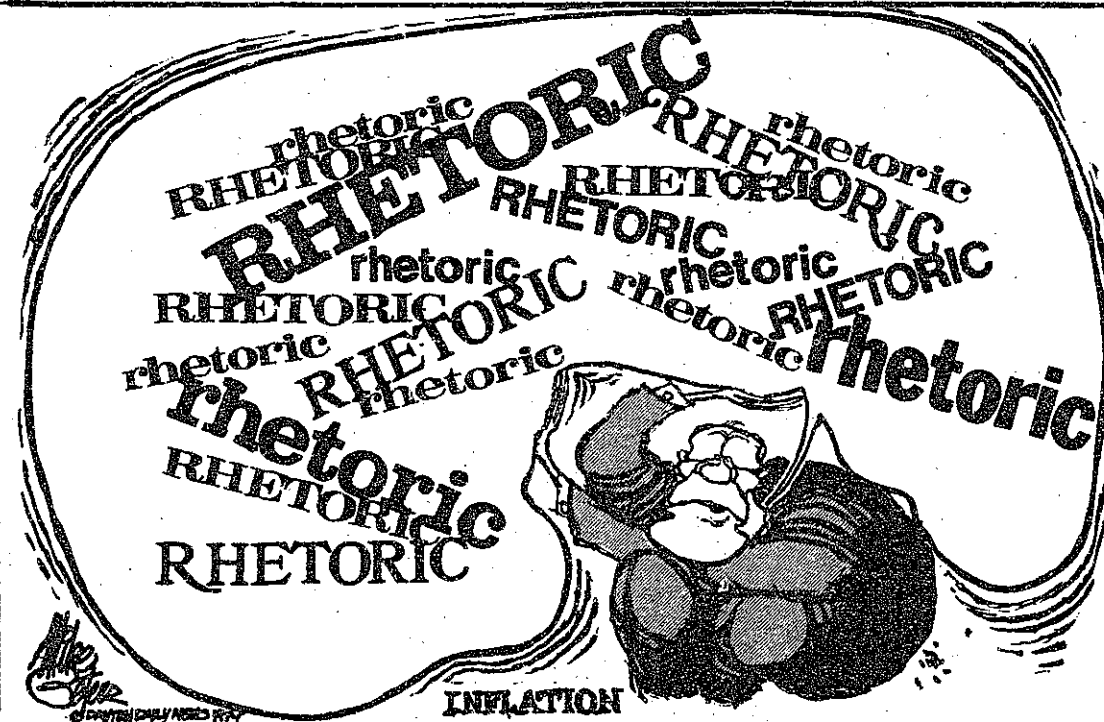
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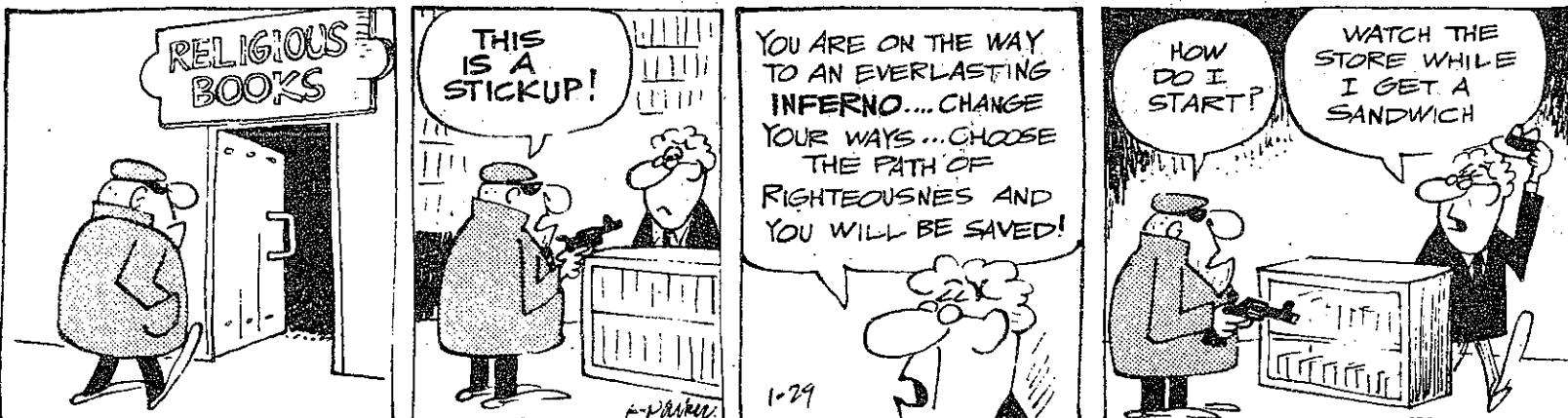
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by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

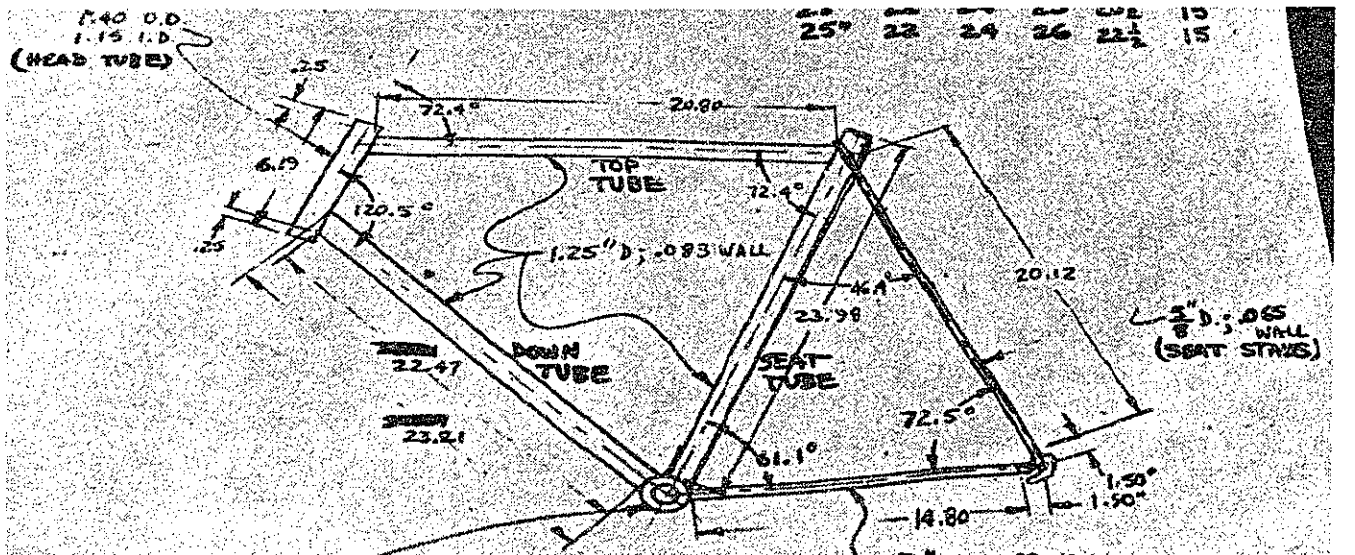
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IAP '75



Although none of this year's IAP activities attracted the attention last year's yo-yo did, there was more than enough activity to keep everybody happy. Prof. Ralph Burgess developed a "Bicentennial Floating Dome" which is due for completion in February and will appear over city hall in April. The ever-popular glass-blowing classes taught students some practical skills. Another group worked on a light-weight aluminum bicycle frame. For the less serious, President Wiesner and Chancellor Gray hosted an IAP party. And of course, there was always time to catch up on one's computer hacking.



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Many groups probing CIA

(Continued from page 1)

The abrupt change in CIA attitude might have been related to the domestic spying that was first uncovered by the Committee, according to Baker staffers. The investigators had stumbled onto the identity of James Angleton, head of CIA's Counterintelligence Division, whose resignation last month was said to be sparked by charges that his unit had conducted the illegal surveillance of American citizens. "When we mentioned Angleton's name to one CIA official we were interviewing," a staff member told *The Tech*, "he nearly fell on the floor. Then he asked us how we knew about Angleton."

Many of the documents related to the "Baker report" on CIA's role in Watergate are being withheld, as the agency stalls on "sanitizing" the final report for public release. "One of the Senator's first concerns on the Select Committee will be getting those documents back and getting them declassified," Baker's legislative aide said last week.

Who knows what?

Even if Colby and top agency officials cooperate with the panel, the information available may not be complete. Helms, Senate sources say has intimated to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that many of the activities in the agency went on without his knowledge.

A combination of tight compartmentalization of secrets within the CIA and hints of unorthodox organizational arrangements - Angleton, for example is said to have always reported directly to Helms rather than through channels - might make it impossible for even Colby to find out the truth.

Meanwhile, Congressional fears that secret information might be leaked during the various CIA investigations have placed another set of barriers in the path of the investigators. Fear of "leaks" and compromised national security secrets were so pronounced at the Senate session Monday that three amendments were passed with little opposition to sharply limit discussion of the investigation by members of the committee staff. Included was a "gag rule," specifying that prospective staffers must, as a condition of employment, agree never to make public speeches or write books or articles on the subject of the investigation - a measure

that will probably face court challenges if it is ever enforced.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., who in his role as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee has had responsibility for CIA oversight in the past, best expressed the fears of security-minded Congressmen when he "pleaded" for protection of foreign intelligence secrets Monday. "This resolution opens the (CIA) files, and we have to have safeguards," Stennis said.

Security fears might have been heightened, perhaps advertently, by Vice President Rockefeller's remarks in an interview Sunday. When asked if Congress should be informed about CIA operations, the vice-president cited "personal experience" in his confirmation hearings as evidence the Congress could not keep secrets. "There was very little of that information (in the hearings), given in confidence, including income tax information, which was not leaked," Rockefeller said.

Committee politics

Although intelligence is declared a "non-partisan" issue in the Congress, internal politics and pressures will be present to make the work of the investigators difficult. Both the Senate probe and consideration of a House select committee were nearly blocked due to committee jealousies.

Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., chairman of the House Armed Service Subcommittee on Intelligence, has succeeded in twice delaying consideration of a resolution to establish a House select committee.

Nedzi, who is planning hearings with his committee next week, blocked the resolution in private meetings of the Democratic Caucus and Steering Committee, and is now a member of the ad hoc group studying the proposal, according to one House staffer. His attitude was matched by Stennis, who had to be placated by Senate Democrats before the resolution on a Select committee could be taken to the floor.

During the debate Monday, concern at offending the powerful Stennis was evident in the statements by many Senators, including the measure's sponsor, Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I.

"This resolution is not intended to rebuke any member or any committee for their past

oversight," Pastore declared in the debate. "Let's face it - we're all here to do the right thing. If the Armed Services Committee wants to have hearings, let them have hearings."

Even with the best cooperation possible from the intelligence agencies and the other committees of Congress, the CIA probers may face an insurmountable problem in completing their work - lack of time.

The Rockefeller Commission, appointed earlier this month, was ordered to report to Ford within 90 days, giving them little time to do more than ascertain the general outlines of the domestic spying operation. That Commission has apparently not been too concerned about its short term as it is meeting only once a or twice a week to hear witnesses.

The Senate Committee, which has the broadest charter of the groups which have been established so far, has a deadline of September 1. It, too, may be limited to examination of allegations, rather than consideration of such important questions as legislative modification of the structure and activities of CIA and the 60-some other agencies of the intelligence community.

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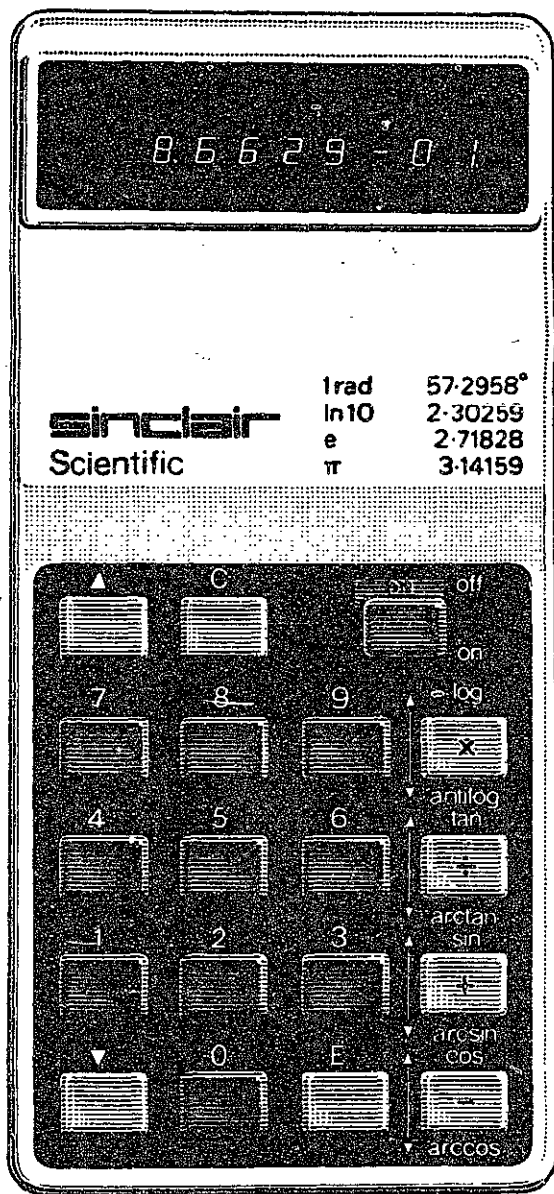
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News Analysis

Ford faces new struggles with Congress

(Continued from page 3)

veto difficult by coupling the bill to a measure to raise the federal debt ceiling.

The question being asked by congress is whether Ford's plan to conserve fuel by boosting the price of gasoline and other petroleum products will work.

At least one congressional study has said the measures urged by the Ford plan, if accepted by congress, would be prohibitively expensive.

"A rough estimate is additional cost in the eventual range of \$40 to \$50 billion, and a 2.7 to 3.3 percentage point increase in the inflation rate," the study — prepared for Rep. John Moss, D-Cal., — predicted.

The administration denies that the legislative package it is sending to congress would be that costly. White House press secretary Ros-Nessen insists the president "certainly" is not rethinking his plan, possibly in favor of gas rationing over the oil tariff increase, a move which has more support on the Hill.

While congress deliberates, the administration team is making its pitch to a skeptical public, attempting to explain the Ford proposals, apparently with little success. A recent poll showed public opinion running against the government's plan, and Ford himself had problems explaining the complex economics and energy conservation figures to reporters last week, in his first news conference of the year:

Q: Mr. President, as we all know, the state of the union says that the price of fuel oil in this country is so great now that people cannot pay it. They are telling their con-

gressmen this. You propose to put an additional price on that Feb. 1 and then give them back, as an offset, a rebate in tax in May and September. How are these people going to pay their fuel bills in the meantime?

Ford: I think you have not analyzed the energy tax reduction in full. The money would go back to individuals — \$19 billion — because of added energy costs, would go back to them through the change in the withholding tax, to the poorest, and \$80 payment per person, any individual who was an adult.

Ford said the energy cost increase, coupled with the tax rebate, would be more equitable than gas rationing. Yet, the administration is still troubled by charges that the rebate system is disproportionate.

CIA Allegations

Although he took the initiative of appointing his own panel to investigate allegations of

wrongdoings by the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI, Ford is not likely to welcome its verdict, regardless of the outcome.

If the panel concludes the intelligence community has stayed within its bounds during the past two decades, it will be open to attack as a whitewash, perpetrated by those individuals within the Administration who have the most to lose.

If the Panel does find evidence that illegal activities took place (which has already been acknowledged to a limited degree by Vice President Rockefeller and CIA Director William Colby) then Ford will have to purge his Administration of the guilty and assure the public that what has happened will not occur again.

The first obstacle he faces is the removal of Richard Helms, ambassador to Iran. Helms, Director of the CIA from 1966 to 1973, has presented inconsistent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

and the Watergate Committee during hearings in 1973 on his ambassadorial appointment and on his role in the Watergate break-in and the cover-up.

Insiders say Helms could face indictment on a variety of charges stemming from his participation.

The first obstacle he faces is the removal of Richard Helms from his post as ambassador to Iran. Helms, CIA Director from 1966 to 1973, has presented inconsistent testimony in appearances before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Watergate Committee on "CIA operations in Chile and involvement in domestic surveillance of dissident organizations.

Material from the Watergate probe is in the possession of the Watergate Social Prosecutor's Office, although volumes of other documents are being withheld by the CIA. Even if Helms is not indicted by the grand jury, he will be a key figure in the final reports of the Rockefeller panel, the Select Senate Committee and the investigatory body expected to be created in the House.

Besides Helms, two other officials of the Ford Administration could be tainted by the CIA investigation when the facts are finally gathered and analyzed later this year.

The first, CIA Director Colby, has assumed a cautious position for the present, hoping to weather the storm that has rocked the agency for more than one year.

Colby was hopeful the congressional inquiry would be undertaken by Sen. John Stennis' Armed Services Committee, composed of CIA friends who pose little threat to the agency or to Colby.

But with an independent Select Committee investigating the intelligence community, Colby — and quite possibly even Secretary of State Kissinger — could be implicated in CIA's little known activities at home and abroad.

Foreign Affairs

During his first six months in office, Ford has concentrated heavily on domestic problems, allowing Kissinger to dominate in the international political arena.

Now, both Kissinger and Ford may be headed for a show-

down on Capitol Hill over the Administration's foreign policy.

Specifically, two statements in recent weeks have caught the attention and the concern of Congress.

The first was the Secretary of State's prediction that the US could be forced into using military force in the Middle East to protect oil supplies.

Since the comment was made, it has been reiterated by Ford (who said it would become a reality only in the event of "economic strangulation") and by Vice President Rockefeller.

The President was hardly prepared to defend Kissinger's statement last week, when — in response to a question on whether Kissinger had considered international law prohibitions on the use of force in forming his opinion — Ford responded, "I can't tell you whether Secretary Kissinger considered that part of the United Nations charter at the time..."

The second major foreign policy problem for the Ford Administration is Vietnam. Ford is the fifth President in two decades to be troubled by instability in Vietnam. He has repeatedly refused to comment on whether the United States will resume bombing and military support operations, and he is asking for a \$300 million supplemental appropriation for South Vietnam, after Congress slashed the original \$1.4 billion request in half.

Congress is concerned about the prospects for re-entering the war, and Ford's military assistance plans will be met on the Hill with more scrutiny than usual.

Ford is wholly committed to support for South Vietnam. Congress opposes large scale assistance. However, the Administration has not read the signal from the Hill.

In a television interview Sunday, Rockefeller said congressional approval of even \$700 million for Vietnam indicates the nation's lawmakers have agreed "in principle" to military assistance for Vietnam. The only thing left unresolved, Rockefeller said, was the dollar amount.



CIA Director William Colby

Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

New dorm to open September 1

(Continued from page 1)

The latter students are presently being sought by the Dean's Office.

Undergraduate dormitory capacity will be raised to 2220 students with the addition of the new structure.

The six buildings will be connected by passageways and a central arcade. One area in each of the living quarters will be subdivided into several kitchens. There will be no dining hall and no basement, but there will be an enclosed passageway to MacGregor's dining hall, and above-ground areas set aside for maintenance, laundry, machines and bicycle storage.

The building will have central air-conditioning, but this will be available only during the summer session and only to residents who will pay extra for the service. The temperature level in individual rooms and living areas with or without air-conditioning will be adjustable.

Planning was too far advanced by the time of the energy crisis last winter to include energy conservation considerations in the dormitory's design, Wheatley said. However, she added, "a lot of glass windows have been eliminated." In addition, she said, several economy

cuts were made, including a reduction in the number of singles. Original plans called for a single to double ratio of 12 to 1 (see *The Tech*, Sept. 7, 1973); the current ratio is 7 to 1. There are no triples.

The planning for the building has closely followed the suggestions in a May 1973 report by the Committee on Student Environment entitled, "Undergraduate Housing in the 70's." The CSE report recommended that entry units hold 50 to 60 residents each and that each unit be a separate building interconnected with some common facilities.

These suggestions grew out of dissatisfaction with the system which allowed only six to ten students to live in individual living units, or suites. This system had been implemented in Burton and MacGregor following the 1963 CSE report.

The 1973 report was expected to set the style for any new dormitories built in this decade. However, Wheatley said, "until

we pay for it," the new dormitory may be the last one built for a long time.

The dormitory, which is still running within its five million dollar estimate, is as yet unnamed. Seven names are needed, one for each building and one for the complex as a whole. The names will probably be taken from among those who have contributed heavily to the payment of the dormitory's construction costs.

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Duly Noted

The Book of Saberhagen, by Fred Saberhagen, (DAW, 172 pp, \$1.25) is fine scifi. The situations are believable within the suspension of disbelief necessary to this genre, the characters are sympathetic in their reactions to the situations, and the stories themselves are well crafted. Beyond that, you cannot review a collection of short stories without sounding like an expanded table of contents.

The Revolt of the Cockroach People, by Oscar Zeta Acosta, (Bantam, 281 pp, \$1.95) is plugged as the author's true adventures. The cover sell-lines call it powerful, compelling, a cry in the wilderness, and beyond the better established Anglo prose masters. These comments almost made me disregard the book as yet another boring, illiterate polemic, and I was ready to write a column bitching about illiteracy in the publishing industry. The Revolt of the Cockroach People, however, turned out to be a very funny chronicle of the rise of the Chicano movement in East Los Angeles. Acosta, besides being a paranoid adventurer, is a sensitive observer of oppression. His growing acceptance of the responsibilities imposed by his heritage and the growing radicalism of the barrio are indeed compelling; however the chief attraction of the book is its gallows humor. I recommend it highly.

Thunder La Boom, by Anne Steinhardt, (NAL/Signet, 192pp, \$1.50) was another surprise. Set in a topless-bottomless bar in San Jose, it was also expected to completely lack value, style, and intelligence. It was, instead, a sensitive view of an insensitive world. The humor is as dark as the inside of the joint. The characters are believable in their trapped feelings. It is a damned fine book.

Make Believe Children, by Arlene de Marco, (NAL/Signet, 492 pp.), which will be released next month, completely lacks value. Ms. de Marco, having successfully insulted us once with the antics of the movie crowd in Triangle, tries the same approach again. The kindest comment about this trash is that it proves to the impossibility of going broke underestimating the taste and intelligence of the American people. Make Believe Children deserves to be ignored.

Litterae, not surprisingly, needs writers and reviewers. If, after reading the material printed here, you think you would like to write reviews, stop by The Tech news room. We will be happy to see you.

— Thomas J. Spisak



Jeb Stuart Magruder

LENNY BRUCE

The Comedian as Social Critic and Secular Moralist

Frank Kofsky

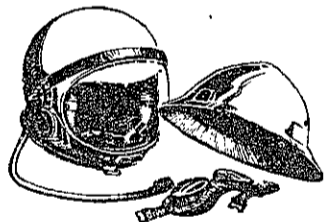
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Lenny Bruce's work has had quite a revival in the last few years. We have seen two plays (one currently at the Charles), several books (one syndicated by the Literary Guild), and a movie (starring Dustin Hoffman); and now an analytical essay (fully footnoted) by a professional historian.

Frank Kofsky is best characterized as a radical historian. An Associate Professor in Sacramento, California, his other published works include a study of how Black politics and music (jazz) interrelate, and one examining how the federal government has lied during each of the wars in this century.

His interest in Lenny Bruce dates back to the time when the comic wasn't accepted by the Establishment. This interest got him an invitation to present a paper on Bruce to the American Historical Association. He ended up the only historian able to examine Lenny Bruce as a contemporary cultural phenomenon. The other invited historians didn't feel qualified.

Bruce was one of the most original comics this country has ever seen. He had no set routines. Each of his bits was constantly under development from night to night. New material and ad libbing were facets of each performance. Technically superb, he was able to depict several distinct personalities in each bit.



His great strength and the weakness that brought him down was the subject of his humor. He chose to point out the hypocrisies of American Society and its institutions: organized religion, the government and war, racism, sexual mores and stereotyping. His sets were full of serious examinations of these inconsistencies, punctuated with just enough humor to relieve the tension. For a comic of the late 50's/early 60's, he was ahead of his time.

Kofsky examines both the phenomenon of Lenny Bruce (which is still going on), and Lenny Bruce, the man (who is not). The development of his career and the 19 arrests surrounding it are reviewed. He shows how the police and local courts harassed the comic. Not for the four letter words he used, but for his illumination of the hypocrisies of WASP institutions and attitudes.

The court battles took their tolls. They left Bruce a pauper. The physical and mental strains lead to the collapse which brought about his accidental death.

Kofsky notes that Bruce was vindicated in the end. Both the appeal courts and recent history defended his work and the exposure it gave to what is wrong in America.

The author also traces Bruce's growth as an individual. He shows the influence Bruce's Orthodox Jewish childhood and contact with Black Jazz musicians has on his work and morality. By showing the morality contained within, the absurdity of the attack on his work is demonstrated.



The study is well worth the investment of time. It is certainly a better introduction to Lenny Bruce and his work, than the aforementioned books, plays and movies. Fortunately for many, the lessons Lenny Bruce has to teach, have been learned already.

— Leonard Tower, Jr.



litterae



Watergate, again

An American Life:
One Man's Road to Watergate
By Jeb Stuart Magruder
Atheneum, 321 pages, \$10.00

Quarter-inch mylar has really taken center stage away from Jeb Stuart Magruder (yes, he was named after the general) and his fellow finger-pointer John W. Dean III. In an almost unprecedented acceptance of tape recordings as legal evidence, Nixon and his thugs are being allowed to hang themselves on their own words in Judge Sirica's court.

Yet it is not clear that anyone would ever have bothered to look for the tapes, or listen to very many of them, if a couple of moderately questionable overachievers had not, for some inexplicable reason, decided to blow the whistle.

Dean is prevented, by a variety of legal hassles, from cashing in on his side of the story. When he does get a chance to write, I am sure his book will sell better than Nixon's. Anyway, they say Mrs. Dean is pecking away somewhere, preparing yet another "insiders" book.

But right now, all we have in the way of an auto-biographical look at an insider is Magruder. His veracity, integrity and memory are all currently under attack in a court of law. Even the guilty verdict for the big boys who were on trial does not

in and of itself vindicate him, or improve the likelihood that most of the Watergate material in his book is true.

Whether this book is truth or Nixonian half-truth is not really the point. The point is that most of the best parts are the parts he would have no reason to lie about.

All those things you probably remember being disgusted by in the winter of '72-'73 — the inauguration, Magruder and others ascending to high-paying posts which did not require Senate confirmation — all are presented again here.

An American Life: One Man's Road to Watergate was probably good therapy for Magruder, if he is one of those people who like to search their past for "turning points," the moments at which, had things only gone a little differently . . . things would have been a little different.

The elements of the books are predictable, and have been hashed over time and again in the press, if not so coherently: a striver's childhood; a typical pale-male tale of upward mobility and career before persona; the straight poop on the campaign from the man in the middle; the "real" story of the coverup; and the final "seeing of the light."

Of special interest is the fact, which most of us probably already suspected, that McCord's letter to Sirica was the straw that broke the camel's back. Magruder paints the whole chain of calls and meetings as the rats, nostrils full of salt air, began scurrying off the ship. It would have been "who cares" stuff for newspapers, maybe even for newsmagazines, but if you believe that the people involved in Watergate were just that — people, and not monsters — it will confirm your opinion.

Magruder even tells us he thought of suicide, and of providing for his family as he prepared to sell himself and his associates down the river of history through the simple expedient of telling the truth.

An American Life paints a picture with which MIT folk should get familiar — the manager/technician type who functions very efficiently at his specific task. Moral blinders firmly in place, such niceties as morality and democracy are never allowed to distract from the task at hand, whether that task be re-electing an internationally notorious war criminal, or plotting better ways to kill people.

Jeb Stuart Magruder was a good manager. Whether he was a good human being is another question.

— Paul Schindler

Sawhill discusses energy, economy

(Continued from page 1)
stering a quota program would not be difficult.

P: What do you think of the proposal to delay the introduction of stricter auto emission standards for five years?

S: I felt that that was a mistake, frankly. I think we do have to change some of our emission standards, but I do not think we need a five year moratorium. We've got to keep the heat on the automobile industry to continue cleaning up our cars in the same way that we have to keep the heat on the industry to continue making our cars safer and more energy efficient.

P: Do you think that the federal government can afford to run another deficit with the present strain on the capitol market?

S: Frankly that doesn't worry me a bit. The number one problem we have in this country is the recession. It's a lot more important to get people back to work than it is to worry about strains on the capital market. I think we can't afford that kind of strain on the capital market but people are out of work and

we've got to get them back to work. That's the thing we've got to concentrate on.

P: You have charged that the Ford administration has underestimated the effect of the increase in oil prices for next year. Statistics now indicate that families on the whole will be winners in that they will get more money back in tax rebates than they will lose due to increased energy prices. Do you think that the rate increases will make some families losers?

S: I think some families will be losers. As a matter of fact I think the whole program is too complicated and too inflationary and something that should not be put into effect.

P: I noticed in your speech that you estimate unemployment to be in the range of 8½ per cent on the average in '75. Now in the past some unemployment projections have been off; for instance nobody expected the rate to go up to 7.1. Do you think there's a chance that it could go beyond 8.5?

S: I think it could go beyond 8.5. Some economists are now talking about 9 per cent.

My best estimate, however, at this time is about 8½ per cent.

P: What is your opinion of the safety-net oil facilities recently negotiated in Washington?

S: I think the safety-net facilities will be helpful — it's a good idea. But no one facility, no one capital market mechanism is going to do the whole recycling job. We need a variety of things. For example we need the IMF facilities, which the European countries have been in favor of. We need the world bank; we need private capital markets, and we may need to set up additional facilities as well. This recycling problem involves some 60 billion dollars and it cannot be done by any one set of financial institutions alone.

F: If it were up to you, how would you deal right now with the US economy?

S: I would have a tax cut, probably greater than the one the President has proposed; something in the range of

twenty to twenty-five billion dollars. I would recommend a permanent tax cut rather than a temporary cut that the President has talked about. I would recommend that the cut be tilted more in the direction of lower and middle income groups than was the case in the President's proposal. As far as energy is concerned, I would recommend a moderate but gradually increasing gasoline tax which would be refunded to low income groups. I would also suggest mandatory efficiency standards for automobiles. And I would suggest mandatory efficiency standards for new buildings and tax credits for people who insulate or put storm windows on their homes. I would certainly recommend subsidies to low income families

so that they could repair their homes with storm windows and insulation. That would be the kind of approach that I would recommend now.

P: A number of people have expressed the sentiment, as you did, that the income tax cut should be tilted toward lower and middle income groups. There are people opposed to this who say that the people who are going to spend money if they get a rebate will be members of the higher income group.

S: That simply is not true. The higher propensity to consume is among lower income groups because these groups tend to spend everything they get. Lower income groups just don't save as much as upper income groups.

P: Thank you very much.

Udall to give talk at MIT

By John Hanzel

Arizona Congressman Morris Udall will make his first Massachusetts appearance as an announced candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination at MIT this Sunday, February 2.

Udall will deliver a speech on the topic "Back to the Basics: Energy, the Environment, and the Economy." The speech is part of the series "Presidential Politics '76: The Issues and the Candidates" sponsored by the Citizens for Participation in Political Action (CPPAX).

Udall was the first Democrat to officially declare himself in

the running for the party's 1976 Presidential nomination. He is backed by a number of liberal congressmen who circulated a petition urging him to run.

Always concerned about the environment, Udall was one of the primary sponsors in the last session of Congress of the Land Use Planning Act, a bill to control strip mining, and of a three billion dollar energy research and development act. He has also been involved in the Congressional reform movement, helping to pass campaign finance legislation, establishing the House Ethics Committee, and

ending the rigid seniority system which had existed most notably in the Congressional committee structure.

The CPPAX series is designed to expose Massachusetts voters to potential "progressive" Presidential candidates. CPPAX will be sponsoring a speech by former Senator Eugene McCarthy on March 9 at Boston University, and other future speakers include Birch Bayh, Julian Bond, and George McGovern.

Udall will speak at 8:30 in the Student Center; admission is \$2.00.



Gjon Mili, photographer for *Life* magazine for 34 years, is currently exhibiting his photographs at the Boston Museum of Science. Mili, who graduated from MIT in 1927 with a degree in electrical engineering, has done much experimentation with stroboscopic photography, working to freeze successive falshes of movement in one picture. He names Professor Harold E. "Doc" Edgerton, a long time associate, as a major influence in his career. His exhibit, "Man and Movement," will be at the museum until March 31.

Photo by Rich Reihl

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Sports

Losing week for basketball

By Glenn Brownstein

Coming off a disastrous 93-66 loss at Bowdoin Thursday night, the MIT men's varsity basketball team regrouped to trounce Queens Saturday night and battled Tufts down to the wire Monday before succumbing, 90-80.

The 1-2 week dropped the Engineers' record to 6-9 and made the quest for a winning season more difficult as only ten games remain.

On Thursday, the Engineers could do nothing right, being embarrassed by a fair but not at all outstanding Bowdoin team by 27 points. MIT shot only 31% from the floor, wasting a rebounding and foul edge, and committed 29 turnovers.

Cam Lange '76 led all scorers with 23 points and pulled down 13 rebounds. Peter Jackson '76

added 14 points and ten boards.

On Saturday night, MIT journeyed to New York City to face Queens College, coming away with a satisfying 75-57 victory. The Engineer five, trailing by one at half-time, nearly doubled Queens' score in the second twenty minutes to win the game.

Although Jackson did an excellent job on Queens' leading scorer, Greg Vaughn (25 ppg), holding him to ten points while scoring 22 himself, the real star of the game was Gerry Adolph '75, who had his best game as an Engineer. Adolph, playing before a hometown crowd, pulled down 12 rebounds, scored nine points, blocked two shots, and held Queens forward George Papazicos to six points, ten below his average.

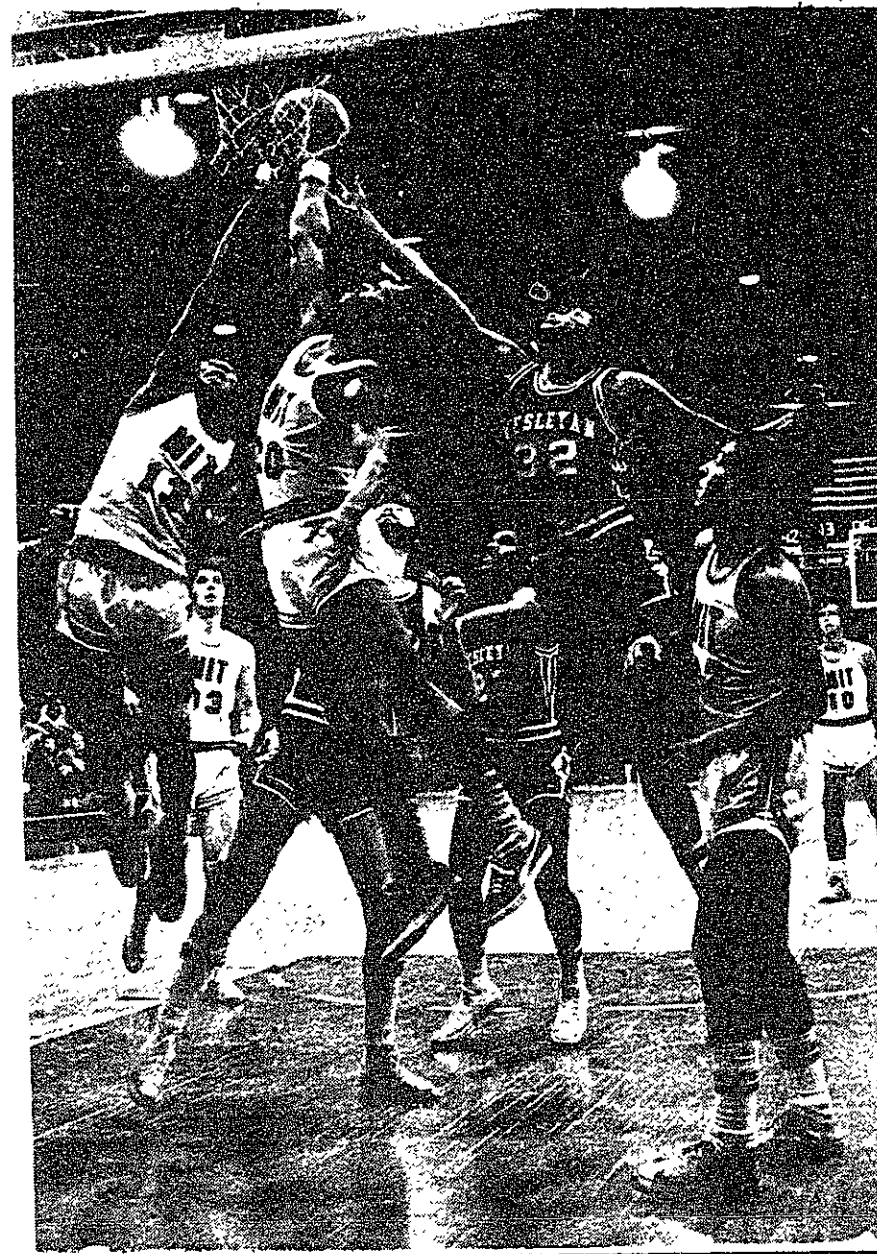
The Tufts loss Monday night, besides being a well-played game

between two hungry teams (Tufts was 1-5 going into the game), was a showcase for two talented players, Dennis Mink of the Jumbos and Lange of MIT.

Mink hit 17 of 31 field goal attempts and poured in 39 points, but Lange took high scoring honors with a 40-point night, only the second such performance in MIT history. Lange hit 15 of 21 floor attempts and made all ten free throws in his career-high effort.

The Engineers led by ten at halftime, 46-36, shooting an unbelievable 79% from the floor, an MIT record. MIT's difficulty in holding Tufts to one shot was the difference in the ball game, though, as the Jumbos' board domination allowed them to rally and eventually pull out the win.

MIT's next game will be against a strong CCNY squad at the Cage tonight at 8:15.



Robert Olsaker

Surprising Amherst pins MIT wrestlers

MIT's varsity wrestlers went down to their fourth straight defeat last week, dropping a 24-14 decision to a surprisingly strong squad from Amherst.

The Engineers had hoped to collect their first victory since the Christmas vacation, but were instead thwarted with their many injuries and resultant lineup changes proving fatal. Thus, nearly half way through the season, the MIT record stands at 2-5 with nine matches and two tournaments yet to wrestle.

The match began on a bright note for MIT as co-captain Jack Mosinger '75, wrestling at 118 pounds, extended his personal record to 7-0 by recording a superior decision, 15-5. The tide, however, soon turned as MIT lost the next six, with sophomores Jordan Silver, Farrell Peternal, Steve Brown, Joe Scire, and John Thain and freshman Darwin Fleishchaker all dropping decisions.

Co-captain Loren Dessonville '75 halted the losing streak by

pinning his opponent in 3:30, but the next MIT competitor, Randy Wilson '77, was pinned and in the process re-injured his knee, probably putting him out of action for the remainder of the season. Heavyweight Erland van Lidth de Jeude '76 won the final match via forfeit.

Asked for the primary reasons for the team's disappointing showing thus far, especially in light of last year's second place finish in the New England tournament, Dessonville pointed to the unexpected strength of the opposing teams and the injuries that have plagued the team.

To date, three varsity starters, Werner Haag '77 at 134 pounds, Joe Tavormina '78 at 167, and Peter Haag '75 at 190 have all been put out of action in addition to Wilson, with only the smaller Haag forseen as a returnee this season.

The squad returns to action tonight with a meet against Boston College and Boston University set for 7:00pm in duPont.

Third straight track loss

By Dave Dobos

An awesome Coast Guard squad swept to victory over MIT's indoor track team in New London, Connecticut last Saturday, handing the Engineers their third straight defeat, 88-30.

Despite fine efforts by many MIT athletes who recorded personal bests in their events, the Engineer thinclads could only muster four first place finishes.

To highlight the numerous superior performances, John Dillon broke the MIT freshman record in the 1000-yard run with a time of 2:18.2. The previous mark was set by junior co-captain Jeff Baerman at 2:18.8, in 1973.

Another freshman, Jeff Kaste, also displayed signs of a bright future when he ran a gutsy 4:35 for third in the mile. In the two-mile run, John Krolewski '77 broke the magic ten minute barrier in style, recording a 9:50.8 for third in that event.

MIT posted victories in the hurdles (Rich Okine '77), 60-yard dash (senior co-captain Gary Wilkes), shot put (Greg Hunter '76), and weight throw (John Lundberg '77). Okine recorded a personal best and remained undefeated this season in his specialty, while Wilkes sped to his first sprint victory of the year in the shot put and long jump, and ran a fine :52.1 lead-off leg in the mile relay for a super day.

Still competing with an injured foot, Hunter threw extremely well, and Lundberg's consistent efforts marked the first time that he has been able to record six better-than-40-foot throws in one meet.

There were other outstanding performances as well: George Braun '75 ran a blistering 1:15.5 in the 600, Paul Edelman '78 leaped 6'3" in the high jump, and in the pole vault, Jim Williams earned a second place for three points. Non-scoring personal bests were recorded by Chris Perley '77 (600), Dave Feinberg '78 (600), Rich Kruger '76 (600), Steve McDougall '78 (1000), Dave Dobos '77 (mile), and Frank Kenney '78 (two-mile). The mile relay and two-mile relay teams both posted season's bests, although in losing efforts.

Despite the lopsided score, MIT still enjoyed a successful meet and will try to continue its fine performance in tonight's dual meet at Colby and Saturday's event at Bowdoin.

Summary of Events:

Shot Put: 1-Hunter (MIT); 2-Murray (CGA); 3-Wilkes (MIT); 45'8"

35 lb. Weight Throw: 1-Lundberg (MIT); 2-Buehler (CGA); 3-Higbie (CGA); 45'2"

Long Jump: 1-Flynn (CGA); 2-Smith (CGA); 3-Wilkes (MIT); 22'

Triple Jump: 1-Moore (CGA); 2-Flynn (CGA); 3-Watry (CGA); 44'6-3/4"

High Jump: 1-Watry (CGA); 2-Moore (CGA); 3-Edelman (MIT); 6'6"

Pole Vault: 1-Davis (CGA); 2-

Williams (MIT); 3-tie-Dwyer and Allard (CGA); 12'6"

60-yd. High Hurdles: 1-Okine (MIT); 2-McCool (CGA); 3-Davis (CGA); 7.6

60-yd. Dash: 1-Wilkes (MIT); 2-Astley (CGA); 3-Smith (CGA); 6.5

600-yd. Run: 1-Baird (CGA); 2-Flynn (CGA); 3-Braun (MIT); 1:14.3

1000-yd. Run: 1-Chapman (CGA); 2-Grenier (CGA); 3-Dillon (MIT); 2:17.3

Mile Run: 1-tie-Gross and Thacker (CGA); 3-Kaste (MIT); 4:24.3

Two-Mile Run: 1-Gross (CGA); 2-Thacker (CGA); 3-Krolewski (MIT); 9:20.2

Mile Relay: 1-Coast Guard; 2-MIT; 3:25.7

Two-Mile Relay: 1-Coast Guard; 2-MIT; 8:12.0

Gymnasts humbled as Yale out-tumbles

By Paul J. Bayer

IAP-itis struck the MIT men's gymnastics team last Saturday, and the squad responded by amassing the lowest point score in its eight-year history in losing its first dual meet ever to Yale, 105-94.8.

The defeat was clearly traceable to the January absence of four team members, as the gymnasts had, prior to the Christmas break, totalled 115 and 122 points in splitting their first two meets, and yields little optimism for the short-handed team's one remaining contest during IAP, against Central Connecticut tonight at home.

Not only was the loss of the missing gymnasts felt in their missing scores, but also in their effect on team morale. Nevertheless, there were a few outstanding performances by the Engineer gymnasts, most noticeably Jon Johnson '76 on rings who hit his best routine ever and easily took first with a score of 7.8.

This was followed by three more MIT first places. Sophomore David Lu's vault earned an 8.2, the highest score of the meet. Curt Thiem '75, despite the fact that he was still recovering from a sprained ankle, took

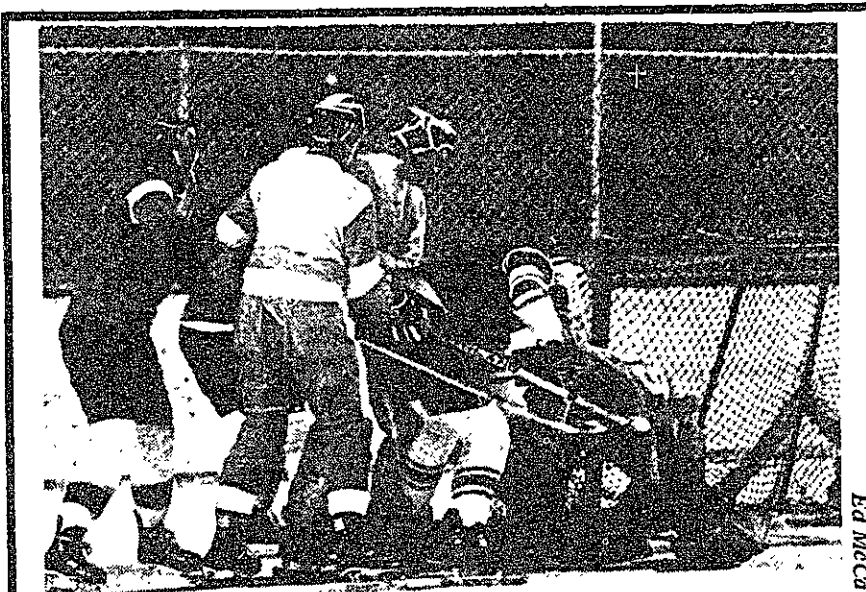
first on parallel bars, and Scott Foster '75 recovered from a poor start to take first on high bar.

The meet, however, was lost in the first two events. Yale's exceptional floor exercise team easily beat MIT by four points. On pommel horse, Yale's mediocre 14.95 was huge compared to MIT's embarrassingly low 8.7. It was in this event that the absence of the missing team members was most deeply felt.

Through the remaining four events, MIT's first place scores kept them even with the four second's and three third's by Yale's all-around men, Cheatham and Kinoshita. Nevertheless, the Engineers' score would have been much higher with a complete team.

As usual, Lu led all MIT scorers with 34.25 points. Johnson, Allen Hart '75 and Thiem all scored at least ten points.

The team's current weakness does not bode well for the coming weeks. After the Central Connecticut meet, the gymnasts face a schedule with two meets in each of the next three weeks. With a full team, a reasonably good record could be expected, but in the current state the prospects are unclear.



Ed McCabe

LCA increased its A-league record to 3-0 last week with a pair of wins. The above pile-up, from a 4-2 triumph over Meteorology/Math, was typical as LCA, led by Marty Zartarian's hat trick, maintained strong pressure throughout.

IM hockey scores:

Baker Meatpackers	.....1	PBE/Number 6 Club	.....1
East Campus/Chemistry	....4	Sigma Chi 'B'	.....2
Lambda Chi Alpha 'A'	....4	Meteorology/Math	.....2
Theta Xi 'B'	.....3	NRSA	.....1
MITNA	.....3	Aero/Astro	.....2
Pecknold's Prodigies	.....5	Sigma Chi 'A'	.....0
MacGregor 'E'	.....7	East Campus 'SW'	.....0
Pi Lambda Phi	.....7	SAE 'C'	.....1
Theta Xi 'C'	.....3	Burton Third Bombers	....1
Biology-Nutrition	.....2	Baker Crusaders	.....1
MacGregor 'C'	.....3	CSC/Baker	.....1
Poli. Sci. Plumbers	....4	Bexley	.....0
Lambda Chi Alpha 'A'	....5	Theta Chi 'A'	.....0
Sigma Chi 'B'	.....3	Theta Chi 'B' (forfeit)	....0

Sports

MIT women's basketball: A struggle for respectability

By Glenn Brownstein

One small part of the MIT's varsity athletics program, the largest in the country, is a team that, after a number of years as a club, is embarking on its maiden varsity voyage, somewhat maligned and largely ignored. That team is the women's basketball squad, which, despite its relatively low standing at MIT, is quickly developing into a major activity at the Institute.

The basketball team is becoming an integral part of MIT's emerging women's athletic program. According to Mary Lou Sayles, Director of Women's Athletics, "The athletic department here is meeting the needs of women well, with the second largest number of women's sports in the country (seven)."

Ms. Sayles would like to have more full-time women coaches on the MIT athletic staff, but on the whole feels that the personnel presently at the Institute are quite capable.

Sayles is effectively the "general manager" of the basketball team, in charge of scheduling, supervising the coaching staff, attending practices and games, and acting both as an assistant coach and a very interested fan.

Most of her time in the past few weeks has been spent organizing the MIT Invitational Basketball Tournament, which will take place this coming Friday and Saturday nights at Rockwell Cage. The teams participating in the tourney include the University of Chicago, Brown, Radcliffe, and the host team, MIT. "The tournament should generate a lot of publicity for the women's program, which I feel offers great opportunities to women here," says Sayles.

Opening the tournament Friday night will be a 6:30 game between MIT and Radcliffe, with a matchup between Chicago and Brown following at 8:30. Saturday night action will be composed of a 6:30 consolation game preceding the championship showdown at 8:30.

On paper at least, Friday's second game could be for the Championship. Chicago returns all five starters from last year's 8-6 team and has three scholarship athletes on the team. The Maroon squad finished fourth in Illinois state tournament and can probably be considered the favorite to win the MIT event.

Brown, however, could give Chicago quite a battle, as the Bruins sported a 3-0 pre-Christmas regular season record and a second place finish in the

Ivy Tournament. Brown's record includes routs of Connecticut College and Providence, and a five-point win over Boston College (MIT lost to the Eagles by 52 points.)

Friday's first game pits the Engineers against Radcliffe, who beat MIT by five last year and is led by six-foot center Debbie Woods.

MIT's last game was against Mount Ida at the Cage Wednesday night. To try and discover what women's basketball is all about, I followed the team around through the squad's preparatory practice Tuesday and the game Wednesday night.

The most immediately noticeable thing about practice, besides the disparity in skill, is that the girls play much more by rote than by instinct. In other words, most team members do not have an instinctive feeling for the passing-shooting-rebounding flow of a game, but instead perform these skills as if they have to consciously remember them.

"Our players fall into two categories - those who played varsity or JV in high school, and those who want something to do over the winter. Most areas have a good high school program, so every year we hope to get some experienced players," explains Coach Randy Florent.

Coach Florent is in his second season as women's basketball coach. He is ably assisted by Paul Woods '75 and Greg Hunter '76, who split their time between school work and working with the team.

In practice, Greg and Paul help the women improve their individual skills, with Paul doing more of the demonstration and Greg using verbal rather than pictorial communication. Coach Florent sets up the drills that he feels will best help the team prepare for its upcoming opponents and makes team adjustments during each day's two-hour session.

In describing the team itself, Coach Florent feels, "Kathy Roggenkamp '77 is the key to our team offensively. Sometimes the squad falls into the trap of relying on her too much. Kathy should get her 14 or 16 points regardless of the other team's defense. The problem is that we have to supplement her offense with that of other players to win."

Watching the team practice, it is very clear what Florent means. The team is almost impotent offensively except for Roggenkamp's jumper. Center Chris Tracey '76 almost never misses a

lay-up when she gets inside, and other players hit an occasional shot, but only Roggenkamp is consistent.

"Other than Kathy, we have two good centers in Linda Yester '76 and Chris. Linda's a little stronger on offense, while Chris is a good defensive player and a better rebounder. Our starting guards, Bev Herbert '75 and Maura Sullivan '76, are important in that they must be able to move the ball well to give us a chance of winning.

"Even though we're weak on offense, I feel we're a better bench strength we've lacked in the past. I play ten people the past. I play ten people regularly, and we lose very little in substituting."

Everyone on the team demonstrates familiarity with the offense as Florent's efforts to give each team member as much experience as possible have paid off. However, the team still has some difficulty playing together.

Captain Herbert offered one explanation. "I feel we've improved considerably over the course of the season, but there still are some things we need to work on. Our offense is generally weak, and we need more work on rebounding and blocking out. Most of all, our teamwork has to be honed down, and we need more communication on the court."

"To win we have to slow the game down. For one thing, we're not a fast team, and also you don't necessarily have to be the best team on the court to win a slow game," says Florent in explaining his coaching philosophy.

To prepare for Mount Ida, Florent sets up a drill designed to move the ball against a 1-3-1 zone, much like the 2-3 formation Mount Ida will use. He cautions the players against rushing the offense, for he feels that pace will be the key to the team's success.

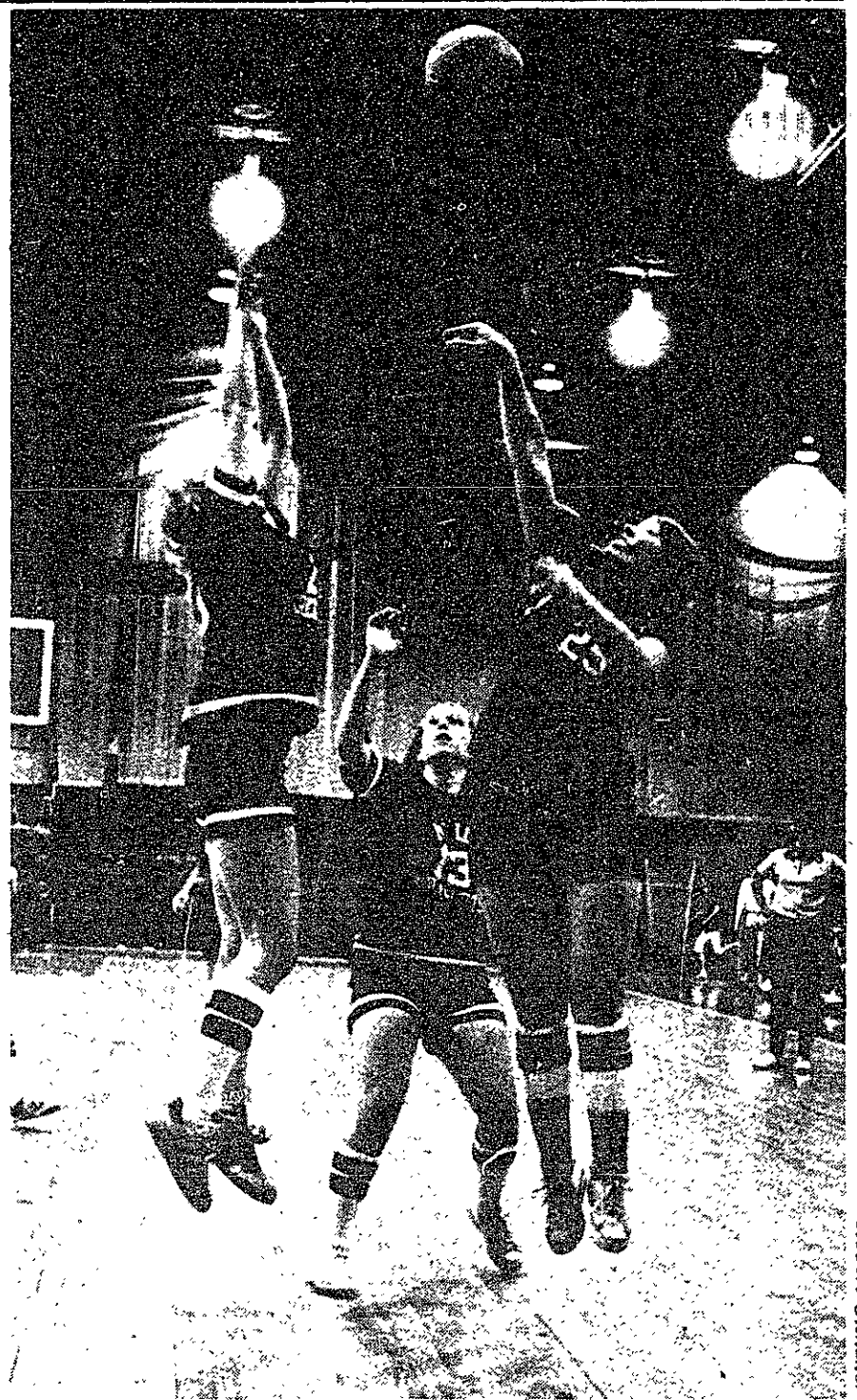
"Mount Ida's a very good ball club. They'll try and run, and we'll have to slow the game down, dictate the tempo, and shoot well to win," says Florent.

On the day of the game, most players go through their regular routine until about an hour before game time, when the team assembles in the dressing room to get dressed. Strangely enough, *not* included in the team's pre-game activities is a formal talk by Coach Florent.

"Randy doesn't talk to us before games," explains Roggenkamp. "He tried it early in the season and we lost the game by fifty points. Since then, he's been reluctant to say anything prior to the game. Instead Bev and Maura each give us a pep talk, and then we go out on the court to warm up."

To someone who is conditioned by men's basketball, watching the women's version can be frustrating. Height has something to do with it - the lay-ups are not automatic, there are no amazing leapers to crash the boards - but a lot of it has to do with skill. Play is less coordinated and the women are noticeably less talented than their male counterparts. The action does not flow, but instead is often ragged. Adding to the frustration is the officiating which, although fair, normally confuses anyone who tries to make some sense of it.

Nonetheless, the crowd at a



Robert Olsaker

game seems to have a very good time. Some of it has to do with actual rooting interest. However, MIT women's basketball crowds also enjoy criticizing the often baffling officiating and the relative inferiority of the team's play. The crowd itself is composed of curiosity-seekers and basketball fans, friends of the players, faculty and people who happen to wander into duPont on the night of the game.

For the Mount Ida game, MIT went through its standard lay-up, three-person weave, and foul shooting drills, while its opponents executed intricate passing drills to loosen up. Both teams appeared to be readying themselves for the upcoming tap-off, a little nervous but mostly anxious for the game to get underway.

Once the contest began, the teams went into their most effective styles of play. MIT ran its offense patiently, with team members looking for the open player and generally avoiding a forced pass or shot. Mount Ida's zone, anchored by six-foot Cheryl Gehly at center, kept MIT outside while forcing a number of turnovers. Nonetheless, the Engineers came up with solid defense of their own, and held Mount Ida to a 6-6 tie in the first four minutes.

After a Mount Ida timeout, however, the complexion of the game changed. Mount Ida's disciplined offense maintained its steadiness, and the Crickets got many open outside shots, most of which they made. MIT's inability to adjust rapidly hurt them, as Mount Ida started to pull away.

"We can't stay together and keep cool," said Herbert. If we're ahead, we get excited and fall apart. If we're behind, we can't stay together and be patient."

Offensively, the Engineers' effort deteriorated. Buoyed by the good start, most players wanted to put the ball up, and Mount Ida took a 14-6 lead.

MIT staged a small rally to cut its deficit to four, but inexperience and impatience hurt the Engineers, as MIT began to run, playing Mount Ida's style. The team's lack of quickness and numerous turnovers allowed the

Crickets to score the last ten points of the half.

At halftime, Coach Florent made adjustments. "Mount Ida has only been taking outside shots when wide open. Under pressure, their shots don't go in. Therefore, keep the zone tight and deny them the inside but pressure them outside as well. Maura, on offense, go inside, drive on them repeatedly but look to pass it. Create some inside offense."

The second half began with MIT doing its best to follow the coach's instructions. Roggenkamp jumpers and a Sullivan drive cut Mount Ida's margin to 28-20, and the Crickets took a timeout. Again, a strategic timeout proved to be the difference as the Engineers resorted to running tactics against a Mount Ida trap zone, and the Crickets blew the game open, winning 51-27.

As expected, Roggenkamp led MIT scorers with 14 points, more than the rest of the team combined as the Engineers' lack of balance proved to be the telling factor.

Coach Florent offered both general and specific reasons for his team's fifth loss in six games. "Normally when a team gets a ten or twelve point lead over us, we have trouble coming back because you usually have to run to make up that kind of deficit. We only have a chance if the other team's as slow as us and we can play our game. Otherwise we almost have to stay close to win.

Generally, we played good defense tonight, but we had no scoring and no offense. We didn't get an open shot at all because of our poor passing and guard play. We'll just have to work on these things tomorrow in practice."

No one ever said that the road to acceptability was an easy one. From a small start several years ago, the MIT women's basketball team still has a long way to go to reach the stature of the majority of sports at MIT. Although this year may be disappointing, under the guidance of Randy Florent and Mary Lou Sayles, the years to come should prove fruitful for the basketball team and women's sports in general at MIT.



Robert Olsaker