State science fair held at MIT

By Jule Mollere

Participants at the 25th Annual Massachusetts State Science Fair found the fair to be tiring and rather half-baked. "There are just too many MIT professors around and they ask such stupid questions," one contestant complained.

The fair, sponsored jointly by MIT and the Boston Globe, was a competition for Mass., high school and junior high school students. It began last Friday at 3 p.m. with registration and set up of the exhibits in Rockwell Cage. Judges had already been working on this project on Friday, followed by dinner and a talk by Institute President John Silber on "The Boston Civic Renaissance.

On Saturday all the exhibits were present for the opening of the fair to the public. When not answering questions about their exhibits or demonstrating them for people, most of the participants spent all their time and reading, listening to portable radios, and for the most part, doing nothing.

The exhibits themselves ranged from the latest in "Bridge Building" to "Digital Computer Programming Using Formula Translation." Other unusual exhibits were "It Is As Good for You as They Say It Is." and "Developing Products From Onion Skins."

One of the most popular topics in the exhibits was represented by four entries. Among the 645 entries, over 200 contestants were females.

Dean Irwin Sizer of MIT's Center for Advanced Study said that the participants with the comment that "MIT makes a fitting backdrop" (Please turn to page 3)

By Bert Hallstad

For almost three years now, the Technology and Culture Seminar at MIT has been focusing on investigating unconventional theories of knowledge and novel outlooks on the relationship between technology and society.

Presently, the Technology and Culture Seminar is a loosely-organized group of about three dozen faculty and a handful of students concerned with exploring these issues. Their crowded calendar includes public lectures by distinguished visitors to MIT, and also a couple of series of private meetings and discussions.

The moving spirit behind the group is the Reverend John Crocker, the Episcopal Chaplain at MIT. He was primarily responsible for bringing to life the current incarnation of the seminar, in the fall of 1971. He has since then done the lion's share of the hard work needed to line up speakers, make care of other administrative details, and sell the MIT administration on the feasibility of the idea.

The original Technology and Culture Seminar came into existence back in 1956, when the Reverend Myron Bloy, the Episcopal Chaplain, in the fall of 1971. He has since then done the lion's share of the hard work needed to line up speakers, make care of other administrative details, and sell the MIT administration on the feasibility of the idea.

Consequently, only recently has the basic idea of grade inflation, a problem at most universities, been discussed. A new innovation program is distinct from a traditional degree program, where a grade is given for the course is evaluated in a particular subject. This can result in a disadvantage for MIT students in competitions, for example in national science competitions.

"The matter of how a grade is interpreted externally, said Bielenberg, "is something that is difficult to deal with. It tends to depend entirely on who is doing the interpreting."

The ad hoc Committee on Graduate Grades was set up by President Wiesner to study the problems in the present system of grading at MIT, and to make any suggestions to the faculty that it thought advisable. The chairman of the committee is Professor of Metallurgy Roy Kaplow.

According to Kaplow, several problems in the grading system have come to the attention of the committee, some of the major ones are: 1) "arbitrary grade assignments, which tends to happen in some courses where tests which really test everything in the course are impossible to design and device used for grades, and there is little or no personal input about the student. If a student should happen to grab a particularly difficult concept very well, it might never show in his grade.

"Disconnect of uniformity, both in grading and in coursework. Grades may not be consistent from term to term, or even from instructor to instructor in the same course. And, the content of courses tends to vary widely, depending on the department in which the course is taken. More importantly, the content of courses varies from semester to semester, with or without any overall change in course content. Two students then, could get the same grade in the same course number, and yet have not learned the same material."

"Grade inflation, a problem at colleges across the nation, has taken it's toll on MIT, where the vast majority of grades awarded are now A's and B's."

"Grades for laboratory and design courses, as well as team projects, which is not necessarily clearly exactly who is receiving the recognition and for what work." (Please turn to page 3)"
No reprimands to studs in 'termpaper scandal'

(Continued from page 1)

The memorandum stated that although names of eight students had been communicated to MIT, "only five could be identified in view of the absence of the faculty member in question and the subsequent difficulty of establishing facts."

There were other factors which contributed to Rogers' inability to confirm that plagiarism had been committed. According to Rogers, the conclusive identification of the implicated students was made difficult by: the conceivable use of fake names; the use of case names could have been used by different persons; Rogers also mentioned the difficulty in proving that, "the term papers in question had not been submitted in part to the instructor subject." An article in the March 24th issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education noted that only two schools - Brandeis and Tufts - initiated disciplinary action against students on the lists provided by Boston University, MIT and four other institutions. According to the article, either took no action, or in the case of Harvard, refused to accept the lists.

Boston University, according to one official there, took appropriate action against its student offenders. Students who had used term papers that were purchased to have been bought from the companies either had their grades in the papers and/or in the courses to which they were submitted lowered one notch, or were given a grade of F on the papers and/or in the courses. The official added that many of the students whose names were found on the company lists had dropped the class before the university tried to contact them. The official also added that the exam number of BU students involved in the scandal.

Committee to postpone findings on grading

(Continued from page 1)

range of issues," Kaplow said, "But everything else is a real deal." A few of the specific ideas include: implementing a grade of "C" (term students) in self-paced courses, where it would not be strung along a course to run beyond the end of the term; making provisions which would facilitate the attendance of instructor's comments to a student's grade, to make distinctions at the high end of the grading scale, for example, since this is no longer done with a "A" grade; and extending the current senior Pass/Fail option for electives to include intermediate courses in the junior year.

As it looks now, the committee is not likely to suggest that the drop date be moved any later in the term. However, there has been no previous decision as to whether or not it will be changed at all.

No reprimands to studs in 'termpaper scandal'

(Continued from page 1)

T&C views today's culture

Recycling makes a fresh start

By Margaret Brandeau

MIT Ecology Action has announced that it will begin a program of dormitory recycling on recycling Thursday, May 2, picking up where their tailoring recycling program left off last year, Ecology Action operated a recycling program last year for several months, but found that while they collected a lot of paper, it was hard to recruit volunteers who would drive rented trucks around to the pickup points for minimum wages.

In order to avoid manpower limitations, Ecology Action this year has contracted with a private company, Metropolitan Ecology Enterprise to handle the recycling and recycling. This company is not paid to pick up the paper; they make what profit they can by selling the paper.

The company will haul the paper away at a rate of ten to fifteen tons of paper per week are anticipated. This will save the Institute the cost of disposing of this trash, as well as allowing 70-100 trees (the number of trees required to produce this much paper) to remain standing.

According to a group member, "by cutting down one acre of trees (for about one and a half tons of paper), you are depriving people of that forest for 200 years."

Ecology Action says that paper deposits will be set up at main entrances to all dormitories. All kinds of paper, cardboard, and cardboard can be recycled, except for waxed and carbon paper, and zinc coated photocopy paper.

Paper may be left in the recycling boxes seven days a week; it will be picked up on Thursdays.

NO\NATIONS COMMITTEE

WILL HOLD HEARINGS

Wednesday, May 1

(Room 400 - Student Center)

to place Undergraduates on the following committees:

Committee on Academic Performance

MIT-Wellesley Exchange Committee

MIT-Wellesley Uwardbound Committee

Please call the UA Secretary for an appointment

May 2, 1974, The Tech
Students compete in sci. fair

(Continued from page 1)

Students compete in sci. fair

by Mike Kozinetz '76

The report is based on a May, 1973, workshop attended by over 100 persons from large employers, government agencies, women's groups, and schools, also entitled "Women in Science and Technology." The participants noted a number of programs that encourage girls from entering scientific and technical careers start almost at birth, and continue throughout a female's life, to the attitudes of those around her to "women's work."

"Somehow we have not been able really to properly admit young girls with their future education and career plans or to communicate to them about the variety of options and some of the realities of about the role of work in the life of American women," said Edith Ruina, staff director of the MIT. "We have been invited, due to the semi-public nature of the tournament this spring, after having 1973, workshop attended by about 1000 high school students. "I don't think that "this field offers you very wide opportunities if you only take them," she noted. "Federal $3,200 in scholarships was awarded to prize winners."

Commenting on the low percentage of women nationally in science and engineering, Widnall told the women present that "the field of engineering will face a very wide opportunities if you only take them."

In his reaction to the complaint that the fair's locational students were "turned off" by technical would be "a small pilot project," as described by Olivieri. the "Workshop on Women in Science and Technology" last spring, issues such as "concerns over women's educations and their role in the work force, students 'turned off' by technology... and the recognition of the need for better linkages between education and work," brought a collection of representatives to MIT to examine the problems involved, the report says.

Workshop results

The report, edited by Mrs. Edith Ruina, staff director of the Workshop, is the result of "several issues" which convened to lead MIT to organize the "Workshop on Women in Science and Technology" last spring. It states that "this field offers you very wide opportunities if you only take them."

One witness, Timothy Holm '75, was among those who flooded the student Center when he saw Rich go into the water. Holm dove into the water but Rich had already gone out to Rich apparently jumped into the river.

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In Case of Insomnia—Rent Rise
By Storm Kaufman
Institute rents are rising again, and, though we don't know the exact extent of the increase, we do know that the news is bad. Very bad.

The base rents will go up approximately 30% or so, and those in the more modern buildings will increase by 50% or more. Energy costs have raised average costs as energy costs, but, while the Institute must be able to break even on energy, this realization will not ease the pain.

What are the alternatives? The fraternities are the traditional one, but their capacity is static and most are not in the market for poverty-stricken upperclassmen (or any sort of upperclassmen). Just for comparison (there was approximately $125/house bill will probably average $160 a month, with a large variation. That's probably $300 less than what rent pre-oil costs will cost dorm residents. Other fraternities like Delta Taps Delta and Delta: Upilon may run another $100 less. The dorms are increasing their rooming cost for the Class of '78 rush.

The only other option left to a student is to move out of the system and find an apartment. Most have not done so in recent years, the 80% return rate being one of the reasons for the housing crunch.

Is rent an astronomical? To get an idea, I tried to get some representative figures from two real estate agents (selected at random from the Boston yellow pages).

Niles Company Inc. quoted the screening fee this month as $150-150 for a studio and $200-250 for a one bedroom. Niles didn't put any qualifications on type of building, location was specified only as Cambridge.

Brdley R M Company Inc. were much more specific. In Cambridge, older buildings (60 to 70 years old), one bedroom places run $180 average, two bedroom places run $275-$350 and two bathrooms $500.

Brookline is about the same. Brightons is claimed by these agents to be at $150-200 ($155 average) and two bedroom at $190 average in older buildings.

The reason for the wide variations in rents is location and building condition (not to mention dorm faciities). The age range is that of the Institute dorms. An important factor is whether a building is rent controlled - the primary reason for high rents in modern apartment houses. At this point, any local rent-controlled does not affect those newer than three or five years. Another consideration is parking. While the Institute has 800 parking spaces, you may need to share a one bedroom apartment in an old building, you might be able to do a little better than the $160 average, but in a new building apartment will definitely run $200.

There are many other points, however. Many landlords are wary of renting to students most of the time. If the student signs the lease, he cannot prove he has a job, then the landlord is able to take rent as soon as the lease permits its taking. This is a commitment to which the lessee will be held. If you aren't staying over the summer, you have to strike a balance. Utilities are an extra cost, as is furniture. If the landlord doesn't have any furniture, there is the problem of commuting. And, maybe you won't like living away from campus. Overall, the decision is a personal one, but the housing situation is not one to take rent raises so high that it forces students out of the system. We wouldn't want what new dorm to go vacant, would we?

The greatest problem that the UA has is the lack of interest. In asking you to vote, we stated that "The UA is actively involved in the affairs of the undergraduates. If they have no interest, nothing gets done. If they have the desire, little is difficult, a little more enjoyable." The opportunity for some real change to happen on this campus, for some changes that will have lasting impact, for life to be made a little better, is available. It's there. All it takes is some interest on the part of the students. We have our ideas and we will work on them. What we want are more ideas, more participation.

If you have some suggestions, please let us know. If you want to work on one of the programs, please let us know. We're discussing for the last month, give us a call. I am asking you to take a minnow of your day and just think about what you want the UA to do; what you would like to see happen, and then to get in touch with us (x-26-2626, W-20-401). The whole process is quick, easy, painless and free; and it can make a great deal of difference in what goes on around here.

Commentary:

By Greg Saltzman

There are those who say that President Nixon is the reason for the system; some say that Nixon is the problem of commuting. And, while the Institute must be able to break even on energy, this realization will not ease the pain.

In order to overcome the opposition of the radicles, Nixon had to show that the state and local government were no worse than the Federal government. Did Nixon cheat on his income taxes, improve the education of the American people, and accept bribes from ITT and the dairy lobby for considerations in granting a permit to build a nuclear power plant? What better way for Nixon to remind us of the importance of our right to be secure against unreasonable searches than to     involve us in the American Revolution, fighting such superfluous papers from publishing the Pentagon Papers? What better way to increase the awareness of the students, their government, and the administration of the United States, than to sublet or take a loss. Nixon wasn't interested in the University's need to sublet or take a loss. Nixon didn't want to burden the students with a heavy, old-fashioned, college administration. Nixon was interested in the students, their government, and the administration of the United States. Nixon was interested in the United States, its people, and the students. Nixon was interested in the United States, its people, and the students. Nixon was interested in the United States, its people, and the students.

The Watergate-Cambridge Connection

Watergate, Nixon, and the new revolution
By Greg Saltzman

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in introductory biology, general initiated for a central office of cants must have a solid background during the four-week period. Appli-
Foundation of New York City to the participation.
to provide a strong identity to

teacher agencies are taking part in a one
course and will be in class every day
with living material, the program has

seminars, and laboratory experiments
four-week study including lectures,
the Marine Biological Laboratory in

began. A series of films will follow,
how it has changed since the fighting

I
1974: For the first time in Massa-
Parliament will be speaking May 3 on
Barley Band 4) Annie Crow Road;
Athletic field, Weston, MA. Featuring
Brown at ext. 3-7889 for more infor-
work is welcome to attend.
interested in Course 'VI for graduate
at the Institute who may be in-
6 at 4pro in Room 3-270. Any Junior
planned for Monday afternoon, May
Engineers. This counseling meeting is
Admission to graduate School,
Engineering has scheduled a meeting
May 13 or after.
Miss Morrissey, Information Center,

by Paul Schindler
I have been reviewing year-
book, either ever so much or
anonymously for three years,
looked forward to relaxing this
year. I coupled that desire with the fervent hope that Tech-
nique '74 would be a good book
because it is my senior book.
I was not disappointed. Tech-
nique '74 is the standout issue of
the last four, and even on an absolute scale is a terrific year-

throwing restraint to the wind, I quote approvingly from the
requirement of pompous text. Iden-
tification of persons shown,
resorting to pompous text. Iden-

one brief "review of the year-
article would be appropriate.
Higlhted, this book's yearbook
include the monumental act of
self-inflation undertaken by Charlie Bruno, who bought two
full pages so he could write about himself and show pictures.
and number of non-MIT people, from many of the
same problems as past yearbooks: lack of planning,
weekend-long last-minute ses-
tions to meet deadlines, and lack
of staff. The result, however,
seems to be significantly poorer than that of recent years —
the book strikes me as, more than ever, a disorganized
collection of photographs that reflect the
staff's likes and dislikes, and not


By Mike McKechnie
As MIT yearbook is supposed to
have "everything that will
make you think of MIT, and
remember what is was like for
... in the Florida old folks
home after the turn of the next
century," according to Paul
Schindler's review of the 1973
Technique. If Schindler was
right in this point (and I tend to
agree with him), then the 1974
edition of the "MIT yearbook"
has fallen short of this goal.
This year's Technique had
succeeded, according to the num-
cases that circulate among acti-

one picture is worth a

... but not ugly

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With this fare you can fly to Europe and save about 40% over regular coach fare. To qualify, you must stay in Europe at least 22 days but no more than 45. And you must buy your round-trip ticket before you leave. (On weekends there’s a $15 surcharge each way. Prices do not include $3.00 International Departure Tax.)

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Paris $337  Malaga $342
Rome $421  Tel Aviv $659
Athens $495  Lisbon $323

Stutelpass.

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TWA’s Little Black Book.

When you arrive at most of the above destinations, just take your ticket or boarding pass to a TWA Ticket Counter and you’ll get this value-packed coupon book. Free. Thanks to the cooperation of local proprietors, it gives you discounts and two-for-one on things like dinners, drinks, theaters, city tours and museums. All kinds of different things in each city.

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As a TWA exclusive bonus, we’ll give you a pack full of everything you need to know about getting around Europe:

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Permit changes affect work

By Mike McNamee

A recent ruling by the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) eliminates work permits for foreign students who could have "profound effects" on MIT's foreign-student population next summer, according to Foreign Student Advisor Eugene R. Chamberlin.

The ruling, which takes the authority for granting summer work permits out of the hands of school officials and necessitates review by the local Immigration office, will affect about 80 MIT foreign students who wish to work off-campus in this country over the summer.

The INS ruled was absed on the high unemployment rate among youth, especially among Vietnam veterans and minorities, according to a release sent out by INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman, Jr. "For several years the Manpower Administration has advised us that unemployment among American youth is of such magnitude that summer employment of aliens is depriving young Americans of needed employment opportunities," Chapman said.

The procedure in the past on work permits, Chamberlin explained, has been for the Foreign Student Office to process the applications for permits, and to approve them. Now, Chamberlain says, the Office will have to send the applications to the Immigration Service for approval.

"It will be up to the Immigration Inspector to decide who should receive a permit," Chamberlin said. One thing that is currently concerning the Foreign Student Office, he added, is that "we don't have any guidelines on how the local offices will interpret the rules, and what will and will not be permitted," he said.

Won't affect on-campus work

INS summer work permits are not granted on the basis of "economic need due to unforeseen circumstances which arose after entry into the United States."

This, Associate Commissioner Edward O'Connor told The Tech, applies "only if price increases and other financial problems make it impossible for a student to live on the resources he brought with him to this country."

"In the past, many foreign students have gotten summer jobs not because of need, but just to have something to do," O'Connor said. "We think this ruling will discourage them. Students that need work will probably will be able to get permits."

Neither O'Connor nor Chamberlin could estimate the number of students that will be denied permits under the new ruling. "I really don't think the numbers are important," O'Connor said, "if it means that one more Vietnam veteran or minority youth gets a job, I think it will have worked."

Chamberlin estimated that 17,000 foreign students worked on permits in this country last summer, but could not say how many would be denied permits this year. "We're urging students to get their applications in as soon as possible," he said. "It generally takes the INS several weeks to process anything, so we are trying to get the applications in early."

Foreign students are also being urged to look for on-campus work, which doesn't come under the work permit program, Chamberlin said.

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Stereotyping impedes women  
(Continued from page 3)  
The report identifies secondary schools and employers as institutions that can do the most to help eliminate the stereotyped view of "women's work" that prevails, and offers several suggestions to these institutions to facilitate this change.
Employers could take several steps to aid women, the report says, including:
- Distributing of recruitment materials for technical jobs, especially among women who want to get out of traditional "Women's jobs" and those re-entering the labor force after withdrawing from it for a time.
- Improving orientation programs for women that are hired, and ensuring that they cover topics such as equal employment legislation, grievance procedures, and benefit programs.
- Clarifying the definition of "women's work" so that "substantially equal work" does in fact entail substantially equal work.
- Offering financial aid programs to aid training and/or retraining of women for technical careers that are hired, and offering several suggestions to educational systems about which educational and employment systems could permit circular changes that will help women.
- Avoid sex-stereotyping in vocational programs.
- Decrease the workload of women who comprise the school personnel, cafeteria workers, etc.- the entire group of men and women who comprise the school staff - are role models for the students.
- Decrease the workload of guidance counselors, and help create the counselors' familiarity with the world of work, in order to make the counselors available for "early counsel and support for all girls who might be candidates for technical or scientific careers."

Impeachment
The report was trained by President Jerome Wiesner as "a document that shows how disparate segments of society can interact to bring about improved opportunities for women," but the Workshop participants realized that the changes had not yet been made, and would not be simple.
Minutes of Workshop sessions on education stressed that "participants were acutely aware of the "marvelous complexities" of schools and the myriad steps necessary to change attitudes and behavior.
But, nevertheless, "Women who were keenly aware of the obstacles in their scientific and technical careers tended to feel extremely impatient at the pace at which educational and employment systems could permit change, even in optimal circumstances," the report says.

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Rugby blanks Springfield

By All Kedos

The MIT Rugger's trip to Springfield this weekend and posted another victory, shutting out the Springfield River RFC 13-0 on Saturday. The victory put the Ruggers back on the winning track after last week's tough loss to Williams and extended their spring season record to 3 wins, 1 loss and 1 loss.

The "B" team came out strong, scoring in the first 15 minutes when right wing forward Smith, put the ball over from close in for a try and then converted a penalty kick shortly afterward. The first forwards played well in the loose and put heavy pressure on Springfield in the early going, with the backs' play also much improved over the Williams game. MIT mounted several other serious threats but backed off and the score remained 7-0 at half.

The play was fairly even at the beginning of the second half with both sides missing several early opportunities; MIT had a try early in the second half, but could not mount a scoring drive for the fall. Springfield scored on a scrum with the ball over from close in for the "B" team's second try, 13-0. The victory put the Ruggers back on the winning track after last week's tough loss to Williams and extended their spring season record to 3 wins, 1 loss and 1 loss.

Williams scored a controversial try near the end of the game, the play should have been called back for several infractions, but the teammates could not manage to mount an attack for any period of time after that and only got on the scoreboard near the end of the second half on a penalty kick by Roger Simmonds G. In the "B" game, MIT held Williams even for almost the entire game, giving up only one try early in the second half, but could not mount a scoring drive for the fall. Springfield scored on a scrum with the ball over from close in for the "B" team's second try, 13-0.

Netmen earn a split, maintain .500 mark

By Ben Davis

By splitting two matches last week, the MIT tennis team continued playing at a .500 clip in New England. The two matches, a loss to Dartmouth and a win over Trinity, put the squad's overall mark at 5-5, and 5-9 over- all.

A strong, well-balanced Dartmouth team handed MIT an 8-1 defeat last Wednesday. Tech's only winner was William Young, 7-4, who defeated Dick Wool- forth on first singles 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, in what he described as one of the best matches he's played this year.

He and Lee Simpson '75 lost a heartbreaker on first doubles, 7-6, 7-4, 6-7. Simpson also played well in a losing cause on second singles, splitting sets before falling to Terry.

Coach Ed Crocker's team bounced back Saturday with a strong performance, defeating Holy Cross 6-3. "One highlight of the match was the improved play of the number six man, Jim Datesh '77. Datesh had his best match of the season, winning his singles 6-3, 6-1, and combining with Simpson to take number two team players with the game as the number two doubles. The strategy of playing both Young and Gerald Lum on first doubles against weaker teams again paid off, as the two cracked the opponents' defense 6-4, 6-6. Young continued his winning ways, defeating Mike Ewen 6-3, 6-2. Ted Zouros on third singles and Wally Shafiezo, playing num- bers four, also were victorious. Simpson lost a tough match. After splitting sets, he dropped the final one, 7-6, on a 4-6 tiebreaker.

With three matches remaining, the team has a good chance of finishing with a win- ning New England record. Their next match is home against Brandeis tomorrow afternoon.

The Technology and Culture Seminar

Tuesday, April 30

Lecture Hall 9:15

4:00 p.m.

Professor Pierre R. Aigrain

Henry R. Luce Professor of Environmental and Public Policy for 1973-74 MIT; Science Advisor for the French Government; Professor, University of Paris.

Technological Fixes Versus Real Solutions: A Sociological Analysis

Respondents: Harvey P. Saposky

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The MIT golf team finds itself with a 2-5 record and is currently tied with Lowell Tech at -31/-31. The team's main problem this season after their successful fall season may lie in a coaching struggle to keep the two team cars competitive through two days of hard racing. Although Friday's practice was uneventful, the MIT team scored its first victory of the season after a race-long battle, team driver Joel Bradley G won the MIT A/B Burger King Pinto into the lead past Paul Hacker's Dodge Colt on the ninth hole in the "showroom stock sedan" class, while Dave Ziegelheim '75 was third fastest. The pit crew (Steve Cairns '76, Gunner Gangasaas '75, Linn Davidson '75, and Bob Hampusson '77) kept both cars running in top form, despite Bradley's car being hit by a novice driver in practice, and Ziegelheim's racer losing its muffler.

At the start of the race, Bradley dropped four seconds behind Paul Hacker's Dodge Colt as both cars avoided the spinning Porsche of Larry Snover. Getting a clear start, Ziegelheim dropped two positions to fifth place. Bradley quickly caught the Colt, and the two cars draft ed by him on the main straight and outscored Hacker into the first turn to take the lead. On the seventh lap Ziegelheim was "shunted" and spun while overtaking Hacker's Pinto into turn one. Hacker was able to power his Colt past Bradley on the main straight in the eighth lap.

For the next three laps, Bradley kept his Pinto right on the tail of Hacker's Colt. On lap 11, the two cars came upon Ziegelheim, who had lost nearly a full lap when he spun. Ziegelheim dropped out of the race, allowing Bradley to take the lead. On lap 13 Hacker again made a move, pulling alongside Bradley on the main straight. Fender to fender, door to door, the two cars swept through the big bend and the S-curves, neither car giving up an inch. On the zigzag straight Hacker pulled ahead, but Bradley stayed with him, drafting him out of the diving turn, and regaining the lead on the main straight. The final two laps kept the spectators on their feet, as Dave Bradley off, braking his idiot into the big bend and holding his line through the S-curves, the 1-lap fender fenders gaining pace on the final turn when Hacker made a last ditch attempt for the lead, trying to pass on the outside of the diving turn. Bradley held his line, causing the Colt driver to slide off the track, for the MIT team's first victory of the 1974 season.

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**Sports**

Lowell Tech victory ends golf team skid

By R. J. Jones

The MIT golf team finished fourth at the MIT Invitational on April 21 with an 898 total, placing it as runner-up to the host team, Babson College. The team is currently sporting a 2-5 record and is tied with Lowell Tech at -31/-31. The team's main problem this season after their successful fall season may lie in a coaching struggle to keep the two team cars competitive through two days of hard racing.

Although Friday's practice was uneventful, the MIT team scored its first victory of the season after a race-long battle, team driver Joel Bradley G won the MIT A/B Burger King Pinto into the lead past Paul Hacker's Dodge Colt on the ninth hole in the "showroom stock sedan" class, while Dave Ziegelheim '75 was third fastest. The pit crew (Steve Cairns '76, Gunner Gangasaas '75, Linn Davidson '75, and Bob Hampusson '77) kept both cars running in top form, despite Bradley's car being hit by a novice driver in practice, and Ziegelheim's racer losing its muffler.

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**Racers win at Lime Rock**

With a competitive edge provided by its experienced pit crew, the MIT Road Racing Team scored its first victory of the new season. After a race-long battle, team driver Joel Bradley G powered the MIT A/B Burger King Pinto across the finish line first in a North Atlantic Road Racing Championship race held at Lime Rock, Connecticut.

With outstanding weather all weekend, the MIT team was able to keep the team's cars competitive through two days of hard racing. Although Friday's practice was uneventful, the MIT team scored its first victory of the season after a race-long battle, team driver Joel Bradley G won the MIT A/B Burger King Pinto into the lead past Paul Hacker's Dodge Colt on the ninth hole in the "showroom stock sedan" class, while Dave Ziegelheim '75 was third fastest. The pit crew (Steve Cairns '76, Gunner Gangasaas '75, Linn Davidson '75, and Bob Hampusson '77) kept both cars running in top form, despite Bradley's car being hit by a novice driver in practice, and Ziegelheim's racer losing its muffler.

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Baseball outslugs foes

By Lawrence D. David

The Beaver baseball machine rebounded from a 6-0 loss to Brandeis last Tuesday to sweep four games in three days in the most overpowering exhibition of hitting in MIT baseball history.

Thursday's game against previously undefeated Lowell Tech was a nail-biting 1-0 victory for pitcher Mike Royal '76. A stultifying act of line drive by Mike Draskin '76 in the bottom of the sixth with the bases loaded saved two runs and the game.

Two infield hits by Vince Maconi '76 and Tom Leise '74, followed by a Roy Henricksen '76 liner past the Lowell third baseman, scored Maconi with the game winner.

Four home runs by Boston College could not over come an 18-hit Beaver attack, as MIT steamrolled Eddie Pellagrini's charges at Chestnut Hill on Fri day, 19-10, believed to be the most runs ever scored against BC. Every man in the Beaver lineup scored, and eight Beaver batters had at least one RBI.

Danny Vaghi '75, the winning pitcher, raised his lifetime collegiate pitching record to 12-7, tying the MIT mark for most individual career victories.

The Jumbos, one of the poorer teams, improved Tufts club, losing 9-6.

Friday afternoon against a much-dangered MIT's struggling varsity lineup scored, and eight Beaver batters had at least one RBI. Danny Vaghi '75, the winning pitcher, raised his lifetime collegiate pitching record to 12-7, tying the MIT mark for most individual career victories.

The Jumbos, one of the poorer teams, improved Tufts club, losing 9-6.

The Eagles scored five goals in the second quarter to MIT's two, but the Jumbos had a big advantage on the face-offs, winning 11 of 12.

The Beavers, who lead the Engineers within one at 7:14, fell apart, failing to generate a consistent pressing attack, and allowed Trinity to totally dominate the play in the action. The Eagles scored five goals in the second quarter to MIT's two, and the Engineers never recovered, Trinity added five more scores in the second half, while the Engineers managed only one as Trinity's goalie, Jeff Si ong, made some excellent saves.

Braun and Connor scored twice each for MIT in the game, and generally could not be faulted, as MIT's major problem was in its own zone, completing only 10 of 29 draws, 5 of 20 after the first period, due to inaccurate and overlong passes.

The next day, Coast Guard made the mistake of getting in the way of the red-hot Beaver bats, as MIT swept a doubleheader, 12-4 and 14-11. In the first game, 12 runs and 15 hits were enough to support Don Proper '76 in pitching his second victory over no losers.

Mike Royal pitched for the second time in two days, earning his first relief in relief, and picked up his second victory. Coast Guard suffered MIT's, 13-12, but committed four errors and lost the services of their ace hurler, Walter Romonovsky, in the second inning, with a stiff doubleheader.