Tuition will go up: $3550 likely 76 amt.

By Susan Miliere

A six percent increase may raise tuition by $200 during '75-76, to a total of $3,550 per term. Any increase in MIT's tuition for the '75-76 school year was, according to Chancellor Paul Gray, "far below what we were thinking about," as of Wednesday afternoon. "We had to do it," said Gray, explaining, "and not a single economic seer as stated that he expected inflation to suddenly disappear."

Gray added however that the scheduled 6 percent increase (330 regularly enrolled students) was necessitated by an inflation "unsuspectedly higher than anyone could have predicted" and that he doesn't expect such a large increase to be needed again. "We're hoping that inflation won't be so bad all through this year and I personally don't think it will be... The academic council will decide how much of a tuition increase we do need and I think that they would probably be able to keep the final figure down to a level we can all understand.

According to Stuart H. Covens, Vice-President for Financial Operations, this $250 increase was announced "before the full impact of the energy crisis was known to be so severer."

"In the 1973-74 budget we estimated our energy costs at $3.7 million and we've spent over $4.5 million on energy already this year. In fact if we hadn't taken any conservation measures, we would have lost another $800,000.

Gray explained that he expects the Institute's energy bill to be up to $13 million by 1976 and that he can't predict how this can fail to have an impact on housing and tuition rates.

Admissions

When asked how such a $200 increase might affect a student's chance of admission, Peter Richardson, Director of Admissions, said that it won't "affect the role of students. An increase is going to make that harder to do but it is not the kind of situation where other people who will not hurt are those who don't ask for help."

Frailey said that his office would send a proposal to the (Please turn to page 10)

The winners of the Compton Awards, standing behind Mrs. Compton, are Sam Denard, Sandy Yulke, and Janet Sevick. Photo by Dave Green

"Three dragons and 13 griffins killed in bizarre auto accident on route 93..." -UPI

"Continuous News Service Since 1881"

VOLUME 94, NUMBER 24
MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1974

FIVE CENTS

Finboard '74-5 budget set

By Paul Schnieder

The Finance Board (Finboard) of the Undergraduate Association allocated its $67,000 budget for the '74-75 school year this week. Several new activities were funded and several old ones disappeared, including Urban Action which received $4,000 last year, but lost funding from the Community Service Fund and became defunct this year.

The most spectacular budget difference came in the "unallocated reserves" area: last year $9,185 were unallocated, while this year the figure is about $20,000.

"We had twice as many applications for funding this year as we did last year," Finboard Chairman Jack Van Woerkom said. "It's not that we've received the same amount of money, but..."

Van Woerkom said that the budget process was nearly held up several days in order to resolve disputes about how much money ought to be held in reserves. "We had to do a lot of budget cutting to have $3,000 left over. It is going to make things difficult this year," he added.

"Our most serious problem," Van Woerkom said, "is the fact that we have no input to the Dean for Student Affairs budget decisions.

Statistics describe '78 class

By Stephen Blatt

Next year's freshman class of 1000 will be 20 percent female. According to Peter Richardson, Director of Admissions, as of Wednesday afternoon MIT has received 95 percentances from 1700 people MIT admitted to the class of 1975 in March. Two hundred and fifty-three applicants are still outstanding, but it is expected that the number will be reduced to 50.

"We figure to get 75 more kids," said Richardson, who explained that over the summer MIT admitted to the class of '77. There will be 6 Puerto Ricans, 10 Chicanos, one American Indian and 40 foreign students (not including Canadians) from about 36 countries.

The class size of 1000 was set in February by the Academic Council (see The Tech, Feb. 5, 1974). The Academic Council based its decision on academic and financial reasons. and on an increase in applications. The expected increase in female enrollment led to one of the remaining dorms, Baker House, having an extra room, which will be used as a study room (see The Tech, April 2, 1974).

Richardson "would like to see more women" admitted in future years, but added, "how do you achieve it? By getting more quality applications."

This will have to be "a big change in the way society perceives the role of women. He explained that "what I want is that any woman who wants an MIT education can apply, confident that she'll be treated the same as any other applicant."

However, blacks pose "a more difficult problem," according to Richardson. "The situation for women can change fairly rapidly -- they get the same education as their brothers." However, said Richardson, for blacks, "a whole community has to learn the ways of science and technology. Number that the necessary background today is very small."

Compton, Stewart given at Awards Convocation

By Jules Mollere

Senior Sandra G. Yulke, Samuel Denard and Janet Stoltz were this year's recipients of the Keld Taylor Compton Prizes for "promoting high standards of achievement and good citizenship within the MIT community.

Mrs. Keld Taylor Compton presented the awards to the three recipients at yesterday's Award Convocation and praised them for "contributing the world's resources, and their efforts of each person to be different."

"It is with mingling gratitude that I think of my coming to MIT," Mrs. Compton replied. "At no other campus that I have ever been on have I felt such a thrusting into the future, a dealing with reality... I congratulate and thank all of you."

The William L. Stewart Jr. awards were given to thirteen students from Chancellor Paul Gray, "For the last 20 years that Mrs. Compton has been present at those award ceremonies... she has spoken freely and persuasively for tolerance, brotherhood, and the rights of each person to be different."
Carmichael calls for revolution

By Stephen Blatt

"Once we have the total liberation of the underdeveloped socialists, the black man will have earned his right to 'be' in the world," according to Stokely Carmichael, who spoke Wednesday night to a meeting of the Black Student Union.

Carmichael, who was introduced as the man who "more than any other black man in America in modern times has strongly affected the political thought of African youths," explained that revolutions "must be run scientifically. When people move for their liberation, they must have precise objectives and crystal clear ideology." He added that "if the masses can't see the revolution then they can't fight for it," Carmichael told the audience of 100 people. He added that revolution "is a quantitative process - we have to have quantity before we can have quality.

Noting that "today MIT has many more black students than in 1964," Carmichael said that "they tell you that the reason you are here is because you are intelligent, better than others, that now we've got money so you can come.

But he characterized these as "lies," explaining that "you're at this university only because you are black. The reason you are here is that people died for you - in Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, Watts, Washington. In the 1960's our people had a spontaneous rebellion which shocked the white man into making some concessions. You are the concessions." He added that "that ain't racism - that's facts."

According to Carmichael, there are three problems facing the All African Peoples Revolutionary Party, "the base of which is Africa, the home of black mankind." The problems are lack of land, capitalism and racism. "Even in our homeland we have these problems," Carmichael said. "The highest political expression of racism find its home in South Africa."

He added that "if we propose a solution, it must solve the problem." Carmichael went on to say, "Science socialism is the only scientific tool to solve the problem. Capitalism is mainly opposed to science, whereas socialism is diametrically opposed to capitalism - there is no room for compromise." Also, the other two problems will be solved since "when we control Africa, we will control the land and noches in our own land is "ridiculous."

"Nationalism is a prerequisite for revolution," said Carmichael. "Malcolm is very important - we must read and study him properly. He predicted that "within the next few years the greatest struggle we will have is what nationality we have and that Malcolm X had defined the problem." According to Carmichael, "the only struggle that will succeed is a just struggle. No matter how long it takes, a just struggle will win because justice is objective."

"Since "Africa is the only land the black man can claim justly." Carmichael said that the only nationalism for blacks is "Pan-Africanism." "Many call themselves Afro-American, or Black-American," Carmichael, said, "but few call themselves Africans. Yet "Africa is the richest continent in the world. When Africa is properly organized, it will be the most powerful nation on Earth."

Carmichael "hates America - if I could tear it down today, I'd do it. But every day I work to tear it down. He added that "creating and building is what a revolution is all about, but in order to build, you must destroy."

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The first memory device
was electrostatic tubes

machine, and the first to use a light gun with the CRT display," according to Professor Jay W. Forrester of the School of Management and director of Project Whirlwind.

Whirlwind was MIT's first computer project and one which led to the formation of the Lincoln Laboratory and MITRE Corporation, an MIT spinoff. It began in the late 1940's as an attempt to build a flight simulator which could respond in real-time to the pilot's actions.

As the first attempt at a real-time system, it ran into many problems. "It was the first type of system in which all errors had to be eliminated," said Professor Robert R. Rathbone of the Humanities Department, who served as "a writer and editor of news releases for non-technical readers." He added that "prior to Whirlwind some errors could be tolerated as noise" and that computer downtime (breakdowns) could also be tolerated.

The memory device for Whirlwind at first was electrostatic storage tubes, each of which stored 1024 bits with an access time of 2 micro-seconds. A 2500-volt electron beam "wrote" and "read" the information on the bits and a 100-volt electron flood replaced leakage and helped to retain stored information indefinitely. However, the tube turned out to be quite unreliable and a search for alternatives began.

Forrester "had been aware that what we were looking for was a non-linear element that could be read by coincident excitation of coordinate axes." He saw "an ad for a rectangular hysteretic loop, and proceeded to try to put that kind of material into a matrix structure. In a couple of days I had succeeded in principle," and soon had invented magnetic core storage.

"It was primarily the old story of necessity being the mother of invention," explained Forrester. "We needed high capacity, reliable storage. The program, project, budget and reputations depended on it so we had to do something." Magnetic core storage did not work and had never been made.

Forrester always wanted people to know the computer could be used for non-military applications, "for that is what we had a far broader view of the utility of computers than the military would ever grant," said Forrester.

Close-up view of magnetic core memory
In Case of Insomnia

Final exams: the "Great Cram"

By Storm Kauffman

It's the time of year when the thoughts of all good tools turn to final exams and "the Great Cram." Finals are an opportunity for professors to be a student, but the institution has been increasing their impact on students.

Figures seem to indicate a slight decline in the number of finals being given. This spring, 100 are scheduled. According to the Registrar's Office, last fall there were 108 finals, in spring 1973 there were 116, and in fall 1972 there were 143 — a modest decline.

The issue is: "Are finals really necessary?" After another decade of discussion, the consensus is that finals are still invaluable, and strain because they represent such a large portion of most courses. Professors of Physics (George Koster), 0.06), says, "I don't like to say that a final is necessary, and I often grade a large part of a grade on a test of pressure on one's experience, and a final is a good way to test one's knowledge."

"Professional Herbert Richardson — who usual-... 

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saving what we waste by inefficient consumption

(Continued from preceding page)

des. From 1947 to 1970, auto transport increased its market share from 5.3% to 15.9%, and in 1970 it consumed 43% of the intercity freight energy. Air freight, carrying 0.15% of the market in 1970, consumed 7.3% of the total energy.

What's going wrong?

Sources of World Energy Supply

attention. Until something happens to force attention to this area, little will be done except to correct the small amount of the problem that has been done. In this respect the "energy crisis" is a problem, not a crisis at all. It is the gas pump, monthly quotas, higher prices, etc., will be highly beneficial. It has served to bring energy and the associated costs to peoples' attention. For this reason, industry can be expected to take care of itself.

Home owners, however, do not in- clude in the planning that is devoted to industrial investment. At best, most home owners have only a vague idea of the possible "gas" or "oil" crisis. Furthermore, most home owners are unfamiliar with the economics of the electricity that is used or with the potential environmental damage that might result from the use of fuels.

This principle could be applied to consumer goods. For example, the public should be required that all sales of such buildings be accompanied by full information of the costs of operation under typical conditions.

Some are skeptical that such a scheme would affect consumer purchases. Con- sider the purchase of an item that is somewhat more efficient than the most popular (least efficient, cheapest) on the market. Even though not as efficient as the others, it would have a much smaller effect on the cost of individual consumption. Even in many cases, the incremental investment would be repayment in two to three years. It is far more worthwhile to invest in such an appliance than to save the money in a savings account. Another consideration is that the salesmen will be more than willing to push the more expensive, more efficient good. If the government agency's label indicates that the purchase of such a good is in the consumer's best interests, the pressure will be enormous. Such a labeling scheme may not encourage people to purchase a product fully as efficient as the economics would justify, but it would certainly and the American consumer's practice of making purchasing decisions solely on a cost basis is changed.

In the transportation sector, the root of the problem lies in the fact that the "visible cost" of transportation, the direct, out-of-pocket expenses, often do not reflect the full costs of providing the service. In the cities, the maintenance of streets, traffic lights, etc., is financed by the consumer through income and property taxes. In addition, the cost of the increased pollution is not borne or even carried by society as a whole. If these taxes of urban transportation services directly, the "visible cost" of transportation would increase, and demand would dramatically decrease. This is the policy proposed thus far in an urban parking tax, whereby the revenues from the tax would finance those costs of transportation usage now invisible. In trying the tax, marketplace pressures should be scaled to distribute the costs equitably between automobile owners of varying efficiency, as well as the public, more efficient car owners may lose, pollution, congestion, and road wear.

In the long term, it would be desirable to reduce dependence on the automobile for urban transportation. Currently, urban transport systems (buses, subways, subways) do not offer the personal con- venience that automobile ownership and its consequent costs are presently allowed to reflect present need of the operating expenses. It is for this reason is appropri- ated for the good particular.

Finally, this country is no longer in a position to subsidize or otherwise depress the price of energy. To artificially depress the price below the cost to society of an additional increment of production, society's marginal cost, is increasing consumption, while in some cases discouraging additional develop- ments.

The price of natural gas committed to interstate pipeline. The bulk of US natu- ral gas has been regulated by the Federal Power Commission (FPC) since 1947. The FPC held the price of natural gas through the '60s, in spite of escalating drilling and production costs, and a rapid increase in production and reserves have de- clined relative to demand. Gas utilities in many parts of the country have been forced to refuse new customers. This has been one factor in the rising popularity of heating. Consumers desire electric and gas, and are unable to purchase gas at any rate. Thus, the option for expensive electricity, which, to deliver the same amount of heat, requires consumption of twice the amount of energy resources, is being used. Gas as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fuel where pollution will not be a problem, and as a source for carbureted water gas, as a boiler fu
Congress-CIA relation examined

By David Danford

It was not a Sherman Skolnick style expose of CIA involvement in the Kennedy assassination, big oil deals, and the Sack of Rome.

Wednesday’s CIS seminar was a serious academic attempt to examine the relationship between the CIA and the congressional committees and executive branch groups which are supposed to monitor it.

The seminar, held in the Milliken room, was conducted by Michael McNamee ’76, Norman Sandler ’75 and David Tenenbaum ’74.

The three political science students spent over a week in Washington during March investigating the CIA and its relationship to Congress. They reported that, rather than having the CIA as “a tiger by the tail,” Congress is, in fact, an unwilling partner in monitoring committees of the intelligence community.

McNamee commented, “As Watergate has shown, $10,000 can buy a lot of accountability for anything that happens in the intelligence community. Successes usually have people accountable for them, but responsibility for failures is obscure.”

“The CIA is a very large bureaucracy,” said Sandler, “consisting of four directorates: intelligence, operations, support, and science and technology.”

McNamee said that despite its size, “The intelligence community and the intelligence community is a very tight knitted thing. Everybody knows everybody else.”

Sandler noted that their investigation revealed an ongoing debate within the CIA concerning which directorates should have higher priority. Suggesting an overbalance toward operations, Sandler said, “There are railroad tracks full of raw information that is not being evaluated.”

Further, he said that seven tons of secret papers come in daily to the CIA, while the shredding and incinerating capacity is only four tons per day. Sandler suggested, “They could perhaps tie their line printer directly into their shredder and maintain the same level of effectiveness.”

The group’s more serious suggestions included increasing the level of accountability within the CIA and getting Congress to take a more active role in its oversight.

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"the last
kiss this"

This past week, NBC, CBS, and ABC announced the first rough drafts of their 74-75 season lineups, and so the three-way chase game begins. After the massive wave of cancellations, 30 new series will be aired in the fall, and some promise to take the tube to new heights of boobooery. Two new sitcoms sound especially intriguing: Forward, Holf....nah! finds Robert Conrad ex-of Wild, Wild West and others, as the captain of a cavalry platoon of deaf mutes, based on the historically ill-documented "Silent 7th." Also, there's the highly-touted William Shatner Show, concerning the midday adventures of a travelling butcher salesman, Among dramatic series, we find such potential early cancellations as High School Hooker, a Fifties nostalgia skit starring Lauren Chapin, of Father Knows Best fame; Mark of the Vampires, a Jerry Van Dyke horror vehicle, and the hard-ticketing Traffic Cap, featuring Gene Barry, William Windom, and George Maharis. Not to mention the Lannon Sisters' musical version of The Waltons, called Sharecroppers.

OK, OK, just kidding, friends. But some of the actual rookie entries could prove just as weird. For example, there's CBS's Planet of the Apes, based on the movies. Then there's Darren McGavin's Kolchak-Night Stalker, based on the series of made-for-TV movies about a butinsky newshound who continually tangles with wreathings, vampires, mummies, etc. When copies abound: A Fifties blockbuster, a Mike Landon Western, and a Swedish pioneers Western. The best was left on the shelf, however: Co-Magnon, Honest "Wednesday, 8:30: Oog runs away from cave after the shaman tells him his pet mastodon has to be put to sleep in the tar-pits." What else? Well, versions of the movies Born Free and Paper Moon, as well as a Sonny-minuses-Och show on ABC.

As far as sitcoms go, there are more Chicanos, Blacks, Bob Cranes, etc. Only two sound half-interesting, and they're both from CBS, king of the sitcom heap these days. One is a spinoff from the Mary Tyler Moore Show, Valerie Harper as Rhoda. The other is called, innocuously enough, We'll Get By, the story of a suburban family with three teenagers, the pilot of which being about the laffs that result when the kids discover that the oldest was on the way when Mom and Dad got hitched. Clever, no?

On the other hand, most of the new dramatic series come in bunches. No less than four are based on the same genotype: contemporary crime/police dominance, with vintage Western recrass. If ya liked Cade's Country, you'll buy The Rangerman(NBC), adventures of the Forest Service; Petrocelli(NBC), with Barry Newman as Tony Petrocelli, a "castle-town lawyer" (It was between that name and "Rico Corigliano"); Kodiak, Clint Walker as an Alaskan State Trooper; and Nakhla, Robert Forster playing a Navajo deputy sheriff. Then there are two licky detective shows: Get Christie Love with Teresa Graves, and Police Woman starring either Angie Dickinson or Elizabeth Ashley. Beyond that, you have James Garner and Dave Jansen giving the straight detective shick another try, David Hartman as a pro athlete turned history teacher, and Claude Alons and Frank Converse as truckdrivers (the new American folk-hero??). Sports Shows: Whether or not the WFL Toronto Northmen will be ultimately tossed out of the fair Dominion of Canada, they've decided to leave on their own, relocating in Memphis, to be rebubbled the Southmen, ignoring such ripe-for-the-pulping football markets as Indianapolis, Columbus, Seattle, and Phoenix. The wonderful Waffles had, of course, originally hoped to place a team in Memphis, but the town fathers wanted to hold out for an NFL franchise, the franchise ended up in Houston. Now, the NFL has announced that Tampa will become the 27th NFL club in 1975, and although they indicated that they would more than likely add one or even three more teams before the year is up, the folks in Memphis apparently decided they were going to be snubbed, and settled for a WFL franchise. Some people in Memphis still hope to secure a commitment from the NFL, but this is not likely to occur, since the NFL is not eager to invade WFL turf (cf. Honolulu) and the North/Southmen have been offered the exclusive rights to Memphis stadium dates, so look for the NFL to give Seattle a chance and leave it at that, for now at least. In ten years, they'll be up to 32 teams, 8x4.

Useless Quiz Of Sorts: With Ch.56 changing its call letters to WLVL, tell me this: What was Ch.38 WSBK called before it was what it is? And we all know WRKO, radio that is, was originally WNAV. What was it before that? Answers elsewhere, if at all.

By the way, this is my last column, probably the last thing I'll ever write" for The Tech. It's been fun, but a pain in the ole behind. I would like to appologize to Exile On Main Street Red Rose Speedway and Houses Of The Holy, for saying nasty things about them before I got a chance to listen to them sufficiently to fall in love. I would, in this context, like to quote a poem by Ambrose Sierra (But before we get to that, here's those answers: WINS and WLNJ, respectively!)

There is a land of pure delight Beyond the Jordan's flood Where saints appalled all in white Fling back the critic's mud. And as he legs it through the skies, His pelt a sable hue, He certainly to recognize The missiles that he threw.

A disclaimer: the above photo was a complete surprise to me; I think it's supposed to be a tribute of sorts. It's a year old, unlike me. And be sure to listen to the continuing adventures of yours truly on WSLB, 1400 on yer dial. Ogdenburg, New York. Cue the "If I had to do it all over again" bit.

If I had to do it all over again, I'd do it all over you. G'bye.
The feminist becomes the shrill-voiced suitor, the roleless breakdown and unfurnished, for she highlights the disparity of a woman's being is child bearing. Gilder wavers between heroic efforts to look with horror upon women who would dares themselves. In this sense, he admires, he endeavors to validate his position by debunking the women's movement.

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Get yer ugh's out!

By Neal Vitale

When a sub-culture becomes accepted by and integrated into the society from which it was once isolated, three occurrences are inevitable - efforts will be made, on the one hand, to exploit the newly legitimized style; at the other extreme, there will be a seriously study and analyze the one-time phenomenon. Rock music and its resultant cultural microcosm is such a case: one particular facet, rock films, has been characterized subject to both the above intent, as well as to a wide range between.

At their exploitive best are movies like Close-Up of Mick Jagger's age-craced and exhausted-looking face and only a hint of somber repeated camera angles that show only Jagger, and put up with some film that is not better (if not worse) than anything. In Concert, Midnight Special, or Rock Concert shows, for all its dissecting and abrupt camera changes.

It is just this outdated fascination with rock actors which makes a rock star an object of desire. They are, in fact, objects of sexual suicide as they ensnare a "loss of professionalism.

He sees "the female role in the family" as the most important source of stability in civil society. Gilder believes that to separate women from this maternal role becomes a violation of society. According to Gilder's critique, the paralysis of American's social problems - be they criminal activity, vehicular gangliness, overcrowding of ghettos male - derives from the feminine role in society.

He goes so far to assert that "The women's movement - particularly in its moderate manifestations - is absolutely without significant remaining organized energy of black property interests.

"By refusal to accept their role of childbearer, and ruthlessly putting the job market, women wreak vengeful. Certainly, Gilder completely ignores such a crucial factor as the massive economic structure, which is oppressive in the most thorough-going sense. Yet, in his discussion of the plight of black women, he has the audacity to cite the women's movement as the oppressor.

The image of the woman's liberation by determined sex roles is still an arena of debate. But Gilder's insistence that anatomy is destiny means that he is not convinced.

Within his absolutist framework, Gilder makes a case for the potential of society.

Although Gilder's logic in establishing these points is well founded, his assertions of some of his premises are not. His case is based on the assumption that women are isolated from men, and that this is a primary factor in the oppression of women. This assumption is not necessarily true, and it is not supported by the evidence presented in this book.

Gilder believes that the quality of life is radically affected by the presence of sex roles, and that the quality of life is significantly improved when sex roles are removed. He argues that the quality of life is significantly improved when sex roles are removed, and that this is a primary factor in the oppression of women. This assumption is not necessarily true, and it is not supported by the evidence presented in this book.

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still trying to figure out how a concert where everything went wrong turned out to be one of the best concerts I've ever been to.

The concert started out as a normal set. Coryell apologized for the trumpet range of Kresge's piece (premiered at this concert) features vocal notes incredibly detailed; the imprecision and muddiness of this performance did not destroy a much finer performance.

During the concert, one hears "In the Hall of the Mountain King," John McLaughlin's "You Know, You Know," and was "Layla." In fact, the concert ended in a torrent of Hendrix feedback, which is Arthur Ryder's translation of Indian "elot," is another joy. Also, often neglected, the whimsical and powerful re-telling of Celtic fairy tales, delighting in James Stephen's retelling of gazette, who, like people, are to be available in paperback) is a consummate experience an extraordinary journey. In the hardbound edition, Ernest H. Shepherd, the illustrator of Monty Python's Holy Grail, has produced some new watercolor drawings of Ratty, Mole, Toad, and Co., which are delightful.

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Energy cost pushes tuition up

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If, for example, Debate wins next year, and we are out of annual budgets. Such funds were for operating money between the summer. Please call Michael about $1400; its debt was once loan, to won’t be able to help them, "If, the administration around October or December saying how much money is needed to continue "meeting the students’ needs." According to Frailey, the administration then determine how much it can afford to give the office. According to Harvard's Director of Financial Aid, John Malin, "a pattern is beginning to emerge. In 72-73 our tuition was $3,000 a year, now it’s $3,200, and it’s supposed to go up to $3,400 next term. I don’t know what 75-76 will be but I unfor- tunately don’t see any evidence that the pattern would change drastically.

Just like Mr. Frailey is, we're trying to meet the needs of our students but that really isn't what bothers me about his ever upward spiral ... There is a definite perception problem that’s getting worse and worse and the march goes on. You simply can’t walk up to an average family and tell them $3,600 a year isn't a lot of money; they’ll laugh in your face. I just get the feeling that places like Harvard and MIT might be pricing them- selves out of business.”
MIT's men's varsity sailing team finished fourth of nine entries in the New England Dinghy Championships (Coast Guard Bowl) last weekend, and disappointing lost to quality for the North American finals to which the top three finishers were invited.

The event, sailed at Cottage Park Yacht Club on Boston Harbor in predominantly heavy-air conditions, was won by the Coast Guard Academy, Harvard and Tufts placing second and third, respectively. MIT's All-American team captain Steve Cucchiaro '74, sailing in A-Division with crew Kevin Sullivan '74 and Larry Dolbeau '76, won low-point honors for the regatta. Chuck Tucker '73 and Paul Erb '76 skippered for the Engineers in B-Division, with Randy Young '74 and Dave Jesch '75 crewing. The results of the event were: Coast Guard 65, Harvard 67, MIT 69, MIT Rhode Island 93, Yale 115, Brown 118, Boston University 132, and Colby 165.

In the Powder Puff Trophy Regatta, sailed at the University of Rhode Island on Saturday, the MIT women's varsity squad placed fourth of nine schools. Radcliffe won, finishing first in each of the three races. Team captain Shelley Bernstein '74 skippered for MIT, with Barbara Bell '77 crewing.

The results were: Radcliffe 3, Wellesley 9, Simmons 12, MIT 14, Salem 16, Boston University 18, and Rhode Island 21.

The Tech freshman team finished fifth of nine entries in the New England Freshman Championships (Nickerson Trophy), sailed at Coast Guard on Saturday and Sunday. The regatta was won by Tufts. Bill Critch sailed MIT's All-American team in B-Division, with crews Ellen Schmidt and Barbara Bell, while Steve Ryan skippered in B, with Chris Donnelly crewing.

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**Badgers defeat heavyes**

By David J. Katz

The MIT heavyweight crew has been built for the Eastern Sprint Championships following last Saturday’s win over Wisconsin. Dartmouth, the other crew competing for the Connecticut Cup, finished seven and one-half lengths behind the Engineer eight.

The quick-starting Tech shell, pictured above, came off the line at a cadence of 43 strokes at a time to the Badger’s 39, settling into the 15-lap headwind. The MIT had a ½ length lead after 500 meters.

Wisconsin, rowing one boat higher, used this advantage plus their superior strength to pull even at the halfway mark. Going into the second thousand meters, the Badgers continued to pull away. The Tech crew valiantly tried to come back but could close to no less than a length as they crossed the line. The final times were: Wisconsin 6:34; MIT 6:39:2; Dartmouth 7:49:2.

The MIT froth, rowing only against Dartmouth, demolished their counterparts from Hanover. Showing a great deal of style and power, the Engineer had a one-length lead after 200 meters. They continued moving away to win by eight and one-half lengths. The final times were: MIT 6:33: Dartmouth 7:21:5.

The Tech JV’s rowed against Dartmouth in two fours, the only race in which Dartmouth was a factor. All three boats were even going into the second half of the race. At this point, the superior conditioning of the Engineer oarsmen prevailed, as both fours began to pull away.

---

**Engineer lights gain third seed in Sprints**

Tomorrow on Lake Quinsapa- mond in Worcester, the MIT varsity lightweights will reach for the highest peak in American rowing — a victory at the Eastern Sprints.

For the first time in five years, the varsity has produced a crew capable of capturing the Sprints crown, for seniors Dan Greene, Andy Marshbrook, John Sheeet, and Ralph Naslund, the answers to four years of hard work and dreaming.

The varsity, with 7 wins and 1 loss, is seeded third behind Harvard (6-0) and Princeton (7-1) after last week’s decisive clouting of Penn and Navy in Philadelphia. Prior to last Saturday, MIT, Fen, and Rutgers had been tied for third in the coaches’ poll.

In the varsity race on the Shawiniqua River, a sudden start with French commands instead of English threw the Tech crew for the first thirty strokes. However, the Tech, rowing at 33.3 strokes per minute and spaced almost 1500 meters walking away from the field, is a margin of 2 seats of open water (5 seconds) with 500 meters to go. Tech coxswain, Mitch Green ’75, in charge of the race, watched a Penn sprint recover the margin until the last twenty strokes, when he called for the Tech spirit that broke Penn’s bid. The margin was 2.1 seconds, the same as Princeton’s margin over Penn, ten finished 10 seconds behind.

The freshman first boat lost ground at the start by rowing at too high a stroke, according to captain Bob Granitz, but they were racing crews they had already beaten.

The two shells continued stroke-for-stroke to the finish line, finishing 3 seconds apart.

This Saturday the MIT varsity team came from behind to narrowly defeat the MIT Has-Beens 7-6, 5-2, in the first annual Alumni-Varsity track meet here Monday. The victory saved the thin-clads from a winning season, as the squad was outclassed 111½ to 42½ at Saturday at Coast Guard.

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**Thincloths win first, barely edge alumni**

By Dave Dobbs

The MIT varsity track team came from behind to narrowly defeat the MIT Has-Beens 7-6, 5-2, in the first annual Alumni-Varsity track meet here Monday, the victory saved the thin-clads from a winning season, as the squad was outclassed 111½ to 42½ at Saturday at Coast Guard.

MIT could only manage four victories in the 18 events against the powerful Academy team, the captains of Has-Beens 7-6, 5-2, respectively. Greg Hunter ’76 took the javelin, winning the thin-clads from a winless season, as the squad was outclassed 111½ to 42½ at Saturday at Coast Guard.

For a time, it appeared as if the feebly aged man (average age 24) of the alumni were going to win, especially in the 1-mile, 3000 meters distance, and 3000 meters steeplechase. Dartmouth held a 3-1 lead, but the Has-Beens rallied back into the “engine room” at the halfway mark.

The Has-Beens were victorious only in the 1-mile, 3000 meters distance, and 3000 meters steeplechase. Dartmouth held a 3-1 lead, but the Has-Beens rallied back into the “engine room” at the halfway mark.

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**Final Northern net log: 6-7**

By Ken Davis

MIT’s track team competed its season this week with a 6-7 record, dropping two out of three matches. The week was highlighted by an appearance by captain William Young ‘74 on the Channel 5 TV program Fire on Sports.

The program, aired Tuesday night at 7:30 pm, featured Young playing Harvard’s John Ingard at the Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill. Young won, 21-20, under the VASS scoring system, similar to ping-pong scoring in which the players alternate five serves. Young led 11-6 in the early going but then fell behind. He took the lead 18-17 with two consecutive aces, survived a 20-19 deficit when Ingard double-faulted, and won on a fine rally after his service.

The team started off last week in fine fashion, doubling Brandeis 9-0, Gerald Lunch ’74, playing number five, took his first singles match of the season despite high winds.

The second match, against Yale, was not quite as successful as the squad emerged on the short end of a 6-3 score. The victory saved the thin-clads from a winless season, as the squad was outclassed 111½ to 42½ at Saturday at Coast Guard.

The regular season ended disappointingly with a 5-4 loss at Amherst. Both teams went into the meet with 6-6 records. Young defeated John Franks 8-6 and Jim Datesh ’77 won his first singles, but he and Simpson won first doubles, 6-2, 6-4. Davis played extremely well, but the court, as he defeated his opponent for the fourth victory came from Ted Zavorotny and Jeff Hambleton, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

This Friday the squad begins competition in the New England championships being held at Dartmouth. Last year, Young went 1-1 for a single championship, and, with Simpson, also won the doubles title. "This year I haven’t been playing at the top of my game," said Young, "but at a tournament anything can happen."