By Steve Kaufman

Incoming freshmen face the prospect of overcrowding in the dormitory system due to the projected large class size of about 1030.

The number of students admitted this spring was chosen with the intention of some overcrowding, but the problem has apparently been aggravated by the failure of those who were accepted to "nelt" at the exposure.

The "nelt," as explained by Director of Admissions Peter Richardson '74, refers to students who for some reason decide during the summer not to attend MIT. The reasons range from health problems to taking a job and, off the bat, the Admissions Office generally depends on this nelt to bring the class close to their target number.

As of July 22, some 1053 students still intended to come to MIT, a melt of only 29. According to Assistant Director of Admissions Sandra Cohen '72, this would lead to a class size of about 1030, of which 210 would be female. On July 22 of last year, 52 students had melted from the smaller class of 1977, and 16 more nelt's brought the final number to 93.

Davis said that sales this year were $21,4 million, up 14% from last year. "We think we may have the largest book store in the country," said Davis, and the Harvard Coop is by far the next largest being the Texas book store, with sales of about $3 million total dollars worth of books worth, the Harvard Coop's sales were almost half of half of books.

The rebate, which held at 10% for many years, dropped off in the mid-1960's after an IRS regulation made it necessary for tax non-member sales. It reached a low of 2 2% five years ago. Since then, the rebate has risen steadily at about 1% per year. According to Davis, the rebate will ever replace the 10% level because of the IRS ruling.

The shortage is the combined effect of shoplifting, employee pilferage, and bookkeeping errors. Davis noted that this decrease has taken place at a time when shoplifting and pilferage has been rising nationwide.

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The rebate has been going up steadily at a rate of one per cent per year over the last four years. Davis attributed this to the increase in sales and decrease in pilferage, and bookkeeping errors.

"They are mainly responsible for the increase in sales and decrease in pilferage," Davis commented. "At the end of a year, the rebate is set up for next year. Davis does not believe the rebate has encouraged members to buy more according to Davis.

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By Paul Schindler

MIT has not recently run up a deficit. The Institute will probably suffer from an $8.1 million "total need for unrestricted funds," a $3.1 million "total excess of unrestricted endowment," and a $1.7 million "operating deficit," for the Fiscal Year 1974, which ended last June 30.

The numbers do not mean that MIT can't pay its bills; they may well have a lot to do with the $200 annual tuition increases being used by the MIT administration as a predictive tool.

The $1.7 million will come from "interest earning funds now functioning as endowment," according to Chancellor Paul E. Gray '54. The annual tuition increases are based on current predictions about the future rate of inflation.

This year's tuition was originally set to be $1300, but announcement of that was delayed, and then the decision was made to go to $2350 based on inflation and energy costs. In the past, tuition for the 7x-7Y school year was announced in August of 7x - 1. Last year it was announced in October, and this year, Gray says, it will probably be announced in November.

In spite of naming budget cuts, which totaled $2 million in FY '74 and about $800,000 this year (FY '75), the expense side of the educational budget continues to grow (the cuts are calculated per cent, automatic and merit salary increases) faster than the income side.

This year, it is also supplementing a budget which is usually kept separate: student financial aid. Along with the federal government, MIT contributes to the education budget this year, at a rate substantially lower than the income side.

Gray said: "This amount is likely to grow if we want to keep competitive with other schools." He added, "we will probably try to hold the level at $1750 again this year, but no decision will be made until next spring. It will depend on competing demands and the unrestricted fund situation."

That support is by no means the most significant problem; other major factors are housing, dining and MIT Press deficits (all three are supposed to be broken even), general inflation, and energy inflation in particular. Lower energy costs are a major factor in the reduction this spring of a partially prepaid $9.1 million "total need for unrestricted funds" to $8.1 million.

This year's single largest budgetbuster is singular - it is a $3.5 million under-recovery of overhead costs due to the "dweedling" last year of the Charles Stark Diaper Laboratories, Inc. Agreement with the federal government, MIT fixed its overhead rate in advance, at a rate subsequently far outstripped by inflation.

Even if it were not for the overhead problem (a one year aberration), there is still the systemic problem of cost growth versus income growth. Inflation and salary increases mean an annual growth of $2.1 million in the budget just to stand still. Presumably, $200 annual tuition increases, and 5% increases in research and endowment income, new income could be about $11.1 million, leaving a $1 million widening of the gap per year. At the current 5% return on endowment, this could be met by $200 million per year in new endowment. One obvious conclusion is that MIT is drastically underendowed.

Since no one is offering $200 million in endowment this year, how are the non-deficits members (Please turn to page 3)

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FREE Medium plain pizza with purchase of any 2 pizzas Expires 10/1/74

FREE Green Peppers on any pizza except plain Expires 10/1/74

FREE Onions on any pizza except plain Expires 10/1/74

FREE Sausage on any pizza except plain Expires 10/1/74

FREE Canadian Bacon on any pizza except plain Expires 10/1/74

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WHERE TO EAT AT MIT

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If you have any questions, call the Dining Service at x3-2718 or x3-5173.
MIT suffers shortfall; covers same

(Continued from page 2)

tioned above being handled? Gifts, patents, and some other
miscellaneous income, which could have been added to the
endowment or turned into other innovative ways, as opposed to
operations, explains the drop to $5.1 million "total demand
over resources."

The $18.4 million dollar drop to the $17.7 million "operating
deficit" will come out of the "research reserve," a fund set
aside during the 60's (last in-
creased in 1966) as a cushion
against a possible collapse of
research funding or a drastically

changed research climate. The
$9 million dollar fund has grown
to $11.5 million, and the
amount to be taken out roughly
equals the under-recovery of
overhead.

Although MIT consistently
avoids the use of the word "defi-
cit" because of its misleading
camouflage of inability to meet
debts without borrowing, Gray's
report to the faculty designated
the last $1.7 million as an "oper-
ating deficit." In one sense, pop-
ing this amount out of funds
concerning as endowment
(which total some $60 million)
"borrowing against the fu-
ture," as MIT loses income it
would otherwise have derived
from its investment.

The possibility of increasing
the size of the student body
without building more educa-
tional buildings or hiring more
faculty has been discussed, along
with the option of adding facil-
ities and buildings, but not in
proportion to the increased
numbers of students. Other op-
tions include a faster rise in
tuition, or a faster increase in
the size of the Institute's endow-
ment.

Those are long-run options.
In the short run "we are going to
have to cut people and activi-
ties," according to Gray, who
says "it will be hard to figure
out which."

Gray said, "It will not be that
those things were not done well,
not that they are not appropri-
ate to a university, it will just be
that we cannot afford them, and
that they are less important than
other activities.

"It will not just be the de-
cision of a few people, like
senior officers or the academic
Council. The faculty will surely
be involved in some sense, it will
not be easy to decide what to
drop."

3) Participation in "Op-
eration Identification" by en-
graving a social security number,
drivers license number or any
other identifying data all metal,
plastic and wood valuables.
Electric engravers are available
on loan at the Campus Patrol
Headquarters, Building
W31-215.

4) Bicycle thefts are on the
rise, accordingly a centrally
located controlled bicycle
compound has been established.
This is located in the rear of
Building 13. There are several
good anti-theft bike locks avail-
bable. Information on these can
be obtained from our head quar-
ters.

5) Attention is invited to the
fact this area has the highest
automobile theft record in the
country and anti-theft devices
are strongly recommended. There
are many commercial devices
available, a list of these can be
obtained at the Campus Patrol
Office.

6) Do not carry large sums of
money on your person. Antici-
plate what you need and carry
no more.

7) Report the presence of
unaccompanied juveniles in the
dormitory areas immediately.

8) Note the presence of
strangers who appear to be
loitering or acting in a suspicious
manner and notify the Campus
Patrol immediately and a routine
check will be made.

9) If you should enter your
room and find a stranger inside,
regardless of "cover" story
supplied, note description, cloth-
ings etc and notify the Campus
Patrol immediately.

10) Do not confront intru-
ders and then pursue them when
they flee, this practice can and
has resulted in an assault.

11) Door to door soliciting is
prohibited and should be report-
edit.

12) When using any of the
athletic facilities secure all
valuables in a locked locker.

13) Feel free to consult the
Campus Patrol with respect to
local high risk areas.

14) Local city ordinance
forbids hitch-hiking, MIT
students have been involved in
robberies and assaults as the
result of hitch-hiking, usually
during night time hours. Take
advantage of public transporta-
tion and sharing rides with
friends.

15) An on campus escort
service is available on request for
persons going to or from remote
campus areas, during the hours
of darkness. Call extension
3-2997 or 3-2998 to reach the
patrol.

There is an institute-wide
telephone emergency system —
for medical or emergency assis-
tance, dial 100 on any phone.
In Case of Insomnia —

Decisions, decisions!

By Storm Kaufman

Decisions, decisions! The beginning of your college career is probably your first step in the world in which you must face the consequences of your decisions. In your years here, you will be required to make many choices, but the nice thing is that it is few, if any, of these are irrevocable. MIT is basically a place where you can get along with few fundamental requirements very difficult. So don't start worrying yet.

You are already well along the path to decision-making. You have elected to go to college, you have chosen to which school to apply, and you have presumably picked MIT as your institution of higher education (possibly making these selections with a little "indulgence" advice from your parents). Now you are on your own, and you will find no dearth of opportunities to exercise your judgment. In fact, decisions are a way of life. You must face a new decision literally every day for the next four years, likely more so than in any previous experience. It is the nature of an average academic career that indicates what is in store for you.

You will have to make a decision on your college major. This is a choice you must make inside of three days, and this is the moment when you must make a choice. The Dean for Student Affairs Office have been so helpful in overwhelming you with Mail. Many of the important things to remember about MIT’s flexibility: you can deplore your fraternity, find a fraternity, or move out of your dorm almost any time there is space available somewhere else (which is another story).

In that same week you will meet your academic advisers and they will tell you what subjects you wish to take. You are not locked in here either — you can add a class any time you can get it in there, and you can drop a course up until two weeks before the new course begins.

Similarly, all the extracurricular activities will be after you to commit of your free time — you should have plenty. This is a side of the college experience in which you must decide to become involved. Many students find the experience helpful with everything from sky-diving to tiddly-womending.

Then during your first year, you will face many dilemmas. You will have to decide whether to take a job, a co-op, or statutory (the definitions of which you will quickly assimilate). Whether to play sports, for a class and study 8:01. Whether to get drunk or stoned or to give up the cause as hopeless. Whether to become a tool, a nerd, or a turkey (the definitions of which you will quickly assimilate).

As is being written, the Committee on the Procedure of the Representative is voting to recommend one article of impeachment to the full body of representatives. This article charges President Nixon with Breach of the Law. (The Senate is considering a similar paperwork). The Maturity Leader Michael J. Massafield (D-Mont.) has indicated that he will vote for the impeachment of President Nixon. St. Clair, Bushardt, and Garment, et al., have utilized previously. Sometimes close to election day, the Senate will either convict or acquit Richard Milhouse Nixon.

This observer is still guessing that the votes can be found in the Senate to remove Nixon from office (see The Tech, Vol. 43, No. 27).

Bear in mind that if Nixon is impeached and convicted, his association will be on the order of $10,000 while he reigns prior to conviction, thus making the item of the case and the monetary order of $60,000. Pat has come to expect more than a few Republican cloth coat. Maurice Stans and Herbert Kabach will not have the power of the Presidency over their heads to perform a repeat of their strait on the exercise of self-defined executive power. In the Steel Salvage case (Steel Salvage v. Seamans, 540 F.2d 485, 9th Circuit, 1976), the Court held that Executive privilege may be invoked to protect communications in which the government does not extend to evidence in a criminal trial where rights of defendants are at issue.

The importance of this decision cannot be underestimated. The decision affirms that this is still a government law of the nation and that the President is bound by law. Although the affirmation of the three hundred and fifty year struggle to protect the Constitution of the United States against a king of royal prerogative would have been lost. And second, the decision protects both prosecution and defense have been strengthened this way. But just because a pope is an Essene, you cannot judge in determining either his own powers or the morality of his actions in unilateral. To not so incidentally, this decision affirms the 1863 decision of the Court in Marbury v. Madison, namely that the ultimate responsibility for interpreting the constitutional distribution of powers must rest with the judiciary, whose professional conduct and whose members are professionally trained. To have less than a rule of law would be learned.

Dr. Louis Menand III is Assistant to the Provost and a lecturer in Political Science.

Whatever you do, be a citizen, not a subject.

The Tech

Copyright 1974 by Peter Peckarsky

1971-72 pation campaign on America's energetic civic spirit, thus, the money could make a difference. One should remember that pneumonia is often thrombophlebitis, and it spanned little cost. We can appear on a recently notice from Dr. Walter Trachtenberg, personal physician, to Nixon that Nixon is not, or even more thoroughly discredited than he is now, as a citizen.

Current polls indicate that the Republican's candidate for the House of Representatives will suffer defeat in the 1974 elections. This sentiment is not only based on logical expectation to continue through the '76 elections and beyond. Although the Committee to Reend (CREED) did not operate under the aegis of Nixon, Republican Party the next four years, some voters will have trouble distinguishing between party action and the personal responsibility: of Nixon's decisions can body politic by Nixon and his bemedum.

The problems faced by the Grand Old Party, once Nixon is removed from office, will be no longer p徐州, in direct proportion to the resistance that it faces, as a party, offers to its removal. True, the party is perhaps more cloyed about infiltration than Watergate. But that is only because of the expected delay in the implementation of the constitutional provisions for removal. In the case of Watergate the Civil Aerial Act of 1976 requires that the President, in the generation for four years after Herbert Hoover, no Republican presidents; Americans born in 1955 will, by their 24th birthdays be candidates. They will have to pay a price.

What next?

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What now?

By Peter Peckarsky

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Who are you? Who knows? Who cares? This is a question the world will ask of you. So you must go out and face many dilemmas. Whether to become a tool, a nerd, or a turkey (the definitions of which you will quickly assimilate).

Whether to become a tool, a nerd, or a turkey (the definitions of which you will quickly assimilate).
By Peter Peckarsky

On June 6, 1974, in the International Conference Room of the United States Senate, Senator Carter A. Glass, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, delivered the following question to the Secretary of Defense, Mr. James E. Killingsworth:

"Mr. Secretary, on September 7th, 1973, you testified under oath before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in response to a question on your knowledge of David Young's involvements, that you 'knew that David Young was concerned with internal Departmental matters.'

On February 6th, 1974, you testified under oath before the Senate Armed Services Committee, in response to a question about your contacts with David Young, that 'your understanding is that he was severely trying on the spikes and runners of the campaign stop until either a decision was made to retain or until Kennedy withdraws or until Kennedy has lost.'

In light of David Young's activities, that you testified under oath before the Senate Armed Services Committee, that you 'knew that David Young was concerned with internal Departmental matters,' that you 'knew that David Young was concerned with political matters,' and that you 'knew that David Young was concerned with internal Departmental matters,' was there an individual that your office had discovered and my office had sent to Mr. Ehrlichman's office and who played a part of the tape of the interview with Admiral Young, who was allegedly attempting to make leaks to the press? Was there an individual that my office had discovered and that was concerned of documents from my office by that Navy Yeoman, that he could not recollect putting that in his column, and that he didn't have a copy of the column that he had written?

I wonder if you could answer these questions?

1) Tell us whether or not the Special Prosecutor or any other prosecutor has consulted or retained counsel in preparation for the criminal investigation of the Watergate?

2) Tell us whether or not you have a defense strategy for a defense against a possible perjury indictment?

The press react to our man in Washington

It's a hard choice to make. The press are without a doubt one of the most powerful and influential forces in our society. They hold the power to inform and educate the public, but also to shape opinions and influence events. The press are crucial to democracy, as they hold the government accountable and ensure that the public is informed. However, they are also subject to bias and pressure from various sources, which can affect their reporting. When the press report on events that are in their own best interest, such as covering a story that is popular or sells newspapers, they can skew the truth and mislead the public. When the press report on events that are not in their best interest, such as covering a story that is unpopular or sells few newspapers, they may not report on it at all. The press are therefore a complex and important force in our society, and it is important to understand their role and influence.
Group of administrators and the Academic Council, a top level statistics, see story, p 1) by the week of January (for the actual was set at 1000 during the last spring of 1974.

"dent," the financial aid office is recognize the US government's affecting the roughly 50% of the financial aid office. (Feb. 22)

of 4358 that applied. The number 900 due to housing and crowd- ing applications. (Feb. 22)

5) The "individual self-help concept," which will remain at $1750" for the decision by the financial aid (The following week.

ing. (February 4, April 23)

47% of the freshmen and we ccess to them.

proven necessary over the years for Basic Educational Opportun- ity. (Multiple organizations exist for dormitories to find students and 15 upper class women will be allowed to admit non-resi- dents - by the Dean for Student Affairs office; FKA because it could only take six women, Mas- sachusetts Avenue. Hours: :Lobby-8:30 to 3:00 Mondtay- Wednesday, 8:30 to 6:00, Friday 8:30 to 5:00. Walk-in 3:00 to 5:00 Monday through Wednesday.

The requirement is eight sub- jects, "usually one per term," meeting distribution and concentration rules, available in many MIT publications.

Not mentioned in other pub- lications is the defeated proposal of Amt. Prof. Murray Biggs that at least three of the subjects be "obviously humanistic." There will be a committee to adminis- ter the requirement. (March 22, April 19, May 3)

Women's living group A women's co-operative living group at MIT has been proposed for MIT by Diane Gilbert '73. Gilbert is trying to increase the number of housing options avail- able to women, specifically noting the lack of single-sex, non-dormitory housing for women. (April 9)

Dorm Price Increases Dormitory rent rates are up, anywhere from 14.5% to 21.4%, for a weighted average of 17.8%. Commoners, as has been the case since compulsory commoners were eliminated several years ago, will be voluntary and more expensive than if all dormitory residents were required to subscribe. (May 2)

The McCormick Faculty Family in Residence, Steve and Alice Senturia (he is an associate professor of electrical engi- neering) was faced with a 40-page document last Novem- ber requesting their removal, prepared by the McCormick Judicial Committee. In late March, Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg decided that the pair will stay and receive her full support. The Senturias said they had been asked to stay on, and intended to, The Senturias, the Judicial Committee, and the Dean's office objected to the incident receiving any publicity at all. (March 12, April 2)

Year round calendar MIT is continually consider- ing operating the Institute on a year-round basis, and has been since 1972. While the plan faces some obstacles, the potential for increasing the educational pro- ductivity of MIT's buildings is enticing enough to keep con- sideration alive. Boston's hot, muggy summers and the loss of summer jobs may be problems, while interruption of students' educational momentum may argue in favor of continual schooling. (Feb. 15)

The Undergraduate Association, of which all MIT undergraduates are automatically members, elected Steve Wallman '75 (Mac- Gregor) and James Monahan '75 (Baker) as President (UAP) and Vice President (UAPV) in April. At least 392 people out of 710 who voted (out of about 4600 undergraduates) elected Wallman/Moody. The 17% turn- out was typical of recent years, though it was a drop of 590 from the turnout in the first UAP elec- tion, which was declared invalid because of suspected ballot stuffing. In 1973's unusually heated contest, 1700 voted (April 26).

8.01 First term physics, also known as 8.01, has existed in several forms in recent years, with the current combination of self-study - traditional quiz/- problem sets the result of a large number of failures in the 1972-73 school year. By the fall of 73, the number of failures was cut in half (February 26).

The Co-op program in electrical engineering, which involves working for pay as well as at- tending classes, is more popular than ever. The program is greatly oversubscribed and continually seeks new firms to join the program (February 26).

Three Laws of Checking that are true by definition.

Law 1
Free Checking: This is the easy one. All you have to do is maintain a minimum balance in your checking account of 100 in a institu- tion's name account; you can do this in many checks as you want. Just follow the Mass.Ave. curve from MIT. Hours: :Lobby-8:30 to 3:00 Mondtay- Wednesday, 8:30 to 6:00, Friday 8:30 to 5:00. Walk-in 3:00 to 5:00 Monday through Wednesday.

Law 2
Special Checking: If you write a lot of checks each month and don't mind to keep a minimum balance account, you might prefer to open a "checkers" checking account. You pay minimum balance account. You pay 10¢ per month for each check paid. No fees for the deposits, up to five per month.

Law 3
Regular Checking: (If you write a lot of checks each month and don't mind to keep a minimum balance account, you might prefer to open a "checkers" checking account. You pay minimum balance account. You pay 10¢ per month for each check paid. No fees for the deposits, up to five per month.

Compiled By Phyllis Slottje (The following is a summary of the major news stories that ap- peared in the MIT News in the spring of 1974. - Editor)
The Tech Freshman Section

MIT: a drink from a fire hose

By James Moody

We set off in the early summer to Camp Cambridge, just what you’ve been looking forward to all year. I’m trying here to give you a drink from a fire hose. I’m trying to give you a taste of what life is in general, like what college is like in general, some things to expect, some general ideas, some questions, and some challenges.

You are not really to start out believing that what you believe is real. This is the real thing, only our own views and concepts about the real thing, you found. Your own reality will be composed of your feelings and actions, and we are going to try to make you live them. Your choice of a living group, for example, will depend on how you feel about the people and the physical environment in which you live. How you feel about the literature or the facade that the University of Residence Week-end, so that you can try and hold (especially stuff like jaded people) to your mind open and await the upcoming torrent of experiences to make your own judgments. In the final analysis, only what you think about will be what you find and what you make out of it.

There is a lot organized through the Interfraternity Conference (IFC) to help your transition (Please turn to page 9).

Dorms offer own advantages

By Joanie Lund

As R/O Week draws near, many of you are probably thinking a lot about how life is going to be different, and some of you are anticipating a great change in your way of life. We, as freshmen, have cause once you leave home, and you will not be the same. You will grow up and begin to put down roots here. You will start to feel that you are going to live on campus, where life is ‘homey’ than in high school. You will find that college campus bears little resemblance to your high school campus. The lifestyle is unique, and, for many college students, it is a way of life that is more stimulating than any other.

I spent my freshman year on campus at MIT, and it was an experience that taught me a great deal about people, independence, money and life in general. It was my first time being away from home, and I really enjoyed the learning experience of making myself at home and becoming accustomed to the Institute.

You will probably find that you are restless and may want to stay awake even at odd hours because of an incoming Freshman schedule. Once you get away from home, you will find that you are not alone, and even at odd hours you can still have someone to talk to. The campus is always alive, and there are places all over MIT where you can study, such as the House of Pizza several blocks away on Mass. Ave. even before you arrive here, so McDonald’s is opening up nearby. There are plenty of bars and restaurants in the area, and you will find that the dorms are just a lot. Of course, one can always depend on the dining service to get you a meal, and there are three different meal plans to choose from, so you can pick the one that best suits your eating habits.

It is fair to warn you, too, that although the dorms are usually accommodating to all types of going-on, you should know the house rules. There has just been some review of the rules lately, updating them and making changes and even discarding some. But the word you should know is that the rules that remain will be enforced, and you would do well to know them beforehand.

If you have any uncles’ questions (or any impractical ones) about the dorms that have kitchen facilities, but even at odd hours you can still have someone to talk to. The campus is always alive, and there are places all over MIT where you can study, such as the House of Pizza several blocks away on Mass. Ave. even before you arrive here, so McDonald’s is opening up nearby. There are plenty of bars and restaurants in the area, and you will find that the dorms are just a lot. Of course, one can always depend on the dining service to get you a meal, and there are three different meal plans to choose from, so you can pick the one that best suits your eating habits.

Anyway, I’m beginning to ramble, so let’s get to the peals of wisdom I’ve just let fall, and you’ll be that much better prepared for the culture shock you’re about to face.

Joanie Lund ’77 is Dormcon

R/O Chairman.

Time frames are a bit out of sync here at Institute. We are only here four years. We want immediate changes. We want to see the effects of our own efforts or suggestions. For the non-student portion of MIT, change is a time-honored event; it proceeds slowly, with much thought and deliberation. (Please turn to page 10)

R/O Week schedule

This is a partial listing of the major events and deadlines that will occur at the beginning of R/O Week. You will receive a complete, updated schedule upon your registration at the R/O Center.

Tuesday, August 27

*Foreign and transfer students arrive

*7:30pm - Foreign students get-together in the Mezzanine Lounge.

*8:00pm to 2:00am - Foreign students in the House of Foreign Students’ Lounge

Wednesday, August 28

*8:00am - Transfer students seminar on housing in the Mezzanine Lounge

*Noon - Foreign students luncheon in the McCormick Country Kitchen

Thursday, August 29

*8:00am - Domestic freshmen begin arrival

*8:00pm - The R/O Center opens in the West Lounge of the Student Center, baggage storage is now available.

*8:00pm - Foreign students gathering in the evening

*8:00pm - Student Center Committee Coffeehouse in the Center Lounge of the Student Center and remains open 24 hours a day

Friday, August 30

*7:00pm - Dinner at the Student Center

*7:00pm - Freshman and dormitory open house begins

Saturday, August 31

*2:00pm - Women’s ice cream party in the Student Center

*Mzazzle Lounge* - Rushing and open houses continue

*7:00pm - Freshman bidding begins

*7:00pm - Freshman bidding begins
Sports at MIT? You'd better believe it!!!

By Bert Halsted

"MIT is the biggest jock school in the country." This statement is directly quoted, but not necessarily significant since MIT is known for its sports. The author suggests that sports at MIT are competitive but not as crucial as those at other colleges in the NCAAs.

The text mentions that sports at MIT tend to be social events and that the atmosphere is not as competitive as at other schools. The author notes that the sports team is more focused on social interaction than on academic performance.

The文本描述了MIT的体育活动，特别是社交活动，并指出MIT的体育活动不如其他大学那么重要。作者认为，体育活动的主要目的是提供社交机会，而不是纯粹的竞争。
You may join the staff of The Tech at any time, but the earlier you join, the better. See us at the activities midway. Stop by our office during R/O Week. Or watch us put our first issue together after 8pm, Wednesday, September 4. If you have questions, feel free to write. Look for our summer letter too.
The Tech
PO Box 29, MIT Branch
Cambridge, MA 02139
(617) 253-1541
Never let school get in the way of your education

(Continued from page 7)

tion of alternatives, and discussion. Their time spans at MIT are limited, and they are constantly forced to see changes happen more than they can control. Changes that are all too slow for us are all too quick for them. For us, change means frustration, and for them, culture shock with the changes.

Just a few short years ago, the campus was torn by riots, strikes, occupations, and political strife. Four years later, political questions and strikewas of protest, but the images are still fresh in our minds. Just ignore the phonies who openly proclaim their desire to find these people quite annoying.

Education

You are about to get one for the next four years. But, what is the educational philosophy of MIT’s view of an “education” is generally academic in nature, going beyond the text and regurgitating all it back on exams, recitation grades, and finally, the campus was torn by riots, and for your parents make from 12 to 22 thousand, and if you are part of the campus, you have to support yourself totally. For us, frustration, and for them, culture shock with the changes.

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MIT offers writing course

By Michael Gentry

Writing is alive and well at MIT. So if you have a budding or fully developed interest in writing poetry, short stories, essays, technical papers or even novels, then the newly established writing program may be just what you're looking for.

The MIT Writing Program has been offered for some time at MIT, but this year a special pilot program scheduled to begin this fall, has certain innovative features: students can now major in writing. Those who have been working on the program for the past several months, drawing up proposals and gathering much student and administrative support, hope it will have an even larger impact.

"We want to raise the profile of writing at the Institute," says Don Blackmer, a spokesman for the program and technical instructor in it. "The writing program," Blackmer continues, "must be responsive to the needs of the entire MIT community, including students and faculty members of all departments."

Skier emphasized that anyone with questions about how their writing can be improved can best be advised, should contact one of the faculty members in charge of the program: Joe Brown, Patsy Cumming, Sandy Kaye or Robert Rathbone. They will be available in 14E-310. This suite of offices is now the home of the MIT writing center.

The writing program has garnered considerable support from faculty, students and key administrators, such as Provost Walter Rosenblith, Dean of Humanities Napier Hanban and Associate Dean of Humanities Don Blackmer. Blackmer calls the program a "very creative response to the feeling of faculty and students at MIT that greater opportunities for writing need to be made available."

Student-teachers play a significant role in the writing program. They are undergraduate students who, together with faculty members, guide and direct writing classes. Skier said that they are called student-teachers rather than the usual name for undergraduate teachers, teaching assistants, because "they serve a much greater function than just grading papers."

In conjunction with the writing program a text Free Writing has recently been completed. Its authors are students, teachers and faculty members from the program. Contrast negotiations with a publisher are now underway, in addition, a report is available describing the program in detail. Skier asks students and faculty to read the report and comment on "how the program can be made more responsive to the needs of the Institute."

Another feature Skier hopes will be incorporated in the program is the opportunity to do undergraduate research in the writing and teaching processes. In the future, Skier points out, the program is still evolving. Perhaps its most important purpose, he concludes, is "to dispel the sliding image of MIT by serving the many sensitive students at MIT who want and need to express themselves."

"MIT Writing," in its most important purpose, he concludes, is "to dispel the sliding image of MIT by serving the many sensitive students at MIT who want and need to express themselves."
Admissions expects 1030 frosh

(Continued from page 1)

At the time these housing decisions were made, it appeared that about 40 freshmen would still be in the system. But as the dorm assignments became determined by a lottery, a large class or small "rush" (as freshmen pledging fraternities or there are spaces for them) means that not all freshmen will be assigned to dormitories. About 50 freshmen have joined fraternities. The remainder are assigned places in the upperclassmen, without class assignments being determined by a lottery. A large class or small "rush" (as freshmen pledging fraternities or there are spaces for them) means that not all freshmen will be assigned to dormitories. As upperclassmen usually have the single rooms, overcrowding usually occurs in the early months of the year, leaving the system. About 450 freshmen are likely to reside at home but not be assigned to dormitories. Like the upperclassmen, freshman fraternities are not aware of their assignments being determined by a lottery. A large class or small "rush" (as freshmen pledging fraternities or there are spaces for them) means that not all freshmen will be assigned to dormitories. However, Browning hopes that 1350 freshmen will reside at home but not be assigned to dormitories. Like the upperclassmen, freshman fraternities are not aware of their assignments being determined by a lottery. A large class or small "rush" (as freshmen pledging fraternities or there are spaces for them) means that not all freshmen will be assigned to dormitories. However, Browning expects that the strategies of the freshmen will have to be crowded into the system. Browning believes that the problems should work out; he points out that at this time last year there were 173 spaces needed versus 200 this year. Because of the Dean's Office was more interested in students to the system, 30 freshmen experienced overcrowding, so the situation should be much the same as last year. However, he points out that he does not now have the margin for error which he had then.

One implication which Browning does not often mention is that the crowding of 20 freshmen really affects a total of 120 to 150 students who live together in those overpopulated rooms.

Basically, there have been two reasons why the housing system has been saturated in recent years. A larger fraction of upperclassmen have decided to reside within the system rather than seeking apartments of their own. One reason may possibly be a scarcity of apartments in the Boston area, not to mention the high costs and the necessity of taking a place last year round. This trend has been amazing in the face of the nationwide tendency of college students to move off campus, leaving empty dorms behind. However, with rapidly rising dorm rates making off campus living more competitive, more students may opt to leave the system. One of the problems in estimating the total amount of overcrowding is that the Dean's Office has no exact idea of how many upperclassmen will cancel their reserved rooms at the last minute.

The other source of the problem is that class size has usually been slightly greater than available housing space, the worst cases being this year and the class of 1976 (1050 students, 50 more than expected).

The Class of 1978
The Class of 1978 will set the record for the highest proportion of women, about 20%. This is a continuation of the trend toward increasing female enrollment, as accomplishment which is mostly the result of an active campaign to recruit more women applicants. The campaign was intended to make the possibilities available at MIT known to qualified women and members of other minorities.

Of the 1053 still intending to attend, Cohen reports that 47 are black, six are of Puerto Rican heritage, nine are Mexican Americans, and one is an American Indian. All numbers show slight increase, and Richardson still expresses his disappointment at the failure to attract larger numbers of qualified minority applicants.

Don't let the price of a college education shake up your world.

The price of a college education is skyrocketing. Fortunately the Air Force has done something to catch up with it. It has increased the number of college scholarships available to flying qualified men, as well as for missile duty volunteers and advanced math students. These cover full tuition, reimbursement for textbooks, as well as lab and incidental fees. Not only that, but you can receive $100 monthly as a tax-free allowance. To cash in on all this, just apply, qualify, and enroll in the Air Force ROTC at MIT, Building 20-E-112, ext. 3-4472, by contacting Captain Vrtiak.

You'll be on your way to a free college education, an Air Force officer's career, and a future where the sky's the limit.
**Home sweet home**

**By Barb Moore**

DAYTON. But who is to think
that summer vacation is a time of total relaxation, think about it again.

If you're like most of us, you'll probably spend your three-week vacation job just to meet MT's expectations. If you're like me, you'll be working 40 hours each and every week, and you can't cut it off if it's only a YMCA pool,

I don't mean to knock summer
vacation. No one pays me to go
dancing at the Beach Boys' concerts or
beachcombing along the Great Lakes
northern shore. But who's to think

myself - I'm seriously assuming that you have a summer
job. This means that either (a) you have a part-time contact through
with a parent or a relative; (b) you're paying jobs are preferable to the
other job, but I guess you can't be

So you find a job, or you're definitely in for a treat. Your summer job consists of hours
of noirs. A middle-class family makes
many people manage to
survive summers, even years, in Dayton. It's not as bad as it

When last contacted, Fred Hutchison told me that the city cannot issue a

The intern does not notice

The intern puts the receipt into the elevator. See the intern

Tribune did come out for summer vacation. But then, the

Tribune, "You mean that I'm going to work one-third of the year
to pay my taxes and then

Tribune, "You mean that I'm going to work one-third of the year
to pay my taxes and then

I'll admit our drivers aren't as bad as Boston drivers, but then, when you're driving to and from the

I'm no car expert, but I have

In fact, I've kept one of my

I guess some people manage
to do the same.

By John Hanzel

CHICAGO - Frankton, Indi-
another summer in Dayton, Indi-
ana? Or, for that
matter, Dayton, Ohio?

And Dayton, Ohio? I've heard that W. C. Fields disliked
Philadelphia, but no one has ever

[By Barb Moore]

I've also found that a job does not afford the time to

I've found that a job does not afford the time to

Sinking your teeth into Chicago

**By John Hanzel**

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matter, Dayton, Ohio?

And Dayton, Ohio? I've heard that W. C. Fields disliked
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You can't have a summer job

You can't have a summer job

Pollution? Let me tell you about pollution. Where else can you buy

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MIT, Chamber of Commerce claim

(Continued from page 11)

David Clem, President of the Riverside-Cambridgeport Community Corporation, a citizen's group (the one that opposed MIT briefly in its Riverside rezoning petition), believes the Council voted the money knowing the Mayor would not advance it.

Clem disagreed with the Alliance by urging that the Council not pass the order because it would be advisory only. He advised the Alliance to present a realistic plan to MI1T itself and was surprised that the Council passed the motion unanimously. He also expressed his support of neighborhood planning, Clem does not believe it proper to pay citizens to participate.

The Cambridge Council reported on July 20 that the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce had also disapproved of the move. The Chamber showed the Council's vote as "arbitrary and capricious" and detrimental to the continuing economic development efforts of both the public and private sector. It asked the council to rescind the order.

The Chamber continued, "Broad and flexible participation from the spectrum of interested groups is indeed valuable when planning use and development of publicly held properties. However, the requirements of citizen participation on privately held properties is greatly inappropriate since a proliferation of safeguards have been built into the private development system through zoning ordinances, local and state building codes, and many other regulations promulgated by various local, state, and federal regulatory agencies."

In fact, such zoning ordinances are the only binding method of dictating land use, MIT could accept the advice of citizen's groups but would not be compelled to follow it unless the area was rezoned. As Vickery indicated, citizen input is being considered in the rezoning of Cambridge, and MIT may be forced to follow the neighborhood plan if the Planning Department includes it in the new code.

The Chamber further said, according to the Chronicle, that such Council orders "only fur- ther the reluctance of business, individuals and others who work to look to Cambridge as a viable place for development and growth." Many firms apparently cite the general attitude of obstructionism in the city as a reason for looking elsewhere for development sites.

"Cambridge can no longer afford to paint a self-portrait of arbitrary obstructionism and cyicism going way to negative growth and a further shrinkage of the city's tax base." The Chamber concluded by urging the Council to refrain from making further public statements which only hinder the economic stability and growth, and therefore jobs, for Cambridge.

Milton Statement for MIT

MIT agrees with the Chamber that such orders by the Council will hinder development. In his conclusion, Milne states that MIT "disagrees that the current economic climate is one in which desirable economic development of underutilized properties, like Simplex, seems almost impossible to achieve. But to have the City Council pass unrealistic orders like that of June 3rd is not helpful. It is, instead, extremely discouraging to those of us who are making every effort to build the tax base and to take other constructive actions to create a better city for us all."

In the statement, Milne details much of the Institute's recent activity in neighborhood development. MIT acquired the land of the Simplex Wire and Cable Company in July of 1969. At the time, the Institute announced the land was not to be used for expansion of the academic campus, a touchy issue with the community because such land is not taxable. MIT had no definite plans for the site, which was not vacated by the Simplex company until 1970. However, it was stipulated that the site would be used only for fully taxable commercial development, and that would most likely include market-rate housing for middle-income families of the MIT community and some sort of business which would employ members of the Cambridge community with a wide range of skills. Business development would not include any sort of heavy industry which would make the area undesirable for residence nor a strictly office or high technology industry which would be unlikely to supply many jobs for residents. Apparently, one of the neighborhood's chief objections to the construction of MIT-affiliated housing is the construction of MIT-affiliated housing. In the Chronicle, the Alliance stated "We will fight any plans or developments that the land was not to be used for residence nor a strictly office or high technology industry which would be unlikely to supply many jobs for residents."

"MIT chooses to oppose the results of our planning process we will fight to see those results implemented."

The majority of Milne's position paper is an explanation of MIT's record in the community and its distress over the Council vote. After reiterating the Institute's objectives, Milne states that "We will fight any plans or developments that the land was not to be used for residence nor a strictly office or high technology industry which would be unlikely to supply many jobs for residents."

Several months prior to the purchase of Simplex, MIT released a long-range comprehensive plan to add "significantly to the housing supply for all income levels in Cambridge." In that statement, the Institute promised to take initiatives to make possible the construction of about 1600 new dwelling units, of which some 700 would be available to low-income people, and to provide additional on-campus accommodations for about 800 students.

Milne says, "With the completion of the 684 units of housing for low-income elderly that it recently sold to the Cambridge Housing Authority, MIT considers its commitment to build public housing essentially discharged." The statement summarizes the fulfillment of the student housing quota with 325-bed MacGregor in 1970.
Council vote stifles development

400-bed Tang Hall in 1972, the present construction of the new west campus dorm, with 300 beds, and active plans for additional student housing for later in this decade.

The remaining objective is "to provide significant amounts of private market-rate housing for MIT personnel and others. The former Simplex property is the chief resource available to us for that part of the program. Yet the viability of housing on that site is by no means certain, and it almost certainly cannot be accomplished until a substantial amount of business and commercial space is built to bear some of the initial development costs."

Continuing, Milne says, "For all these reasons and others, I believe that Cambridge should be seeking to encourage, and not discourage, development of its many acres of vacant and under-utilized land. Therefore, a Council order that seeks to abrogate the proper right of an owner, any owner, including MIT, to undertake lawful development is harmful, not only to the owner but also ultimately to all the people of the city."

"The Council order on Simplex surely will suggest to the development and investment communities a lack of regard for due process and therefore an unattractive environment for development activity. This is harmful not only to private development, like Simplex - and the hurt is incalculable - but also to prospective public undertakings, such as Kendall Square. In either case, investor confidence is the principal key to new development."

"The Council order had another troublesome aspect in that the specific language was requested by the Cambridgeport Alliance."

Milne denies the charge made in an Alliance Flyer that "MIT has bought scores of apartments in Cambridgeport property and turned them into dormitories by renting new vacancies only to students." He notes that MIT rents to all people: "Some units are reserved for non-MIT people, others for MIT-related people, and not just students."

The Institute owns 69 residential units in Cambridge, according to Milne. All were purchased prior to 1969, when MIT adopted the policy of not purchasing residential property in the city. Of these units, 34 are occupied by MIT-affiliated persons. Eleven are leased to the CHA under a leased-housing program.

The Alliance complains that "MIT pays 3% of what it should" in taxes. Milne calls this "a simple attack on the principle of tax exemption for schools."

He points out MIT's efforts to add to the tax and employment base through its spinoff companies. Also, in the last six years, MIT has paid Cambridge ten million dollars in taxes and payments in lieu of taxes.

Milne also discounts an excerpt from a purported MIT report, written by a Harvard student and not solicited by the Institute, Milne denies that the study has any basis in MIT planning and maintains that it in fact contains much misleading information. He also repeats MIT's wish to "maintain a balanced distribution of population groups."

In answer to the charge that MIT opposed the extension of the Riverfront zone last summer and that the Institute has not supported the city's efforts to plan for the future, Milne notes that objections to the Riverfront District were over a difference in preferred methods and that MIT "has consistently encouraged the city to undertake and maintain a comprehensive planning effort."

MIT provided its own planning office to provide professional assistance in preparing an application which brought $750,000 in federal funds for planning to the city.

Milne lists four zoning proposals which MIT has supported in the past few years:

1) Rezoning to permit the housing for the elderly on Hamilton Street.

2) Helping to preserve the present character of Cambridgeport by supporting a zoning petition by the two local citizen's groups.

3) Supporting a Planning Board petition which MIT felt was calculated to "protect and preserve lower-density residential neighborhoods."

4) Petitioning before the Board of Zoning Appeal to permit a preschool program to be conducted in a building leased to Polaroid by MIT.

Finally, Milne says "MIT firmly believes that it has acted in good faith as a good neighbor over a long period of time."

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Cairns and David Ziegelheim

and bounced its roof off a dirt

P:

took his Burger King - Ford.

Team finished out the first half

PAl

finished second and fourth.

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cracked windshield, hammered

(saba Csere, Ed Gardiner, and
t' .

A

By

THOMPSON, CONN., JULY

21 -- The MIT Road Racing
Team finished out the first half
of their season by winning back
to back races this weekend.

Team driver Joel Bradley
took his Burger King - Ford
P' to win in both races. In
the first practice session, Brad-
ley's car slid off the track and
bounced its roof off a dirt
drainage. Crew members
Charles Casse, Ed Gardiner, and
George Hyndman taped a
cracked windshield, hammered
dents and realigned the car's
suspension.

The Saturday race saw Brad-
ley take the checkered flag while
other MIT team drivers Steve
Cairns and David Ziegelheim
finished second and fourth.

On the second lap of Sun-
day's race, with Bradley holding
a slim lead over Paul Hacker,
Cairns and Ziegelheim, Wayne
Keene's SCC Porche rammed a
guardrail and slid right into the
path of the lead Pinto. Joel
avoided a bad collision and
squeezed through a narrow
opening, clipping .the spin-
t'y .

the lab which is the source of
the "Water Quality Crew" (after
the daytime is approximately 50-50 co-
mi perspectives). Recruiting among friends
and fellow workers produced
me, a member of the women's
crew, who is like
President. It was organized by
two former MIT oarsmen, and
one Undergraduate Association
President. It is run by Diane McKnight '75, who is, like
us, a member of the women's
crew. The novice to become proficient at
rowing on the Charles is not
the easiest way for a
novice to become proficient at
the sport. Nevertheless, there has
been a marked transformation from the first days of practice
when it was an unusual occur-
rence for eight oars to enter
the water simultaneously, let
alone stay parallel during the
rest of the stroke. We may be
nowhere near that level of
machine-like efficiency that wins
races, but we have made pro-
gress.

Having experienced oarsmen
in the boat, like Larry Exposito
'73 and Assistant Professor of
Civil Engineering Bryan Pearce
'soon, has helped make everyone
else more consistent. Exposito
also acts as coach occasionally
while sculling alongside the eight,
where he can look for faults that
are difficult to see from inside the
boat.

Pearce was a light-weight here
for two years as an under-
graduate. He rowed in an era
when the MIT style was "quick
out of bow and slow at the
catch" (the exact opposite of
the present style), and has had
to adapt to match everyone else.

We are presently increasing
our repertoire to include taking
the stroke up (and down), that
is, changing the number of
strokes per minute, and racing
starts.

Assistant Professor of Civil
Engineering Francois Muro, who
especially likes power pieces,
feels that crew has been "in
very effective way of getting
us in shape," John Reuter, who
is one of those in the Water
Quality lab doing research on
the effect of discolored metals
on algae, also likes the exercise,
and adds that rowing on the Charles
"is as close as we want to get to
field work." Our long-range goal
is to enter a "Water Quality"
boat in MIT's annual Clan Day
races in November, where any
of dorm, dorm, or organization with
enough people interested in
can race against
either equally competent or
incompetent crews. But for now
we are enjoying ourselves even
without the stimulus of com-
petition.

The Tech, the official organ of
the MIT Crew, is published weekly
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under the auspices of the MIT Alumni
Association. It is supported entirely
by the public, through the pledge
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subscription subscription.

For subscription information
contact the Society for the Promotion
of Rowing, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

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what's going
on at MIT.

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Keep The Tech
with what's going
on at MIT.