USSR scientist hits homeland

By John Sally

The Soviet Union has benefited more than the western countries from scientific exchanges, according to Dr. Alexandr V. Voronel, a prominent Soviet physicist who was permitted to emigrate to Israel in December.

"Western societies are consuming societies and other countries want to be consuming societies," Voronel said in an interview with The Tech during a brief visit to MIT last week. He continued, saying that "Soviet life may be so narrow in the ideological sense, that there is a constant lack of ideas. Soviet science is very good in details and the development of things, but there is a lack of thinking. Things that Western people can receive from Russia are the details and not the original ideas."

Another reason that Russia has benefited from scientific exchanges is "the stealing of ideas and projects and constructions," Voronel said. "They think they must steal because the Americans are stealing. It is a way of life." He added that "Americans don't understand that Soviet authorities want detente, but in a deceptive way."

Voronel is regarded as one of the foremost Soviet authorities on condensed matter physics. However, when he and his wife Nina, a poet, applied for permission to emigrate in 1972, Voronel was forced to resign his post. He was able to keep in touch with his field only through officially sanctioned weekly seminars with other Soviet scientists in a similar plight.

The Voronels were allowed to emigrate in December following a protest campaign organized by a committee of MIT faculty, "Maybe the organizing of this committee was the main cause of my release. I'm sure it was one of the causes," said Voronel.

"I'm really grateful for such support," continued Voronel. "Soviet authorities appreciate very much contacts with Western scientists because they have much to lose from these contacts and must take into account."

New dorm to be ready for fall

By Leon Tatrosian

The Tech

The new house that Campus under-graduate dormitory will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term if construction continues as expected.

"Barring unforeseen circumstances," Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth C. Browning "I do think the Tech construction will be completed by September 15." Officials were concerned earlier this year that only half of the dormitory, presently called New House, would be ready in September, making housing plans necessary for residents (see The Tech, March 31, 1975).

Browning and Assistant to the Dean for Student Affairs Nancy J. Wheatley '74 were present at an Open House in the New House on Saturday. Students interested in living there were given an opportunity to see the dormitory.

New House is made up of a control arcade, and six small houses with entrances off the arcade. Wheatley explained that there are some central services, but that most facilities are contained within each of the six small houses. There will be approximately fifty residents in each house with two residential advisors in single rooms to double rooms about seven to one. Wheatley added that each house also has lofts and three to five kitchens.

Wheatley said that she hoped that New House residents would be evenly distributed among the four undergraduate classes, but added that is is impossible to predict how many upperclassmen will decide to live in the dormitory. "The dorm is not cool," Wheatley said, "because there simply aren't enough women undergraduates."

The dorms have not yet decided what kind of decorating privileges New House residents will have. "It's obviously a new building," Wheatley noted, "so people will not have as much freedom to do what they want with their rooms as in East Campus."

Students at the Open House had a generally favorable reaction to the New House. "I liked it. The rooms are very nice," a sophomore remarked, "but one problem is that there are five floors but no elevator."

Wheatley said that undergraduates who are considering applying for rooms in the New House should step by the DSA office for more information. There will be a room assignments meeting for all prospective residents Wednesday night, in the Sala de Arte, at 7:30pm.

Research on humans probed

By Lucy Everett

A task force of the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects (COUHES) has been appointed to help the President to develop guidelines for applications to use human subjects in scientific research. COUHES is a standing MIT committee which reviews proposals for research using human subjects, as required by the Institute and by federal and state regulations.

COUHES task force will attempt to determine what can be done to make the guidelines more effective in these areas and make research more aware of the consequences of their experiments.

A university must carefully weigh the value of its allegiance to be gained against possible risks to human subjects involved in the research. The task force will attempt to facilitate this understanding.

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MIT's fund operations growing

By Mike McNamee

In the 14 years between the announcement of MIT's Second Century Fund Drive and last week's announcement of the MIT Leadership Campaign, fund-raising at MIT has come a long way.

Growing costs and budgetary demands have increased the need for gift income and endowment resources to keep the Institute going. And increasing dependence on gifts has led in turn, to increasing development of MIT's full-time fund-raising capability.

MIT now employs 35 professional staff members directly involved in "resource development," or obtaining gift income. In addition to that operation, headed by Vice President James Lampert, the Alumni Association maintains the MIT Alumni Fund, which employs several additional staff members.

If MIT has such a large on-going fund-raising effort, bringing in an average of more than $20 million each year, why do some items under-funded," he explained. "In a campaign, you go to everyone with money, you see what they want to give money for, and you take what they want to give."

One seeming anomaly of fund drives results from this principle, Brock said. "Almost all fund drives, even those which meet their overall goals, end up with a surplus or deficit." The second difference, Brock said, is the methods used by fund-raisers during a campaign. "During normal times, you try to identify donors for particular purposes — who will give money for a certain building, for example — and take proposals to them for the particular thing you want money for," Brock explained. "In a campaign, you go to everyone with money, you see what they want to give money for, and you take what they want to give."

Among the events and attractions at Kaleidoscope '76, held last Friday and Saturday, was an abundance of cotton candy (right) and a chance to sledge-hammer a car provided by Delta Upsilon (three times for 25 cents (left)).

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Images of Death: Dreams, Dying, and the Underworld

DR. JAMES HILLMAN, Jungian analyst in private practice in Zurich, and former Director of Studies at the C. G. Jung Institute in Zurich.

6:45 P.M. Buffet Supper

Bush Room, 10-105

followed by open discussion

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Congress and NSF: more than headlines

By Michael McNamee

Unfavorable publicity is not something with which the National Science Foundation has to live. It comes in cycles, every Congress. Typically, Congressionals, as neatly explained, the last few weeks have been the peak of another cycle of Congressional ire with "zany grants" for research given out by the Foundation.

This year, however, Congress has carried its concern with NSF's "waste" to a new level. This past month, House of Representatives earlier this month voted to give itself and the Senate veto power over any grant made by the Foundation if it is felt that the project is a "waste" of government money. Public concern, caused by the latest cycle of "zany grant" publicity, has finally broken through its habit of budgetary watchfulness and son the Foundation's expense.

There are two very different kinds of Congressmen who contribute to the Foundation's headaches. The first is the fast-food-grabber who delegates a staff member to scan the listing of NSF grants, look for the biggest, and report their "zany" titles. TheCongressman then calls NSF, gets a couple of conversations from a member of a science and education subcommittee, a speech of denial (to those sleeping representatives and 17 pages who are paying attention) in the corner before issuing the release about how NSF is wasting money.

The release is always printed, because newspapers like those three-paragraph filler items - "brighteners," as they're called. The hopefully-conservative papers that most people read "Out There" elevate the press release to editorial comment on the profanity of the federal government - Standard Editorial Topic No. 15, The Congressmen gets a lot of letters - far-right conservatives always write more letters than any other group of people, and they usually run for reelection for his 33rd term on a budget-cutting platform.

These Congressmen aren't too dangerous. They usually do their own reading, and in any case, seem to understand their constituents. They don't know what a zany grant was, and neither did his constituents, he said; and once his constituents were told that the grants were only a few mil away from the earth, they weren't going to want to fund any ejегодn work on that, and neither would be. No one has asked him yet if he could see any works of art at the time of the Congressmen has a very comprehensive plan for cutting NSF's budget and laying guidelines on which research funding should be curtailed.

The other kind of NSF-baiting Congressman is more dangerous. These dolts do their homework - their staff visits NSF and talks about the "zany grant," talks to the researcher involved, investigates the grant, and then, three weeks before the election, goes out for the public.

These Congressmen are looking for more than just the fast' headlines and equally-quick re-election; they have plans and programs for how the NSF should be cut back, and corralled so as to prevent "science" from being a "zany grant." What is probably the worst problem, neither type of Congressman seems to understand, the different kind of research - the kind that doesn't even come close to earning a dollar. NSF has given away $200,000 in grants and no one has even talked about the fact that NSF should be cut back and curtailed.

In the present circumstances we are overburdened with the implications of MIt policy with regard to the Iranian contract. We worry about contributing to potential nuclear proliferation. There are those who say that all industrial nations now have nuclear-based potential. We are concerned because it is the fate of the world to enter into an education contract. To whom will we sell our expertise in a question that demands a thorough and morally responsible answer.

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Letters to The Tech

Mr. Comments on Food

(A copy of this letter was sent to The Tech - Editor.)

Dear Dr. Wienert:

I would like to add my voice to those who have already expressed disapproval of the Food Exhibit in Lobby 7. This exhibit typifies the blatant mis-usage of space and money which has become characteristic of many MIT events.

First consider the safety aspects of the Food Exhibit. It interferes tremendously with traffic in the lobby — more so than any previous exhibit. It is truly a hazard for people with all of their senses, one can only imagine what it is for unsighted people. Let me list a few of the obvious hazards and aspects of the exhibit: wires all over, high voltage, one apparatus, only one of which has even an inconspicuous sign alerting passers-by to the danger; welding in the Lobby during the day; gas canisters which can leak there after the welding; slippery, rotten apples covering the floor. I could list others, but I think the dangers are obvious as well, as I think the dangers are obvious.

The Institute has lowered temperatures and instituted other measures to avoid the abuse of money. This exhibit has wasted unconscionable amounts of both. Circuit breakers have been blown in the Dean's Office and in the Information Office.

MidEast Propaganda?

To the Editor:

Your article entitled "Mid East: Jews Respond" was the only realistic article I have read to reading one sided propaganda from people who just do it for the sake of propaganda.

I wonder if anyone can explain to me why this event has been actually involved in the Middle East? It seems to me that that includes Steve Feld with his mutated truth about "moral considerations" at the so-called "real reason" to the conflict. Americans should ask themselves about these moral considerations. I have lived long enough in this world to know that there are more important things to worry about than what we see put up in Lobby 7. These abuses of space, money, energy, are only valuable resources if they should not be allowed to con-continue.

Suzan E. Walter

News Office

April 16, 1975

To the Editor:

I feel some sort of reply is necessary concerning the literary assault unleashed by David Hochs upon Professor Jack Baldwin (The Tech, April 4). Prof. Hochs accuses Professor Baldwin of a "tremendous lack of politi-ness and sensitivity," claiming that he has made cutting re-marks concerning race, creed, color, national origin, or intelligences levels. I believe such accusations are outrageous! Having failed to miss a Baldwin lecture this term, I cannot recall a single insult on anyone's race, color, or creed; nor can any such notion to the contrary be quite understandable. Indeed, Professor Baldwin has made almost every comments concerning national origin, but is this a "lack of manners" or merely in the spirit of good, clean fun which usually pervades his lectures? The very mention of a censor's nation, at all origins usually brings down a tremendous wave of cheers or boos from the students. Is this bad manners? A subtle Baldwin reply is usually quite clever, humorous, and a welcome (though brief) interlude into the daily drudgery of academia.

What of other accusations into the conduct of Professor Baldwin? A charge was made concerning how much Professor Baldwin would be a vacation from us (not how much he hates us), but this followed a rather casual discussion of the above mentioned of his temper in the 50's. An indictment of the admistra-tion usually follows the nest un-common failure of the blackboard system. As far as criticizing his graduate students, I must wonder if Mr. Hochs has any sense of humor whatsoever. Remarks such as that are a paradoxical quality of Professor Baldwin's "condemnations" as suggested. Professor Baldwin is in fact an outstanding lecturer. But just as important, he avoids the state atmosphere remniscent of too many Institute courses, prefering instead to add the elements of humor and fun to his lectures. The enthusiasm and warm atmosphere returned by the stu-dents in an indication of their approval. A banner reading in the middle of class was right in the spirit of such good natured fun, but a pie in the face is too much. Not only an ego booster (remarks such as "we are the peo-ple, the front of the lecture hall," and possibly the future pleasant atmosphere of the class. Maybe the pie in the face was in reality a putdown - but I think it was obvious that this time the joke went too far.

David Oliver '75

April 20, 1975

All the Blows That Fit?

To the Editor:

It is very astonishing to see how unwilling The Tech can be to print the complaints of the entire student body. Our frustration is getting out on our bi-annual FIP (P) which is open to argument. We believe The Tech is not the only democratic country in the basic moral standards Americans have always been supporting a country that is occupying land that doesn't belong to them, and is simultaneously with these standards, Israel has been occupying Sinai and the Golan heights which belong to Egypt and the West Bank, and the Gaza strip. The problem has been ignored by Israel for 27 years. It is a problem which will not cease to exist for a long time.

In the Middle East, the situation seems to take a different turn. The meetings between the Arab League and the Israeli government seem to have brought no results. The situation is still tense and the possibility of another war is always present. The Arab countries are still demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

However, the situation in the Middle East is not only political. The economic situation is also critical. The Arab countries have been hit hard by the oil crisis, and their economies have been severely affected. The situation in the Gaza strip is also very bad. The area is still under Israeli occupation, and the people living there are still deprived of their basic human rights.

The solution to this problem is not easy. The international community must take action to help the Arab countries. The United Nations must play an active role in this issue. The Arab countries must also continue to struggle for their rights.

The situation in the Middle East is complex and the solution is not easy. However, we must continue to work towards a just and peaceful resolution. The peace process must continue, and the international community must support it.

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David Oliver '75

April 20, 1975

The Op-Ed Page

Letters to The Tech

Pie Too Far?

To the Editor:

The recent USC piece on the present Lobby 7 exhibit lacks response. First, though, I'd like to express my continuing admiration for the work of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies.

All of the previous objections to the major exhibits that have been in the Lobby 7 exhibit have one unique feature. While a tremendous number of people are strolling in our country and in the entire MIT, millions worship in the Institute steps and allows appley to exit in the Lobby. This is particularly disturbing when the exhibit is supposed to be in honor of Food Day, which is designed as all aware of the plight of the starving, and the meanest means of alleviating this tragedy. I am thoroughly ashamed of how inconspicuous this exhibit is. Is the entire lobby 7 not what we want to project to the world?

I think it is time that a lot of students and students and employees who have the ability about what we put up in Lobby 7. These abuses of space, money, energy, are only valuable resources if they should not be allowed to con-}

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April 20, 1975
Scientific Pedaling

by Leonard Tower, Jr.


Bicycling Science is a thorough treatise of the human-bicycle system as it is now, as well as a survey of how it developed, and where it could go.

The senior author, Frank Whitt, is an English-trained aerodynamics professor who specializes in bicycle design. He has done extensive studies of the machine and the work others have done concerning it and written many technical articles in American and British bicycle magazines. Whitt is a Wharton-Bell of MIT's Department of Mechanical Engineering and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The human side of the system is the first studied. Human power generation is examined and the total amount available. The efficiency of various forces is then examined, leading to the conclusion that the bicycle is the most efficient at low levels. The forces on other surfaces are pointed out.

The book now examines the machine and its operating environment, studying each of the sub-systems in detail. Wind resistance results in the greatest loss of power in the bicycle as it is currently designed. The side forces, caused by passing v-vehicles, is proven to be large and dangerous on steep highways, giving scientific backing to a law some cyclists feel arbitrary.

The book concludes with a look at other man-powered vehicles, including a pad-it-powered lawn-mower, and an examination of where bicycling design and use could go in the future. Improvements in design to make the bicycle and acceptable all-weather vehicle are particularly discussed.

The development and history of bicycles is presented throughout the study. Pictures, tables, and graphics are well used, illustrating the points made, and greatly add to the text.

The book is technical in spots, but shots present no problem to people with a year of college physics. For those without the background the equations can be skipped over without distracting from the flow of the text. Further improvement in this book is probably made with computer scanning based on recent wind tunnel data, rather than through theory.

A look at possible improvements in design using modern materials shows that the established tubular steel frame it still superior when all factors are considered.

In fact, that is shown true of the whole standard design. Though many improvements have been rated in the 80 years since the spoked-wheel, tubular-framed bike was invented, surprisingly little has changed.

The study concludes with a look at other man-powered vehicles, including a pedal-powered lawn-mower, and an examination of where bicycling design and use could go in the future. Improvements in design to make the bicycle and acceptable all-weather vehicle are particularly discussed.

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In fact, that is shown true of the whole standard design. Though many improvements have been rated in the 80 years since the spoked-wheel, tubular-framed bike was invented, surprisingly little has changed.
The Guarneri String Quartet, one of the world's most famous and widely recorded quartets, gave a free concert in Kresge Auditorium on April 10 at 8 pm under the sponsorship of the William L. Abravanel Lecture Series and the Department of Humanities, I presume (because of the Humanities Department involvement and the location) that this concert was intended for the benefit of the MIT community, but through bad planning and careless publicity releases it was announced throughout Boston in the newspapers and on radio. At this door, there was no attempt at restricting admission to members of the MIT community (though certain areas of the hall were reserved with success for invited guests of Mrs. Abravanel). As a result, the hall was packed full with undergraduate and graduate students, and many MIT students went home disappointed.

I was one of the few able to hear the opening Mozart C Major Quartet, K 387, because of the crowding. When I finally did get in, I was frankly unhappy about the performance of Mark Prime's Opus 127 Quartet No. 17 in E Flat Major. Though the sound of the group was rich and full, only those halls that were strongly amplified were individually perceived. Quartet playing at its best is a balance among four different characters, not the homogenized, under-characterized mush of this performance. Additionally, the intonation and tone quality of Arnold Steinhardt, the first violinist, were decidedly below expectation for a group on this technical level.

Mendelssohn's Quartet in A minor (after intermission) was more successful, since it demands less interpretive depth and benefits from the full "orchestral" sonority of the Guarneri. Even here, however, the brilliant trio seemed more a display of technical prowess than any sort of attempt to come up with the music.

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John Oliver directed the MIT Glee Club and Mount Holyoke Glee Club in King David of Arthur Honinger on Sunday afternoon, March 16, in Kresge. It was a well-paced and moving performance, with the vocal forces surprisingly well balanced (given the large numerical advantage enjoyed by the female coastages) and the playing of the small professional instrumental ensemble clear and precise.

A large measure of the credit must go to the narration of Jeffrey Wortick, who timed each spoken interjection perfectly to avoid breaking the spell of the preceding music or, conversely, losing continuity. He never exceeded the boundaries of boredom or bathos, and his rich voice came across clearly through the amplification system.

The shortage of tenors in the Glee Club is beginning to make itself heard in a lack of blend in that section, but overall the choral singing was good—though the diction was especially noteworthy. The three on-stage soloists, Sheila Barnes (soprano), Beverly Morgan (alto), and Richard Burke (tenor), sang well, though not all of their words (which were not printed in the program) could be distinguished. Colleen Shanno was an intense and moving Witch of Endor, casting her spell from the choir loft above and to the left of the stage.

It is to be hoped that the Glee Club can attract more members for the future, which right now appears somewhat clouded because of insufficient interest on the community's part. Certainly, as the evidence of this challenging and superbly executed program, it deserves enthusiastic support.

Rafael Hallmark, a member of the MIT music faculty, will be the tenor soloist in the Boston Conservatory's 1976-77 spring season which is planned to be presented at the Museum of Fine Arts Lecture Hall on Tuesday, May 10 at 7:30 pm and in Sanders Theatre on Saturday, May 10 at 8:30 pm.

The program, entitled La Primavera, will be a celebration of spring in Italian, French, and Flemish Renaissance music and poetry. Tickets are $4 and $2 for students (at Sanders only). La Primavera will also close out one of the programs featured on the Conservatory's upcoming tour of France in June and July, which will culminate in a ten-day school for instruction in Medieval and Renaissance music in Cotignac.

John Oliver leads King David

photo by Stephen Owades

MIT Glee Club sings Honegger

by Stephen Owades

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by Stephen Owades

The last two weeks of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's 1976-77 season were a triumphant affirmation of Seiji Ozawa's talent as a conductor and as an orchestra builder. Never before in the seven years that I have been regularly attending BSO concerts have there been so high a level of technical polish to go along with the gorgeous sound that has always been the orchestra's trademark. Today's Boston Symphony need not apologize to any other group in the world, including the much-vaunted Chicago Symphony (which is becoming increasingly sloppy).

Isaac Stern, soloist in the Beethoven Violin Concerto on April 17, 19, and 19, was quite another matter. On Friday afternoon, his intonation was dreadful and his interpretation was a caricature of "Romantic" violinism. Coming from a young performer without Stern's automatic audience appeal, a performance like this would have been rejected utterly at best. I was assured by friends in the orchestra that Thursday night had seen him in better form, and indeed Saturday night's broadcast was substantially better in tone. The remainder of that program, consisting of The Fate and several short pieces by Ravel, was beautifully played and shaped. Ozawa, displaying a sensitive feeling for the underlying dance character, avoided the initialization and vulgarization that this delicate music often suffers.

The final weekend's concerts (April 24, 25, and 26) brought soprano Susan Davenny Wyner, contralto Maureen Forrester, and the New England Conservatory Chorus together with the BSO for a stunning Resurrection Symphony (Symphony No. 2) of Mahler. Controlling the forces with his characteristic expressiveness, yet economical, baton technique, Ozawa provided an interpretation that was powerful and direct, simple in many ways to Klemmer's monumental Angel recording of the work. (Bernstein's new version of the Mahler Second on Columbia is spectacular in a very different way, but it skirts the edge of disaster many times with almost unaccountably slow tempi and tremendously exaggerated rubato.) Forrester's is the ideal voice for the Witch of Endor—she is one of the few true contraltos singing today, and Mahler constantly demands the kind of weight in the lower register that she is superbly equipped to deliver. Susan Davenny Wyner's singing was every bit as beautiful, which is saying quite a bit in this company. The New England Conservatory Chorus reinforced its reputation as one of Boston's finest choirs; the power and mature tone of the tenor section were especially impressive. For the first time in my experience, too, the subterranean B-Flats in the opening choral passage were clearly audible.

The schedule for this summer's Tanglewood season of the BSO is already announced (see the Sunday Globe and New York Times arts pages), and many of this past season's highlights will be repeated in the idyllic Berkshire setting during July and August. Given the quality of playing which the orchestra has received recently, it should be quite a summer.
We'll get you to Europe this year one way or another.

If you thought higher air fares were going to cheat you out of your summer in Europe, we've got good news. You don't have to have a lot of money to get to Europe on Pan Am. Not if you take advantage of our Youth Fares. And to take advantage of our Budget Fares you need even less money.

Youth Fares
If you're between the ages of 12 and 21 and you want to roam around Europe for a few days or a few months (but not more than a year) pick your departure date and give us your name.

Your seat may only be reserved 5 days or less before the departure date. We have Youth Fares to cities all over Europe. Here are a few examples:

- From Boston round trip to: London, $478; Frankfurt, $492; Berlin, $479, Dusseldorf, $449.

These Budget Fares apply to flights leaving between June 1 and August 31. After that, the fares are even lower. If you leave on a Friday or Saturday, or return on a Saturday or Sunday, add $15 each way to the fare.

For fares to other European cities, or from other U.S. cities, contact your travel agent.


deward Fares
No matter what your age, if you're planning to spend between 22 and 45 days in Europe, all you have to do is make your reservations and pay for your ticket at least 2 months before your scheduled departure date. (You can make reservations even earlier and since seats are limited it's a good idea.) If you have to cancel or change reservations before you start your trip (after a trip has begun, no change in reservations is permitted), the most you can lose is 10% or $50, whichever is higher. In limited circumstances, you'll get all your money back.

We have Budget Fares to cities all over Europe. Here are a few examples:

- From Boston round trip to: London, $394; Frankfurt, $459; Berlin, $479; Dusseldorf, $449.

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Budget Fares
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Rules sought for rights of humans in research

(Continued from page 1)

is also basic to social science research, Weiner emphasized, but mechanisms must be developed for protection of privacy and evaluation of psychological risks. Legal risks are involved if a social scientist studies a segment of the population engaged in illegal activities. For example, Weiner said, studies of drug use may reveal that people are stealing to support drug addiction. If data from such studies is subpoenaed, Weiner explained, the subjects may be prosecuted for actions they have revealed unless care has been taken to preserve their anonymity.

Another type of danger exists in the case of experiments which may be traumatic for the subjects. Weiner cited psychology studies done by Stanley Milgram at Yale University in the early 1960's concerning the response of individuals to authority. Milgram asked subjects to administer electrical shocks to others in a simulated learning experiment. The shocks were not authentic; the real purpose of the study was to see if subjects would refuse to give the shocks. Milgram found that individuals in the experiment would follow instructions, continuing to give shocks of increasing intensity in spite of pleas from the "victim," an actor hired for the study.

 Weiner explained that the conflict between conscience and authority experienced by the subject was quite strong, and that it may be psychologically damaging for someone to learn "that he will do terrible things to others." Requests to repeat the Milgram experiment at MIT have been denied under COHES principles, Weiner said, because the results are already known and the risk to the subject is great.
News Analysis

Protest: a return to radical politics?

By Thomas J. Spink

Mass political action has been dead at MIT for three years. Since the McGovern fiasco in 1972, no issue has been noisy enough to stir the sentiments of the student body. Radicalism has gathered dust while the Institute has stumbled through the routine of classes and quizzes, John and problem sets.

Mass politics returned to MIT last Friday. The issue of training nuclear engineers for Iran moved two hundred people to stage a sit-in in the Department of Nuclear Engineering Headquarters in Building 24. Few of the demonstrators characterized themselves as political radicals, and for most of them it was the first time they had joined in such action.

There were various reasons why people opposed the agreement with Iran. Some, including most of the organizers of the protest, were mostly concerned with the political ramifications involved. As one of the organizers said, "Iran to us, is just a small part of a very large system," adding "What we're trying to do is chip away pieces of anger about the deal." The lack of stridency was surprising to the KGB, and there is nothing they can do about it. "I think that any attempt at training nuclear engineers could cause a confrontation in the Middle East."

The majority of the protesters seemed primarly concerned with the way in which the Institute had handled the deal and the subsequent protest. One student said he was at the sit-in because he wanted "more response, but so far no one is saying anything." He said later that he felt the demonstration was worthwhile because "the Committee (CATNES) has tried several different ways of asking questions without getting any answer."

Many of the students felt that they had been cut off from the rest of the world. "You are no longer in the loop," said one. "It's hard for you to imagine how much everything has changed and you are not even aware of it."

Another student admitted that he was "scared of the idea that the Shah can get nuclear weaponry. "I think that any country in the Middle East having nuclear weaponry would be very much a destabilizing influence in the area." Students also felt that the Persian Gulf oil easily could cause a confrontation in the Middle East.

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Voronel, working on getting Professors friends are brave to remain your thrown out of society and your world. She said, "You are been cut off from the rest of the is hard for you to imagine how choice - to release others."

Voronel links release to work of MIT group

(Continued from page 1)

account the opinions of these. If MIT scientists are scientists are persistent in their demands for constant connection without interference, I'm sure Soviet authorities will have only one choice - to release Azbel.

The wife Nina added that "It is hard for you to imagine how hard it is for someone who has been cut off from the end of the world." She said, "You are thrown out of society. Your friends are brave to remain your friends."

The committee that was orginaly formed to secure the Voronels' emigration is now working on getting Professors Mark Azbel, Alexander Lerner, and Benjamin Levich out of the Soviet Union (see The Tech, February 14, 1975). Although Azbel has "strong chances" according to Voronel, that the Shah can get nuclear weaponry. "I think that any country in the Middle East having nuclear weaponry would be very much a destabilizing influence in the area." Students also felt that the Persian Gulf oil easily could cause a confrontation in the Middle East.

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Women's Intercollegiate Tennis team participated in the season. They earned their Championships at Princeton University's 33rd annual USTA Middlestates A3-1 league W net team ninth in tourney. The team's ninth place in the tourney was significant, as it was one of the few women's teams to advance to the second round. The women's team faced strong competition from Villanova, Emory, and other teams, but they managed to secure a spot in the second round. The women's team's victory was a testament to their hard work and dedication.

**IM softball standings:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>League</th>
<th>Team A</th>
<th>Team B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Baker Baboon*</td>
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<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>ESI</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>A3</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4</td>
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<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Ashdown Roaches</td>
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**A6 | SPE | 0 | 4 |

**A7 | A2 | LC AC | 4 | 3 |
| A8 | DU | 3 | 1 |
| A9 | Ritter's Hitters | 2 | 2 |
| A10 | Aero-Astro Ringers | 2 | 2 |
| A11 | MacGregor H | 0 | 4 |

**A12 | A13 | TC | 4 | 0 |
| A14 | SCE | 3 | 1 |
| A15 | Sloan | 3 | 1 |
| A16 | Baker Orangutans | 2 | 2 |
| A17 | Economics | 1 | 3 |
| A18 | Jack Florey A | 0 | 4 |
| A19 | BI | 4 | 0 |

**B1 | AFI A | 3 | 0 |
| B2 | Transportation | 1 | 1 |
| B3 | Building 5 | 1 | 0 |
| B4 | DTD B | 1 | 0 |
| B5 | Ritter's Hitters | 0 | 4 |
| B6 | B2 | LCA B | 0 | 4 |

**B7 | B8 | PKE | 4 | 0 |
| B9 | PLP | 3 | 1 |
| B10 | NRS | 3 | 1 |
| B11 | BTB | 2 | 2 |
| B12 | Gunner S | 1 | 3 |

**B13 | Gold Coast Busters | 0 | 4 |

**C1 | C2 | B2 | 4 | 0 |
| C3 | ZET A | 0 | 4 |

**C4 | Chemical Engineering | 2 | 2 |
| C5 | Plumbers | 1 | 2 |
| C6 | SC | 1 | 3 |
| C7 | Westgate CosMcMuffins | 1 | 2 |
| C8 | Marth | 0 | 3 |

**C9 | B1 | B2 | 0 | 3 |
| C10 | TDC B | 3 | 0 |
| C11 | PFT, Not 259 | 2 | 1 |
| C12 | SCE B | 1 | 3 |
| C13 | BW | 0 | 3 |

**C14 | Nuclear Engineering | 2 | 0 |
| C15 | Mech. Eng. B | 1 | 1 |
| C16 | No. 6 Club | 1 | 1 |
| C17 | Brenton 4 | 0 | 2 |

**C18 | C19 | C20 | 2 | 2 |
| C21 | EC Second East | 3 | 1 |
| C22 | Third East | 3 | 1 |
| C23 | DTD B | 2 | 2 |
| C24 | Epstein Theta | 2 | 2 |
| C25 | Poesch's Protégés | 2 | 2 |
| C26 | Baker 3rd | 0 | 2 |

**C27 | C28 | C29 | 0 | 2 |
| C30 | EC Second East | 4 | 0 |
| C31 | Baker Drags | 2 | 2 |
| C32 | Student House | 2 | 2 |
| C33 | Nutrition & Food | 2 | 2 |
| C34 | TK "Red Jocks" | 2 | 2 |
| C35 | Student House | 2 | 2 |

**C36 | C37 | C38 | 0 | 2 |
| C39 | PMD-TEP | 4 | 0 |
| C40 | Baker Mixed Veg. | 2 | 2 |
| C41 | Chi Phi | 2 | 2 |
| C42 | TK "White Jocks" | 2 | 2 |
| C43 | Source | 1 | 3 |

**C44 | Jack Florey C | 0 | 4 |

**C45 | C46 | C47 | 0 | 3 |
| C48 | Fedex's Army | 3 | 3 |
| C49 | CSM | 0 | 3 |
| C50 | ATO | 2 | 1 |

**C51 | AFROTC | 0 | 3 |
| C52 | Electronics | 0 | 3 |
| C53 | MacGregor F | 0 | 3 |

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**Sporting Notices**

This year's IM Softball Regatta will be held on Sunday, May 4, at the MIT Sailing Pavilion. Reporting time will be 10:00am. Team rosters are due in the Managers' Office (W22-121) by 5:30pm Thursday.

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**New England Women's Service**

Fully licensed abortion clinic. For Counseling and Appointments, please make your pregnancy decision in the first trimester. We are open Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.
Lacrosse rallies to top Trinity after 11-0 loss to the Engineers on Thursday.