The Tech

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IPS to terminate Multics?

By Lacy Everett

Multics, MIT's computer system that runs on Sunburst terminals, has been criticized by funding problems, according to Robert Scott, director of the MIT Information Processing Services. According to Scott, Multics faces a possible loss of up to $500,000 this year. In the past, it has operated at a small deficit. This year, however, Multics costs, including those of the Information Processing Center (IPC) $2.5 million, has come in at a revenue of $1.7 million. The IPC must try to lower this deficit, and one real possibility, Scott said, is the elimination of Multics.

He noted that less than half the users of Multics are actually MIT affiliates, yet Multics continues to absorb the loss from Multics. Most of the loss which has been generated, Scott said, can be attributed to higher salaries and to rising paper and telephone costs. Next year, if it is still being operated, Multics may face an even larger loss because some large users of the systems, such as the Architecture Department's Overlap project, have indicated they will be cutting back on their usage of the system. The IPC's revenues come from charging users; if they can increase the number of users to Multics they will not be able to achieve their goal—break even.

The issue of removing Multics, Scott emphasized, is "technologically and economically." "If costs allow, he said, "all bodies like to keep Multics." The system has many excellent features, Scott said, but "it requires constant development, while the trend now is toward systems use."

Funds for research and development are short right now, Scott noted, and the IBM system which the IPC operates is more education oriented than Multics, so it is of more use for "real world" problems. Three-fifths of IPC users use the IBM system, Scott said.

Joseph Deihl '75, chairman of the Student Information Processing Board (SIPB), told The Tech, "Terminating Multics is a poor idea..." Deihl said that Multics is a means to an end—"It's the system to use, center for the new user to understand the computer, available to individual students and small research projects."

Deihl asked that the essential Multics programs be subsidized by MIT. (Please turn to page 3)

Iranians may double Nuc. Eng.

By Barb Moore

The addition of 25 to 27 Iranian graduate students will nearly double the size of the Nuclear Engineering Department next year if the Iranian government accepts certain conditions set by MIT. Negotiations between MIT and Iran began informally last year when the Iranian government, according to Alfred Keil, Dean of the School of Engineering, agreed to expand the department. The School's objectives include such costs as faculty travel to Iran, during which the department increased for increased space and training equipment.

Ken Hasen, Head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering, explained that the usual tuition would be needed to support any program of that size—more students, faculty members, and staff will need to be added. He stated that there was no way financially for MIT to absorb these costs.

On the question of pricing, MIT President Jerome B. Wiesner said, "Generally MIT educational institutions lose money. We lose money on all our students, and generally it's also true in our overseas operation— in Germany, India, and Latin America. Although we had other programs, we haven't broken even and, frankly, we haven't tried very hard.

Wiesner went on to explain that because MIT's budget is so tight, it cannot afford to give aid to students who can get money elsewhere. "Our view," he said, "is that Iran is in a much more comfortable position, and one shouldn't ask MIT, in its interest, to subsidize Iranians.

The Graduate School of Nuclear Engineering maintains a quota system, as do most graduate departments. Charles E. Gray '64 added. "This simply amounts to an increase in the number of Iranians in the department," he said. "It simply distorts the quotas."

Keil estimated the true cost of an MIT education at about $10,000 per year. The difference between that cost and regular tuition would make up through research overhead which could not support the extra Iranian students.

The students involved in the program should apply for graduate study in the Department of Nuclear Engineering.

Blood drive beginning: pledges down by 50%

By Gerald Radick

Because of panic-stricken MIT blood donors, which is due to the report tomorrow, is far behind in its faculty member and student, blood received, Blood Drive Chairman Mike L. Tomonsiak '77 told The Tech.

As of Saturday, only 792 forms of 7,500 were received, Tomonsiak said, adding that the "normal number is 500. If that is more than that." She noted that if this trend continues, MIT may be in danger of losing its "very good" level of coverage.

To induce donations, Tomonsiak announced that the Student Center Committee (SCC) has agreed to provide each donor with a free ticket for a glass of beer at the next Student's bar. A person can then have a pint of his or her blood for an equal amount of beer. Tomonsiak went on to say that donations were needed because of the "large number of pledges" and that they would be limited to the groups that have the "best pledge rate." (Please turn to page 3)
Multics is endangered due to budgetary problems.

IPS considers ending Multics

(Continued from page 1) problem in the production of Multics. However, if the system is eliminated, he said, large users will be able to move to outside systems, while the small users SIFB is concerned with will have fewer options. Presently, "over 99 per cent" of SIFB computation funds must be used for IPC machines, eliminating the option of using departmental systems.

ULSP was created five years ago by a group of students who could not find this type of internship program elsewhere. It is still run by students who, with the help of administrators in the Preprofessional Advising and Education offices, arrange positions for those students accepted by the program and solicit funds from foundations and other organizations.

Students receive a weekly stipend of $120 over the ten week period of the summer program. Applications for this summer's program are available in the Education office, and are due Wednesday, March 5.

ULS offers experience for students in pre-law

By John Sallay

The Urban Legal Studies Program (ULS), which aids students wanting to work in law, is again offering a summer program to give MIT and Wellesley students an opportunity to work in law-related fields.

The program, now in its fifth year, provides some field work for pre-law students in the New England area:

"Pre-meds are almost taken by the hand and led through the institute," said Thomas McKim '75, a member of the five man ULSP planning boards last year.

"It gives a different perspective on law," he said, "and the different fields they might assume in law-related fields.

The planning board received over 150 applications and placed 17 undergraduates in small working groups. According to McKim, the program expects to receive enough grants to subsidize 25 percent of these grants have been confirmed, however.

One project planned for this summer by ULSP will concentrate on investigating the impact of railroad line abandonment in New England towns. Another summer project will be a case study of land use planning for a new England area.
**MIT students probe energy use**

By Stephen Blatt

A team of MIT students has proposed a series of energy conservation procedures which could reduce the city's energy consumption by 10 percent. The students, along with students from Northeastern and Boston University, constitute the staff of the Boston Energy Office, which was formed to investigate possibilities for conservation in the Boston area.

They studied the city's electricity use, which now is about the same as it was before the Boston School Committee ordered the schools closed after a brief strike. The recommendations may also make a plan to install 12 new schools that are being constructed under the Boston Safe School Program.

The students constructed the first report by interviewing the residents of the new schools, which they said, "was the best of the days, and energy was cheap," said Teichman, adding that the city hopes that the new schools will be built with energy conservation in mind.

"The Boston School System consumes roughly 40 percent of the estimated 510 million kilowatt hours consumed in the city of Boston on energy, according to Mitchell Tyson, "Boston's director of energy conservation." The latter school has an entrance exam, said Teichman, probably means the kids who care more about energy conservation.

The Boston Energy Office began last summer at the Energy Conservation Task Force, which consisted of three college students working under the supervision of White's Energy Advisor, David Stasid. Since the city of Boston did not have enough money to set up a full-time, professional office, the idea of a student-run office was conceived.

"We'd like to see the student-run office develop elsewhere," said Tyson, adding that high school students who have worked for the BEO. Besides measuring energy consumption in Boston schools, the BEO is working on developing an energy inventory for the city. "This would provide an energy-aware perspective based on some baseline data for energy-consumption analysis," explained Tyson. "No one has ever really done this, but the energy consumption in Boston really pays for energy.

Other projects include a conservation guide oriented toward Eastgate residents, which would cost them $100,000, and setting up some solar heating for the Boston School System.

The BEO students also plan to create a conservation guide oriented toward their peers, and to change MIT's general policy toward graduate housing. They have written an article on the importance of energy conservation in the Boston School System, and they are planning to change MIT's general policy toward graduate housing.

The residents believe that MIT has an obligation to provide a lower cost housing for married graduate students. Rents in graduate dormitories, however, have skyrocketed, with the rent in Eastgate rising to 30 percent per cent during the last three years. As a result, these rent increases and shifts in tuition and food prices have caused graduate students to be unable to afford the cost of living. The latter school has an entrance exam, said Teichman, and the students are finding themselves in unmanageable financial situations.

"The residents also hope that alumni donations will be designated for graduate housing. Our primary goal is to get MIT to start paying for married graduate students," Giuffrida said. The students are working with the Energy Office to try to get the BEO to consider this issue.

**Grad students fight rent hike**

(Continued from page 1)

cen, they say, the rents must still be increased.

The temperature in some Eastgate apartments is as high as 85 degrees, according to Jan Glusfied, President of the Eastgate Residents Association. The residents, however, are not aware of the problems they are facing because they are not consuming energy, and yet were built at different times and have different standards. The residents are facing a rent increase of 30 percent per cent during the last three years. As a result, these rent increases and shifts in tuition and food prices have caused graduate students to be unable to afford the cost of living. The latter school has an entrance exam, said Teichman, and the students are finding themselves in unmanageable financial situations.

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**Lewontin tells seminar: IQ scores = intelligence**

(Continued from page 1) "fraudulent" or "ooked up. Rais- in will be as long as anything else will be with us," said Lewontin, adding that "social differences is a kind of silly thing to do" in studying how intelligence is related to social success.

Jerome Kagan, a psychology professor at Harvard University, concluded the seminar. According to Kagan, "intelligence is a bad hypothesis to construct... the concept of intelligence is not a useful scientific element."

He pointed out that the majority of all the recent IQ controversy is that no matter where or how IQ tests are given, there is a correlation between the level of performance and social class. Kagan added that in IQ tests, "intelligence is a silly thing to do" in studying how intelligence is related to social success.

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**Can one priest make a difference?**

In Italy, in the 1800's a poor priest met a boy at the doors of a street. At that time there were thousands of such boys in Turin... hungry, homeless and without hope. What could one priest do? Without money. Without support. Without even a building to house them.

But Father John Bosco did make a difference. He founded the first community that was dedicated primarily to youth. With a program of play, learn and pray he brought the boys from the streets back to God and gave them a means of earning their living. Such humble beginnings a movement began that now reaches around the world... a movement that has touched the lives of millions of youngsters — the children of St. John Bosco.

Today over 23,000 Salesians care for boys in 73 countries. A family of community-minded men who help to build a better world by preparing young boys to be good citizens for both God and country. Salesians serve as teachers, coaches, counselors, parish priests and missionaries. You see, one priest can make a big difference.

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16 Phillips St., Boston

Invites the Jewish students to our Traditional Orthodoxy Services.

**FRIDAY:** Sundown

SAVATH: 9am

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267-4077
By Michael Namane

There are certain ironies to the MIT faculty's ongoing, and apparently futile, debate about the reform of the grading system. The first is the faculty attitudes towards students evidenced at the meetings. Each faculty member who speaks, it seems, begins with a cry of outrage for the alleged lack of motivation, inactivity, and indolence of his students. At least half the speakers then go on to make the case that restrictions on the grading system, regulations, predicated on the idea that students are lazy, shiftless, and unmotivated, and need to be forced by threat of failure to work hard in their courses.

Then there is the whole motivation behind these endless meetings designed to keep grades as they should be reformed. The unspoken assumption is that the faculty has spent the greater part of three months, and $400,000, on an inane, ill-conceived "experiment" because they have their students' best interests at heart. After all, they could be in their labs making money, (as most of the faculty are now saying), but the fact is, we can only be commended so far certainly don't have students' best interests at heart; instead, they seemed to be aimed at insinuating pressure on students, making grade-grubbing more attractive (now, instead of just having five grades to worry about, the student can grab 15 or 18 or 20 hours each week to complete. These courses are easier to "take" than they are to teach, or the sciences, there are advancements which take six to eight extra hours weekly to do well — but the faculties of science to last the faculty's of the Engineering core subjects and those teaching computer subjects. Computer subjects are infamous time-sinks; any student will tell you they like to spend long hours over terminals, key-punches, and similar exercises.

If the faculty really wanted to keep the students' best interests foremost, they could do better than having endless debates over the subject of freshmen Final/Final, which seems to surface at every meeting as the concern of every faculty member, although it has been in operation since at least 1970. They could take a good look at some of the things they do to students in the name of MIT education, and review things from the students' point of view.

Overloading, for example, is seen by the faculty as the fault of students, and remedial systems like Final/Final and late Deep Depress Tax to fix the — the faculty's, that is — resources. There is an apparently realistic, however — the overwhelming faculty of the faculty members whose courses, advertised as requiring hours of work, take 15 or 18 or 20 hours each week to complete. These courses are easier to "take" than they are to teach, or the sciences, there are advancements which take six to eight extra hours weekly to do well — but the faculties of science to last the faculty's of the Engineering core subjects and those teaching computer subjects. Computer subjects are infamous time-sinks; any student will tell you they like to spend long hours over terminals, key-punches, and similar exercises.

Moreover, students are overdoing, for example, the sciences, there are advancements which take six to eight extra hours weekly to do well — but the faculties of science to last the faculty's of the Engineering core subjects and those teaching computer subjects. Computer subjects are infamous time-sinks; any student will tell you they like to spend long hours over terminals, key-punches, and similar exercises.

Consider the publicity machine available to the UA and other student groups, which can put a notice in my mailbox every other day, and which is particularly active whenever Student Center Com-
Roxy Music, Eno & Bryan Ferry — state-of-the-art rock

by Neal Vitale

The supposition Brian Peter George St. John Ian Bapiste de la Salle Eno represents something of an unknown quantity here in America — likewise, the names Bryan Ferry, Phil Manzanera, Andy Mackay, Eddie Jobson, Paul Thompson, and John Wetton are not exactly what one would call "household words" on this side of the Atlantic. Yet, known simply and respectively as Eno and Roxy Music, these seven artists represent the vanguard of rock music today, dealing, to differing degrees, in a progressive/experimental context that is at once both musically and lyrically avant-garde and poopishly formatted and stylized.

The origins of this bizarre amalgam can be traced back, as can so much else considered revolutionary in the popular music of the past decade, to British art schools — in this case, at Newcastle and Reading during the late sixties. The nucleus of the first Roxy Music was vocalist/saxophonist Bryan Ferry and long-time unwashed bass-player Graham Simpson; rounding out the group were Eno on keyboards and electronics, drummer Thompson, Mackay on sax, and one-time Nice guitarist David O'List. By the time Roxy Music was released, and while sound mixer Manzanera had replaced O'List, and Rik Kenyon had taken over playing bass.

With then-King Crimson cohort Peter Sinfield doing the production honors, Roxy Music's premiere record was an oddly dry, cryptic, and generally difficult sparsity — "Sea Breezes." The second Roxy Music album, For Your Pleasure, was released in 1972, and continued to fashion the Ferry-saturated portrait of pop culture — blending fifties rock 'n' roll, chic decadence, the musical influences of Brian Eno's second solo album, and a European aloof and impersonal romanticism with a distinctly self-conscious humor. For Your Pleasure, bespeaking ushering in yet another bassist (in the person of John Porter), opened up wide musical space for the group to pursue. Without dabbling in the almost Zappa-esque comedy of Roxy Music's "In Every Dream Home A Heartache" (an insufferable narrative and singing tandem on the modern middle class), numbers like "The Bogus Man" gave Manzanera room to display his cutting; with the exception of the rather poorly promoted show at the Orpheum in Boston. The off-again, on-again relationship between Bryan Ferry and Brian Eno has been approaching it all from a very different vantage point. He is a confessed non-musician, so his stance is unassailable. While that summer, as directional and more conventional and thereby more accessible approach. Ferry's lyrical poetic style proved more music and cutting with the exception of the rather dreary "Prairie Rose," the music and the voices were stunningly equal. The English hit "Streetlife" and the devasting "Mother Of Pearl" highlighted one of the more indelible slow-paced songs like "Song For Europe" and "Do The Strand," and "The Thrill Of It All," and drawing energy from the underflow crowd's wild enthusiasm. Roxy Music's move to Atlantic Records, and the band's first performances of Ferry's more inaudible, were surprisingly well received.

But that summer, as directional and personal conflicts with Ferry became more evident, Eno departed, to be replaced by keyboardist/violinist Eddie Jobson from Curved Air; somewhat matter-of-factness, at the same time Johnny Gustafson became Roxy bassist. Number 4 Strand's 1974 issue heralded Roxy Music's move to Atlantic Records, and with it, the advent of a more finished and polished sound — leaving much of Eno's image and presence to his world-weary/fashion-conscious vision of cabaret-couched romance.

Continued on page 6
Writing in a style which allows many have seen at MIT this year. suffering, a production such as that of Maitre Jacques, and I was curious, upon shift back and forth in the conversatory control of voice and mood as he the present recession, but an extraordinary not only talent as an auctioneer, useful in perhaps stole the show. Greechie's Greechie) and Mistress Jacques (Miriam were his milieu. La Fleche (Steve archetypes who seem somehow believ- this great play into the best production I both qualities were admirably conveyed. I quite so much as a fop, but that his own sketches which evolve on a sketchpad unit. The overall the credit must go to Andrea Gordon, the altogether excellent cast. and yet sincere lovers, rounding out an the wiles of the clever servant Face, foxy servant Face emerges unscathed justice to the expertly written script. The acting is generally good throughout, but the city to avoid the plague. The victims which Face brings in are from all walker of life. Each is a stoic figure of a class of English society of Jonson's and unevenly, and only by the second act succeeded in avoiding most of the background of the play. Most of the roles are slightly underplayed, and fall to bring out all of even the most keenly characterized. Nonetheless, the production remains a delightful and worthwhile theatrical experience, I heartily recommend it as an entertaining and diverting evening.

At the Loeb Drama Center, through March 8th.
Course 22 may double

(Continued from page 1) admitted as full-time MIT students to a two-year Master's Degree program. At the end of the two years, what will become of the new faculty members hired especially for the additional classes? Gray said that the program has been approved on a three-year trial basis, and may be extended at that time into an and will be evaluated by the same admissions criteria as any other applicant, according to Hansen. He emphasized that admissions standards will not be lowered. "If the Department only finds ten acceptable students, we will only take ten," he said. Hansen is leaving for Iran this week to personally interview all applicants.

Blood drive pledges off

(Continued from page 1) largest percentage of their members donating, Dorm Com was donating $90.00 for these prizes, and "we're still working on other sources," she said. The drive will be held in the Sala de Puerto Rico of the Students Center Wednesday, March 5 to Friday, March 7, and Monday, March 10 to Friday, March 14. The hours will be 2:30pm to 8:15pm on March 6 and March 10, and 9:45am to 3:30pm on all other days. Appointments, which are recommended, and further information may be obtained by calling the Blood Drive Office at x3-9491 or the Technology Community Association (TCA) at x3-4983. Registration forms are available in the lobby of Building 10 and the TCA office, W-250.

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Spring

MIT-Red Cross

BLOOD DRIVE

March 5-7, 10-14 in the Sala
9:45am - 3:30pm
EXCEPT
Thursday 6th and Monday 10th: 2:30 - 8:15pm

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LET THERE BE LIFE
The MIT men’s varsity basketball team disappointingly concluded its season Thursday night, dropping a 75-63 decision to Westminster Faculty Institute at the victor’s gym.

The loss set the Engineers’ final record at 6-16, a definite improvement over last year’s 5-19 mark, but somewhat disappointing after the strong showing MIT had made earlier this year.

From the opening tip, it was apparent that the Engineers would be in for a long night. MIT came out flat, playing moderately well on defense, but unable to run any offensive play against MIT. The Engineers’ failure to generate an attack was not due to much to Westminster’s defense, which was far better than what MIT was able to offer against the MIT schedule.

The stage was thus set for one of the bigger intramural spectacles ever to grace the Cambridge campus. MIT, traditionally weak on the basketball floor, had the best record of any of the 16 teams, including 13 in a row against non-WPI opponents, and two seconds), the MIT Auto Club will be holding an International Grand Prix in 1976. This decision stands out for two obvious reasons.

First, the auto racing scene, both international, and local, is improving, and the MIT Motorsports team is one of the most successful on the local scene, winning five of the six races in the MIT Intramural Auto Racing series in 1975.

Second, the MIT Auto Club is one of the most active and successful organizations on the MIT campus, and its success in the auto racing scene is a direct result of the dedication and hard work of its members.

Taking only four of its fifteen games, the team lost six games by six points or less and lost one game by five points. Although MIT often played their opponents at their own game, the team usually suffered a lapse in performance and couldn’t recover.

Despite this year’s disappointing finish, the prospects for next season are fairly bright.

**IM hockey standings:**

**IM hockey results:**

A 16-6 burst midway through the first two periods put the Fiji/Baker team out of reach. Fiji/Baker led 1-0 after 20 minutes, and 5-1 after 40 minutes.

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