

in the news

INSIDE

Jewish author Elie Wiesel tells a Boston University audience that the horrors of Nazi Germany must never be forgotten, and warns of the presence of the Nazi party in the United States.

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"Where have you gone, Joe DiMaggio? A nation turns its lonely eyes to you." Paul Simon's lyrics ring true, says Editor-in-Chief Glenn Brownstein. America is virtually out of heroes, he contends, and explains why in "The Real World."

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Robert Kiley, the Chairman and Chief Executive of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority, tells an MIT seminar that his company is beset by problems, but still hopes to serve the state in the future.

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Paced by senior All-American Frank Richardson's fourth-place finish, the NCAA championship-bound cross-country team finishes fourth in a 28-team field in Saturday's Codfish Bowl race at Franklin Park.

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OUTSIDE

The Boston firefighters union has called on Boston Deputy Building Commissioner Leo F. Martin to resign after he stated that firemen "should keep their asses out of some of these dangerous buildings." His statement came 24 hours after a fireman died in the collapse of a vacant warehouse in Roxbury.

Rhodesian Black Nationalist leaders said Monday that they "completely reject" Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plan for peace. Formal talks on black majority rule are scheduled to begin in two days in Geneva.

Scientists at the Stanford School of Medicine reported that chimpanzees may be useful predictors of earthquakes. Biostatistician Dr. Helena C. Kramer said that chimps at Stanford's primate facility showed a significant increase in restless behavior the day before two minor tremors.

Flat rate electric charges would raise tuition: Gray

By Glenn Brownstein

MIT students should expect tuition and rent increases in the immediate future if uniform electric rates are introduced through passage of Question 7 on the Massachusetts election ballot next month. Chancellor Paul E. Gray '54 warned.

Citing an estimated \$1.5 million increase in annual costs that would result from the flat rate proposal, Gray, in a report on the referendum issued this week, stated that the bill's passage would require MIT to increase tuition, housing, and food rates, and reduce research and possibly activity budgets.

The bill, which requires all utility companies in the state to charge a uniform rate per kilowatt hour of electricity throughout its consumer system, would raise MIT's charges from 3.32 to 4.46 cents per kilowatt hour, a hike of nearly 35 per cent.

Since students' dormitory rents cover the total cost of operating the houses, revised room charges would reflect the entire percentage increase. For example, undergraduate students' rents would go up an average of \$31 annually (electric bills comprise about seven per cent of an undergraduate room rate), according to an estimate made by H. Eugene Brammer, Director of Housing and Food Services.

Brammer's projected increases, figured at \$37 annually for single graduates and \$79 per year for married students, are based on a nine-month use of the dormitories. Summer session occupancy of houses, Brammer added, could slightly lower the future annual increases.

The effect on tuition is not as easily defined. "We've got to pick up about \$1 million somewhere through tuition and research, but we don't know what measures it'll fall in," explained Assistant to the Chairman of the MIT Corporation Walter Milne.

Proponents of the bill contend that the proposal will lower

charges for small users and discourage increased demand for electricity by large users. They justify the one-third increase in electric rates by explaining that electric costs represent no more than two per cent of production cost, and that subsidizing large users is unfair to smaller consumers.

According to Gray, uniform electric rates do not recognize the investments required of bulk purchasers who qualify for lower charges. "Bulk purchasers must take electricity in large amounts at high voltages (15,000 volts, in MIT's case) and install and operate their own substations, transformers, and distribution lines to convert the power into usable form," Gray stated in the report. He added that MIT must also pay for wasted electricity within its own system.

"We don't get the same commodity that the residential consumers do," explained Vice President of Operations Philip A. Stoddard. "It's like the difference between a gallon of crude oil, which we get, and a gallon of gasoline, which the residential customer gets."

Swine flu programs underway

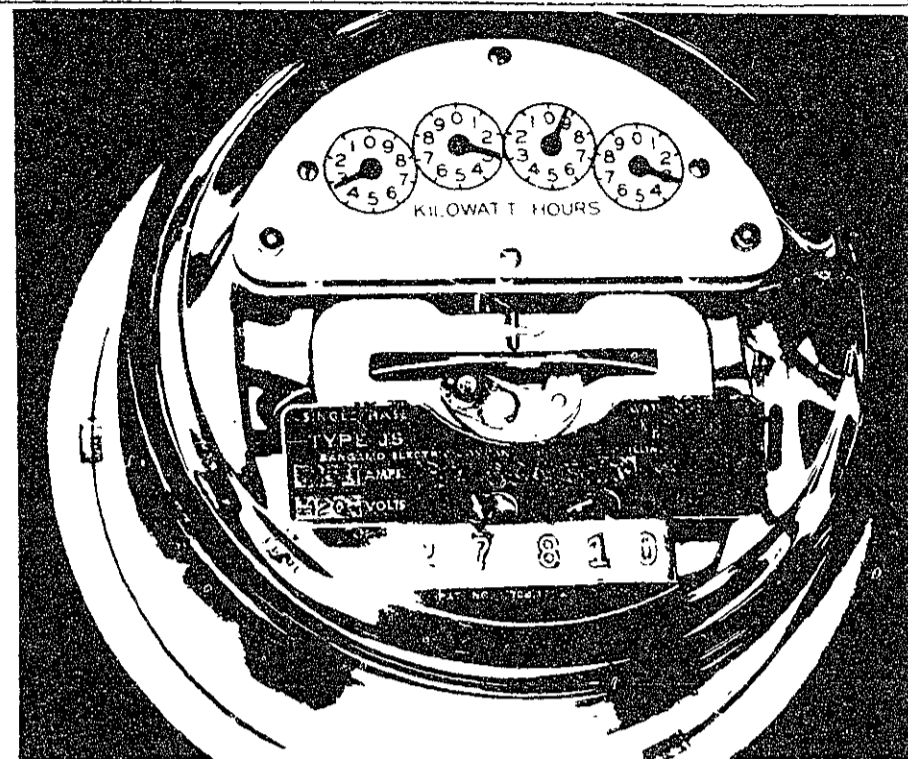
By Stephen Besen

The swine flu vaccination program will swing into high gear at MIT next Monday when inoculations for the entire MIT community begin.

Inoculations for "high risk individuals" started yesterday and will continue through today and tomorrow in the Bush Room.

Pauline Jones, Director of Nurses for the Medical Department, defined "high risk individuals" as those people with chronic illnesses and all those over the age of 65.

Laurence Bishoff, associate director for administration of the Medical Department, stated that only "10,000 shots will be made available for our 23,000 active



Although the new legislation would provide immediate short-term benefits for the small consumer, Gray argued that the long-term impact of the referendum could be just the opposite. Businesses' price increases to offset the hike in utility charges could result in an overall boost of all consumers' electric bills, he contended.

The Chancellor said that large businesses might ask for the same service (lower voltages, utility-provided equipment) that small customers now receive, adding to system-wide cost.

He cited the additional possi-

bility, noted in the state legislative committee's majority report opposing passage of the measure, that larger electric users may choose to stop using local utility systems and generate their own electricity.

MIT, which uses ten per cent of the entire Cambridge Electric Light Company output, has no way to generate its own electricity now, says Stoddard, but "if this passes, we'd actively pursue research toward that end."

"The loss of only one major institution in the Cambridge system would increase the average

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East Campus focus of redistricting fight

By Mark James

Residents of East Campus will vote in the fourth district Massachusetts State Representative election between City Councillor Sandra Graham and Representative John J. Toomey unless a court challenge by Toomey is successful.

The Middlesex Superior Court will hear Wednesday Toomey's challenge to the decision reached last Thursday by the Cambridge Election Commission to place East Campus in ward two, precinct five, a part of the fourth district.

Ben Ross, head of voter registration for Graham, said that the decision might be important for his candidate, because he expects the students in East Campus to vote heavily for Graham.

Ross added that "two out of three of the last city elections were decided by less than 200 votes."

East Campus residents have voted for the past 27 years in precinct 3 of the second ward, which until this year was in the

same district as precinct five. Precinct three is part of district one, in which Democrat Michael J. Lombardi is running unopposed.

Toomey declined further comment because the matter is "before the court."

City Solicitor Russell Higley described the decision as "changing the [district] lines just before an election. The statutes of Mas-

sachusetts—the way I read them—don't permit that."

Election Commissioner George Goveman said that while the ruling "could be an issue," he was "fairly confident that it's correct."

He added that he would favor a precinct change "today, tomorrow, or on Nov. 2" if it corrected an error.

According to Ross, the con-

troverly arose because the precinct line runs down the middle of Ames Street, so that East Campus would be in precinct 5—as are all west campus dormitories, with the exception of Tang and Westgate.

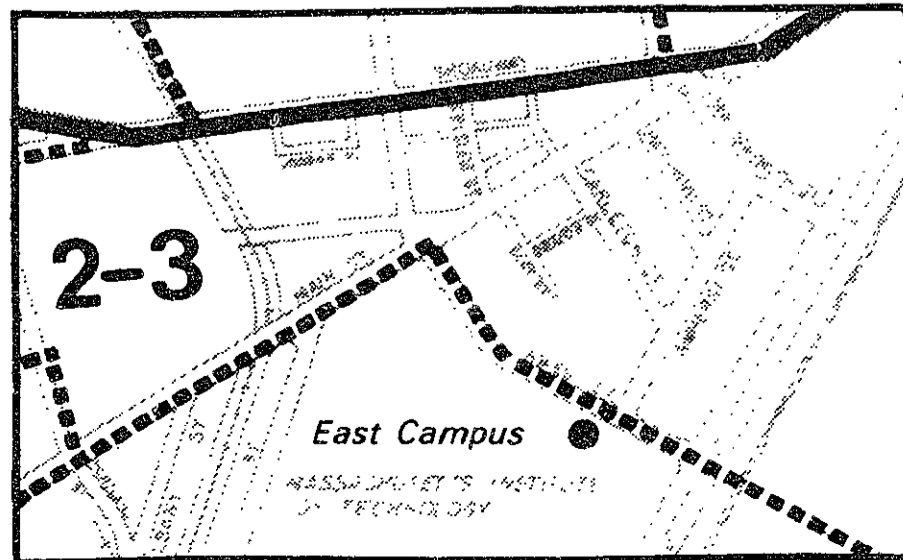
When the voter registration lists were drawn up, however, all Ames Street addresses were listed as being in the third precinct—as are Senior House and Eastgate—and East Campus residents have been registered using the list, according to Ross.

Ross said that he had written a letter to Goveman in August complaining of the situation, but that no action had been taken until the Election Commission last Thursday.

Goveman said that the delay was due to "trying to verify if official source documents" with the correct precinct assignment was.

He said that the commission had not received pressure from

(Please turn to page 3)



Marathon Man: Hoffman at his best

By Drew Blakeman

Marathon Man, a Paramount Pictures release, starring Dustin Hoffman and Lawrence Olivier with Roy Scheider, William Devane, and Marthe Keller; screenplay by William Goldman from his novel; produced by Robert Evans and Sidney Beckerman; directed by John Schlesinger; playing at Sack Cinema 57, The Circle, Braintree Cinema, Framingham Cinema, Showcase Woburn, and Sack Cinema Danvers.

Marathon Man is the first collaboration between Dustin Hoffman and director John Schlesinger since *Midnight Cowboy*, which won the Academy Award for best picture in 1968. One wishes they could work together more often, because *Marathon Man* has the potential to do the same this year.

The action in *Marathon Man* is fast paced from the very beginning, and becomes even more intense as the movie progresses. The suspense keeps mounting up to the thrilling conclusion; by that time the audience is so physically drained it can barely find the strength to stand up to leave the theater.

Each of Dustin Hoffman's films makes it harder to imagine how his acting could possibly improve; yet somehow, miraculously, it does. He has been on a hot streak since *The Graduate* in 1967, and at age 39 shows no signs of letting up.

Hoffman turns in one of his best performances as the marathon man of the title — Thomas Babington "Babe" Levy, a graduate student at Columbia. Babe is in perpetual training for his race, and the walls of his dingy apartment are plastered with pictures of Bebe Bikilia, the great Ethiopian marathoner.

In his doctoral thesis, Babe is trying to clear the name of his father, who was ruined by Joseph McCarthy and the "witch hunts" of the fifties. Babe's father, whom he idolized, eventually committed suicide because of the humiliation he felt. Babe decided to follow in his father's footsteps by becoming a historian.

Marathon Man is aided by a superb supporting cast headed by the incomparable Lawrence Olivier. Lord Lawrence, who is perhaps the finest actor alive today, makes a triumphant return to Hollywood in this movie after a hiatus of 25 years.

As Christian Szell, the most wanted Nazi war criminal still on the loose, Olivier portrays a man who is so evil that he might very well have turned in his own grandmother to the Gestapo. As it was, Szell was a dentist at the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II, where he let it be known that Jews could buy their freedom. After expertly extracting the gold from their teeth, Szell sent them to their death in those infamous gas chambers.

Szell eventually exchanged his gold for diamonds, and smuggled his broiner and the illicit fortune into New York at the end of the war.

Szell fled to Uruguay, where he set up an elaborate courier system whereby he would send word to his brother if he needed money, and the brother would arrange for some of the diamonds to be sold and have the money sent down to Szell at his jungle hideaway.

All of this worked very well, until Szell's brother died in a

freakish car accident, forcing Szell to come out of hiding to reclaim his diamonds.

Despite his immense wealth, Szell is absolutely terrified of the situation he has been placed in. He does not trust his couriers, fearing that they will rob him when he recovers his diamonds from the bank vault. He is also afraid of being recognized, a risk he must take to claim his fortune.

While Szell is making his foray into public, Babe meets Elsa Opel (Marthe Keller), another history student, and immediately falls in love with her. He makes her promise to see him, and after a short time she begins to love him back.

Babe's older brother Doc (Roy Scheider) decides to visit him in New York. Unknown to Babe, Doc is one of Szell's couriers. Doc doesn't realize that anything strange is going on, until the night his brother staggers into his apartment covered with blood and dies in Babe's arms.

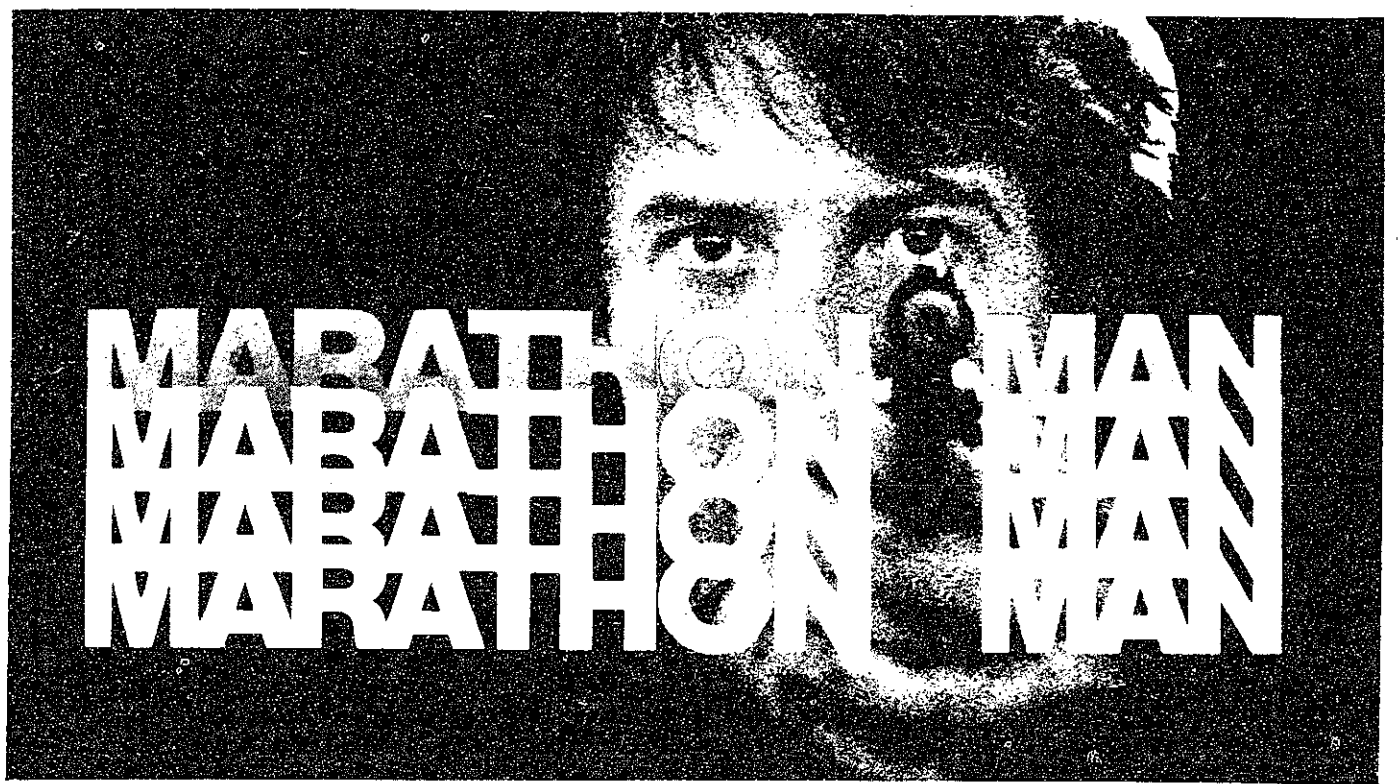
Now Babe's troubles are only beginning. Janeway (William Devane), Szell's right-hand man, comes in and gets Babe to trust him completely, then sets him up for a confrontation with Szell.

Szell mistakenly believes that Babe knows something about a plot to steal the diamonds, and intends to torture him to discover the truth. Szell has not forgotten his dentistry skills over the years, and the nonchalant way he wields his drill as he explores Babe's teeth adds to the chilling effectiveness of this scene.

Babe knows nothing, but Szell now thinks that Babe knows too much and should be eliminated. Babe manages to elude Szell's henchmen, setting up the final confrontation between Szell and himself in the pumphouse of the reservoir where he has run so many times in the past.

Schlesinger does manage to relieve the tension of some scenes by injecting well-placed comedy among the suspense. This element keeps *Marathon Man* from becoming too overpowering and gives the audience a chance to catch their breath on occasion.

There is only one line in the en-



tire movie that fell flat, when Babe was discussing his father's suicide with his professor. The professor says "You know, I wept when he died," and Babe replies "It was a bad day for all of us, sir." There is something about the way Hoffman delivers the line which does not fit either the char-

acter of Babe or the situation in which it is said. Aside from that single slip, the film is flawless.

One aspect of the photography is particularly worth noting. In many of the tense situations, the camera focuses on only the eyes of one or two of the characters and expresses the mood of the en-

tire scene with just one shot. Olivier is particularly good in these close-up situations.

Marathon Man is by far the best movie this year, if nothing else because of the tremendous power with which it wallops the audience, and should definitely be on everyone's "must see" list.

Led Zeppelin film electrifying

By Claude A. Perry

Led Zeppelin's "The Song Remains the Same" opened Thursday at the Sack Cheri in Back Bay. It combines the band's performance and incidents surrounding the New York concert with a glimpse of the fantasy lives of the members of the group.

The film, although above average for one of this genre, has its weak points. Unfortunately, these are concentrated at the beginning of the movie. The opening sequence, for example, involves a Pythonesque gangster shoot-out in a peaceful country village. There are cutaways to scenes of the members of Led Zeppelin at play. We see John Bonham, John-Paul Jones, Robert Plant and Jimmy Page receiving telegrams. The next thing you know, they're in New York. The sequence is disjointed at best.

The opening footage of the band in New York is splendid. Led Zeppelin's limousines are seen leaving the airport with a police escort, with frequent cuts to a darkened Madison Square Garden in a transparent but effective move to build anticipation.

The concert began slowly, with both Page and Plant feeling out

the audience. Once satisfied, they proceed to blow them away. Page mows down the audience, his guitar notes spewing like automatic rifle fire. By contrast, he exhibits during "Stairway to Heaven" a control and imagination that few can challenge.

Page's guitar antics were rivaled and in some cases surpassed by Plant's vocal performance. His hoarseness dripped with barbarous sensuality on "Whole Lotta Love," yet was appropriately tender on "Stairway to Heaven" — the group's concert finale. The poor sound quality during these two numbers was a minor distraction from Page and Plant's brilliant performances.

Another small flaw was the quality of the camera work. The cameraman ignored the lightning mastery of Page's hands, choosing instead to show us light

towers and a bored-looking John Paul Jones. The problem was soon corrected, probably as the cameraman became more familiar with Page's style.

The problem disappeared entirely when the camera was focused on Robert Plant. Plant's alluring stage presence and vocal savagery were captured quite admirably. His gyrations and vocal gymnastics during "Whole Lotta Love" add up to one of the finest moments in rock cinema.

The fantasy sequences, interspersed with the concert footage, were adequate, even if undistinguished. Page's self-encounter on the side of a mountain is one of the film's high points.

With its superb cinematography and concert performances, Led Zeppelin's "The Song Remains the Same" is a must for all hard-core rock fans.

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Ballot Counters

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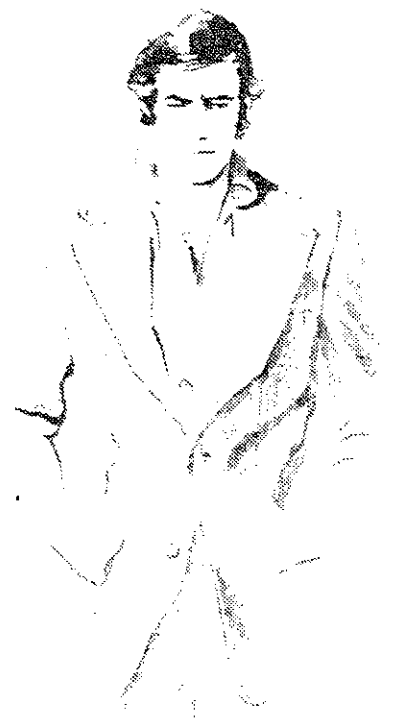
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Wiesel: remember holocaust

By Drew Blakeman

"We must never forget the horrors of the concentration camps," author Elie Wiesel told an audience at Northeastern University on Sunday as a part of the Ford Hall Foundation lecture series.

"There are thousands of people still with us who experienced the horrors of the concentration camps," Wiesel said. "We must not let their tales go with them. We must make them tell us so that we may preserve this information for the future."

Wiesel was born in Hungary in 1928 and was raised in the traditional Hasidic Judaic tradition. At age fifteen he was sent with his family to Auschwitz concentration camp and was later transferred to Buchenwald.

Both his parents and a sister were murdered by the Nazis, but he and two other sisters survived. He decided not to return to Hungary after the war, and moved instead to Paris, where at age nineteen he became a journalist.

Wiesel's first major work, *Night*, was published in 1958.

Wiesel said that he is "sickened" by the current interest in the Nazi party in the United States. He mentioned that within the past two weeks he had visited Arlington, Virginia, where a Nazi rally was held. "It saddens me to see people marching in those uniforms and wearing swastikas, especially young people."

Wiesel told of a recent court trial of two Nazis who had allegedly set fire to a Jew's car. The judge was afraid that the Nazis couldn't possibly get a fair trial until prospective jurors were questioned. "One was asked if she had ever heard of Hitler, and she replied that the name sounded familiar but that she couldn't think why. Another was asked if he had ever heard of Nazism, and he answered, 'yes, it's a lot like Communism, isn't it?' Of the 27 prospective jurors interviewed, not one knew anything about the Nazis."

Wiesel noted that "one thing we must not be fooled by is the Jewish Lie," the belief that no Jews were actually killed in the concentration camps. He recalled that he recently returned to

Auschwitz and asked one of the guards what the huge chimneys there had been used for. "The guard said 'they were ovens — ovens for baking bread.'"

"The Hasids were the most innocent of people," Wiesel maintained, "and I still do not know why they were persecuted so." He said he is a pacifist and opposed to violence of any sort, but bristles at the thought of Nazi war criminals living in freedom and relative luxury. He said that he does not think they should be badgered or hounded, but that "justice should be done."

Wiesel, who is currently a guest lecturer at Boston University, commented that "If someone wants to be anti-Semitic, no amount of reason will change his mind." He added "We must, all of us, combat anti-Semitism to our fullest extent so that truth and not lies will be spread."

Wiesel's books are combinations of history, autobiography, and fiction; they deal with the tormented history of the Jews. His books include *The Jews of Silence*, *A Beggar in Jerusalem*, and *One Generation After*.

Incumbent rep protests EC election redistricting

(Continued from page 1)

either of the major candidates regarding the issue, although Ross had made "diligent" efforts to get the commission to rule on the situation.

Ross said that while the original mistake was "just an accident," the reason that it has "taken so long to clear it up may not be an accident."

According to Ross, the city ordinance covering the matter has been lost. He added that he would "feel a lot better about records disappearing if there wasn't a record" of sneak disappearances of documents in the past.

He cited a case several years ago in which he said many absentee ballots disappeared from the area where they were being

stored at the Election Commission.

The Election Commission voted October 14 to put the Harvard dormitory Leverett Towers back into ward six, precinct four, instead of precinct three. The decision means that Leverett residents will also vote in the Graham-Toomey election.

Leverett had been assigned to precinct four until last year, when a decision to use house addresses rather than street addresses in making up the registration lists put it in the third precinct.

If the Election Commission ruling is upheld, East Campus residents will vote at the fire house in Central Square, instead of at the Roberts School where residents of precinct three will vote.

MIT to give swine flu shots

(Continued from page 1)

group may be increased with a booster if the Medical Department finds it necessary, Jones noted.

Bishoff said that he was not worried about the recent scare caused by the deaths of some elderly persons who had been given the vaccine. He stated that "people were frightened, but the vaccine is safe and the deaths were unrelated."

Bishoff emphasized that the decision whether to take the shot or not should be left to the individual. He added that "we are not encouraging you but making it [the vaccine] available."

High risk people can receive their inoculations from 8 to 11am or 3 to 5pm, today and tomorrow; those whose last names begin with A-M should go between 9 and 11am, and those whose last names begin with N-Z should go between 3 and 5pm. Persons who are allergic to eggs should not take these shots, since the vaccine is egg based.

The general inoculation program will start Monday Nov. 1 and run all week. Time slots for individuals will be determined by their last names, but, according to Bishoff, times will be flexible so that people will have a choice of day and time.



Schedule for swine flu vaccinations for the general community start next Monday, Nov. 1 and end Friday, Nov. 5

Last name begins with	8am-11am	11am-2pm	2pm-5pm
A-F	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
G-K	Thursday	Monday	Tuesday
L-Q	Wednesday	Thursday	Monday
R-Z	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday

All night shift: Mon.-Thurs., 8am-11am
 All evening shift: Mon.-Thurs., 2pm-5pm
 Individuals who have been away: Fri., 8am-5pm

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 MIT STUDENT CENTER

Joltin' Joe is gone forever: America's hero shortage

By Glenn Brownstein

Where have all the heroes gone? I'm not just speaking of athletic heroes; the contract disputes and player strikes and Olympic boycotts have tarnished the exalted image of the professional (and amateur, in many cases) sportsman. No, Americans today have virtually no heroes anywhere, in terms of what a hero used to be. Few of this generation's "giants," in any highly-publicized vocation, seem to be above the petty allegations that follow all of us more human folk around.

People don't look up to the President anymore. Watergate, and all its surrounding realizations, seem to have permanently soured a large fraction of the population on politicians in general. Presidents Hayes, Grant, and Harding were far from saints; their own Administration scandals were due to quasi-legal "deals" and kickbacks, although many excuse Harding on the ground that he was utterly incompetent. But thanks to Watergate, we know that Presidents can be crooks, of either a high or low level.

We know that our secret intelligence agencies, designed, so we hear, to protect America against criminals, spies, and surprise attacks, have tried to overthrow governments in the name of American democracy. Not only that, though, but the FBI, CIA, and their offshoots have used illegal search and citizen harassment tactics to achieve even the most modest aim.

**the
real
world**

We know that politicians screw around off (and on) duty. Congressmen are human like the rest of us, and I'm not faulting them for something few of us can help. But it's not the image of a hero we see in them. You don't hear much about the sex life of Abraham Lincoln or Henry Clay in history books, or in documents of the time.

Movie and television stars have had to put up with scandals since the mass entertainment media were created. The Marilyn Monroes, Jean Harlows, and Robert Mitchums of the future will all have to be on guard against the gossip columnists who seek to reduce their on-screen glory to mundane filth. Yet if they guard themselves too closely, there'll be a public uproar: "So-and-so thinks he's too good for us common people."

Virtually all of our heroes appear to have some major fault. If the constant probing of the *Star* magazines and the Rona Barretts don't find something, another busybody will. Not that the constant examination of our leaders in reality and spirit is bad—look at Watergate, at kickback scandals, at rip-off schemes detected by hardworking investigative teams. What I object to is this constant "Caroline Kennedy was seen picking her nose in Central Park" mentality. Who cares? What's wrong with having a couple of people around who exemplify good characteristics of our society? Yesterday's heroes were "larger than life"; today's heroes' faults are giant-sized.

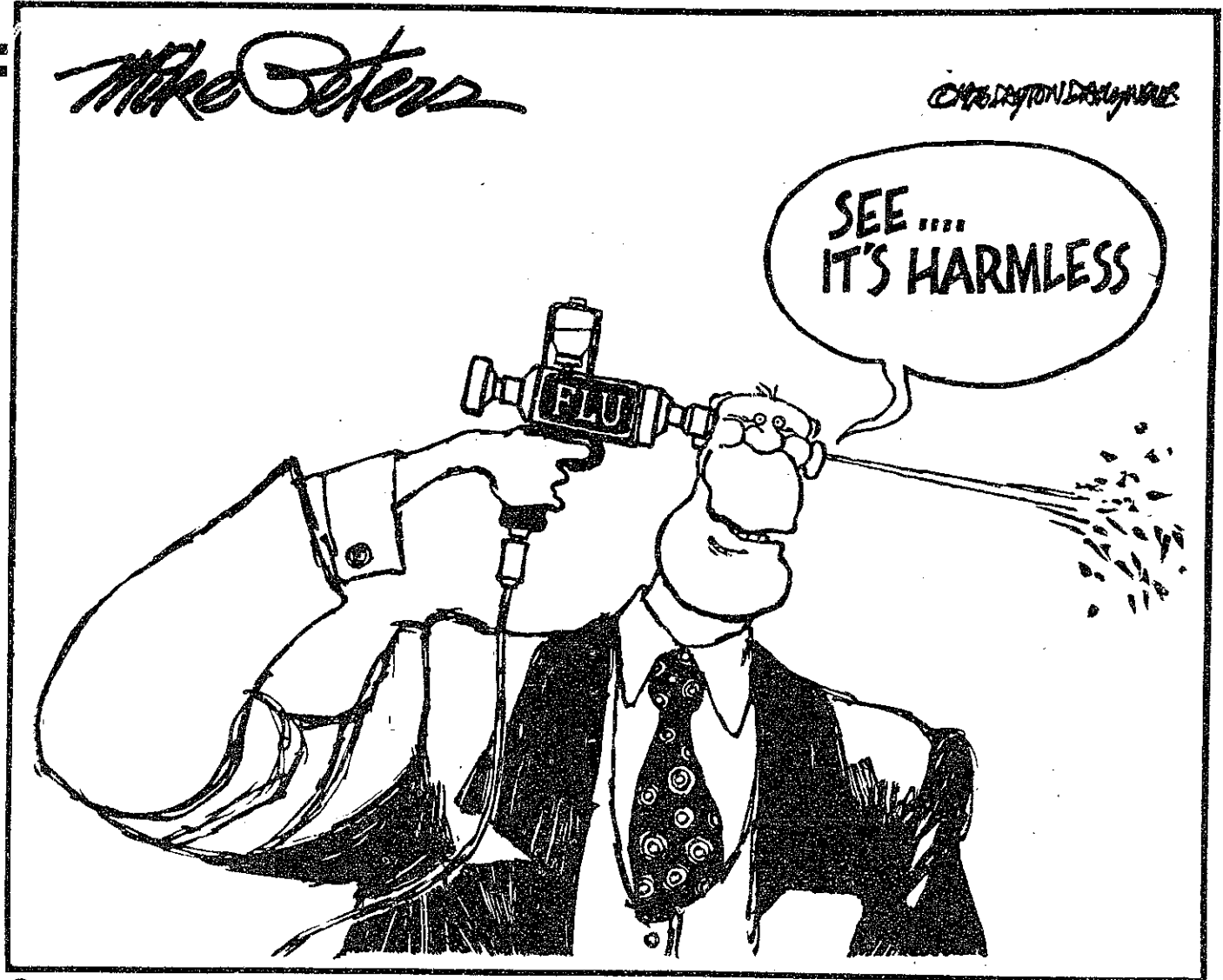
Were the glorified "superstars," if you will, of yesteryear purer than those we have now? Not likely. The lack of major media simply prevented the American public from finding out too much (or in some cases, enough—think of Boss Tweed or a Jay Gould) about them.

Many of our heroes today result from misguided priorities—look at the professional athlete. And what enrages even the casual sports fan is the attitude these ballplayers take. Give our politicians, our world leaders, our businessmen, our military some credit. They've strived hard to get to where they are, although one cannot ignore the benefits of being born into an influential family or having a lot of money. But let's take a hard look at what's happening in professional sports. Ball players are becoming larger than their contracts, becoming more important than the fans who pay their salaries, at least indirectly. The astronomical ticket prices and the constant trades and player-for-money deals are due to the realization of many athletes that they can soak owners of clubs for large salaries, aided and abetted by agents who seem to be commission- rather than fan-oriented.

And what about owners who pay no attention to their teams' on-the-field caliber, considering only the "bottom line" of the profit-and-loss statement? Or leagues who sell out to television and shortchange day-to-day fans?

It seems clear to me that there are few heroes left anywhere, in sports, where we used to find a great number, in entertainment, in public service, from the armed forces to the US Congress. It's a dangerous trend—not only because it points to an eventual lack of goals: nothing to emulate, nothing to match—but also because the possibility looms that one day some individual, of significant guile and cleverness, will take advantage of such a deficiency and cause all of us serious trouble. We've all heard the "Roman Empire" prophecies of doom, and this is just a possible scenario.

Our sole hope is to find a lot of modest heroes, and expect them all to have at least one serious character defect, either actual or contrived. It's a way to protect ourselves, to treat the fall of a hero like the expectation of another Monday morning on Sunday night. That way, we might not have too many heroes, but it'll surely make the villains easier to take—there'll hardly any difference between the two.



Commentary

Could any handgun ban work?

By David Schaller

Massachusetts voters will decide the outcome of several key issues next Tuesday. As captain of the MIT Varsity Pistol Team, I urge you to evaluate the facts of the proposed handgun ban and base your decision accordingly rather than on the emotional feelings the issue generates.

The laws currently in force in Massachusetts make it illegal for anyone to buy any handgun, or ammunition for one, without a current pistol permit. It is also illegal to have a pistol, loaded or unloaded, off one's private property without the same permit. A state police investigation and approval of the local police chief are required to obtain such a permit, and anyone convicted of a crime carrying a possible prison sentence of one year or more, is prohibited from having a pistol.

Although the proposed handgun ban does not make the possession of a handgun by a criminal any more illegal or punishable than it already is, the proponents of the ban claim that it will somehow eliminate the use of handguns in the commission of crimes or murders.

The facts do not support this position. The New York handgun laws have virtually eliminated the legal private ownership of handguns. In a city of some 8 million people, there are less than 1,000 handgun licenses for the purposes of gun collecting, target shooting, or personal defense. During the most recent year for which data was available, not one criminal homicide, aggravated assault, or robbery was committed with a licensed handgun in New York City, although there were 1,654 murders, nearly five a day.

Furthermore, the data shows that the registration and licensing provisions for handguns do not result in a switch to other weapons by the criminal element. With police estimates of one to two million handguns in New York City, and the fact that 9.4% of the firearms crimes in New York City are committed with homemade "zip guns," it is clear that criminals can still obtain or make handguns, in spite of the strict laws that exist in New York. The proposed ban will make the possession of all firearms with a barrel length of less than 16" illegal. It would also ban all air or spring-powered pistols and most

air or spring-powered rifles, as well as many antique and replica firearms, plus certain rifles and shotguns.

The handgun ban would also eliminate the MIT Varsity Pistol Team, and the popular PE Pistol courses, as there is no provision for clubs, teams, or other organized pistol activities. The loss of the MIT Pistol Team, which has won the National Collegiate Championship several times, and the PE Pistol program which is second only to sailing in the number of students that it draws, would

Commentary

The case for equal rights

By Pat Matsumiya

(Pat Matsumiya is the coordinator of the Cambridge ERA Committee)

Steam has been building all summer long in Cambridge for the passage of the Massachusetts State Equal Rights Amendment. Most MIT students probably remember being handed ERA bookmarks on registration day urging them to register in Massachusetts so that their vote could

be a terrible waste. Unfortunately, that would be the result of a law that spokesperson for the ban Sandy Scheraga called "an extreme view," and said would be "unenforceable."

Recent evidence has shown that the criminal element displays rational judgement in committing acts against society. Perhaps the solution to our problem would be to persuade the criminal not to commit such acts, rather than punishing the law-abiding and responsible gun owner.

be cast on this amendment. Question #1 on the ballot. And the most oblivious Tech tool could not be completely unaware of the endless ERA panel discussions, workshops, parties and rallies that have gone on since, on and off the MIT campus, not to mention the parade of presentations in all the media.

What is the relevance of the Massachusetts ERA —
(Please turn to page 5)

→ **feedback**

Deposit bottles save \$\$

To The Editor:

A recent article on the bottle bill discussed possible costs. This discussion was based on the industry position which distorts the picture by leaving out factors. The fact is that returnables save money as well as improve the environment. This is true because under the present throwaway system, the consumer is forced to buy a can or bottle with each drink. He then either enters it into the environment or into the municipal waste disposal. Either disposal causes substantial costs which will be charged on his tax bill. Additional costs include flat tires, injuries to people, and unusability of playgrounds, parks and wild areas due to glass and can contamination.

Under the returnable system, the buyer has the option of paying the deposit and throwing the container away. If this happens, his total cost is essentially equal, since the deposit approximates

the container cost. If the buyer returns the container, it can be either reused or recycled, which use will approximately compensate for the increased handling on the return.

As an example of this, it is possible to buy tonic in returnable bottles in Massachusetts right now. The same item is 25c plus 10c deposit in returnables, or 33 1/3 c in throwaways. It thus costs the consumer 1 2/3 c to throw away a deposit bottle. If he elects to spend \$100 a year he will have to throw away 6000 bottles or about 16 a day.

Conversely, if he returns the bottles, he can save 8 1/3c per bottle, or \$500 per year, if he drinks at the same rate. Similar economics apply to beer. The conclusion of all of this is that the bottle bill can provide something for everyone — including a choice.

Paul Watson

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opinion cont.

ERA: vote "yes" for equality

(Continued from page 4)
remember, it's a state amendment; Massachusetts ratified the Federal ERA in 1972 — for MIT students and why do the campaign people urge you to get out and vote yes on No. 1 on November 2 if it's the only thing you do that day, which we doubt it is? The answer doesn't come out of some public relations person's head but right from the Cambridge public. You may have seen those sidewalk headquarters tables in Central and Harvard Squares. They've been there in Harvard Square all summer, in Central Square part of the summer, and in Kendall Square, at Mayor Al Vellucci's Marketplace most of the summer, ending there with a big ERA rally on the final Marketplace day.

What came out of the public? They are interested in issues more than in candidates; when they care about an issue they care about the positive side of it — what's it all about, why do we need it — more than the negative (what might be bad); and there is widespread interest in the Equal Rights Amendment. Quite frankly, we probably haven't met the public's need for information on the ERA in Cambridge in spite of all the workshops and panels. What was really needed was a way to get to the people in the houses and apartments in Cambridgeport, Riverside, East Cambridge, and North Cambridge — people who don't stop at sidewalk tables and don't go to workshops, but who need the ERA and are interested in finding out more about it. They are beginning to be aware that wage differentials, for instance, between the sexes — unequal pay for equal work — are much greater at the working-class level than the middle-class level. ERA, in other words, is an issue that cuts across class lines. The core of the issue is equal pay for equal work. Women are paid only 57% of what men are for doing the same work, if you lump all the strata together. The interest of the public was in telling us horror stories about inequalities for women and minorities in hiring, pay and promotion — not in the social evolution of the family. The

can-of-worms argument against ERA (you have no idea what might happen if you pass that amendment) simply wasn't in evidence as much as the need for the entry of women (and minorities, who are included in the Massachusetts state amendment) into the job market on a fair basis, which turns out to mean the need for their admission — explicitly — into the body politic.

This particular issue, ERA, probably has attracted more interest than any of the others on the ballot; but there are nine referenda in this election, some of them of national importance. The handgun ban, for example, will be the first such state ban if Massachusetts passes it. ERA is in the same category: it is a nationally important vote we're casting here because only if we pass a state ERA will the drives to ratify the Federal ERA in a number of states be revived. They are now dormant. Proponents are watching us, since New Jersey and New York defeated state ERAs after ratifying the Federal. We can't afford to follow suit if we want the Federal ERA to have a chance; there are only four more years to get four more states. Opposition to ERAs is powerful. It comes from the same sources

ultimately as opposition to other progressive measures — from entrenched business and financial interests that see many painful market adjustments ahead of them if women ever become serious producers instead of consumers who work occasionally at low-paid jobs or for pin money.

For the male student who looks forward to marrying a woman who can support herself, and who presumably will be looking to him for personal and emotional enrichment rather than cold cash, the issue has the ideological appeal we spoke of above. We have found that issues indeed have an appeal that candidates don't have. People began to tell us that they would register to vote only in order to vote on the issues: issues don't change their minds after the election. Hence we worked out our ERA bookmarks for MIT and Harvard students, suggesting that they register in Massachusetts if it was convenient to do so, in order to vote Yes on number 1. Many did.

We are hoping to assist anyone who would like to canvass at MIT to get out the vote on November 2. It is so utterly important to vote issues: they are the wave of the future. For information call Frances Lawsier, x3-4524.

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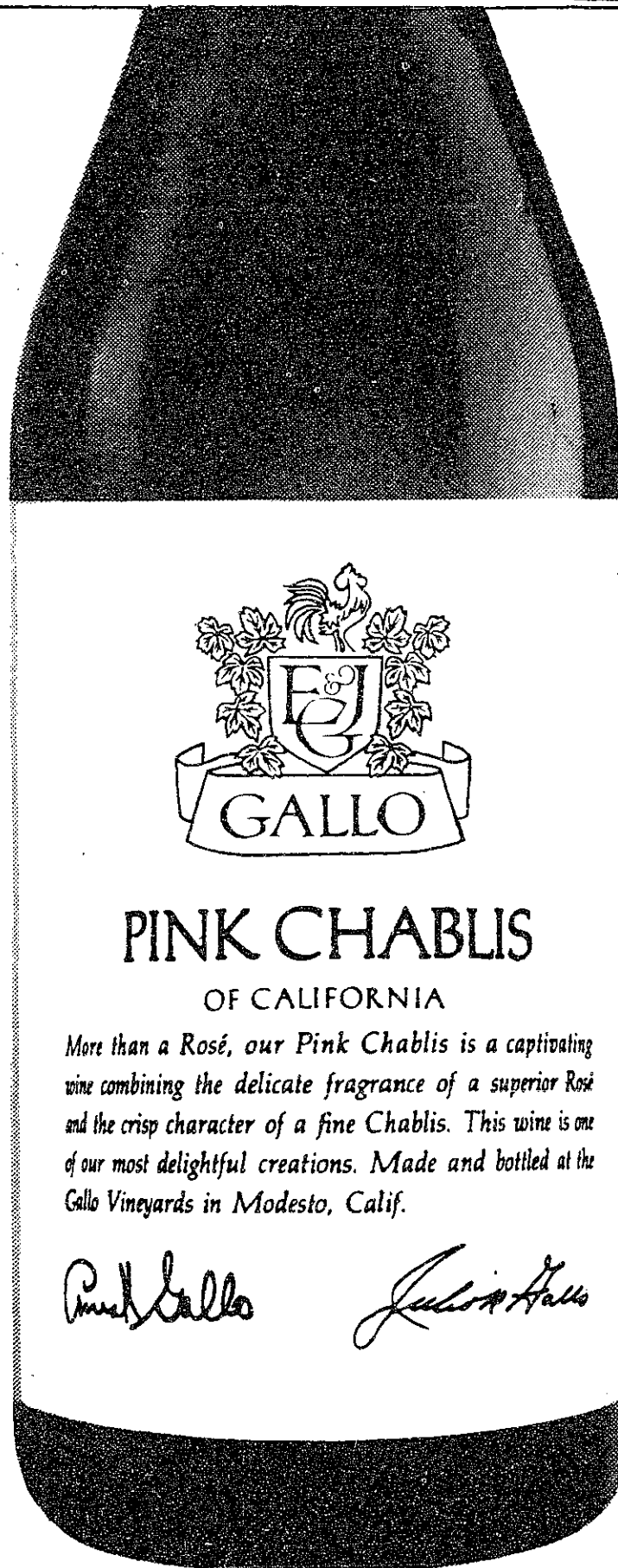
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Time Magazine November 27, 1972 page 81

More than a Rosé.

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Michael Steinberg,
Director of Publications of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will host an informal discussion period beginning at about 6:50 pm in the Cabot-Cahners Room at Symphony Hall. So come early.
All seats unreserved at \$3.00.
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Question: Would you vote for a Bottle Bill when a similar law in Vermont forced the cost of beer up \$1.80 a case?

Yes

No

VOTE NO - QUESTION 6

NOV.2

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PAID ADVERTISEMENT

MBTA going nowhere, says chairman **Uniform utility rates would increase rents**

By Eileen Mannix
 "The MBTA is a dying company," according to Robert Kiley, Chairman and Chief Executive of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority.
 Kiley, speaking to a Center for Transportation Studies seminar last Friday, told an audience of ninety that if the Authority was a private company, it would have folded years ago. He added that his first objective was to "get a hand on operating costs."
 Kiley cited as a major problem the negative attitude of the Authority's employees, saying that the MBTA "isn't going anywhere" until its employees develop a "sense of purpose" and the feeling that "the organization won't be a political football."
 A former Deputy Mayor of

Boston, Kiley has held his present post for only eighteen months, during which time he has established a working budget. The Authority is still plagued with financial problems.
 The MBTA was aided monetarily by a favorable arbitration decision during the last contract negotiations with the Authority's twenty-one unions. That contract placed a two year freeze on wages except for a one year cost of living increase. The Authority's employees remain the highest paid public workers in the northeast.
 The MBTA serves two-thirds of the residents of the state, transporting 150 million riders per year. Kiley hopes to increase that number to 200 million by 1981, as the costs of purchasing and main-

taining an automobile continue to increase.
 Kiley insisted that money should be spent on refurbishing old cars instead of on purchasing new ones. He hopes to see \$10 million spent on rebuilding projects, and listed as high priority goals the extension of service for Watertown and the replacement of certain fifteen-year-old Red Line cars.
 (In testimony before the MBTA Advisory Board's Budget Committee, however, Chief Mechanical Officer A.R. Goodlatte said that replacement of the Green Line's present PCC streetcars with the new Light Rail Vehicles (LRVs) is the most important new priority for the MBTA in 1977. Goodlatte heads the MBTA's Rail Equipment Department, which will also be responsible for a program to overhaul 100 PCC cars and 88 Red Line cars.)

(Continued from page 1)
 residential customer's bill by about five percent — almost half of what might be saved under flat rate," Gray said.

in 1968, and 30 per cent less than in 1973.
 "There are no easy routes left to conserve energy," Stoddard said. One step MIT is taking is to install a \$1.5 million central computer-controlled energy management system to maximize the energy efficiency on-campus, part of MIT's commitment to conservation, Gray noted.
 "Rates should be on a cost-for-service basis. The present bill doesn't take into account our equipment investment or our success in conserving electricity," Milne contended. "We've looked at this very hard, and it's the considered view of the administration that it's not a good consumer bill. It doesn't do what proponents say it does."

Kiley contends that the MBTA will make an effort to achieve financial equilibrium, controlling both operating expenses and taxpayer costs.

notes

* The Department of Physical Education will hold registration for second quarter classes in the DuPont Gym on Monday, Nov. 1 and Tuesday, Nov. 2, from 11am to 12noon and from 1pm to 3pm.

* The new MIT Archery Club will meet Wednesday, Oct. 27 at 8pm in the first floor Baker House lounge. Anyone interested in shooting is urged to attend.

* Project MUG — the micro-processors users group — will meet tonight at 7:30pm in Room 6-120. ECD president Jerry Roberts will give a status report on the ECD Micro-mind and answer questions.

* Buy a student membership for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and get free admission (regularly \$1.50) to the Museum and its special exhibitions. The \$10 student membership cards can be bought for only \$6.25 at TCA, fourth floor Student Center, x3-4885.

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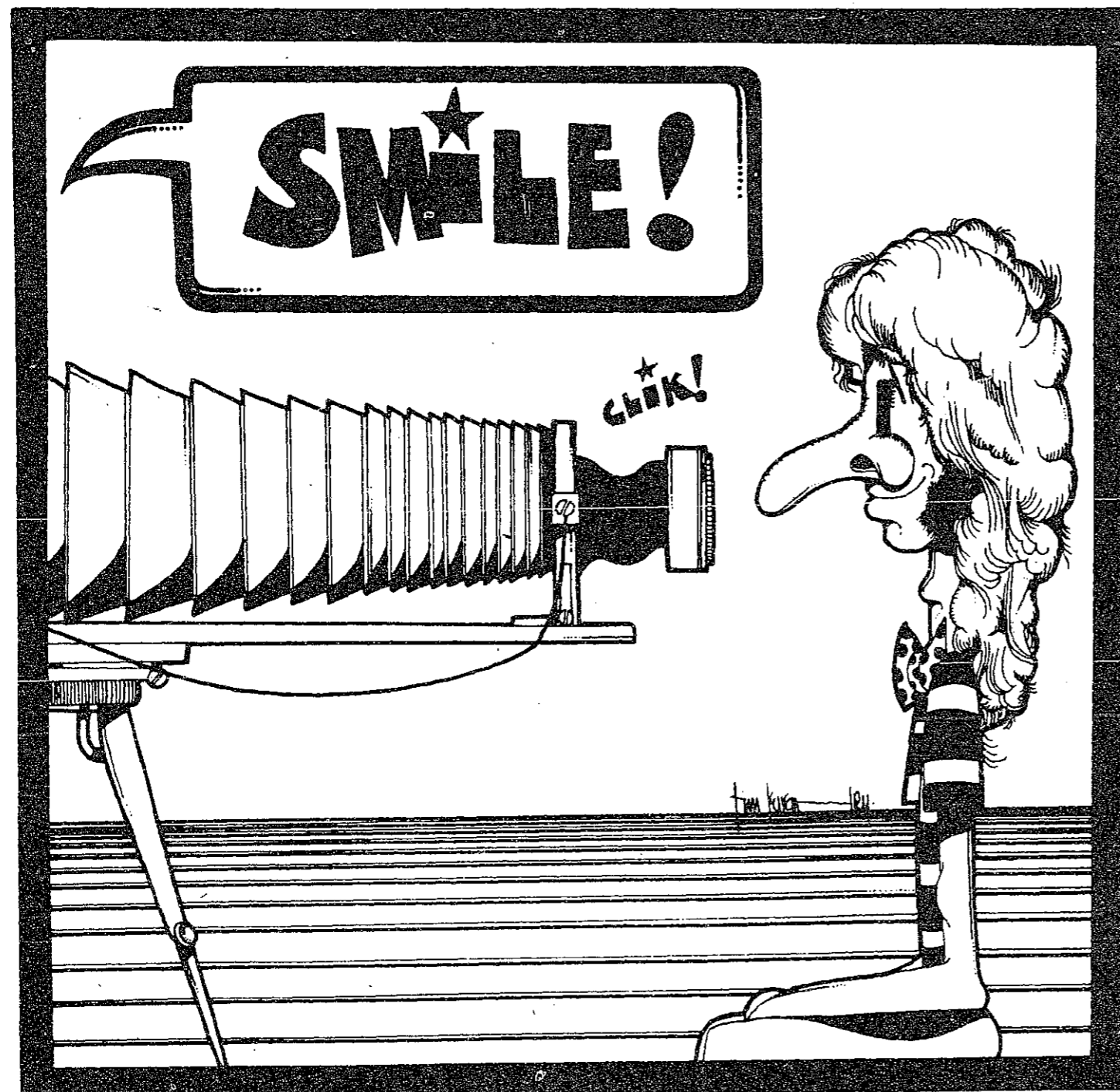
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The Free University of Iran

Officers of the Free University of Iran will be in the Boston area on October 28 and 29 to interview Iranian nationals who have finished or who are pursuing post-graduate degrees in the following areas: education and related areas, social sciences, psychology, engineering, physical sciences, natural sciences, agriculture, mathematics, health sciences, and computer sciences. In addition to employment opportunities a limited number of scholarships are available. Interested candidates are requested to contact John R. Beardsley at 494-4144 for further information on The Free University of Iran and the scheduled visit to the Boston area.

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sports



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Randy Fahey

Concord, rugby split two

By Charles Cox

In their finest appearance this season, the Engineer ruggers split two games with the Concord, N.H., rugby football club last Saturday. The B-team won 15-3, while the A-side took the short end of a 25-4 score.

MIT yielded a goal and a try in the A-game before Kirk Carlson '77 grabbed the ball from a line-out deep in Concord territory. Carlson ran ten yards past two defenders to score in the left corner. The angle of the try proved too difficult for the conversion, and after another Concord goal the halftime score stood at 16-4.

Concord put nine more points on the board in the second half, scoring a goal and a penalty goal to make the total 25-4. Although the score remained lopsided through the second half the Engineer pack lost no ground in set scrums, won more rucks than its opponents, and generally played its fastest and most physical game this fall.

The MIT backfield shone in tough situations with good posi-

tional kicking, and initiated some long attacking drives. Inside the Concord 25, however, the Engineers just couldn't get the breaks that set up scores. Special efforts were those made by Rick Lee, playing scrum half in his first A-game, and Dave Cope '79, who played the first half as prop and then exchanged places with second row Bill Cotton after Cope received an injury.

The Engineer B-team continued its winning ways, downing Concord 15-3 in the second game. Jim Pett, playing in his second game that afternoon, racked up two tries in the first half to give the Engineers an 8-0 lead they never relinquished.

Concord initiated the scoring in the second half with a fifty-yard penalty goal. MIT's Michel Faral answered with a penalty goal from twenty yards out. Gilles Laurent G tapped a penalty kick from two yards out and sent Steve Loftus over the right corner of the try line to round out the 15-3 final score.

Holy Cross spikes soccer

By Tom Curtis

Taking advantage of a favorable second half wind and two controversial calls by the referee, the Crusaders of Holy Cross vanquished the MIT varsity soccer team 3-1 Saturday afternoon.

The first twenty-five minutes of the game were marked by missed opportunities on both sides. Several times it appeared that one side had a certain goal, but each time a fine defensive play or an offensive mistake squelched the attack. Finally, with 19:30 left in the half, Holy Cross struck on a corner kick which fullback John Garrity headed into the goal. Less than two minutes later, however, MIT's Mike Raphael '79 kicked a beautiful shot into the upper left corner of the Holy Cross goal to even the score. The half ended with the score tied at 1-1.

With the wind to its back in the second half, Holy Cross continually penetrated the Engineer defense. In the second minute of the half, Peter Kirby, assisted by Mike O'Keefe, tallied for the Crusaders on a very controversial play. Because the referee blew his whistle as Kirby shot, the

MIT bench felt the goal should have been nullified. The referee, however, claimed he blew the whistle after the play and allowed the goal.

With 29:07 left in the game, Dave Welch scored from the midst of a goal line scramble, cushioning the Holy Cross lead. Not giving up, MIT fought back and nearly scored with 5:32 left in the game. Taking an indirect kick from within five yards of the goal line, the Engineers forced the ball into the goal for an apparent score. The referee ruled the Engineers offside, however, invalidating the goal.

Since offside can be called only when there are less than two defenders between an offensive man and the goal, several players felt the call was incredible since six defenders were standing on the goal line trying to block the shot. Still, the referee stood by his decision and the Engineers took the loss.

The Engineers will try to regain their winning form in a game today at Tufts, followed by a Saturday game at Colby.

Out of the pack (left) ... and into the open, MIT's cross-country captain Frank Richardson '77 (704) demonstrates his All-American talent in Saturday's Codfish Bowl race at Franklin Park. Richardson braved the wind and cold to finish fourth in the NCAA Division III championship qualifying meet.

Harriers 4th in Codfish Bowl

By Dave Dobos

Establishing themselves as the fastest MIT cross-country team in school history, the entire Engineer varsity seven broke the five-mile 26:00 barrier in championship meet competition last week at Franklin Park. MIT placed fourth in both the Greater Bostons on Tuesday and the Codfish bowl on Saturday.

The Engineers confirmed their top five rating among New England small colleges and, combined with their 7-1 dual meet season record, should receive an invitation this week to the Division III National Championships in Cleveland on Nov. 13. When that invitation is acquired, the 1976 cross-country team will be only the second MIT varsity squad ever to earn a post-season bid to a championship event.

In the Greater Bostons, MIT finished behind only Northeastern, Harvard, and Brandeis and easily outdistanced Tufts, Boston College, and Boston University. This tied MIT's finest modern-day team finish. The Engineer athletes had a field day, achieving what other MIT cross-country teams had dreamed about. Five of the seven recorded personal bests enroute to the sub-26:00 sweep. The remaining two established personal records in Saturday's meet.

Only St. John's (N.Y.), Keene State, and Lowell could beat MIT in the Codfish Bowl's 28-team competition. The Engineers are currently ranked among the top five New England small colleges, with Keene, Lowell, Brandeis, and Southeastern Massachusetts.

On Tuesday, senior captain Frank Richardson blazed the Franklin Park course in an MIT

record of 24:04, a full 23 seconds faster than the time of Lowell's Vin Fleming when he won the Division III Nationals here last November. His own fourth place finish was the highest individual finish for MIT since Ben Wilson '71 took third in 1968. Richardson was extremely pleased with his performance, running the most competitive race of his career and re-establishing himself as a major contender for the national championship next month. His 24:13 time Saturday was also good for fourth in the Codfish Bowl.

Chris Svendsgaard '78 became the second MIT runner ever to break 25:00 with his scorching 24:45 at the GBC's and his equally impressive 24:53 on Saturday. He placed 14th and 10th, respectively, in the two meets. Svendsgaard has evolved into a championship-caliber athlete and his improvement has greatly helped to make cross-country so competitive.

Sophomore Barry Bayus lowered his time 17 seconds (from 25:43 to 25:26) between the two meets and moved from MIT's fifth scorer to third. If he can continue the gutsy running that characterized Saturday's performance, he, too, could break the 25:00 barrier this year.

In running two fine races, freshman Dave Westenberg showed why he has been a consistent scorer for the Engineers this year. He recorded times of 25:38

and 25:46 in the two meets. Although faltering somewhat on Saturday, freshman Lenny Nasser ran a tremendous race at the GBC's. Finishing third for MIT in 25:35, Steve Keith '77 proved MIT's depth when he filled the gap left by Nasser on Saturday, recording his best ever, 25:49. Senior John Krolewski placed sixth for the Engineers in both meets, breaking 26 minutes by five seconds at the GBC's.

The junior varsity also set team and individual records on both days. Frank Kenney '78 was the mainstay of the squad, running 16:03 over 3.1 miles for 17th in the GBC's and 26:52 over 5.0 miles in the Codfish Bowl for 15th.

The women placed third in the Greater Bostons, just one point behind runner-up Brandeis. Sue Krolewski '80 and Cindy Reed led MIT, earning fourth (19:40) and fifth (20:10) places, respectively, over the 3.1-mile course.

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