Laws mandating genetic screening as a means of eliminating some diseases are the result of misinformation and confusion, not of thorough consideration of the issues, a geneticist speaking at MIT says. Genetic-screening laws will prove to be political hot potatoes, he says.

By Mike McNamee

Budgetary considerations won out over housing capacity this week as MIT Academic Council decided to admit 1100 students that fall as members of the Class of 1980 — 150 students more than the housing system can handle.

The decision continues MIT's policy, announced last spring, of raising revenues by increasing undergraduate enrollment by about 10 percent over the next four or five years. Such an enrollment increase, MIT officials feel, can be made without upsetting more on educational or administrative resources.

But the decision will place a heavy strain on the housing system, which was stretched last fall to handle 55 students more than "normal" capacity. The Dean for Student Affairs office is searching for ways to soften the blow of the overcrowding, but Associate Dean Kenneth Browning '66 anticipates "a difficult job."

"No specific plans"

"We don't have any specific plans for where we'll put them all quite yet," Browning told The Tech. "I'll be meeting with dormitory officers and room-assignment chairpeople in the next week or so to find incentives to make overcrowding more palatable and even acceptable for dorm residents."

Such incentives might include large rent reductions for those students who are familiar with the facilities here, another strong face of the multi-faceted, fleeting blow of the overcrowding, but Associate Dean Kenneth Browning '66 anticipates "a difficult job."

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"No specific plans"
Gene-law makers 'confused'

By Tina Krontiris
Legislators in this country need to consider social factors before passing laws on mass genetic screening - widespread testing for genetic disorders - said Phillip Reilly, J.D., Postdoctoral Fellow in Medical Genetics at the Texas Medical Center.

Legislators, he pointed out, have generally been more interested in case findings than in curing carriers of genetic diseases. He attributed the problem partly to the fact that the politicians and lawyers involved in legislation on mass genetic screening have often been misinformed about the nature of genetic disorders. Reilly, whose book manuscript on Genetics, Law and Social Technology is now being reviewed by Harvard University Press, spoke primarily about legislation on mandatory screening of individuals for phenylketonuria (PKU) and sickle cell anemia. PKU, a chromosomal disorder which leads to mental retardation in children is rare in the United States. Yet, Reilly pointed out, this disease has received more attention than some genetic disorders which occur much more often.

In a historical account of laws passed in this country on mass genetic screening, Reilly observed that these laws were not the result of relevant considerations, but rather of confusion about the diseases involved, and lack of direction. In the case of sickle cell anemia, he said, the lawmakers have failed badly to communicate the importance of the disease, and have even confused it with another disorder.

Between 1962 and 1968, (Please turn to page 6)
In fact, Gray said the Institute’s budgetary situation “dictates that we either increase enrollment and make better use of our facilities, or cut faculty and staff.” The decision to increase enrollment grew out of that need, he said.

“If revenues were not a consideration, we clearly would not be talking about a class size in this range,” Gray said. “But revenues are a very large consideration.”

In addition, the decision to admit 1,100 students is aimed at “smoothing out” fluctuations in first-year classes. “In the last three years, we’ve admitted 900 students (Class of 1977), 1,000 students (1978), and 1,150 (1979),” Gray said. “This produces a lot of anguish for the people who teach freshman subjects, especially the School of Science.” The 1,100-student figure, he said, “can be taken as indicative of what we’ll be doing in the next couple years.”

Bumper year for applicants
Whatever problems MIT might have in housing the large class, it should have little trouble getting the students for it. Final applications for admission are “at the highest level since World War II,” Gray said, and applications from blacks, minorities and women are all more numerous than in recent years.

“You can only speculate at this stage in the game, but I’d have to say that something’s happening in the kids’ heads to make them more job-oriented, more interested in practical studies,” Director of Admissions Peter Richardson said. More than 4,900 applications have been received “to date,” Richardson said.

Applications from women are also up—712 applications as of February 12, as compared to 623 last year and 582 in 1974, a year when everything—publicity, staff efforts, efforts from other groups—came together to increase interest in MIT.” Richardson predicted that final sorting of applications would show at least 750 female applicants.

February 1 figures showed 319 applications from minorities, a significant increase over last year’s 188. The high number of minority applications “puts us up among the very best years we’ve ever had for minority applications,” Richardson said.

Richardson and Gray stressed that rising numbers of female and minority applicants does not necessarily imply larger numbers of women and minorities in next year’s freshman class. “We have no way of judging the admisibility of these students yet, so we don’t know if there will be an equal percentage admitted as in recent years,” Gray said. And Richardson said his office is “still doing homework” on the applications, and hasn’t started evaluating them yet. “We won’t really get a handle on that until March,” he explained.

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Boston: one big city or many small ones?

By Glenn Brownstein

Boston 200, the local bicentennial organization, answers the question "Where's Boston?" with a fascinating multi-media display currently being shown at the Prudential Center. Since the prime focus of this bicentennial is "the two cities" that border the eastern end of the Charles River, our own Cambridge and Boston, it's probably worthwhile to answer a more general question, "what's Boston?"

First of all, Boston is the self-proclaimed Hub of the Universe, the nerve center of New England, the capital of Massachusetts and the key city in the urban eastern half of the state. Over 600,000 people live within the city limits, although another 75,000 students take up residence during the fall and spring.

For most MIT students, Boston is simply Back Bay, Boylston Street, the North End, and Kenmore Square. Actually, there's much more to Boston than that. Boston is unique among major Eastern cities, a collection of neighborhoods lumped together into one city by the people who live there. This, in fact, is the cause of most of Boston's problems. Unlike New York, the Hub is not a melting pot. Far from it, in fact. It's like a collection of separate and distinct districts and not a single amalgamated entity. For many characters may ever be the same.

This real world, however, is not just Boston, but a lot of other parts of the country (except during the fall vacation), a collection of neighborhoods, a collection of different backgrounds is usually the exception rather than the rule.

In many ways, Boston is a mistake. It would probably be far more productive in many ways to split the Hub into a number of smaller cities and towns, perhaps some sort of borough system like New York, or more of an urban sprawl of small, fairly distinct cities like Los Angeles.

If anything, Boston has been separate from the rest of New England. Brookline is separate from the rest of Boston; the North End is separate from the rest of Boston; cities and towns, perhaps some sort of borough system like New York, or more of an urban sprawl of small, fairly distinct cities like Los Angeles. Brooklyn is separate from the rest of New York, or more of an urban sprawl of small, fairly distinct cities like Los Angeles.

In many ways, Boston is a mistake. It would probably be far more productive in many ways to split the Hub into a number of smaller cities and towns, perhaps some sort of borough system like New York, or more of an urban sprawl of small, fairly distinct cities like Los Angeles.

Boston 200, the local bicentennial organization, answers the question "Where's Boston?" with a fascinating multi-media display currently being shown at the Prudential Center.
Fairness and morality

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

To the Editor:

Recently, events have caused us to reconsider our general opinions of fraternities. Within the last few years, Yarddom has been uncovering concerning one Anheuser-Busch Company. Former fraternity officials had limited participation in the beer company's sponsored event to their close friends; and, the latter of whom were and are non-MIT women. This is all in spite of their supposed role as representatives of MIT.

What seems to me most upsetting is the implication by the Anheuser-Busch company that fraternities members are in some sense superior to other MIT students. (This comes as a surprise to those of us who selected dormitories over fraternities as freshmen.) Apparently, Messrs. Mandelbaum and Mandelbaum enjoy succumbing to this absurd proposition. The conclusion suggested to us is the following: Fraternity brothers do not mix well with the rest of the fairness which I had thought to be characteristic of all MIT students.

Saidly, a far more serious affair was suggested to us that certain fraternities do not share with us even the crudest form of morality. With respect to the Lambda Chi Alpha incident, we can now be certain that what occurred may be classified as sexual perversion. The assertion by the LCA president, inarticulate Mr. John Cavoldovsky, that this is an intrafraternity matter is not acceptable by any thinking MIT student.

"What seems to me most upsetting is the implication that fraternity members are superior to other MIT students."

To the Editor:

Friday's article on the Taiwan-Chinese arms race program contains several glaring contradictions and journalistic errors which should be pointed out. The most glaring of these errors is the title itself "Taiwan program called peaceful." A headline of this type leaves a clear impression that the program is peaceful, although the article does not convey this impression at all. A better title might be "MIT officials defend program," etc.

"Let's look at the defenses of the program. The Tech began by stating that the fraternity incident is intended for industrial expansion, not military power. But if anything is clear, it is that in this era you can't have the second without the first, so this is not a refutation of the accusations made against the program. That would only be true if the program were geared to military applications. But the 'Tech article claims no such thing. While acknowledging the possibility that Taiwan, or Nationalist China, may use the techniques learned at MIT to developing weapons systems - especially ballistics missiles, ... the MIT officials said the program's purpose was developing high-technology, how investment industry in Taiwan." The military application is indicated, but the purpose is high technology industry, which could easily be militarily oriented. More on this later.

Secondly, the article states that "The frats were showing interest in this field." If that's a coincidence, I'll try to remember it.

Third, the State Department's intervention is taken as proof that the program can't be military, the key argument being that Draper Labs (the major developer of US military guidance technology) is no longer involved. But this is also contradicted by the body of the article. Draper Labs is involved it supplies the instructors. But if anything is clear, it is that the intervention only was aimed at keeping state of the art technology out of Taiwan's hands. No one denied that what they will learn would be of sufficient accuracy for military uses, only that it would be inferior to equipment on US hands.

So what does this evidence prove? It proves, in fact, that the Taiwanese program does pose a military threat to the peace in East Asia. But it also shows that MILC officials don't want to see any trouble selling their stuff - one (unnamed) expert told 'The Tech,' as if the existence of a market for potentially military equipment should make us breathe a sigh of relief.

My point is that we are now left with two principles in the companion article "Taiwanese ICBM's? Unlikely say experts." First of all, an appropriate selection of experts is always necessary if one wants to get a particular point across. Why, in particular, was George Rathjens, a member of theKindelberger committee, arms control expert, and critic of the Iran deal not consulted? Kosko Townsend was excluded.

But even the experts consulted by The Tech again prove that the program presents a military danger. Each expert presents a factual assessment about the situation in Taiwan, then ventures an opinion. For example, expert Greenwood stated "Do they have the capability to build ICBM's? No, not now, not yet they would get if they wanted it." Then his opinion is offered: "I can't imagine why they'd want to, unless they had a nuclear weapons program in mind." (Heldt, since Chung K’ou-Hsi has announced such an intention.) Expert Jonathan Pollack states "The manufacturing capabilities are definitely within their grasp." This point carries throughout the separate expert assessment from government, and you will reach an impression completely opposite to that given by the headlines.

Finally, there are glaring omissions. Nowhere does The Tech question anyone on their views on deprogramming with the brutal dictatorship of Chang Ching Kuo. Nowhere does The Tech discuss the student body of the Institute, where the students will study, an integral part of the military. Nowhere does The Tech discuss the existence of a series of State department memos, or the apparent failure of theKindelberger committee to investigate the program. Finally, The Tech failed to contact any Taiwanese student for their views.

I believe this was shoddy reporting, which The Tech ought to reverse.

Howard Shrobe G
Genetic laws 'confused'

(Continued from page 7)

many states passed laws requiring screening of all new-borns for PKU, but, Reilly noted, most states did not allow parents to object—on religious and other grounds—to screening of their children. Such matters as parents' feelings, he said, ought to be considered before passing laws that make genetic screening mandatory.

Reilly stated that between 1970 and 1973 thirteen states passed laws requiring individuals to be screened for sickle cell anemia—a chromosomal disorder frequent among blacks and, until 1970, not sufficiently studied. Unlike the PKU laws, which required screening of all new-borns, children with sickle cell anemia laws make screening mandatory only for those with and, so, Reilly said, soon became a political issue.

Reilly spoke at a seminar on "genetic Screening Technology and Legislation," the first of eight seminars sponsored by the Technology Studies Series this semester. In his closing remarks, Robert Morton Visiting Professor in Humanities and Social Science, observed that the same attitude and practices have prevailed in making laws on other genetic disorders.

Activities: 'real world' preparation

(Continued from page 7)

of completing problem sets and examinations, many interpid MIT students do bring upon themselves the added responsibilities of extra-curricular challenges.

For many students, merely an active involvement in their living group satisfies this search of cerebral serenity. In fraternity and dormitory alike, there is a large enough assortment of events to keep anyone occupied full-time. Those who don't live in an MIT-affiliated living group often find that community involvement is an excellent way to find the same Burke's "high society" that others find in their living group.

But there are those who seek something beyond the confines of their residence who find MIT replete with a prolific spectrum of organizations and activities—from the Charles River YMCA, the Yoga Society to Zero Population Growth, MIT features over 120 recognized and "many more informal organizations to cover the students' wide range of interests" according to the Freshman Handbook. But it is not clear how many students are actually utilizing this offering. And worse, many activities lack a viable mechanism for drawing new students into their realm.

Thus, a situation arises where activities find themselves in need of real membership, and students who seek something beyond classroom callathons, and are reluctant to expose themselves to new people and surroundings, may spend too much time in academic pursuits. Remarked one student: "People around here have far too monolithic an interest in academics."

Even though they do not offer academic credit, and are a poor substitute for a proper extra-curricular activities provide an excellent base of skills necessary for a meaningful and successful existence in the real world.

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**Genetic laws 'confused'**

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**Activities: 'real world' preparation**

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Actually, we're not that desperate. But the headline does make a point — that no experience is necessary, or even expected, to work on The Tech. In fact, many of the most "successful" people on our staff never lifted a pen, a camera, or an X-Acto knife before they came to M.I.T.

What The Tech does for M.I.T.

There are a number of publications at M.I.T. — four or five undergraduate newspapers, several magazines, a graduate newspaper, and an administration newspaper. The Tech falls into the "undergraduate newspaper" category.

Published Tuesdays and Fridays, The Tech’s prime objective is to serve as a newspaper (or the closest approximation possible) for the entire M.I.T. community. As much, much of our effort is concentrated in the gathering and reporting of news — from a viewpoint (that of the undergraduate), but without a bias. Among some of the more significant events covered by The Tech last year were the detailing of a previously unannounced and undisussed training program for Iranian graduate students in nuclear engineering — a story which some time afterward received coverage in The New York Times, and the publishing of reports that M.I.T. may have been involved in the transmission of Army files on civilians.

On the less serious side, The Tech has regular arts and literary sections covering the entire spectrum of music, art, books, etc. And, we have the only sports section on campus, giving coverage both to M.I.T.'s 24 intercollegiate sports and the myriad of intramural athletics.

Backing up these "word-producing" departments are a photo staff, whose members have access to some of the best facilities on campus, and our own production staff, which produces both The Tech and income-producing jobs for staff members on typesetting jobs from the M.I.T. community.

Not all issues at M.I.T. are quite as controversial; however, whenever a controversy does arise, it seems as the M.I.T. community turns to The Tech's edit pages both for the expression of their own views and to read the views of others. In fact, the Iranian issue alone produced six or so pages of opinions, including a special two-page summary, with both sides of the issue represented.

In addition to the regular news and opinion, we have put together several special sections detailing important issues, such as a four-page supplement on Money on a multitude of proposals regarding the reform of M.I.T.'s grading system.

What The Tech can do for you

M.I.T. can be a very complex and overwhelming place at times. The pressures and demands of courses, problem sets, and labs can often warp one's attitude towards life at M.I.T. and the world in general.

The Tech offers a very easy way of getting under the surface of M.I.T. and finding out what makes a $250 million a year university run — or finding out why it doesn't.

In addition — actually more importantly — at a school where friendships and friends can be hard to find, The Tech has proven for many to be an extremely active social group. When the urge to do something creative hits, it's often comforting to know that you can wander in and work with a group of people in a similar frame of mind. And then maybe go out and enjoy Boston afterwards.

What you can do for The Tech

As little, or as much, as you wish. There are no time constraints, no minimum numbers of hours per week necessary. Commitments range from writing an article every few issues — maybe two or three hours of work — to performing several jobs at once and spending more time than anyone would imagine possible at M.I.T. (while still getting decent grades).

You can take yourself as far as you want — from a staff member to an editor and maybe even beyond, into the "real world" of journalism, as several recent The Tech alumni have done. It all depends on your inclinations and desires.

There used to be time many, many years ago, when The Tech would actually hold competitions for the posts on its managing board. In this enlightened era, however, we have found it much more practical to leave an open door in all departments — news, arts, sports, business, advertising, production, photos — all the time. And whether you're a news type, or on our business or ad staffs (who, by the way, receive varying degrees of monetary incentives) our office is always open as a refuge from the hassles of M.I.T.

Where to find us

That's an easy one. Come by our office on the fourth floor of the Student Center (Room 483) anytime. Or do yourself a favor and come next Wednesday night, when we'll be having an open house for all interested — be staffers, with pizza and soda and lots of people to talk to about your future with The Tech. It's an informal occasion, because we're an informal group. And we hope it will be a valuable experience — for you and for us.

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- **Bosch**
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Medical Director Seeler dies at MGH after illness

Medical Director Dr. Albert O. Seeler, 60, died yesterday at Massachusetts General Hospital after a brief illness. Seeler led in the development of the health plan, the Environmental Medical Service, and medical supervision and academic programs at the Institute.

Seeler, who was born Dec. 25, 1915, received an AB from Harvard in 1934 and his MD from Harvard Medical School in 1938.

During his career, Seeler was associated with such institutions as the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, Boston City Hospital, Harvard Medical School, and Mount Auburn Hospital. He joined the Medical Department in 1956 and was named Professor of Medicine and Medical Director in 1960.

Funeral services will be held at 11 am tomorrow at the Union Church in Westoburn. A memorial service is being planned for next week in the MIT Chapel. The Seeler family has requested that contributions be made to the American Lung Association in lieu of flowers.

* Quotes are being solicited by the EAC office for the 1976 Freedom Handbook. If you'd like to contribute your writing, please do and you'll receive a form in the mail, stop by the EAC office, 7-103, to get a form to fill out.

* The Environmental Inters Prograrn is currently accepting applica- tions for 11 positions with environmen- tal organizations throughout New England and New York. Internships are for three-month pe- riods and includes paid education stipends according to academic levels. The deadline for submitting applica- tions is March 15th. Interns come from a wide range of backgrounds, among them: planning, geography, history, library science, forestry, engineering, statistics, economics, resource management, art. Interested candidates should check with their academic departments or student employment office, or send a postcard to EIP, Mass. Audubon Society, Lincoln, Mass. 01773.

* Boston 200 will be sponsoring a series of "More the Pros"-type meet- ings with Democratic prena- tional candidates next week. All meetings will be at Faneuil Hall, beginning in June, first come, first served. Tuesday, Feb. 17: former US Sen. Fred Harris, 3:00 pm; former Gov. Milton Sharp, 2:00 pm; Thursday, Feb. 19: US Rep. Morris Udall, 7:30 pm; Friday, Feb. 20: US Sen. Birch Bayh, 10:00 am; US Sen. Henry Jackson, 11:00 am.

* Tufts University will audition student singers on Feb. 16 and 18 in preparation for staging opera scenes for performance with orchestra in early May. Please contact Peter Cokley 628-3000 ext. 232.

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The Coop's 19th annual Tailored-to-Measure Suit Sale is now in progress. We hope you'll come early to take advantage of the wide selection of tailored and custom-made suits and blazers at the best prices. Come in and select from fine wools, wools/blends, and a full range of sizes, styles, and weights. Sportcoats, too, are tailored-to-measure from hand picked fabrics. Shellacs and other selected fabrics. Whether suit or sportcoat, select from a variety of styles ranging from traditional and fashionable to modern and casual. Ask about suits and sportcoats at our attachment on request. We'll make a note of your selection and take your measurements to ensure you get the best fit.

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Hayden Library, where it was left on Tuesday at noon by its owner.

In a west campus building on Memorial Drive outside the

Memorial Gym, a gentleman left his wallet in a bag by the side of

the court. During the early

Monday evening in the Walker

Dormitory awoke Monday to find

A 1969 Dodge Polara was

While playing basketball

The resident of a west campus

Building awoke Monday to find

In a west campus building on

When a secretary in the Main

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Women 2-2 in Chicago despite injuries

(Continued from page 12)

Tourney at 2-2, and took third place behind Chicago and Brown. Although hampered by the loss of two players, MIT obtained clutch performances from the nine that did play. Guard Schettig played for the first time in over a week and returned to her old form. Schettig had a pulled muscle which had been slowing her down, and when that healed, she entered an ankle. Yester came through at center in the absence of Ozelius, and her stand-in Jenny McFarland ’78 played hard, hitting the boards for key rebounds.

Including their victory against Radcliffe earlier this week, MIT’s overall record is 8-6. Upcoming games include Jackson, Regis, Williams, powerfully SMU, and Wesleyan.

Tournament Box Score

MIT 43-Brown 22
Chicago 53-Oberlin 43
Brown 65-Northwestern 35
Northwestern 66-Dartmouth 46
Chicago 53-Brown 49
By Caren Penso

Hockey edged in overtime; John Kirkland at 782-1-207.

The MIT women's basketball team defeated Radcliffe 39-38 Monday night in a game which offered little to the basketball purist, but was hard fought throughout. It marked the Engineers' first victory ever over their Cambridge rivals.

Lynne Richardson '76 saved the game for MIT when she tied up Kathy Fulton of Radcliffe with seven seconds remaining in the game. MIT controlled the tap and Mauna Sullivan '76 held the ball until time ran out.

On the Radcliffe side, this was the team's first post-Christmas game. Though it shot adequately from the floor (33%), it had difficulty moving the ball on offense.

Offensive star for MIT was Pat Schettino '76, who scored 11 points. Schettino sank free baskets from inside by managing to elude her defender a record of times under the basket. Sheila Luster '78 added nine points with a couple of crucial baskets near the end of the game. Luster also played her usual strong rebounding game. In addition to...

(please turn to page 11)

Sports

HB-ball third in Chicago

By Caren Penso

The University of Chicago and Brown University women's basketball teams met in the final game of the University of Chicago Invitational Basketball Tournament last Saturday night. In a closely contested game, Chicago emerged with the trophy by beating out last year's winner, 53-47.

MIT opened the tournament competition by defeating Oberlin College 33-31. Linda Yester '76 scored 12 of the winning team's total 17 points in the first half, which ended with 17 seconds remaining in the contest.

By Glenn Brownstein

Hockey edged in overtime; John Kirkland at 782-1-207.

The game-winner was tallied 19 seconds after Bunker Hill's go-ahead goal. After Bunker Hill's go-ahead goal, retied the game just ten seconds after Bunker Hill's go-ahead goal.

Second period, but goals by Ken Mortensen '77 scored two goals in 2:38 to take the lead, but Ken Mortensen '77 tied the game at 5-all with 2:51 to close out the first period scoring at 4-3 Bunker Hill.

BIRCC drew first blood in the second period, but goals by Ken Mortensen and Tom Brygan '77 tied the game at 4-all with 2:51 remaining in the second period. The skaters will face each other at the end of the game.

Neither team was able to score in the third session setting up the sudden-death overtime that was shot into sudden-death overtime.

Erland van Lidth de Jeude '76, had an easy (and outmuscled his WPI opponent 6-4)

Mort Isaacson toppled his opponent 6-4 also played his usual strong championship. Baerman missed the MIT indoor mile record this year, downing WPI 298-13.

At 118, freshman Hoyt Davidson (158) picked up two wins, defeating UConn 10-5 and routing UConn-14-6. Gary Spletter '79, wrestling 165, split his matches, topping WPI 3-2 but falling to UConn 9-1.

At 177, Bruce Wrobil '79 lost two matches, but 170-pound Joel Lederman, wrestling at 190, edged UConn 1-0 and picked up a couple of wins, defeating UConn 10-5 and hitting WPI 6-3.

Hart after returning from the University of Chicago the two previous weekends, MIT played the sixth game in as many days. Five of the eleven team members were unable to play. Linda Yester '76, Lisa Yahltonski '77, Beverly Herzon '76, and Chris Tracey '76 were sidelined with severe cases of the flu, while Diane Orzelus '79 was out with a knee injury. MIT coach Ross Hunter went the entire game with six players who, although using a press, managed to remain out of foul trouble.

On the Radcliffe side, this was the team's first post-Christmas game. Though it shot adequately from the floor (33%), it had difficulty moving the ball on offense. Offensive star for MIT was Pat Schettino '76, who scored 11 points. Schettino sank free baskets from inside by managing to elude her defender a record of times under the basket. Sheila Luster '78 added nine points with a couple of crucial baskets near the end of the game. Luster also played her usual strong rebounding game. In addition to...

(please turn to page 11)