

At the GA meeting Wednesday night, Institute vice-president Constantine Simonides outlined the changes which would be implemented in the new Dean for Student Affairs Office. (Photo by Gordon R. Haff)

Simonides discusses DSA future with GA

By Joel West

The planned changes for Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (DSA) presented by Vice President Constantine Simonides highlighted Wednesday's meeting of the Undergraduate Association's General Assembly (GA).

Simonides discussed the perceived weaknesses of the DSA's office, along with reorganizations to remedy these weaknesses. The office would be reorganized into four "shingles": the Undergraduate Academic Support Office, Student Assistance Services, Student Activities, and Residence Programs; athletics would retain ties with the office, but would no longer "report formally to the Dean, in order to make the DSA's formal responsi-

bilities more manageable." The plan was essentially as outlined last month in the Feb. 23 and Feb. 27 issues of *The Tech*.

Simonides also discussed the search for the new DSA. He proposed that the search should begin immediately, and said that MIT intended to advertise widely for candidates. Simonides suggested that "people will respond in a matter of weeks," and that a new dean should be hired before the end of the summer, "by June, if possible."

He outlined what he felt were four necessities for a new DSA. First, the dean should have a "strong academic orientation"; while others feel that means the candidate should be a professor, Simonides said he doesn't think

(Please turn to page 3)

STS program proposed for XXI

By Benson I. Margulies

The Science, Technology and Society (STS) program may become a new degree program within the Department of Humanities, according to Department Head Bruce Mazlish, Professor of History. The department has proposed to the Committee on Curriculum (COC) that a new major, Course XXI-C, be created. The course is intended to offer an integrated curriculum in humanities, science and engineering.

Mazlish said that he believed that the change would be more of a return to previous policies than anything else. He explained that of the three programs (courses XXI-A, -B1, and -B2), two of them, A and B1, were originally intended to provide a program uniting the humanities and science or engineering.

In Mazlish's words, the programs have become "difficult to maintain" and have degenerated into "taking some humanities and some science courses..." rather than a unified

program.

Courses on the history of science, which were formally part of the Humanities Department provide another precedent. They moved to the Technology Studies program, and from there to STS. Mazlish indicated that the overall motivation of the idea was to get the various programs back together.

According to COC member Paul Hoffman, the committee has deferred decision on the proposed major. If the committee were to approve the proposal, it would not go before the faculty for ratification. Even if it was sanctioned now, it would not make the printing deadline for the next Bulletin.

In mid-January, the STS program made a proposal to the CEP for separate MIT Bulletin course listings, which the CEP then approved. Next year's Bulletin will contain a section of STS listings immediately after those of the Division for Study and Research in Education. The courses involved are primarily

MIT may pay for music use

By Michael Taviss

If a set of new copyright laws are found to be applicable to MIT, it may soon become illegal to play music, either live or recorded, at Institute social occasions. Although they are very strict as to penalties, no one is entirely sure about exactly what situations the new laws are concerned with.

According to Associate Provost Hartley Rogers Jr., the effects of the law are unclear at this time. "Very roughly, we're not clear on who is liable for what," he said.

"At the moment I've asked one of the Institute lawyers to study this matter this week and come back with an analysis of our legal position." No matter what else it entails, the new legislation provides for a much stronger position for composers and authors.

At the moment there is a case before the New York courts challenging the laws as being in violation of present anti-trust laws. The results of this case will probably be used as a precedent by the hundreds of universities affected by the new copyright policies. These institutions have been told by various licensing corporations that they will not have to pay for the permission to play licensed music. This payment can be made for each specific use of the music, or it can be paid in a lump sum as a blanket cover charge.

Although this cover charge is quite moderate (on the order of a thousand dollars a year), the loopholes and conditions that accompany the contract that the

corporations want signed are disturbing many of the universities, including MIT.

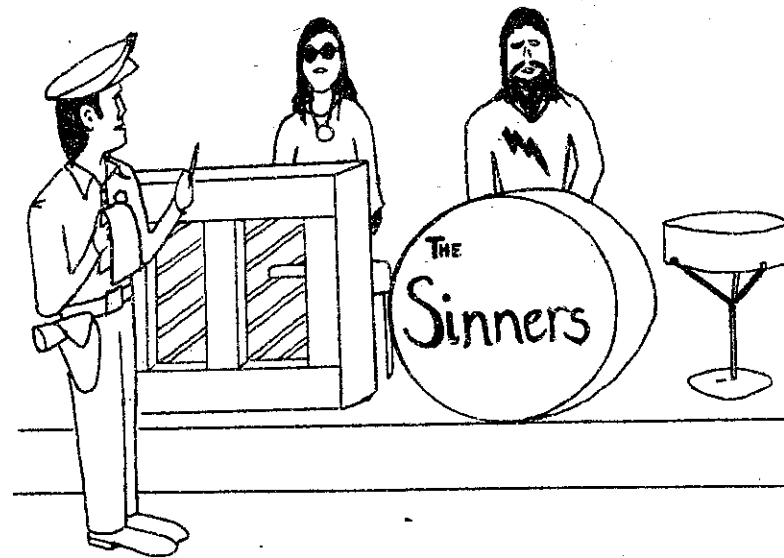
The reticence of the universities in signing the contracts has caused one of the licensing corporations, BMI, to sue Harvard for infringement of the new laws as the test case in getting the laws applied.

Rogers explained MIT's reasons for not signing immediately as follows: "We aren't satisfied that we understand the issues of rights and precedence involved. The amounts (of money) involved are not large now, but there are issues of principle concerned which require very careful study."

one is sure of what the maximums in the above conditions are. Also, the present wording of the contract apparently makes redefinition of the terms of the agreement very simple for the licensing corporations.

Another difficulty would be the demand that accurate and comprehensive records be kept of exactly what music is played at all social functions on campus covered by the contract.

Several student activities and living groups will be affected by the new laws. These will include all the fraternities and dormitories; groups like the Student Center Committee, the Undergraduate Association, and



Kent Pitman

"You have the right to remain silent. If you give up this right, anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law..."

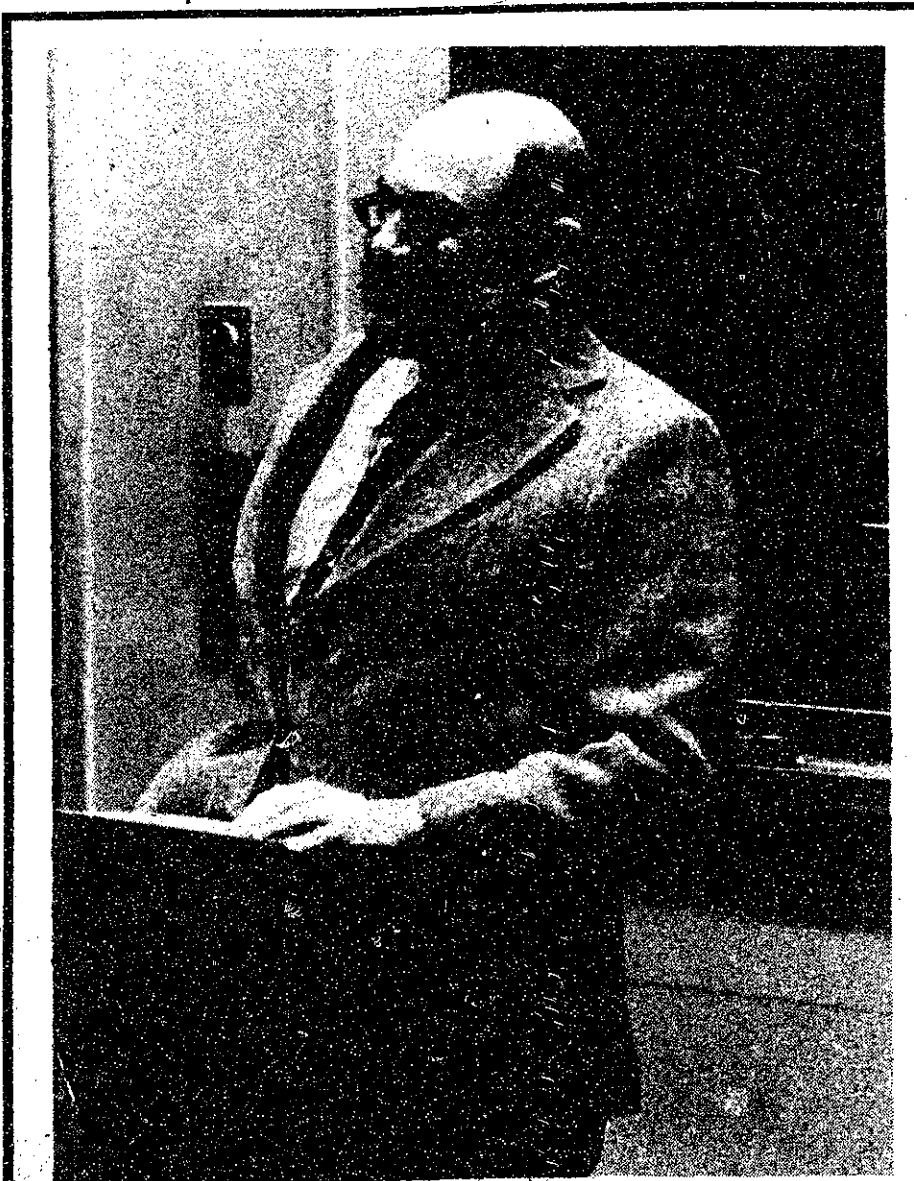
Here is an extremely rough idea of which situations the new laws will apply to. The cover charge will allow small public performances of copyrighted music. Any performance which charges an entry fee beyond a specified maximum, is attended by a certain number of people, or involves a live band paid more than a maximum sum to play the music, is liable to go beyond the definitions set out in the contract and will have to be treated separately.

One of the problems is that no

any other activity that presents a dance, party or other social function that plays music.

Rogers reiterates strongly that nothing is sure yet as to what MIT's eventual position will be with regard to the laws. The Institute will seek to have the laws clarified to their satisfaction before taking a stand, he said.

The only fear that Rogers has is that signing the agreement in its present form will "be like letting the camel's nose under the tent in terms of the hassle and trouble it will cause."



Morris Halle, Killian lecturer for 1979, delivered his second lecture this spring to an attentive audience last Tuesday. (Photo by Chuck Irwin)

inside

Ford vice president Lewis Ross comments on South African policy, energy problems, and Federal regulation in an exclusive interview with *The Tech*. Page 3.

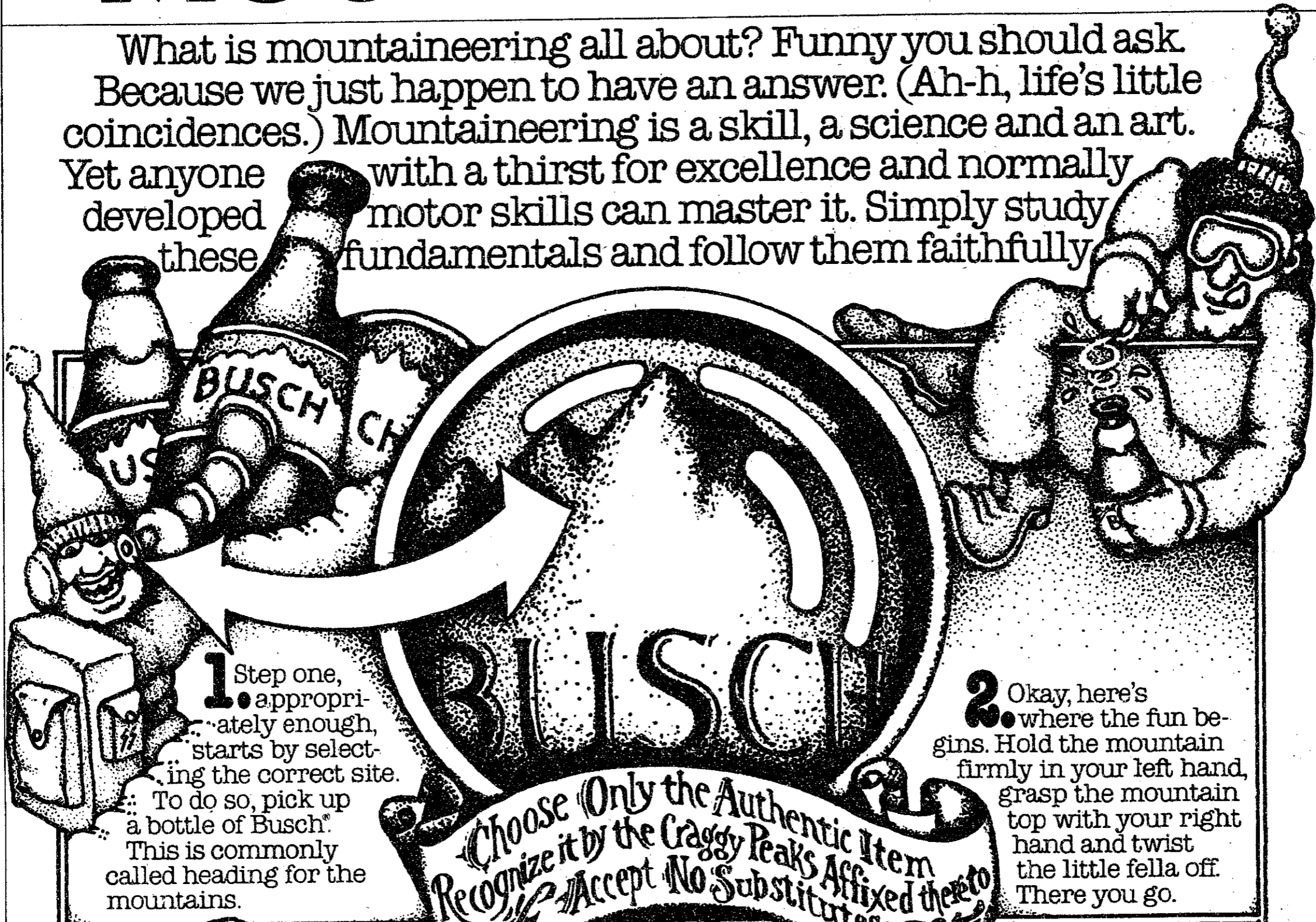
Preston Vorlicek '79 became a three-time All-American by finishing eighth in the 200-yard breaststroke in the recent Division III Swimming Nationals, capping the finest season for the team in the last decade. Page 8.

A prospectus for the program now lists a faculty of nineteen people, including Dean Blackmer, the program's director. The annual report indicated that all of the faculty of the Technology Studies Program have been offered positions in the new program, but several of them have claimed that they were offered terminal contracts by STS despite an understanding that they were potentially on tenure tracks.

Mountaineering #1.

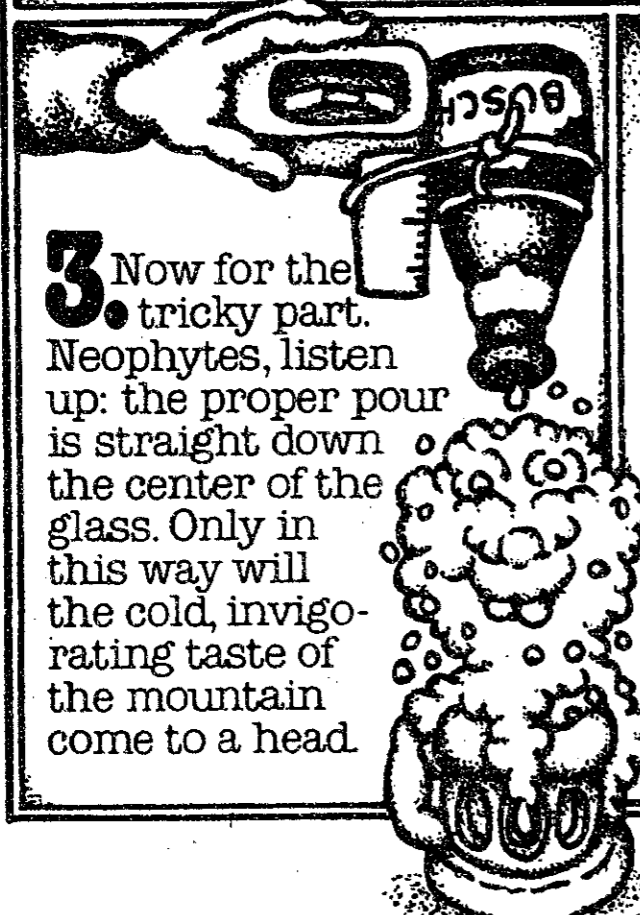
FUNDAMENTALS OF MOUNTAINEERING

What is mountaineering all about? Funny you should ask. Because we just happen to have an answer. (Ah-h, life's little coincidences.) Mountaineering is a skill, a science and an art. Yet anyone with a thirst for excellence and normally developed motor skills can master it. Simply study these fundamentals and follow them faithfully.



1. Step one, appropriately enough, starts by selecting the correct site. To do so, pick up a bottle of Busch. This is commonly called heading for the mountains.

2. Okay, here's where the fun begins. Hold the mountain firmly in your left hand, grasp the mountain top with your right hand and twist the little fella off. There you go.



3. Now for the tricky part. Neophytes, listen up: the proper pour is straight down the center of the glass. Only in this way will the cold, invigorating taste of the mountain come to a head.

4. Once poured, pacing becomes paramount. As any seasoned mountaineer will tell you, the only way to down a mountain is slowly, smoothly and steadily - savoring every swallow of the brew that is Busch. If you're a bit awkward at first, don't be discouraged. Perfection takes practice. Soon enough, having emptied your glass and filled your soul, you too will be a mountaineer.



Fig. 1 Before Mountaineering.



Fig. 2 During Mountaineering.



Fig. 3 After Mountaineering.



Don't just reach for a beer. **BUSCH** Head for the mountains.

Ford VP against divestment

By Jay Glass

One of the leaders of the corporate world expressed his views on South African policy, energy problems, and Federal regulation last Thursday at the Cambridge Hyatt-Regency Hotel in an exclusive interview with *The Tech*.

Ford Motor Company Executive Vice President Lewis R. Ross directs Ford's Diversified Products Operations, one of Ford's three divisions which manufactures steel, glass, plastics, electronics, tractors, and aerospace products. Ross began as a research engineer with Ford in 1955 and was elected to his present position in 1977.

Queried on whether Ford sold any products to the South African government, Ross stated, "We don't sell directly because we sell to dealers. But clearly, vehicles do go to the South African government."

Referring to a United States law which prohibits sales to South African armed forces and police, Ross said, "We asked specifically the State Department for a definition if a South African company was put in this position, and their position was that a South African company can sell to the police and military."



Ford vice-president Lewis Ross replies to students' questions at an open discussion. (Photo by John Borland)

Several universities, including MIT, have considered or may consider divestiture from their investment holdings of stock held in companies with operations in South Africa, such as Ford. Ross summed up his attitudes towards these actions by MIT and other schools by saying, "MIT should do what they feel they ought to do, but not be hypocritical about it."

He felt that divestment was based upon a desire by these schools not to participate financially in those companies involved in South Africa. If these schools really wished not to involve themselves with companies operating in South Africa, Ross said, "then they ought to refuse all grants, all matching gifts, and do everything. They don't. They give up something that doesn't mean anything — and what means something, they keep."

Concerning corporate policy and planning in South Africa, Ross said, "If you agree we ought to move out of South Africa unilaterally as a company, should we do it in cognition of the State Department?"

Vice President outlines views on DSA search

(Continued from page 1)

that it is a necessity. Secondly, Simonides remarked that the DSA should have a commitment to students, "to recognize and to encourage the diversity of the student body." Thirdly, the candidate should have an understanding of MIT, or, alternatively, a "demonstrated ability" to acquire that understanding. A DSA should, in Simonides' opinion, understand "what kind of education and what kind of people" are involved here at MIT.

Finally, the candidate should have "professional stature." This could mean success as a dean, or as an academician; the individual should bring "some excellence, some distinction" to the post. He added to this checklist his general preferences for personal qualities, such as "well-organized" and "a high boiling point."

In response to an inquiry by one of the 30 students present, Simonides said that MIT "will have an affirmative action search," but that the Institute is "looking for the best," and would not discriminate on the basis of sex or race in the final selection.

ment, or not? The State Department is not proposing that or recommending it."

Ross was against any subversion of the South African government by corporations from within South Africa. Asked about using internal influence, "The conceptual thing is that any company can subvert a government as it thinks it's right thing to do. Do you agree with that?" Then Ross said, "Who decides the 'right' thing to do? Do you agree we ought to obey the laws of the country we're in, and the laws of the United States? What you're asking us to do (subverting governments) is illegal."

Asked about the worldwide growth of negative attitudes toward multinational corporations, Ross responded, "The last five to ten years have been the inverse, mainly because the world needs jobs." According to him, more than fifty percent of Ford's profits come from overseas, now primarily supporting the company's domestic operations after twenty years of the reverse.

Ford's Domestic Products Operations was caught in the present turmoil in Iran while in the midst of installing a \$300 million telephone system. Ford foreign nationals were sent on an extended vacation in early December, with about 25 employees choosing to remain in Iran. Ross mentioned that the telephone system installation is supported by the new government, and local militias have been formed to protect the installation equipment left there.

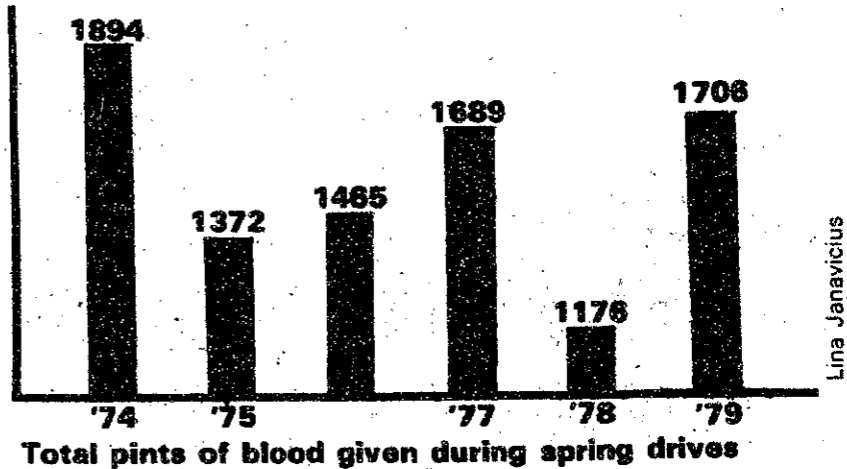
Returning to domestic matters, "The United States is not ready for a national energy policy," said Ross, as he discussed the effect of possible fuel shortages and higher fuel prices on auto sales. "The general consumer doesn't believe there's an energy problem; he doesn't sense it in any way — you're going to have to have spot shortages, to have blackouts and other minor symptoms that there is a problem before the United States is going to have a national energy policy."

Ford, along with other automakers, will be striving to meet Federal fuel economy requirements until the 1985 model year. Ford will have to spend an estimated \$20 billion during the next six years in order to meet Federal fuel economy and environmental regulations. "That's more money than we've earned from our incorporation in 1903 through the end of 1977," remarked Ross.

Fuel economy requirements are for an average 19 miles per gallon for all models for the 1979 model year, increasing quickly to a 26 mpg average in 1983, and then leveling off to the final 1985 goal of 27.5 mpg. Ross sees these requirements being met with present technology systems.

"My feelings about the environmental movement is that it's a good movement, but that it was directed at the wrong problem," surmised Ross. "Plants, in the United States produce more pollution, as we recognize pollution that bothers human beings, than automobiles do. They're doing both, but the attention has been towards the automobile and I think it should have been towards the plant. Most plants and people are concerned with sulfur dioxide and sulfates and particulates. Plants tend to produce these."

"Automotive environmental standards have added \$510 to the average cost of a car," said Ross, "and by 1980 the additional bill will reach \$800-\$1000 per car."



Total pints of blood given during spring drives

Blood Drive tops records

By Richard Salz

"This drive collected more blood for the Red Cross than MIT has provided in many years," said Jerry Marks '79, chairman of this year's TCA spring Blood Drive.

The drive collected 1,584 pints over the eight-day period, with an additional 122 pints from the two-day Draper Laboratories mini-drive run by Mark Sloan '81.

The busiest day of the drive was last Friday, when all eighteen beds were in use for most of the day. Most of the people who came on Friday were walk-ins, Marks explained, as expected.

The fraternity system set a new record with a total of 575 pints collected. The InterFraternity Council donated kegs of beer to the top three fraternities, as well as the most improved fraternity. The top three frats were Fiji with 97%, Theta Xi with 93.3% and Delta Upsilon with 93.1% donating. The most improved fraternity was Phi Kappa Theta, with a 64% improvement.

Dormcon sponsored a similar contest. The winners were German House, 92.9%, Russian House, 68.6%, and New House 4, 60%. Since German House was also the most improved, a keg of beer was given to the fourth-place dormitory, MacGregor F with 59.5% donating.

Both Jim Murray '82, and Robert Klein '79, the fraternity and dormitory recruiters respectively, attribute the high success rate to the individual recruiters within each living group, according to Marks. The Red Cross is quite pleased with the results.

The TCA drive is the largest campus drive in the New England area. While the MIT community comprises two-tenths of one percent of the population of the Massachusetts-Maine area, the drive collects five times as much. Thus MIT supplies 1% of the total blood needs in the district.

Donors living in either Maine or Massachusetts have their entire family covered if hospitalized. Whether or not the other members of the family do live in the district, the Red Cross will provide all the blood needed free of cost.

While Marks was happy with the results of this year's drive, he said, "Given the size and potential of the MIT community, the potential is much greater."

The next TCA Blood Drive will be a one-day drive shortly after July 4. Next year's fall drive will possibly run for a full ten days, and will be chaired by Eric Sohn '81.

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NOMINATIONS SOUGHT

The **Irwin Sizer Award** in honor of Irwin Sizer, former Dean of the Graduate School from 1967 to 1975, presently President of the Health Science Fund and Consultant to the Resource Development Office, and to encourage innovations and improvements in education at MIT, The Graduate Student Council established in 1975 the **Irwin Sizer Award** for "the most significant improvement to MIT education." The recipient of this award which is to be accompanied by a cash award of \$150, will be selected by a committee of the Graduate Student Council in closed session. Any person or group in the Institute community is eligible, and nominations are being publicly solicited, though in any year the Award Committee may decide to give no award.

Nominations may be made by letter and should include references and/or supporting material and submitted to the Graduate Student Council Office, Walker Building, room 50-110, no later than April 20, 1979.

Previous awards have been given to the leaders of the Writing Program (1975), Independent Activities Program (1976), Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (1977), and the Innovation Center at Sloan (1978).

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Michael Taviss

Forced commons is unnecessary

Heads up future frosh! Once again the MIT administration is going to inflict a restrictive, repressive rule on a portion of the student body that cannot retaliate — next year's freshman class. I refer to the increasing probability that compulsory commons will return to the Institute next term for freshmen.

What reasons do the powers-that-be give for taking this arbitrary and nearsighted action? According to Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering John Kassakian '65, who is the Committee on Campus Dining's (CCD) chairman, this move will allow students to "take advantage of the wide diversity of the MIT environment." This would be through increased student-student interaction at meal times.

Fails to consider student motivation

What this hypothesis fails to take into account is student motivation. If a student doesn't want to make his meal time into a social occasion, he's not going to. This applies to either cooking for himself or eating on commons. Just one glance around any of the dining halls on campus can verify this fact.

In the large impersonal cafeterias students are found in small groups made up of people who know each other from elsewhere. A large portion of the diners, however, are individual students who rush in and out of the cafeteria as soon as possible.

A quick look at the dormitory commons facilities reveals the same phenomenon. Here the groups tend to be aligned by living groups. Bakerites stick to one part of the room, Butonites to another, and so forth. Not only that, but each group of people from a living group is subdivided into cliques of neighbors. In other words, the people you eat with are those you see every day on your floor or entry. And there are still those who prefer to eat alone and can be seen in solitary locations doing so.

Who said that cooking for yourself can't be made into a social occasion anyhow? Trading recipes for various dishes, going shopping *en masse*, planning a large meal for several people (or just two), borrowing food or cooking utensils — all of these throw students together, not apart.

Lousy food

Besides, we must not overlook a large strike against commons. Basically, the food is lousy. I don't blame this on any specific person, certainly not the dieticians. These poor souls are greatly maligned. They have to plan a menu to feed several hundred students daily that must be nutritious, have some variety, and most importantly, conform to a shoestring budget. I'm surprised that the food tastes as good as it does, what with the restrictions imposed upon the dieticians. If you don't believe me, try a meal at Harvard some day. Then you'll realize why the cafeteria scenes for that movie are being filmed on our campus.

Think what the increase in patronage of the food services will mean in this respect. What is now merely unpalatable at times will quickly become uneatable.

The true unfairness of the plan, however, has nothing to do with the food or feasibility, but the CCD's and the administration's definition of the word "compulsory." Kassakian himself admitted that compulsory commons would only be implemented where practical. This not only eliminates all the fraternities, but certain dormitories as well. Random Hall is the given example, but there are others.

McCormick, for instance, is already completely outfitted with kitchens — as is New House, for that matter. Compulsory commons would make little sense there. Especially since these dorms and their cooking facilities were specifically designed to achieve the "student-student interaction" that appears to be so desirable.

Unstable student distribution will worsen

Removing all these "special cases" reduces the number of affected freshmen to almost one-half. In short, compulsory commons would not be compulsory. Inposing such a rule on what may well be a minority makes the rule unjust, biased, and tyrannical. Not only that, but when enraged and uninformed freshmen attempt to combat the infringement of their freedom of choice by seeking residence in unaffected living groups, an already unstable distribution of students will worsen.

A final, simple-but-important argument against compulsory commons is that such a plan will add one more charge to an already insanely expensive set of fees. There's no need for comment on how repulsive that makes the idea to ridiculously overcharged students.

Compulsory commons is really a worthless idea, then. It will cause much strong emotion and jealousy among students, particularly freshmen, and will not add anything positive to their social situation. It might be said that compulsory commons will drive students away from — not to — the dinner table.



feedback

Advent Pres. protests column

Editor's note: a copy of this letter was sent to each member of The Tech executive board.

I am writing to the top five names on your masthead to protest a number of inaccuracies that were included in Ron Newman's article concerning Advent's move to New Hampshire. I have spent 17 years in business, and have never had to close a plant. It is difficult under the best of circumstances, and is certainly not made any easier when the facts

are distorted.

The decision to move was forced by the economics of trying to build volumes of consumer products in an urban location. If Mr. Newman had taken the trouble to walk the three blocks between ourselves and MIT, and had walked through the eight different buildings we have sprawled over here, he would have understood the illogic of trying to build 1,000 loudspeakers a day in the cellars under my desk, and 250

television sets a week in a plant designed to produce rifle barrels for the Czarist Army in 1912.

We are not moving the Company to New Hampshire as the article stated. Approximately 200 jobs will stay in Cambridge, about 250 jobs are going to New Hampshire, 40 jobs are going to Mexico, and a number of jobs have been eliminated as a result of our dropping one of our product lines.

The styrene used in our screen backers is the same material used in polystyrene coffee cups, and while it does have an odor which is difficult to contain when the material is heated, no government agency has ever claimed that it is carcinogenic.

Concerning the NLRB case, we have had an investigation from the local office of the NLRB who have reviewed our records and dismissed charges. All employees who were laid-off are eligible to receive Federal Trade Rehabilitation Act assistance which will provide employees under 60 with 70% of their salaries, tax free, for a year. If they are over 60, the period is 18 months. As the payments are tax free, this means the bulk of employees will be taking home virtually the same paycheck for a year.

During the last two weeks at the company, we arranged for a number of companies to interview the employees who were to be laid-off, and many of them received immediate job offers.

Peter Olney, who worked for Advent for 6 months, and who was quoted in the article as an Advent employee, had not been employed by Advent for two months prior to the article.

Cambridge will not successfully retain business if all disputes involve the rhetoric of confrontation.

Peter J. Sprague
President, Advent Corporation
Editor's note: The NLRB case had not been dismissed when the article was written.

All laid-off employees have received Federal Trade Readjustment Act assistance. However, at the time the article was written, Federal authorities still had not declared Advent's speaker department eligible under the Act.

Mr. Sprague is correct concerning Mr. Olney's status as a former employee, and The Tech regrets the error.

Mr. Sprague has admitted to numerous reporters, including Ron Newman, that he made little effort to find a vacant site for building a new plant in Cambridge.

Dangerous precedent set

To the editor:

I was shocked to hear about the incredible decision of MIT's Provost, Walter Rosenblith, to curb the freedom of speech of an MIT campus group called "Jews for Jesus." I was equally perturbed, and moved to comment upon, a similar administrative action by Harvard University a year or more ago when the "Moonies" sought to distribute their wares around Harvard Yard.

It ought to be clear by now that universities should be the last place to entertain the hoary principle of *Particularistic Protectionism* (ethnic, religious, racial, etc.) as a valid and viable criterion for tinkering with the right of free speech. Provost Rosenblith appears totally oblivious of the terrible tension that the assumptions of *Particularistic Protectionism* create for the quality of free speech on our campuses. How could he forget the era of the late 1960's and early 1970's when black separatists and chauvinists played havoc with the status of free speech, or the earlier and more ominous era of the 1950's when McCarthyism sought to shackle the free speech of Communists and Leftists.

The claim of MIT's Hillel Society and its director, Rabbi Dan Shevitz, that the "Jews for Jesus" is a "proselytizing organization" can hardly be accepted as valid grounds for circumscribing its free speech in any way. All organizations, religious or secular, seek to push their ideas, values, and policies or programs on to others — in short, to propagandize. Hillel Society itself propagates a set of values and ideals, and though it may do so only within certain religious-ethnic boundaries rather than across ethnic contours (though recently a group of Reform Rabbis have committed themselves to cross-religious proselytizing) this does not provide it a special status

in regard to the principle of free speech.

The point is that the right of free speech on our campuses cannot and should not be subject to any constraints whatever — short of inciting violence against others. The spokesmen for *Particularistic Protectionism*, however real their desire for ethnic retention and continuity in post-modern society might be, have got to grow up — they must recognize that free speech is a frightfully fragile and precious value. American society — and especially our universities — simply cannot survive without it.

Martin Kilson
Professor of Government
Harvard University

Blood donors thanked by TCA's Marks

To the editor:

On behalf of the Technology Community Association (TCA) and the American Red Cross, I would like to thank those responsible for the success of the spring blood drive. During the drive we collected 1706 pints with an additional 188 people who tried to give but were deferred for medical reasons.

Special thanks go to the Student Center Committee (for helping to provide orange juice), the MIT Women's League, *Tech Talk*, *The Tech*, and the multiple volunteers for recruiting donors in their living groups.

One final note: To the large number of first time donors, you are what keeps these drives going and contribute greatly to their success. Thank you and we hope to see you again.

Jerry Marks '79
TCA Spring Blood Drive
Chairman

The
Tech

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SPORTS DEPARTMENT

Sports Editors: Gordon R. Haff '79, Bob Host '81; Staff: Gregg Stave '79, Dennis Smith '81, Rich Auchus '82.

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Opinion

Jews can't believe in Jesus

To the editor:

Over the past few days, I have read several articles and letters about the controversy surrounding the "Jews for Jesus" (hereafter, JFJ) cancelled Purim celebration. The article by Tom Curtis and letter by Ralph Giffone in *The Tech* of March 13 need to be answered; I have decided to try.

Mr. Curtis evidently is not Jewish, and he shows his ignorance of Jewish history and belief in his article. His use of the term "traditional Jews" for those who don't believe in Jesus is especially offensive. If one believes in Jesus, one is not a Jew — it's as simple as that. Directly after the death of Jesus, about 2000 years ago, the Christians were indeed a subset of the Jewish religion — to convert to Christianity from a non-Jewish faith, one had to become a Jew first. However, those times have long since passed away. In the sense of today's world, all that Christianity and Judaism share are common roots. The branches split more than 1900 years ago. One is not, and cannot be, a subset of the other. Thus, Mr. Giffone's contention that JFJ is a "small minority of a minority group" is nonsense. His group may be a minority in that they were born Jewish, but they

Free speech very fragile

To the editor:

I am a practising Roman Catholic, with no compelling interest in either Judaism or the Jews for Jesus. But I have a very compelling interest that freedom of religion should continue to exist in the United States. When a government-supported public institution denies religious freedom to a group because its ideology meets with disfavor from a larger, more powerful religious group, a dangerous precedent is set. When one religion is gainsaid permission to meet, other groups soon lose their rights.

Religion is an emotional issue. Historically, when given the opportunity, people have persecuted members of minority faiths. Jews were persecuted by Greeks and Romans. Christians were persecuted by Greeks, Romans, and Jews. Protestants were persecuted by Catholics. In 17th, 18th, and 19th century America, Catholics were persecuted by Protestants. Mormons (an offshoot of Protestantism) were persecuted by everybody, and so it goes. Everyone can think of some religion which should not be deserving of tolerance. But if I think of good reasons for denying someone his religion, I open up the possibility that he may think of even better reasons for denying me mine. Once exceptions are made to the principle of free access and religious freedom, religious freedom disappears.

As the powerful arbiter of scheduling and access to meeting places on campus, the MIT administration should be aware of its responsibility. When one powerful group pressures the administration to deny civil liberties to a weaker group, the administration should not go along. It will be unpopular in the short run. But freedom is never preserved by taking the easy way. As an American, I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Margaret M. Hvatum

are not now Jews; they are Christians, and are thus part of an overwhelming majority.

The rest of Mr. Curtis' article expands on his ignorance. The worst parts of it are his comments on proselytization and his objections to the reasons cited for the cancellation of the "celebration." The fact that many Christian sects look upon proselytization as part and parcel of their beliefs does not alter the fact that to many people in general, and most Jews in particular, it is a thoroughly distasteful activity, not only to participate in, but to have directed at them. That being the case, and in light of all that has been written about "sensitivity to the rights and feelings of others" at MIT in the past couple of years, surely the evangelical Christians can find somewhere else to hold their "educational sessions." By advertising this event as a Purim celebration, and not being "as accurate as they might have been," according to Mr. Curtis, an unwary visitor to the celebration might have found himself in a situation for which he had not bargained and did not desire. It is precisely this "technicality," cited by the ASA, that was properly used as a reason for the postponement of the "celebration." The point cited by Mr. Curtis that replacing JFJ sponsorship with Hillel sponsorship in the advertisements would have made it sound like a "traditional Jewish... celebration" illustrates this point vividly.

What Mr. Curtis believes does or does not constitute justification for the cancellation of the event is only a subjective judgment on his part, not an examination of the facts in the cold light of reality. His arguments against what was a prudent and necessary

action by MIT suffer from this fact. The action of the Provost in no way sets a dangerous precedent in the handling of religious issues. Had the JFJ-Seekers group been totally honest and accurate with their advertising, this whole controversy would have never arisen.

To Mr. Giffone and JFJ. I can only say that, by embracing a belief in the Messiahship of Jesus, you become Christians, and not Jews; the two are mutually exclusive. To call yourselves Jewish Christians or Christian Jews, or Jews for Jesus is just as deceptive as your Purim advertisements. At most, you are Christians with a Jewish Heritage. As one of Mr. Curtis' "traditional Jews," I ask that you leave us alone. Neither Hillel nor the Provost are keeping you from disseminating your "message." It comes through loud and clear, and we thoroughly reject it.

Alan E. Levin G

Purim meeting was not 'as planned'

To the editor:

I am very puzzled by Miriam Nadel's letter about the Jews for Jesus nonmeeting. She writes with such conviction and authority, as if she witnessed the event firsthand. Yet she *did not attend* the nonmeeting. (Last night she admitted to me that she appeared *after* the nonmeeting.) I must therefore conclude that she has been listening to what other people say about Jews for Jesus instead of discussing, observing, and interacting with them personally. Thus one cannot truly hold her responsible for the inaccurate description of the events that took place that evening.

She said that Jews for Jesus did, in fact, hold their Purim Celebra-

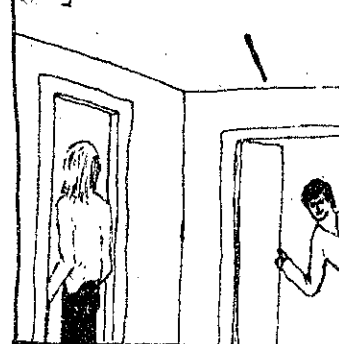
Paul Hubbard

by Kent Massey

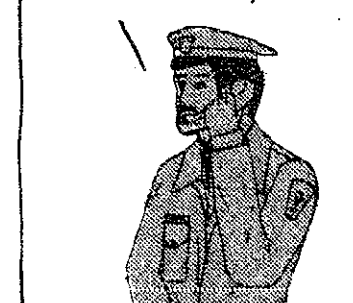
Quick, help me find Paul. He's still really high, and he ran out a couple of minutes ago while I was in the can.



Hey Eliot, it's campus police on the telephone; they've found Paul!



... a, yeh, we found him in Lobby 7 and we're taking him over to the infirmary now to let him sleep it off.



When you come over in the morning to pick him up, make sure to bring him some clothes, he seems to have lost his.



Jews can follow Jesus

To the editor:

In reference to Sanford Sillman's letter in last Friday's *The Tech*:

I can't condemn Mr. Sillman for his misguided view of Jews for Jesus. After all, anyone who confessed an active interest and belief in so many religions can't be expected to know any one of them in great depth.

The apostle Paul was a Jew who believed that Jesus was his people's promised messiah. Most of the earliest believers in Jesus were Jews. In fact, it was a topic of some controversy among believers back then as to whether gentiles could even legitimately claim to be followers of the Jewish Messiah. I'm sure this controversy prompted Paul to write Romans 11.

In this passage Paul reminded gentiles that they were being given

the chance for salvation in Jesus only after the mainstream Jewish society had rejected and crucified Him. The gentiles that Paul reached essentially became "adopted Jews" because God had allowed them to become beneficiaries of the promises He made to Abraham, the father of the Jewish race. (Perhaps these people should have called themselves "Gentiles for Jesus.")

A person, or a race, can be given a gift, but can only enjoy it if he receives it and believes it is real. Jesus Christ was God's gift to His chosen people. The name Jews for Jesus, far from implying that the "Jews are of less moral or religious worth," indicates that not only can Jews believe in Jesus and retain their ethnic heritage, but that through Jesus their heritage becomes complete.

Name withheld by request

tion as planned. They did not. There was no invocation or benediction. There was no folk dancing. The "missionary speech" Miss Nadel spoke of was a brief description of Purim and "the inevitability of Jewish survival." It could hardly be called a message. A synopsis is not a message. At the request of the people gathered, Stuart and Naomi Dauermann sang a song that they had written. Yet there was none of the exuberant music and joyful singing that is typical of a Jews for Jesus event.

All those who were there know that a significant amount of time was spent in prayer. Shortly after the people first gathered, small groups of four to five people began to pray for Rabbi Shevitz, Provost Rosenblith, and others of the Institute. One thing we each prayed for was that all parties might clearly see the truth of God. We asked that the peace of Messiah (the Prince of Peace) might come into the situation and

that there would not be bitterness in the heart of anyone.

Miss Nadel also described an alleged encounter that Moishe Rosen had later on that evening. I spoke to Moishe personally this afternoon and he said that there was no such encounter.

Moishe is very concerned that people know the facts of the issue at hand. He therefore offers to debate with Rabbi Daniel Shevitz in the presence of all interested parties. This debate would *not* be to determine whether Jesus is the Messiah, but to determine whether Jews for Jesus should have the right to speak at MIT.

In closing, I recommend that people would not be so quick to pass judgement before a careful examination of the facts. Don't accept testimonies second-hand: it is unlikely that you will receive an accurate and *uninterpreted* account when such an emotional and controversial issue is involved.

Ralph A. Giffone '82

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Livin' Inside: George Benson on hold

Livin' Inside Your Love, George Benson.
Warner 2BSK 3277.

By Margie Beale

George Benson's latest album, *Livin' Inside Your Love*, is comprised of just the sort of material we've come to expect of him — the skillfully performed, smooth jazz/pop arrangements which make up his previous hit albums, *Breezin'*, *In Flight*, and *Weekend in L.A.* Likely to become a top seller itself, this most recent effort features some superb instrumental and vocal work, and is to be commended for its superlative musicianship. However, in spite of its polished elegance, *Livin' Inside Your Love* is above all else remarkably predictable, a flaw it shares with its highly successful predecessors.

Benson includes the compositions of a number of different jazz artists in this two-record set, as well as several original pieces, and experiments with a variety of popular musical styles. Still, the various tunes emerge from his treatment and Claus Ogerman's sweetly soaring string arrangements sounding strangely uniform. Two tracks in particular, Benson's own com-

positions, serve as examples of this melodic, tuneful stylization carried to an unfortunately bland extreme of the homogenized easy-listening sound: "You're Never Too Far" and "Before You Go."

Benson's strength, then, is less as a composer than as a guitarist and vocalist. Several pieces that would otherwise be quite conventionally dull are saved by his innovative and skillful performances on the electric guitar. His confidence as a vocalist has increased, and as a result, even such a politely vapid disco tune as "Love Ballad" is worthy of attention because of his performance, while his sincere and soulful interpretations of Carole King's "Hey Girl," his own "Welcome to My World," and the Lew Rawls classic, "Love is a Hurtin' Thing" display his smooth and expressive voice at its recorder best. The fluidity, harmony, and grace of this recording of Al Hibbler's hit, "Unchained Melody," backed tastefully at the keyboard by Jorge Dalto and the bluesy dignity of "A Change is Gonna Come" place these pieces among the album's highlights.

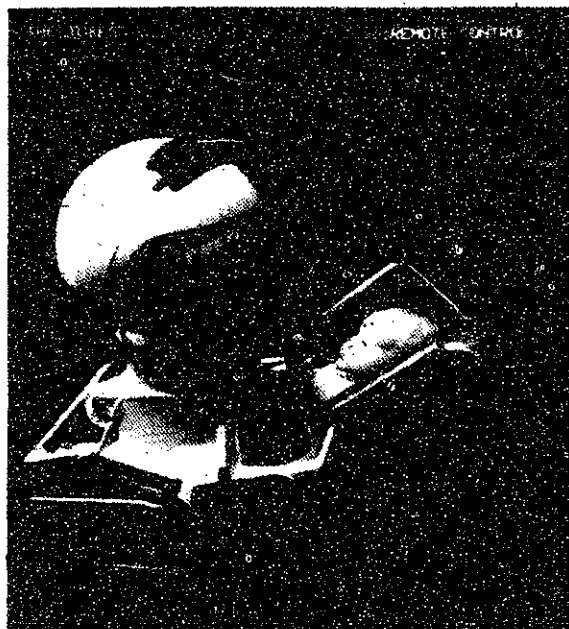
The recording profits considerably, as

well, from the talents of guest composers and artists Earl Klugh and Ronnie Foster. Klugh plays classical guitar with lyric sensitivity on the title track, his own composition, while Foster gives piano performances which are alternately exciting and elegant in his two works, "Nassau Day" and "Prelude to Fall." The album also features Jorge Dalto, who is to be noted for several distinctive solos on the piano and the Fender Rhodes. Steve Gadd on drums, Ralph MacDonald, or *Welcome to L.A.*, on percussion, Will Lee on bass, Phil Upchurch on rhythm guitar, and Stevie Wonder's accompanist, Greg Phillinganes, on keyboards.

Benson's present work is impeccably performed, and makes pleasant listening. In fact, it is only to be faulted for the sin of omission, for one might hope that Benson will explore musical directions that will carry him beyond his current style. *Livin' Inside Your Love*, while expertly crafted, is not an outstanding album, and is probably best characterized as agreeable, which may or may not be a recommendation, according to taste.



Remote Control proves Tubes not boobs



Remote Control, Tubes. A & M SP4751.
By Claudia Perry

Remote Control, the Tubes' first effort in two years is a wicked collection of tunes about television, romance and American dreams and doubts. The group and producer Todd Rundgren don't quite suit each other. The album is cleanly produced but some of Rundgren's approaches are

questionable.

The first song, "Turn Me On," instantly tells the listener what the Tubes are about. The energetic rocker is marred by Rundgren's flat mixing of the ensemble singing. Still it's better than Al Kooper's syrup-and-strings attack on "White Punk on Dope" from the band's first album.

Most casual Tubes' fans aren't aware that the band has done more than two songs. "White Punks on Dope" and "Don't Touch Me There" will assure the band a place in the rock 'n' roll pantheon. *Remote Control* not only confirms the band's reputation but enhances it.

"Prime Time," the third cut on the album, resembles "Don't Touch Me There" with Re Styles and Fee Waybill sharing the lead vocals. This is one of the few places where Rundgren's meat-loaf-and-gravy production is an asset. Styles and Waybill also rise to the occasion shelving the steaminess that made "Don't Touch Me There" the chuckler it was for the frigid mechanics of disco passion.

"I Want It All Now" is an ode to the banal life. Rarely do you hear rock stars singing, "I want to be normal" with conviction. Waybill almost seems to. But it's unclear. This song shows that the Tubes know the best parody and satire is only one

heartbeat ahead of reality.

"No Way Out" closes the first side. Until now *Remote Control* is probably the first Tubes' album that doesn't make one long for the band's painfully stage show. "Out" is a dull song plain and simple. Its only saving grace is Mike Cotten's synthesizer playing. The whole first side is helped considerably by Cotten's efforts. He is one of the few synthesizer players that appreciates the instrument for what it is; not what it can resemble.

"Getoverture," the band's latest instrumental anthem, is reminiscent of "God-Bird-Change" from *Now*, the group's last studio album. It has its moments but is unremarkable. "No Mercy," the second song on the side, is treated like "This Town" from the *Now* album. It's best described as an anthem of the downtrodden sung by the upwardly mobile. It could be the finale of an amphetamine-riddled future musical.

"Only the Strong Survive" is enhanced by some flashy guitar work by Bill "Sputnik" Spooner. A vicious rocker with a twist, it boasts a falsetto chorus that's enough to make Frankie Valli tremble with delight. Only the Tubes could do this song without it falling totally flat.

"Be Mine Tonight" is a wimp's love story. Fee Waybill's vocals on the cut are a

cross between Steve Goodman ("City of New Orleans") and Tom Jones. Little else can be said about a guy who equates going out with a woman with winning *The Price is Right*.

The penultimate tune on the album, "Love's A Mystery (I Don't Understand)," could be a Barry Manilow concoction. It's a Las Vegas number, full of tasteful guitar licks and swollen background choruses. Here Waybill sounds like Bob Seger after he swallows. Kudos to keyboard player Vince Welnick for some appropriately treacherous piano passages.

"Telecide" closes the album the way it began. It's as if you flipped TV channels looking for something better only to end up where you started. "Telecide" is a slashing song that with one good shove could be a punk anthem. Wisely the Tubes don't push it. Punk is much too easy a joke.

Remote Control is proof that the Tubes are unique. Unfortunately Todd Rundgren's production is the same job he has given Meat Loaf, Sparks and Grand Funk Railroad to name a few. Rundgren has been producing the same album for years for different bands. He helps the Tubes more than most of their previous producers. After *Remote Control* the band may be able to go it alone.

Brooks removes life from Real Life

☆☆☆ *Real Life*, starring Albert Brooks
Charles Grodin; directed by Albert Brooks.
A Paramount release starting today at the
Sack Charles.

By Bruce Nawrocki

The comedian Albert Brooks has just made his first feature-length, *Real Life*. He has made films before, most notably some strange three-minute shorts for *Saturday Night Live*. In fact, *Real Life* seems like an overly-long *Saturday Night Live* sketch.

The idea behind the film is funny, but the timing of the jokes is not quite right.

Brooks stars as himself in search of the perfect American family. He plans to film their every move for a full year and then make a documentary about them. He wants them to act naturally and pretend that the cameras aren't there, but of course that's impossible, especially since the cameramen are using strange new computerized movie cameras which fit over the head and look like a space helmet. Eventually Brooks ruins the lives of this otherwise normal, boring family.

Charles Grodin deadpans his whole role

as the father. He's afraid to show any emotion in front of the cameras and is always apologizing for the things his family says and does. Frances Lee McCain is better as the mother. At first, she's more at ease in front of the cameras, and she lets her true feelings be known to all. But she soon realizes that she desperately needs some privacy. There are also two children, but they're rarely seen except to complain about one thing or another.

Brooks' comments on family life are frequently funny, but it's like hitting a funny

bone, for it is often painful to watch the family as they try to go on with their own lives while Brooks is there filming them. Brooks has a clever idea: whenever there is a tense family argument a cameraman with the silly headgear will run quickly into the frame and out again. It works, but it gets repetitious. Also, since the characters are continually aware of the camera's presence, the acting looks shallow due to self-consciousness.

The family begins to realize that Brooks

(Please turn to page 7)

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arts

Real Life is unrealistic

(Continued from page 6)

could be doing them more harm than good, and it doesn't help when Brooks films Grodin (who is a vet) operating on a horse in a funny sequence in which the horse dies because of a stupid error by Grodin. Brooks also has troubles with the team of psychologists he hired to give his project credibility. They continually have fights in board meetings, which usually deteriorate into name-calling sessions.

There are two sequences which stand out. First, there's an interesting montage about going shopping and to the zoo in which the scenes are shot in slow motion and everything is too rosy and perfect. Also, at the beginning of the film there's a hilarious se-

quence showing what kinds of strange tests the 100 or so semi-finalist families had to go through in order that Brooks could pick the best family.

The dialog is the best thing about the movie. Written mostly by Brooks, it is swiftly paced and very witty. But the acting drags, and some of the situations are so absurd that you laugh more from disbelief than from real humor. This is a low-budget movie, but it does hint at the talents that Albert Brooks has. He's cognizant of true human emotions, and some of his jokes approach those of Woody Allen. But they sometimes get buried in all the unnecessary buildup. Perhaps his next movie will be a little less self-conscious and a little more evenly paced than *Real Life*.

on the town

Movies

This week's LSC lineup:

The Wizard of Oz Fri., 7 & 9:30, 10-250.

Cactus Flower Sat., 7 & 9:30, 10-250.

The Candidate Sun., 6:30 & 9, 10-250.

* * * *

Off The Wall will present **Mingus**, a 1968 interview with bandleader-composer-bass player Charles Mingus (1922-1968). The movie will be screened daily, Mar. 21-28 with *A Date with Dizzy* and *Dizzy Gillespie*; for more information call 354-5678.

* * * *

Klute, the Midnite Movie, Saturday in the Sala.

Music

The **Allman Brothers Band** will be coming to the Music Hall April 23 at 7:30pm. Tickets are \$9.50 and \$8.50; they are available at the Box office, Out-of-Town, and various other outlets.

* * * *

The **Preservation Hall Jazz Band** is featured by the B.U. Celebrity Series this week. The concert is Saturday at 8pm in Symphony Hall; tickets are \$6-\$9. For more information call 266-1492.

* * * *

The "Good News" staff of WTBS will be sponsoring a **Gospel Music Festival** on Sunday, March 25. The concert, which will benefit WTBS's efforts to raise its power to 200 watts, is at 8pm in Kresge; for ticket information call 253-4000.

* * * *

U.K. at the Berklee Performance Center, March 25 at 7pm. Tickets \$8.50 & \$7.50.

* * * *

Roxy Music at the Orpheum Theatre, March 31 at 7:30pm. Tickets \$8.50.

Theatre

A new play by Jon Lipsky entitled **Master of Ecstasy** continues its run through Apr. 14. Performances are Thursdays-Saturdays at 8pm at the Reality Theatre near Kenmore Square. A student discount is available; for information call 262-4780.

* * * *

The Shadow Box, the Pulitzer Prize-winning play directed by Richard Chamberlain will run through Apr. 22. The curtain rises Tuesdays through Fridays at 8pm, Sat. at 7 and 10pm and Sundays at 3 and 7:30pm. For information call the Charles Playhouse at 426-6912.

* * * *

A **Chorus Line** returns to Boston beginning March 21. The musical plays Tues.-Sat. at 8pm, with matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2pm, Sun. at 3pm. For ticket information call 426-4520.

* * * *

The Madhouse Company of London has imported insane British comedy to these shores under the title of **Silly Buggers**. The show plays Tuesday-Friday at 8pm, Saturday at 7pm & 10pm, and Sundays at 3pm. For further information call the Charles Playhouse at 542-0095.

MIT

MIT Dramashop announces auditions for its spring production, Henrik Ibsen's *The Wild Duck*. The play, directed by Professor Joseph Everingham, will be cast Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday April 2, 3 & 4 at 7:30pm in Kresge Little Theatre. Performances will be Mar 3, 4, 5, 11 & 12. All parts and positions are available for men and women, with a wide range of time commitments involved. If you are interested but cannot attend, please contact Prof. Everingham at 253-2908.

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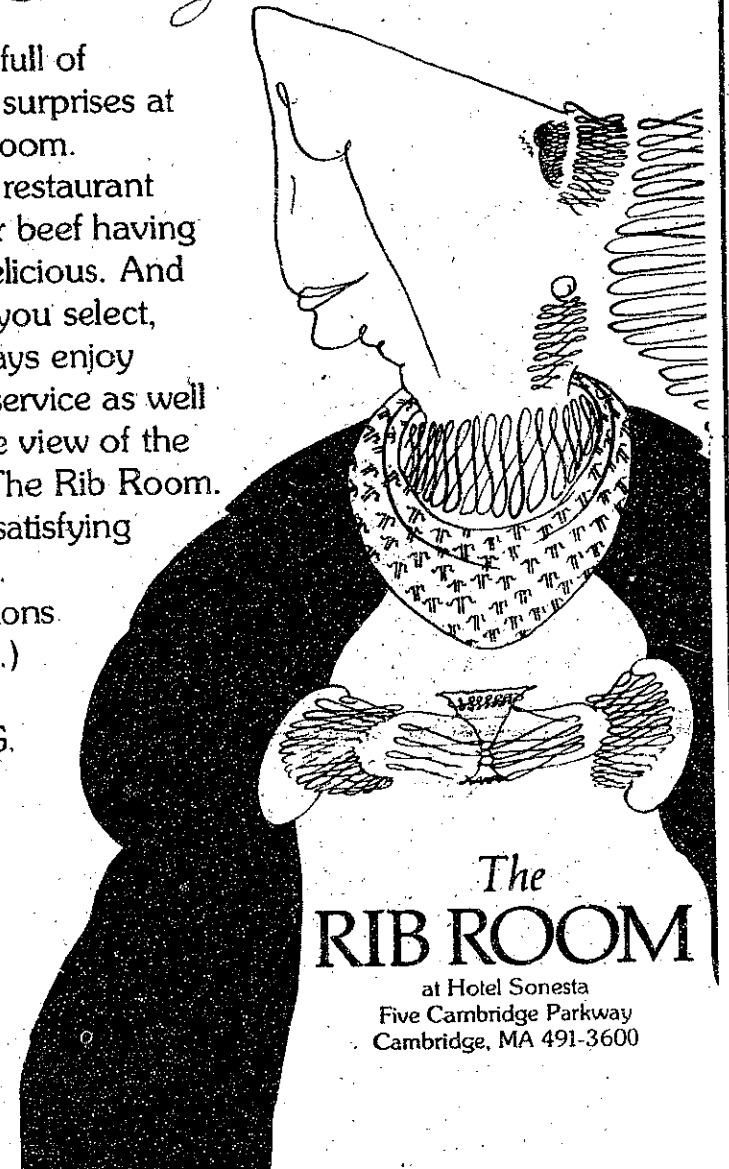
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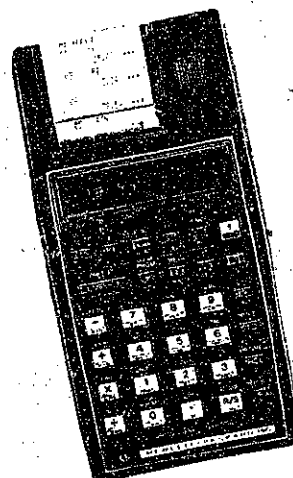
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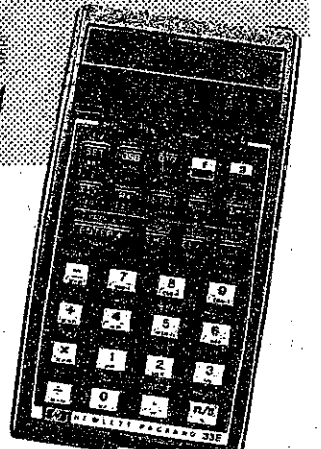
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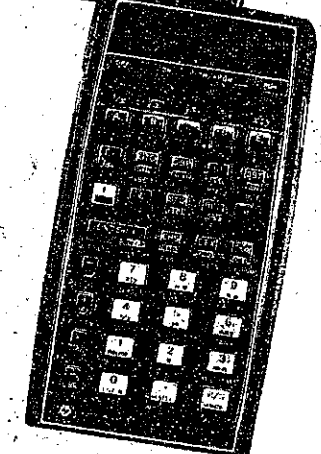
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sports

Vorlicek named All-American for third straight year

By Gregg Stave

Seven members of the men's swim team represented MIT last weekend at the Division III Nationals held in Geneseo, New York. Preston Vorlicek '79, the team captain, picked up All-American honors for the third straight year by finishing eighth in the 200-yard breaststroke.

When Vorlicek came to MIT, his best time for the 200-yard breaststroke was 2:28. His ambition was to qualify for and participate in the NCAA Nationals, which he did as a sophomore, earning All-American honors. As a junior Preston set the current school record for the 200-yard breaststroke of 2:14.6 in the final at

the Nationals. In a very slow pool at this year's championships, Preston placed second in the consolation finals with a time of 2:16.

Greg Floro '79 also swam well at the Nationals. As a member of the 400-yard freestyle team, he swam a 49.6 for his leg of the race. Floro also swam on the 400-yard medley relay team and was clocked at 54.6 for the 100-yard butterfly.

In the springboard competition, Josh Lindsay '80 survived the first two rounds of cuts and finished a very respectable 22nd. According to Charlie Batterman, recently retired from MIT and the diving referee for the Nationals, the quality of diving this year was

greatly improved from previous years.

The 800-yard freestyle relay team of John Dieken '80, Mark Huntzinger '81, Dave Erickson '82, and Bill Dawson '82 also swam in the championships as a result of its performance at the New Englands when it cut 13 seconds off the school record. Dieken, Huntzinger, Erickson, and Floro competed in the 400-yard medley relay. The 400-yard relay team of Dieken, Vorlicek, Floro, and Huntzinger came closest to repeating the time it set at the New Englands, but the slow pool conditions affected all of the swimmers.

The men's team finished the

dual meet season with a record of 10-1 and placed eighth in the New Englands. This was the best season for an MIT team in a decade. Coach John Benedick characterized this year's Nationals as a "learning experience" and explained that "We performed so well at the New Englands and discovered how fast we could go, but when we got to

the Nationals it was a new experience and we had to learn how to swim in a championship meet of that caliber. The season was geared for the New Englands. Just swimming in the Nationals was a great honor." Fewer swimmers took part in this year's championships, possibly as a result of stricter qualification standards.

Fencers second in New Eng.

By Amelia Phillips

Editor's note: Amelia Phillips '81 is a member of the women's fencing team.

The women's fencing team took second place in both the varsity and JV team competition at the New England Championships held at Rhode Island College last weekend. MIT fencers also won the individual championships in both varsity and JV competition.

Michelle Prettyman '79 won the varsity individual competition in a fence-off. She also led the varsity in team competition with a 14-2 record.

Nancy Robinson '81 also starred for the varsity with a 13-3 record in team competition and a fourth place finish in individual competition.

Marion Stein '80 and Linda

Plano '82 paced the JV. Stein captured the JV individual competition and had an 8-1 record in team competition. Plano had a perfect 9-0 record in team competition and finished fifth in the individual competition.

In the overall team competition, MIT finished with a 13-3 record. In the team competition, MIT beat Yale, the eventual New England champion. The JV had a 7-2 team record.

The team's second place finish earned it a trip to the National Championships April 7-9 in California. Prettyman's in-

dividual title earned her a chance to compete in the national individual competition.

Julia Shimaoka '80, Jeannette Wing '78, and Sayuri Kuo '81 joined Prettyman and Robinson in the varsity team competition. Shimaoka had a 10-6 record, Wing finished 5-6, and Kuo was 4-1.

Amelia Phillips '81 contributed a 4-3 record to the JV team total.

Both the varsity and JV squads were consistently awesome. At one point in the team competition, Robinson won a 5-0 bout in just 25 seconds.

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Sun - Sat
7 days until 1am
4 Brookline St. 354-8238
Central Square
Cambridge
**MIDDLE
EAST
RESTAURANT**
Cocktails, Imported Liquor, Beer & Wine, 10 Vegetarian Plates, Lamb Specialties, Luncheon Special, Sandwiches, Snacks, Reasonable Prices, Take Out, and Catering. Free Glass of Wine with this ad!



on deck

- Saturday**
Men's Sailing Invitational 9:30am
Women's Sailing Invitational at Radcliffe 9:30am
- Sunday**
Men's Sailing: Geiger Trophy 9:30am
Women's Sailing Invitational 9:30am
- Tuesday**
Men's Tennis at Davidson College 2pm
- Thursday**
Baseball at Embry Riddle . 3pm
Men's Tennis at Pfeiffer College 2pm
- Friday, March 30**
Baseball vs. Urbana College at Flagler 10:30am
Baseball at Flagler 3:30pm
- Saturday, March 31**
Women's Sailing Invitational at BU 9:30am
- Saturday and Sunday, March 31 and April 1**
Men's Sailing: Boston Dinghy Club Cup at Harvard .. 9:30am
- Sunday, April 1**
Men's Sailing Invitational at Tufts 9:30am
- Monday, April 2**
Baseball at Mass. Maritime 3pm

1969 Fury III Power Steering, Power Brakes, Excellent Condition, Good Tires Plus Snows on wheels, Rear Defogger, \$600 or Best Offer. Call Bill, Draper 258-3132 or evenings 646-4471.

For sale: Apple II computer including: 16K bytes memory, RS232 communications, interface, UHF modulator, and carrying case. Also available: 6502 Hardware and software manuals, portable cassette recorder software. Call David, 253-2624, 232-2421 (leave message).

A short course in Bonded Bourbon.

First lesson:
Bonded Bourbon is so unique that it took an act of Congress (in 1897) to establish the standards for Old Grand-Dad and other Bonded whiskeys.

100 is perfect. Bonded Bourbon must be 100 proof. No more. No less.

Final exam.
You need only one sip to recognize the clearly superior quality and taste of Old Grand-Dad. Cheers!

Old Grand-Dad Bonded is authentic Kentucky sour-mash Bourbon, made with pure limestone water, the finest grains, and aged in new charred-oak barrels.

Only Bonded whiskeys have a green tax stamp. It's your guarantee that the whiskey is at least four years old. Old Grand-Dad Bonded is always aged longer.



Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey, 100 proof. Bottled in Bond. Old Grand-Dad Distillery Co., Frankfort, Ky. 40601.