

Forman accepts UA Sec.-General office

By Jay Glass

Steve Forman '80 announced recently that he is accepting the position of Undergraduate Association (UA) Secretary General.

According to Undergraduate Association President Jonathan Hakala '81, the decision to offer Forman the highest non-elected position in the UA was made because "Steve represents the viewpoint of a lot of students and many student activities. Steve will be a tremendous asset to the Undergraduate Association." Added UA Vice President Chuck Markham '81, "Steve has a lot of

good, innovative ideas. We want to help him make his ideas realities. Official backing can help to do this."

A third desk has been added in the UA inner office to accommodate Forman. He will also be included in all discussions with the administration, as well as providing UA representation to certain committees. "We hope to work together as a team," added Hakala. Hakala stressed that in his administration, "All of us will have equal input."

Those who remember the UA election campaign realize that Forman does not completely agree with Hakala and Markham on every point, but Forman feels his Secretary General position is the best route currently available to significantly help the student body. "My alumni jobs program will be a top priority," Forman said.

Hakala, Markham, and Forman also announced the format of the seven member UA Social Committee. The Dormitory Council and the Interfraternity Conference will each select two seats. Two additional seats will be selected at large. The chairman will be selected by Hakala, Markham, and Forman. They urge past and



Steve Forman

Dartmouth frats under attack

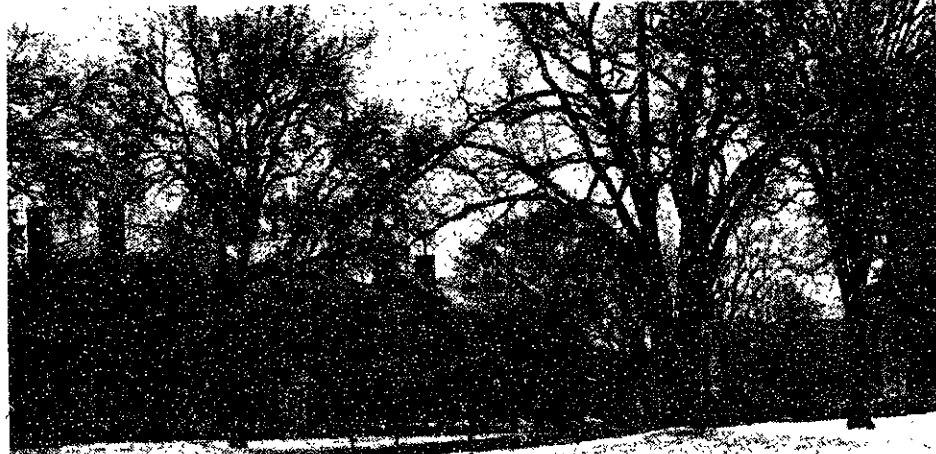
By Gordon R. Haff

Editor's Note: This is the second of a three-part series on fraternities.

Dartmouth, one of the old Ivies which have long dominated education in the Northeast, radiates a deceptive tranquility on the outside. It has, however, been ripped by turmoil over the last few months. Recently a one-day stoppage of classes occurred due to protests over South African racial policies, but it is Dartmouth's fraternity system which has caught the attention of the national media. The press has hit it hard and repeatedly. A *Washington Post* article led with "It was so cold the beer turned to slush" and went on from there. *Time* and *Newsweek* followed suit with similar articles of their own.

The controversy began last spring when Professor James Epperson, a member of the Dartmouth faculty, introduced a motion to outlaw the fraternity system for a number of reasons including drunkenness, destructiveness, and general actions harmful to education. *Newsweek* recounts incidents at Theta Delta Chi, also known as the Boom Boom Lounge, where "after a hard night of drinking, these wild and crazy guys amuse themselves by diving down stairs." They also quote a fraternity member as saying that there might be an inch of beer on the floor at the end of "Sink Night," the end of Dartmouth's rush week which occurs at the beginning of the third quarter. In perspective, however, there are very few places where you couldn't find someone to say there was an inch of beer on the floor after a big party.

Epperson's motion received little attention when it was introduced. However, by the time it was voted upon in the fall, the movie *Animal House* had ap-



Amid this tranquil setting, Dartmouth's fraternities have come under fire recently for everything from elitism to drunkenness and debauchery. (Photo by Gordon R. Haff)

peared. The combination of the Epperson motion and the fact that Chris Miller, Dartmouth '63, said that the movie was based on his experiences at several college frats, was enough to light the smoldering powder keg.

When the Epperson motion came before a faculty vote in the fall, it surprised everyone, including Epperson, when it passed. The motion had been brought largely to promote examination of the system rather than to actually eliminate it. When the matter was brought to the trustees of the college, they put the system under a one year probation.

According to Judy Reardon, publisher of *The Dartmouth*, people at the school feel that the coverage in the national media has been very one-sided. She said that the national press makes it "look like Animal House II up here." Reardon added that "the *Newsweek* and *Time* reporters said they wrote fair articles which were reedited to make them sensationalistic."

The *Time* and *Newsweek* articles each generated distaste for different reasons. The *Newsweek* article concentrated on the same subject matter as the *Washington Post* article. *Newsweek* seemed to

current house social chairmen to consider applying for the committee. The Social Committee will control the UA social budget of approximately \$5,500. The committee will plan large social events and other UA social activities. Markham added, "We want people who really want to help improve the MIT social atmosphere — it should be a lot of fun."

Markham also announced that he was coordinating the MIT community's role in the statewide drive to repeal the new drinking age. Students from across the state have organized a statewide referendum drive to place the drinking age bill on the ballot and

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Amid this tranquil setting, Dartmouth's fraternities have come under fire recently for everything from elitism to drunkenness and debauchery. (Photo by Gordon R. Haff)

pride itself on how many spectacular drinking stories it could dig out of Dartmouth fraternity members.

The *Time* article, on the other hand, actually downplayed the drunken, rowdy aspect of the frats. Instead it dealt primarily with the coed situation.

Dartmouth went coed in 1972 and is now about 30 percent female. The *Time* article is particularly amusing, if that is the word for it, in that many of the lines which Dartmouth men are credited with in their descriptions of Dartmouth women are all too familiar. For example: "I doubt if the *Playboy* people could find anybody they want," "It's so good to see a real woman again (Dartmouth man to out-of-town date)" and so forth.

The national media, even its better representatives like *The Washington Post*, *Time*, and *Newsweek*, love a sensationalistic story. No one wants to hear that fraternities are basically normal places. They want to hear that they really are Animal Houses where women get their shirts ripped off and fraternity men bang their heads against the wall to get sober.

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The Chorallaries hosted groups from Berklee, Middlebury, Princeton and Burton One at their Spring Sing in Kresge last Saturday. (Photo by Gary S. Engelson)

Tyson talks about US national energy problems

By Jay Glass

The direction of future US energy policy and its short-term inconveniences was the topic as *The Tech* interviewed Mitch Tyson, the energy advisor to Senator Paul Tsongas, (D-Mass.) and the person chiefly responsible for initiating the Senator's energy legislation in Congress.

The Tech: What is your official role?

Tyson: I've got three areas of responsibility: energy, science and technology, and transportation issues. My responsibilities in office are to initiate legislation, provide support for the Senator at hearings, keep track of issues, write speeches, and also act as liaison with the business community and local government in this state for the Department of Energy.

The Tech: Would the general public agree to inconveniences such as gasoline rationing, for instance, when many people still doubt that there is a real energy shortage?

Tyson: If the public was told straight on what the story was, they would be willing to accept gas rationing. That is, if they thought the government was doing something to prevent it from recurring in the future. If there was some sense that there was a long-term energy policy, and a firm stand that we were going to make the transition 20-30 years down the road, then the public might be more willing to accept short-term inconveniences.

The Tech: What forms of energy do you believe should play a larger part in meeting our future overall energy needs?

Tyson: The nuclear issue has been clearly put on a different basis. The safety issue appeared to have been resolved. Now, it opens up one new issue, and adds on top of the economics of financing it, waste disposal; also, the time to put a plant in operation. In other words, the nuclear option has fared badly.

I don't think that there's a lot more oil out there. The oil we have now is like oil in the bank. If we start taking more out now, there's going to be less later. It doesn't really make sense to have a "Drain America first" approach unless you have a sure thing coming up in the future, so it would help if there was a really coherent strategy to develop solar energy by 2000. Then I think it would be much more conceivable to develop increased oil production, because we would know that by the time we ran out we would have other energy sources to use.

Solar can make a contribution—a very big contribution. The President's domestic policy projected solar. It said that under maximum technological development, twenty-five percent of our energy needs by 2000 could be provided by solar. That was the maximum feasible.

The Tech: What do you really expect from solar?

Tyson: Well, you're really asking a political question. I hope for at least twenty percent. In other words, the measures that are required — that are most likely to occur — would provide around twenty percent.

The Tech: Is the Senator sponsoring any new energy-related legislation?

Tyson: We haven't put in any new legislation yet. We are planning a series of amendments to the Department of Energy budget. The Senator feels he has a six-year term to work on a six-year plan. This year is a very tight budget year, and it's hard to pass any new spending proposals, but we're looking in the longer term at comprehensive long term conservation, and among other things, increases in biomass utilization, and some bills intended to stimulate innovation. We're also looking at some way of building a better relationship with the universities.

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inside

The recent accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant has raised many questions about the safety and desirability of nuclear power. Should the US continue to develop nuclear power? *The Tech* takes a look at both sides of the question. Page 4.

The Shakespeare Ensemble's production of *King Lear* is a majestically performed play, and an indication that culture lives at MIT. Page 8.

Masterful writing and sensitively-done photographs combine to make *Rise Gonna Rise* a very thought-provoking book. Page 9.

Frats under close watch

(Continued from page 1)

This is not to say that there aren't differences between frats at different colleges or even that the fraternities at Dartmouth do not need a certain amount of examination (*The Dartmouth's* position). However, it is true that single, out of context incidents can be spliced together to make almost anywhere seem like an Animal House II, even MIT.

For example, Fenway House's front yard was trashed following MIT's homecoming football game last year. One fraternity gave peanut butter suppositories to several members of the pledge class of another after they had defaced some Smoots on the Harvard Bridge. Some of the dormitories are not much better. One floor of one dorm throws an annual four day party which has a \$1000 liquor budget. One dormitory dweller urinated in the lobby of McCormick in broad daylight last year.

Unlike ten years ago when fraternity systems everywhere (including here) were under fire for everything from elitism and discrimination to destructiveness and drinking, the situation is more confused. Fraternity systems are booming in some places. Just last fall, the *Boston Globe* ran as its lead article in the

Living Section a feature about how the fraternity systems in the greater Boston area are blooming. Yet, nationwide, administrators battle with fraternities in many schools. In Mississippi for example, many houses are in trouble because of discrimination clauses in their constitutions.

In essence, fraternities tend to mirror the schools at which they exist. At big football schools, fraternities become the center of rowdy post-game celebrations. At the University of California at Berkeley, for example, Beta Theta Pi (which has "Animal House" painted on the sidewalk in front of their house) usually has beer bottles thrown through windows and naked pledges running through the sorority next door the night of a home game. At quieter colleges, the frats tend to be quieter.

The national media is well known for its ability to make news where none existed previously. The Dartmouth fraternity story is this sort of news. If National Lampoon's *Animal House* had never swept the country with toga parties, Epperson's motion would probably have remained what it was intended to be last spring — a simple call for reevaluation of certain fraternity practices.

Oil decontrol tied to tax

(Continued from page 1)

The Tech: Do you think President Carter's deregulation of domestic oil prices will adversely affect the situation in New England?

Tyson: I haven't had a chance yet to really go over its effects. Compared to the rising of OPEC oil prices, the effect of domestic decontrol will probably be small. However, it doesn't make sense to provide oil companies a windfall on existing reserves of oil.

We feel that decontrol must be accompanied by an adequate windfall profits tax. As far as how the windfall profits tax should be used, we see three priorities for it.

One, the income. They have lost billions of dollars since 1972. Those are the people — we're all going to face hard times — those are the people that are not going to survive. They're living at the margin — it's a choice between eating or heating. They've got to be protected.

Next, there's got to be more money for development, not only in research but in demonstration of commercialization. It's something to do with little experience.

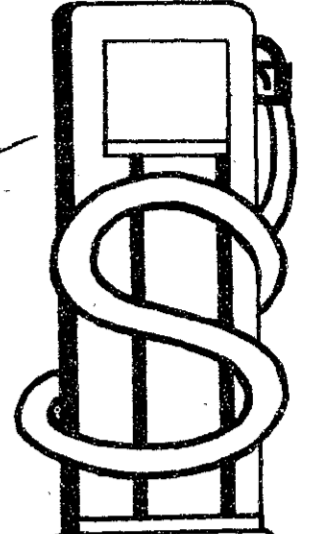
Third, we should encourage mass transit. This has been on the rise, and we're trying to encourage it. To cut down on gasoline usage, we've got to offer a credible alternative. In light of that, the recent effort by the administration to cut back Amtrak doesn't make sense.

The Tech: Wouldn't the cuts save money for Amtrak in the long run?

Tyson: We're trying to save \$200 million, but why do we spend so much effort to save \$200 million on Amtrak? Compare the subsidies this country has given to the private automobile user through the Highway Trust Fund with the subsidies we've given to Amtrak! The Highway Trust Fund should be really opened up.

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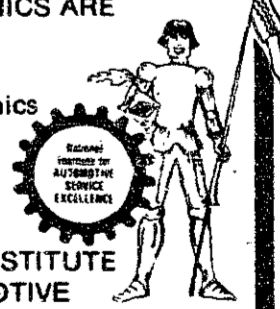
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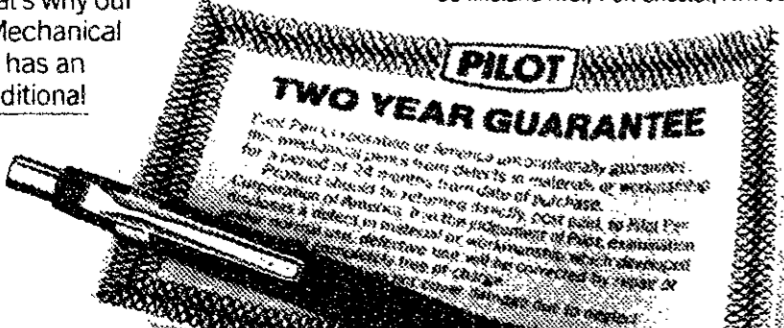
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news roundup

World

Terrorists raid Israel — In what was called the bloodiest terrorist raid launched inside Israel since Palestine guerilla attacks following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Palestinian terrorists landed at the Israeli coastal town of Nahariya. They blasted their way into an apartment building, killing four persons. Israeli ships shelled a suspected terrorist base in Lebanon in response to the incident.

Nation

States brace for alcohol seekers — Night clubs, bars, and state police in New Hampshire, New York and Vermont geared up in preparation for Massachusetts teenagers for the first week-end of the new drinking age. Most bar owners and state police reported no increase in traffic of teenagers venturing to other states in search of alcoholic beverages.

— William Cimino

Weather

Boston's beautiful weather should continue through tomorrow. Today will be a little cooler than yesterday, with partly cloudy skies and a high near 73. Lows tonight will be near 48. For tomorrow, some increasing clouds are expected but highs will still reach 65-69. By Wednesday night a few light showers may begin. Lows will be 47-51. For Thursday, mostly cloudy conditions will prevail with widely scattered light rain. Highs will be in the middle 60's.

UA begins petition drive

(Continued from page 1)
have it repealed. According to the Commonwealth's Constitution, a recently enacted law goes up for public referendum when petitions, signed by the number of registered voters equal to one and one-half percent of the turnout for the last gubernatorial election, are delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. A referendum petition needing approximately 29,000 valid signatures from registered Massachusetts voters is due May 23.

Students will be rallying at Northeastern University on the Quad this Thursday from 11:45am to 12:50pm. There will also be a rally on the Boston

Common on May 2 in the afternoon. The drive hopes to collect the bulk of their signatures at these rallies.

The UA will be conducting a voter registration drive in connection with the petition drive, in addition to a contest to see who can get the most correct signatures for the drive. It is only necessary to live in the Commonwealth for one day to be eligible to register. Interested students should come by the UA office to pick up forms and an information sheet. The winner will receive a keg of beer or a savings bond, depending on the winner's age and the state in which the prize is awarded.

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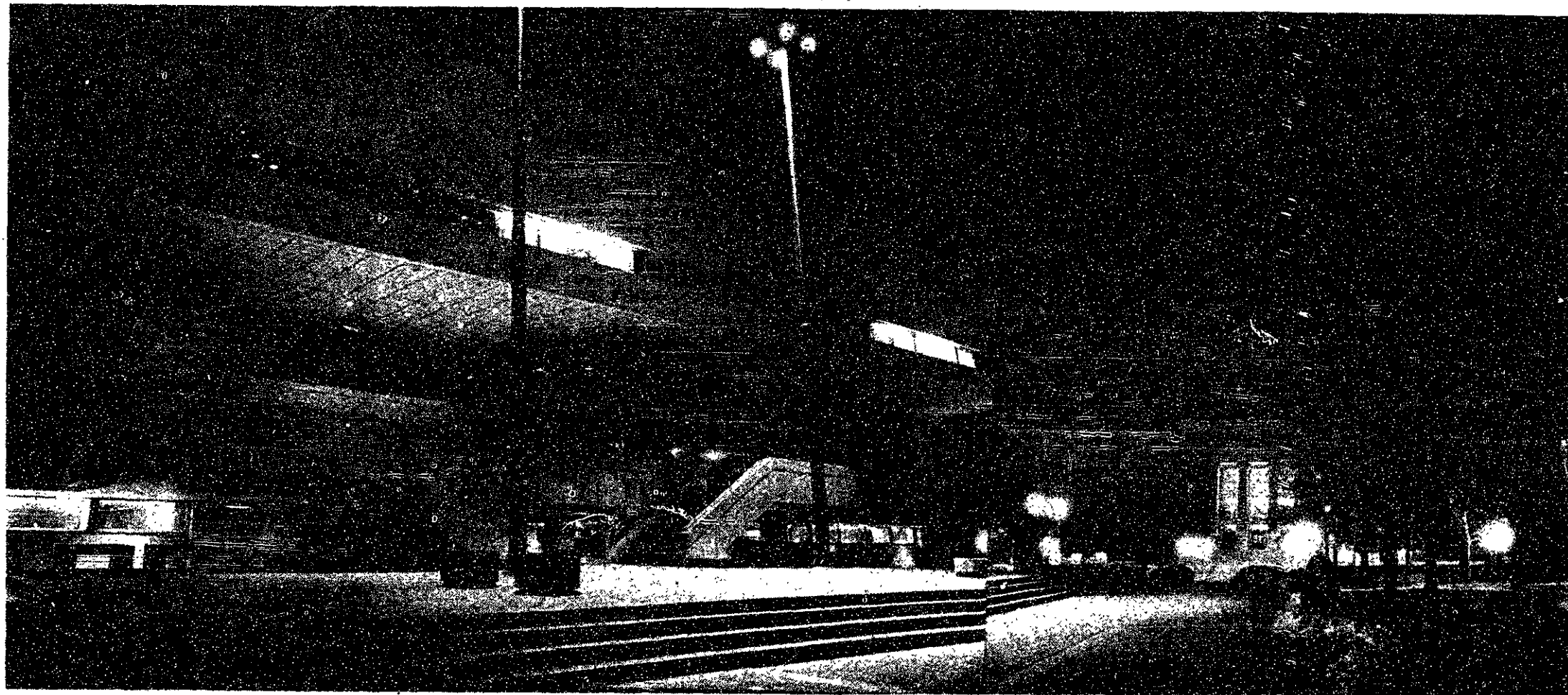
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Should we continue to use nuclear power?

Tom Curtis

Nuclear energy is not the long term solution

The recent events at Three Mile Island have once again brought to the forefront the question of nuclear reactor safety. They have also demonstrated that nuclear power is not safe enough to be used as a long term energy source.

Three Mile Island showed that despite industry claims that nuclear power is absolutely safe and despite the efforts of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure reactor safety, accidents will happen. Although this incident caused no immediate deaths, the plant did release radioactive steam, which according to an estimate in the *New York Times*, could eventually cause 50 cancer deaths in the Three Mile area.

Henry Kendall, MIT Professor of Physics and an opponent of nuclear power, has said that events similar to Three Mile Island could occur every one or two years. If this is a correct estimate, these types of nuclear accidents alone could cause over 1000 cancer deaths by the end of this century.

A potential for severe accidents

However, there is the potential for even more severe nuclear accidents than Three Mile Island. A nuclear meltdown would almost certainly cause more cancer deaths. And no one is certain of the chances of a nuclear meltdown. A report by Professor of Nuclear Engineering Norman Rasmussen says the chances of a meltdown are one in every 20,000 reactor-years. Even by this optimistic forecast, there could be one meltdown every four years by the year 2000 if the goals for development of nuclear power are met.

Furthermore, the chance of a meltdown may be worse than 20,000 to one because of unforeseen possibilities. For example, before Three Mile Island, no one had considered the possibility of hydrogen bubble formation.

Also, no one really knows what the radiation effects of nuclear accidents are. Nuclear power is so new that there is not much historical data to study. But what information there is seems to indicate that radiation is very hazardous. Citizens who live downwind from old nuclear bomb testing sites have shown a higher than normal cancer rate. There is also the possibility that radiation could cause genetic defects which could pass a high cancer risk from one generation to the next.

The evidence strongly suggests that human life is threatened by nuclear power. This threat is not limited to the operations of nuclear reactors, however; nuclear wastes are also a problem. No really adequate waste disposal system has yet been developed. In the meantime, nuclear wastes continue to accumulate. As more and more wastes accumulate, the danger of a leak grows. If a leak should occur, drinking water could be contaminated, and thousands of people could eventually die.

Possible sabotage is another threat of nuclear power. If a terrorist group stole radioactive materials, this group could contaminate the drinking water or the air.

Just one major nuclear incident could result in thousands or even millions of deaths. For this reason alone, we should vigorously seek to reduce the use of nuclear power.

Imperative nuclear power be phased out

However, cutting nuclear power use has one major obstacle: finding good alternatives. Coal is nearly as dangerous as nuclear power, and it causes many environmental problems. Oil is an expensive resource which could be better used for other things.

The best alternatives are hydroelectric power and the new energy technologies like solar and wind power. These technologies operate relatively safely and produce no dangerous waste products.

Hydroelectric power has been used to generate electricity for years. If all the available hydroelectric sites were used, we could reduce our dependence on nuclear power. In New England alone, there are over 100 hydro sites which could be used but are now idle.

Solar power could eventually eliminate the need for nuclear power. The president's Council on Environmental Quality has said that in 40 years nearly half of the United States' energy could come from solar power. Research and development efforts should be shifted from nuclear power towards solar power and other new energy technologies.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to immediately shut down all nuclear power plants because they provide a significant amount of the nation's electricity. However, as new technologies are developed, nuclear power should be phased out.

It is imperative that nuclear power be phased out as quickly as possible. The longer nuclear reactors continue to operate, the greater is the chance of a very serious nuclear accident. It is time to quit playing Russian Roulette with people's lives.

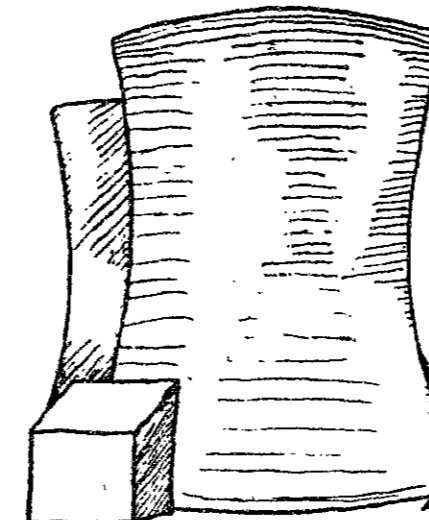
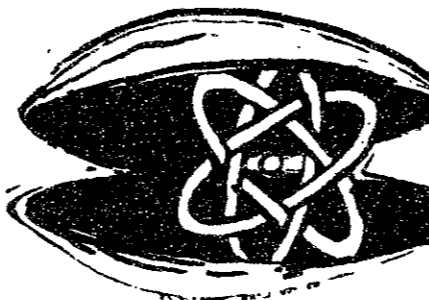
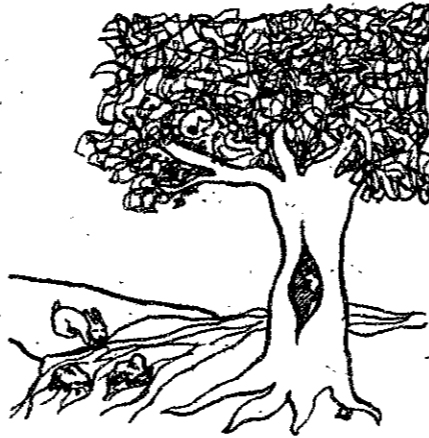
Leigh Passman

Will MIT bite the proxy bullet?

For well over a year there has been heated discussion about protesting South Africa's apartheid by divesting the stock of companies doing business in that country. Across the nation's college campuses, at a time otherwise marked by extreme political apathy, student organizations like the MIT-Wellesley Coalition Against Apartheid have made the divestment cause their rallying cry.

Some universities, including Columbia, Tufts, Smith, Amherst, U. Mass, and the University of Wisconsin, have bowed to student pressure or internal misgivings and have divested all or some of their stock holdings in businesses dealing with South Africa.

Harvard University President Derek Bok recently argued in an open letter to its faculty and students that it was neither morally



Arthur Hu

Need for nuclear energy outweighs accident risk

For many, the accident at Three Mile Island was proof enough of how easy it is for a nuclear reactor to kill millions silently and cruelly. Given the massive press coverage, which would have done justice to a nuclear holocaust, it's not surprising.

Three-Mile Island was certainly a major disaster for the nuclear industry. But considering the fact that no one was even scratched, nothing outside the plant was damaged, and that only by the most far-fetched estimates would even a handful of people eventually contract cancer from it, only by a great stretch of the definition could it be called a disaster in the normal sense of the word.

One-in-a-million statistic still holds

Why then all the fuss? Disasters killing hundreds of people and causing millions in damage have gotten less press. But nuclear power is a big issue now. The mere possibility of wiping Pennsylvania off the map is much bigger news than the reality of the deaths of thousands by much less interesting accidents.

From what one could tell from the news, or from watching the movie, only by the providence of God did we avoid losing all of Pennsylvania. At least one prominent radio commentator recently said that it was obvious to him that Hollywood producers know a whole lot more about nuclear disasters than the nuclear engineers. After all, weren't these same engineers proclaiming that an accident like this couldn't happen even once in a million years?

But what the press doesn't tell is that the one-in-a-million statistic only applies to the doomsday scenario that would kill thousands outright, and result in the early death of tens of thousands, and contaminate an area the size of Pennsylvania. We were nowhere near that. To have a truly great disaster, *all* of the main, backup, and emergency cooling systems would have to fail (not by a long shot), then the reactor would have to burn hot enough continuously to melt down all the way below the ground (still not certain), and then induce an explosion great enough to blow away the containment dome, which is designed solely to contain all but the worst imaginable meltdowns. Then the radiation release would have to be intense enough, and the wind great enough, and pointed in the right direction, to contaminate every population center in sight, assuming there is no evacuation. *That*, for all practical purposes, is science fiction. Even the antinuclear Professor Henry Kendall of MIT has apparently not contested, at a recent nuclear safety forum, that only a 10 mile area would ever need to be evacuated, and that only an area a couple of miles around could conceivably become contaminated. His figure for the ultimate disaster? Once in 50,000 years.

Record is zero deaths

Professor Kendall's other statistics are also interesting. Before this accident, he figured that nuclear plants should result in 2.4 deaths per reactor-year of operation. That's pretty bad for the 440 reactor years we've had already. Watt for watt, that's almost as bad as coal, at from 1 to 1/10 as many deaths. But the record is zero deaths, from commercial reactor operations, instead of 1056. Do we call it experimental error? Now he's predicting that there's a chance of having an accident as bad as Three Mile Island every year or two. Logically, less serious accidents such as Browns Ferry, where the reactor was kept from overheating at all times, and no radiation was leaked, should occur even more often. That's at least a couple of expensive accidents a year. But in 440 reactor-years of operation, this has been the only accident this serious, and Brown's Ferry was four years ago.

It wasn't a fluke that the reactor at Three Mile Island was kept under control. In fact, it shows just how massive a fluke must occur before an accident even this serious can happen. The incredible sequence of equipment and human failures ought to amaze anyone. But even after all these failures had blown the accident up beyond all expectations and calculations, and a completely unexpected hydrogen bubble had shown up, backup systems and defenses were able to keep from reactor from melting more than a small proportion of its fuel rods. Planning isn't luck.

This incident clearly does point out important shortcomings in nuclear safety that should be fixed, though this is probably the worst way to learn. With the advent of new computers and microprocessors, (and hopefully licensing procedures that allow plants to be built before they are obsolete), nuclear safety can only improve as automation and redundancy is increased. There is no excuse for mistakes, and more emphasis should be put on finding ways in which reactors may malfunction before they occur.

Nuclear power is simply too valuable to discard on the basis of unjustified fear. Far from being an expensive and dangerous toy, it is by far the best environmentally — no river beds or fish destroyed by dams, no seashores or fishing grounds destroyed by oil spills, no mountains or lakes destroyed by mining, no air or water poisoned by pollution. It also wins for safety, with no deaths from massive gas, coal, or oil fires or explosions, black lung, or pollution, only an uncertain risk of cancer that has so proved to be so horrible that no one has noticed it, if indeed it can be proven to exist at all. And for New England especially, where the people pay an arm and a leg for heating oil and electricity derived from OPEC oil, it especially makes economic and strategic sense to use nuclear-generated electricity.

There are many who divide the world into two parts — the people, and the enemies of the people, with nuclear power falling into the latter. But nuclear power is made up of people, and it belongs to the people. It is meant to serve the people, not destroy them. Every technology has its problems, but they must be faced, not run away from.

incumbent nor prudent for Harvard or any other university to assume an ethical responsibility for all issues, and in particular for them to address divestment.

The important question to ask is whether divestment is the best strategy to influence political policy.

Opposing divestment is not necessarily an indication of ignorance or insensitivity to the —

(Please turn to page 5)

opinion

Arousing MIT to proxy responsibility

(Continued from page 4)
questionable oppression that prevails in South Africa. Rather, it reflects an understanding that there may be more effective ways for a university to wield its influence or monetary arm.

The problem with divestment is that if MIT sells its holdings in a major company, it probably will not affect the company or other stockholders. Will, for example, the board of Exxon Corporation review its business dealings in South Africa because one of its 950 institutional stock holders (who collectively control only 25 million of the 450 million shares) divested its stock? Even the collective holdings of all universities probably would not represent a significant fraction of a com-

stock. Furthermore, do those advocating stock liquidation realize what that really means? When you liquidate stock, you are not "dissolving it, you are selling it to someone else. In the case of a large block of stock, like that which MIT owns, you are most likely selling it to scores of smaller institutions, or individuals who are buying the stock for growing dividends and rapid capital appreciation. Ask yourself how likely they are to press a company to curtail its profitable enterprises in South Africa?

The alternative attack is proxies. As a stockholder, MIT can vote on (and even propose) issues of corporate policy which are brought before all shareholders on an annual basis for their approval. Only the shareholders and corporate boards (and courts) can dictate such policy. Divestment may create no more than a public display of disapproval for the South African government, but a shareholder majority demands action.

Admittedly, the significance of such a public show of contempt should not be belittled. It is important because it is a signal to the company and the government of South Africa that the MIT community abhors the oppression of apartheid. More importantly, it signifies a solidarity with those confronting the oppression.

Nevertheless, such a public display would probably have ephemeral effects, limited to the disapproval inherent in the sale of the stock. It's a one-shot deal — although an attention getting one — as the stock goes out the window.

In contrast, retaining the stock and its proxy power can be a more responsible strategy. MIT can actively contribute to compel-

ling the companies to respond and alter their dealings with South Africa.

However, recent committee action would indicate that MIT has not been a responsible shareholder. When the ACSR met they rejected motions to have American Express withdraw from South Africa, that Eastman Kodak refrain from selling to the South African government, that Mobil and Standard Oil of California cut oil sales to South Africa (to prevent supposed resale to US-boycotted Rhodesia), and that Mobil recognize black trade unions in South Africa.

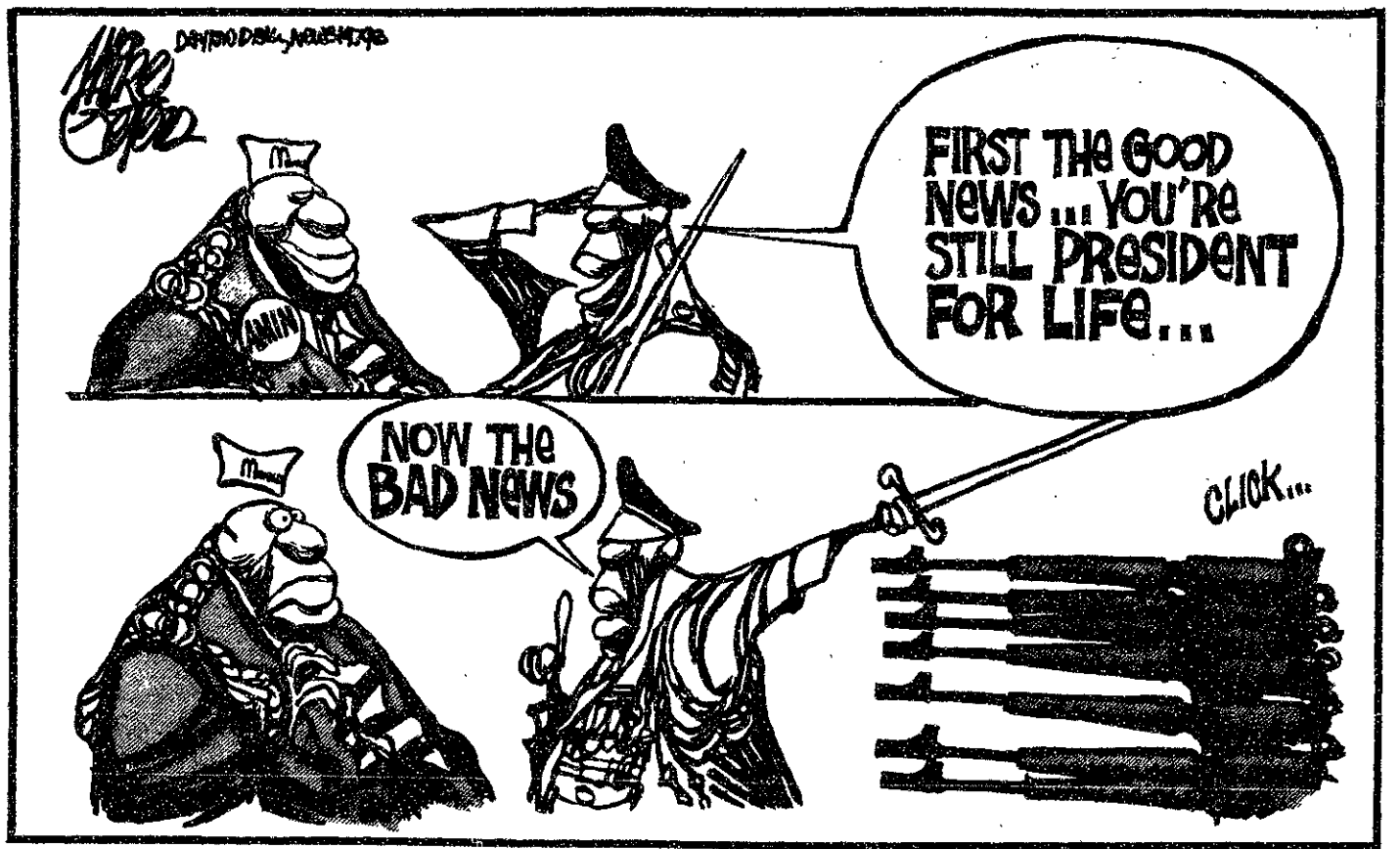
Student representatives to the ACSR, Chris DeMarco '79 and Dan Saltzman G, were consistently outvoted by the four other members of the committee. Even when the ACSR made favorable recommendations, they were frequently bypassed or overruled by the Corporation Executive Committee.

The supposition, that the MIT Corporation would be a responsible stockholder now seems more naive than the hopes of divestment supporters. On the other hand, if the Corporation could not bring itself to vote for these proxies, can we expect it to divest the stock?

In a time of dwindling research funding, tight MIT budgets, and relatively poor endowment investment return, divesting millions of dollars of investment funds can be precarious for portfolio managers. Furthermore, some stock represents alumni and institutional gifts, the sale of which could cause MIT embarrassment and impinge on future gifts.

Given these difficulties, the hard-line approach President Bok has initiated, and the conservative attitude of the MIT Corporation Executive Committee, the chances for divestment seem to be dimming.

Ironically, in calling for divestment, the MIT-Wellesley Coalition and organizations like it, while meeting with localized success, have triggered a defensive university hard-line backlash. For the short term, at least, their energies would seem most wisely used in quickly trying to influence upcoming proxy questions. It is not too late; the following companies have upcoming stockholder meetings and will be considering resolutions to alter trade with South Africa: April 25, Union Carbide; May 1, Standard Oil of California; May 3, Mobil; May 10, Ford Motor Co; May 17, Exxon; and May 25, General Motors.



feedback

CP's blew Dormcon party

To the Editor:

I was extremely appalled at the complete lack of sensitivity and common sense displayed by the Campus Patrol as they forcibly closed down the Dormcon Party held last week. At about one o'clock, the CPs refused to allow the Matrix Band to play an encore which had been requested by a chanting audience. The band had been playing all night and was entitled to this finale. However, the CPs, without any authority, took it upon themselves to enforce their backward principles on the partygoers. The only "authority" the CPs had was to close down the bar, which had been complied with by Dormcon.

I have mentioned the insensitivity of this action in closing down the band before their last number. What worries me more is the total lack of common sense which has been a trademark of MIT Campus Patrol in recent weeks.

I have always held the impression that the job of campus patrol was one of keeping order while maintaining a low profile. You could hardly call closing down a band in the middle of their act keeping a low profile. The officers in attendance opened themselves to justifiable abuse, and were saved from what might have become a riot by two things. 1) The band did not wait long enough before packing up (for

fear of CP retaliation) and 2) the crowd placed the blame on Ed King where, at this time, the blame did not lie. If these two things had not happened, and the students realized the CPs were to blame, a violent incident could have occurred.

In response to the inexcusable action of the Campus Patrol, I am assured that Dormcon will do everything in its power to withhold payment for the CPs job not done. In the future I hope that these tragic failures of the Campus Patrol will cease, and the force will once again return to the job of protection and not provocation.

George Caan

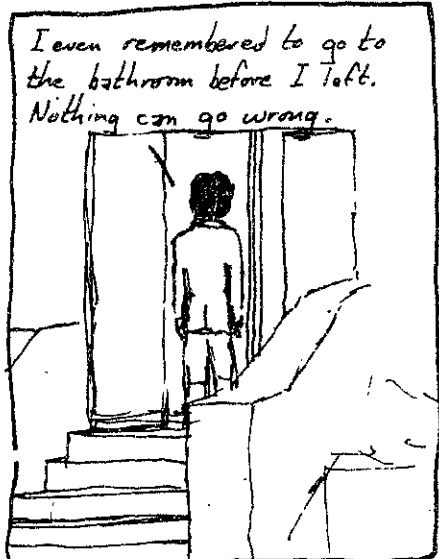
Editorials, which are marked as such and printed in a distinctive format, represent the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the Editorial Board, which consists of the chairman, editor-in-chief, managing editor, executive editor, and news editors.

Columns are usually written by members of *The Tech* staff and represent the opinion of only the author, not necessarily that of the rest of the staff.

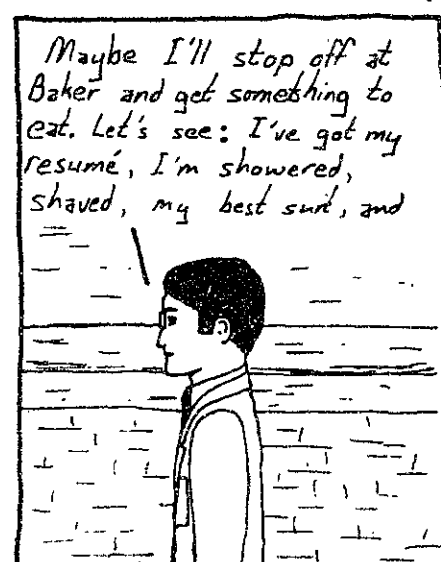
Letters to the editor are written by members of the MIT community and represent the opinion of the writer.

The Tech will attempt to publish all letters received, and will consider columns or stories. Letters should be typed, preferably triple-spaced on a 57-character line. Unsigned letters will not be printed. Authors' names will be withheld upon request.

Paul Hubbard



By Kent C. Massey



Professors: Don't attend CARP event

Editor's note: The Tech sent a copy of this open letter to professors.

The CARP organization has appeared to have invited every faculty member in the Boston area to a dinner meeting April 25, 1979. We feel it is important for you to know that CARP is one of the many front organizations of Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

We urge you not to attend. We have seen the extremely deleterious effects the Unification Church cult has had on students and other young people in the Boston area. There is much truth to the stories of mind control, intimidation and long term impairment of free will. Furthermore, Moon has clearly stated he intends to dominate the world starting with American politics and academia.

Can Moon and his worldwide religious, political and business operation achieve domination of the world? He certainly is trying! What Moon needs is your name and pictures of you attending the CARP meeting to help make CARP credible. CARP is only one of his many fronts. You can help Moon's overall program by attending and by lending your name. We urge you to refuse his invitation.

Roli Hirata
Nancy Kanwisher

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Volume 99, Number 19
Tuesday, April 24, 1979

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The Tech (ISSN 0148-9607) is published twice a week during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), weekly during January, and once during the last week in July for \$7.00 per year Third Class by *The Tech*, 84 Massachusetts Ave. Room W20-483, Cambridge, MA 02139. Third Class postage paid at Boston, MA. Non-Profit Org. Permit No. 59720. **POSTMASTER:** Please send all address changes to our mailing address: *The Tech*, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139. Telephone: (617) 253-1541. Advertising, subscription, and typesetting rates available. © 1979 *The Tech*. Printed by Charles River Publishing, Inc.

feedback

MTG seeks MIT participation

To the Editor:

Sharon Lowenheim's letter to *The Tech* (published in the April 20 issue) regarding the casting practices of the MIT Musical Theatre Guild and its obligation to the MIT student body is ill-conceived and often inaccurate.

If the purpose of the Guild is, as Ms. Lowenheim states, "to provide MIT students with an opportunity to do musical theatre," then MTG has certainly been fulfilling its purpose. To begin with, a cast is only one part in the making of a show. Historically, the orchestras and technical staffs, whose importance cannot be underestimated, have been composed primarily of MIT students. As an example, in *Oklahoma*, 29 of 34 orchestra members and 48 of 57 technical staff members were MIT undergraduates or recent alumni.

MTG's record of casting is much better than Ms. Lowenheim would have us believe. Indeed, as she concedes, the choruses have had strong student participation, most recently 69% for *Oklahoma* and 82 for *Zorba*. In these shows, however, 4 or 5 male singing leads were MIT undergrads as well. In fact, in major shows since *Brigadoon* (fall '77), 7 of 11 male leads were MIT students. The IAP shows, such as *Tech Show Presents* and *Salute*, have been overwhelmingly MIT-cast. In the matter of dance roles, all three dance leads in *Oklahoma's* dream

ballet were MIT undergrads. Deficiencies in MIT student percentages have been limited primarily to two areas: female leads and stage directors.

The latter problem is more easily understood: in the last five years, no undergraduates and only 3 MIT-related people have interviewed to direct a major show.

The former problem is much more complex. Lowenheim claims that the Guild defends its practices as "necessary in order to have a 'good show'." She interprets "good show" as "one that will make lots of money in the box office." In reality, there are three reasons why the Guild must seek quality productions. The first is that MTG, a financially self-supporting organization, needs to take in a great deal of money to remain solvent. MTG is less than \$200 in the black. An average show now costs the Guild about \$7500 to produce. Most of the costs are fixed (e.g., *Oklahoma's* royalties and music rentals alone ran \$2125). Such a show needs to attract nearly 2700 customers just to break even.

Other reasons for wanting a "good show" are artistic. An unpaid director must have a certain degree of artistic freedom over his/her work or else will feel forced to resign. Here, the desire for total MIT participation often clashes with the small number of MIT student auditioners (25 for

Oklahoma, some of whom refused chorus parts; 4 for Summer '78 *Godspell*) and the desire for the best available cast. Since it has no quota system, MTG does its best by explaining the dilemma to its directors and then leaving the matter of finding an acceptable balance to the discretion of the directors and a casting review board. Finally, MTG must try to achieve a "good show" if it is to maintain its own artistic integrity and pride. Unfortunately, the area of female leads has unintentionally suffered the most from the quest for a "good show." In cases where MIT students have not been used, directors have always tried to cast MIT-affiliated women instead. I feel that MTG's record of overall MIT student participation compensates for this weakness.

MTG uses audience polls, playreading committees, casting review boards, and ticket discounts as means by which to serve the MIT Community better. As producer of *Oklahoma*, a playreading committee member, and a member of the current Managing Board of MTG, I feel that we have tried to select and cast shows in good faith. MTG welcomes as much MIT participation in its productions as possible and encourages all MIT students to work and/or audition for the Guild.

Eric S. Caplan 80

Was thursday worthless?

To the Editor:

I have long felt that *thursday-VooDoo* was just a worthless rag and as such paid little attention to most of the articles printed in it. The April 5 issue just released featured an article entitled "MIT Professor Lies About Nuclear Safety." This piece of journalistic trash exemplifies how irresponsible the *thursday* staff has been over the years. The author of this article did not even have the courage to sign his/her name.

Freedom of the press grants the author(s) of said article the right to express his/her views on matters such as nuclear energy. Nobody denies that.

But the First Amendment does not grant *thursday* or any other group of "journalists" the right to make libelous and abusive statements against individuals. Moreover, the staff had the gall to print the disclaimer "The stories, characters and incidents mentioned in this newspaper are entirely satirical. No actual persons, living or dead, are intended or should be inferred."

The fact is, real names were used and implied.

When news first came out about the closing of *thursday*, *The Tech* treated it as headline news and an editorial sympathized with the closing of this "alternative" newspaper.

In my opinion, the closing of *thursday* is the best thing which could have happened to the newspaper. The staff has over the years abused rather than used its

right to "Freedom of the Press." And the newspaper has offended more than just a handful of people in the process.

The only fortunate consequence of *thursday's* latest act of "Freedom of the Press" is that it will hopefully be the last ever.

Donald A. Dube G

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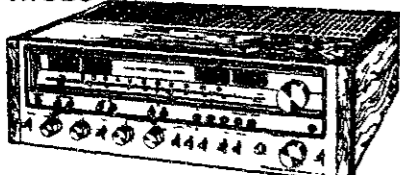
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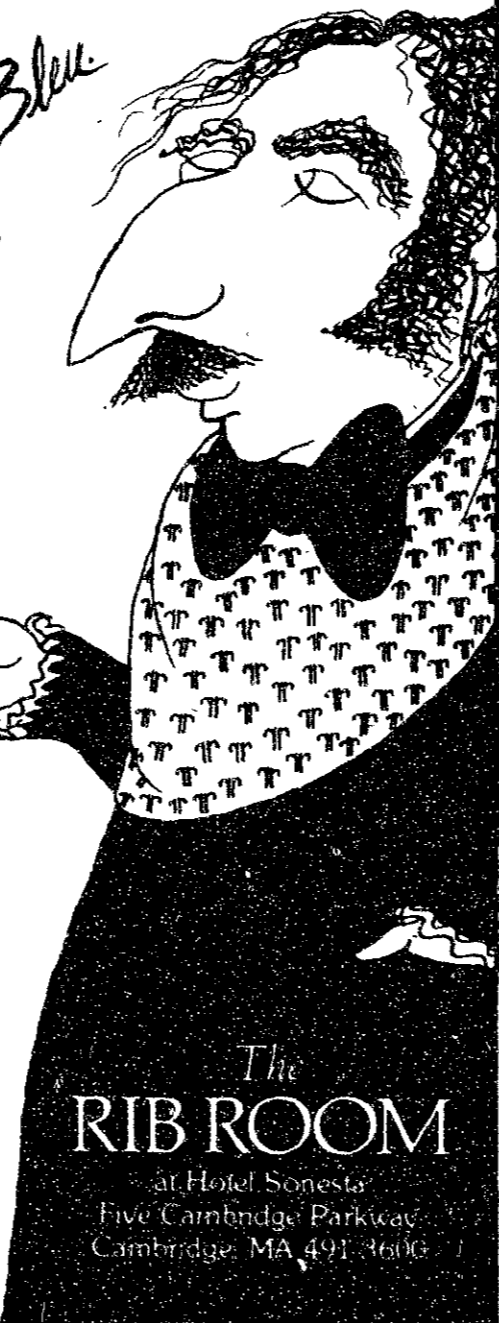
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feedback

Next president can unify MIT

To the Editor:

The CJAC (Corporation Joint Advisory Committee) is seeking the views of the MIT Community for the selection of the next president of MIT. Here are some random thoughts.

The very elaborate and lengthy selection process affords an occasion to take an overall and penetrating view of the entire philosophy, functioning and environment of the Institute. While making the recommendations CJAC should first try to define what should be the spirit of MIT during the 1980's.

The next president should be the embodiment of that spirit. He should serve not merely as the Chief Executive but as a unifying concept for the whole of the Institute.

MIT has been playing a role of distinguished leadership in the fields of science and technology. That role can be sharpened and further strengthened by looking at the place of science and technology in the overall spectrum of human problems in the coming decade.

An institution of higher learning like MIT is a place where human personalities are developed and evolved such that they can become effective sources and centers of creative and developmental change in society. Real societal problems are not departmentalized. Each problem involves innumerable complexities. Only simplified models of these problems are classified and departmentalized. The integration and coordination of these fragmented models is carried out through grouping of individual efforts. There obviously is no escape from that. But a question can be asked. Will it be possible to reduce some of the problems created because of the coordination requirements if the highly

skilled scientists and engineers have a broader vision, perception and grasp of the societal problems? Is it not possible that every problem-solver should gain an intuitive grasp of every problem as a human problem and then focus on the particular aspect that he is specialized to solve? I feel many of the interface and secondary and tertiary problems of technology, like environmental pollution, could be drastically reduced if the engineers and scientists also used their aesthetic and ethic judgment as effectively as they use their engineering judgment.

The essential aim of any education is the growth and development of individual personality in all its various faculties: physical, intellectual, intuitive, aesthetic, etc. Many of the individual and personal problems that a man of today suffers result from a skewed and uneven development of various aspects of personality where unifying force and concept are lacking. These individual distortions and problems then propagate into societal problems.

Increasing depths of human knowledge have been eroding the boundaries and barriers between different fields of knowledge. Acquisition of knowledge should also lead to unity and integration of human personality. An educated person should not merely be a good engineer or a good scientist, but an effective human being capable of understanding and assimilating any problem, however specialized, in a total human perspective.

The selection process for the new president provides the various committees an opportunity not only to look into various potential candidates, but also to do some research into the problems, personalities, attitudes and aspirations of MIT students and faculty.

In my opinion, the next president of MIT should have a personality in which science, technology and humanities have merged together; he should be a symbol of MIT and a source of inspiration for all its members.

Mumtaz Javed Shabir G

Is Hakala really sincere?

To the Editor:

I saw plenty of campaign sheets for Hakala & Markham around campus before the elections which stated "5300 TDM." The sheets went on to say how MIT made the students pay too much and that MIT wasted money. In your paper covering the elections (4/13/79), and the resulting outcome of Hakala & Markham winning the race, a quote was made

that "a 'student activity fee' as part of the students' bill" was proposed by these winners. Won't this increase the "5300?" Now the question is did you guys misquote or are these winners really "losers?"

Fred Lucas 82

Editor's note: Markham has said that the student activity fee would be taken out of the current tuition, not added to it.

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Shakespeare Ensemble's *Lear* majestic

King Lear, performed by the MIT Shakespeare Ensemble, Friday, April 20.

By Joseph Kristl

King Lear is one of Shakespeare's more famous plays, in which the King, deceived by flattery, divides his kingdom up among his two daughters that love him least. Eventually his folly and his ungrateful daughters' greed drive him mad. Jim Walker '79 does an excellent job as Lear. He portrays an incredibly powerful figure that quivers with emotion and makes the play come alive. He also manages to effect the transition from a strong, forceful monarch in the beginning to the broken old man at the end.

The king's daughters, Coneril, Regan, and Cordelia, are played by Astrid Howard '80, Anne Frates '80 (Wellesley), and Dorian Jankowski '80. Howard and Frates do a commendable job of portraying Goneril and Regan as the cold, scheming figures that Shakespeare had in mind. Jankowski, as the loving daughter Cordelia that Lear turns to in the end, displays a reserved but authentic grief for the King's misfortune.

For those who believe that culture and the arts are neglected at MIT, the Shakespeare Ensemble offers a strong case for the contrary. Composed almost entirely of MIT students, the Ensemble's current production of *King Lear* is a must for anyone who appreciates a good theatrical production.

A very skillful job was also done by Johnathan Ivestor '78, who is cast in the role of King Lear's fool, and Joel Luna '81, as the Earl of Kent. Luna is consistent and energetic in his role as devoted counselor and aid to the King. Ivestor's interpreta-

tion of the fool is very convincing. He acts as the conscience of Lear, whose cutting jests bring the King to wisdom. The jester becomes a pathetic figure torn between the truth and what the truth does to his master, yet he remains loyal to the end.

Events are complicated, in typical Shakespearean style, by the tension between the Earl of Gloucester and his sons, Edmund and Edgar. Stuart Rumsey



Edmund, played by Charles Eliot. (Photo by John Lepingwell, courtesy of *Technique*)

'80 does a commendable in portraying the Earl, an old man tragically manipulated by Edmund and the Duke of Cornwall (Charles Frankel '82). Charles Eliot '79 as Edmund plays a self-centered and hateful character who is enraged by the fact that he is an illegitimate son. Eliot's sincerity in his monologues to the audience is questionable at times. Not enough contrast is shown between Edmund's many faces, although the play is kept moving by Eliot's liveliness and comic touch. The portrayal of Edgar by Tom Stefanick '78 is well executed. Edgar is forced to assume the guise of a beggar to save himself from his father's wrath. Stefanick's transition between the beggar and Edgar is murky, though, and does not come clearly across until the very end.

The play as a whole is fast paced and lively, although it does lose some momentum after the intermission when Lear and the Earl of Gloucester are making their way towards Dover. The production is highlighted by some excellent special effects as well. The portrayal of the storm that King Lear wanders through is outstanding; the thunder and lightning was incredibly realistic. For safety considerations, restrictions are imposed on the use of elaborate scenery and lighting, yet it is to the Ensemble's credit that these restrictions do not seem to hamper the production in any way. The set and lighting, although simple, were used quite effectively. There was also some exciting swordfighting in the play, between the Earl of Kent (Joel Luna) and Oswald (Bob Hull) before the intermission, and between Edmund (Charles Eliot) and Edgar (Tom Stefanick) in the final scene.

King Lear has been touring local high schools and colleges since March 28. Its



The fool, played by Jonathan Ivestor. (Photo by John Lepingwell, courtesy of *Technique*)

current run will be the only appearance of the Ensemble at MIT this spring. The play is tangible proof that MIT students can do justice to classical theater, and is an evening of entertainment not to be missed.

Supertramp & Judy: Breakfast & Lovers

Breakfast in America, Supertramp. A & M SP-3708.

By Claudia Perry

All of the songs on *Breakfast in America* are as cheeky and charming as the cover. Supertramp's latest effort features an ample waitress, complete with duty shoes and order of orange juice, as the Statue of Liberty. Behind her is a New York skyline fashioned out of breakfast implements and ingredients.

In light of *Breakfast in America's* cover one would think all of the songs on it are about food. They're not. Rick Davies and Roger Hodgson have written another album full of dazzlingly melodic pop songs on breakfast, logic and love.

"Gone Hollywood" opens the album with music like we've come to expect from the band. The endless keyboards, tight harmonies and rich arrangements have graced Supertramp's three previous albums. When listening to this song, you are aware that the band doesn't as much change their sound as reform it.

"The Logical Song," next on the first side, harkens back to *Crime of the Cen-*

tury, probably the group's most well-known album. The arrangement here is rather subdued; music not overpowering the vocals as is sometimes the case.

"Goodbye Stranger" continues in this vein. The arrangement is so sparse it almost seems thrown away. Hodgson and Davies have also penned what could be one of the kindest songs ever written about one-night stands.

Songs like "Goodbye Stranger" are probably one of the reasons that Supertramp haven't had much success in America. Everything they do is deceptively simple, from the pleasant two part harmonies to the instrumentals, which are polished but not in an anonymous-LA-session-man way. Everything falls together so effortlessly that Supertramp's music appears mindless at first hearing.

"Breakfast in America" and "Oh Darling," the last tunes on the first side of *Breakfast in America*, find the band first playful then romantic. "Breakfast" is a gentle look at dreams that aren't realized, "Darling" is a plea for reconsideration —

(Please turn to page 9)



Judy Collins.

Hard Times for Lovers, Judy Collins. Asylum 6E171.

By Margie Beale

Judy Collins' newest album, *Hard Times for Lovers*, is all that Francesco Scavullo's tastefully shot nude cover photos of Collins might suggest, for, like the photographs, the recording has about it considerable elegance and a sense of lush romanticism. Still, this latest effort may prove to be something of a disappointment for Collins' more folk-oriented fans.

For all its refined beauty, *Hard Times for Lovers* is essentially a mellow pop confection that lacks the depth and substance of so much of Collins' earlier work. In the past, typical Collins material has included original compositions and traditional ballads, as well as selections from the songs of Joni Mitchell, Stephen Stills, Bob Dylan, Tom Paxton, Steve Goodman, Leonard Cohen, and Jacques Brel; in short, the majority of her previous releases have been collections of beautifully performed folk-rock classics that were well worth recording. Unfortunately, while the ten songs of *Hard Times* are interpreted with a musical intelligence and sensitivity that is all to her credit, the album suffers from the

uneven quality of the songs she has chosen to perform. While several excellent pieces are recorded here, the material presented is melodically weak and without memorable lyrics. Careful listening makes it clear that too many of these songs aren't worth the trouble that's been taken to record them.

Collins most closely approaches the excellence of her 1975 hit release, *Judith*, with a song by Stephen Sondheim, "I Remember Sky." The performance is faintly reminiscent of her recording of "Send in the Clowns," another Sondheim piece, for with both songs, the emotional subtlety of her interpretation is thoroughly appropriate to Sondheim's lyric sophistication. Other highlights of the album include the Henley/Frey classic, "Desperado" and a lovely Rogers and Hart tune, "Where or When." While Collins' rendition of "Desperado" cannot be considered an improvement on the original Eagles recording, she gives us this western ballad with a moving clarity and simplicity. Her performance of "Where or When," however, may be destined to become a standard, for this interpretation is classy and romantically nostalgic.

(Please turn to page 9)



Supertramp: (left to right) John Anthony Helliwell, Dougie Thomson, Bob C. Benberg, Roger Hodgson and Rick Davies.

Rise Gonna Rise: life in a textile town

Rise Gonna Rise, text by Mimi Conway, photographs by Earl Dotter. 228 pp., with 40 pages of plates; published by Anchor Press/Doubleday.

By Joel West

Textile workers in a small southern mill town are the subject of this timely release. *Rise Gonna Rise* delivers a moving account of their struggle for social and economic survival.

The book defies classification, slipping between the established niches of the literary world. On one level, the in-depth story telling and masterful use of the language resemble a novel in texture. Though it lacks a central character, *Rise Gonna Rise* does have a kinship and implicit debt to the novels of Upton Sinclair early in this century.

The work in some ways resembles that of a social scientist and historian. From her sources, Conway traces the situation in Roanoke Rapids, NC from 1895 to the present day. Her portrayal of this microcosm of American society is comprehensive, and the inclusion of an index makes the work useful as a primary source document.

In limiting the scope of her inquiry, however, Conway has made it clear that her primary function is not as a historian. Rather, the work has a journalistic immediacy to it, appropriately polished and expanded for use in a book rather than a newspaper. Conway's background as a *Newsweek* correspondent and freelance journalist shows through, but it is clear that it is the most effective approach for the subject matter.

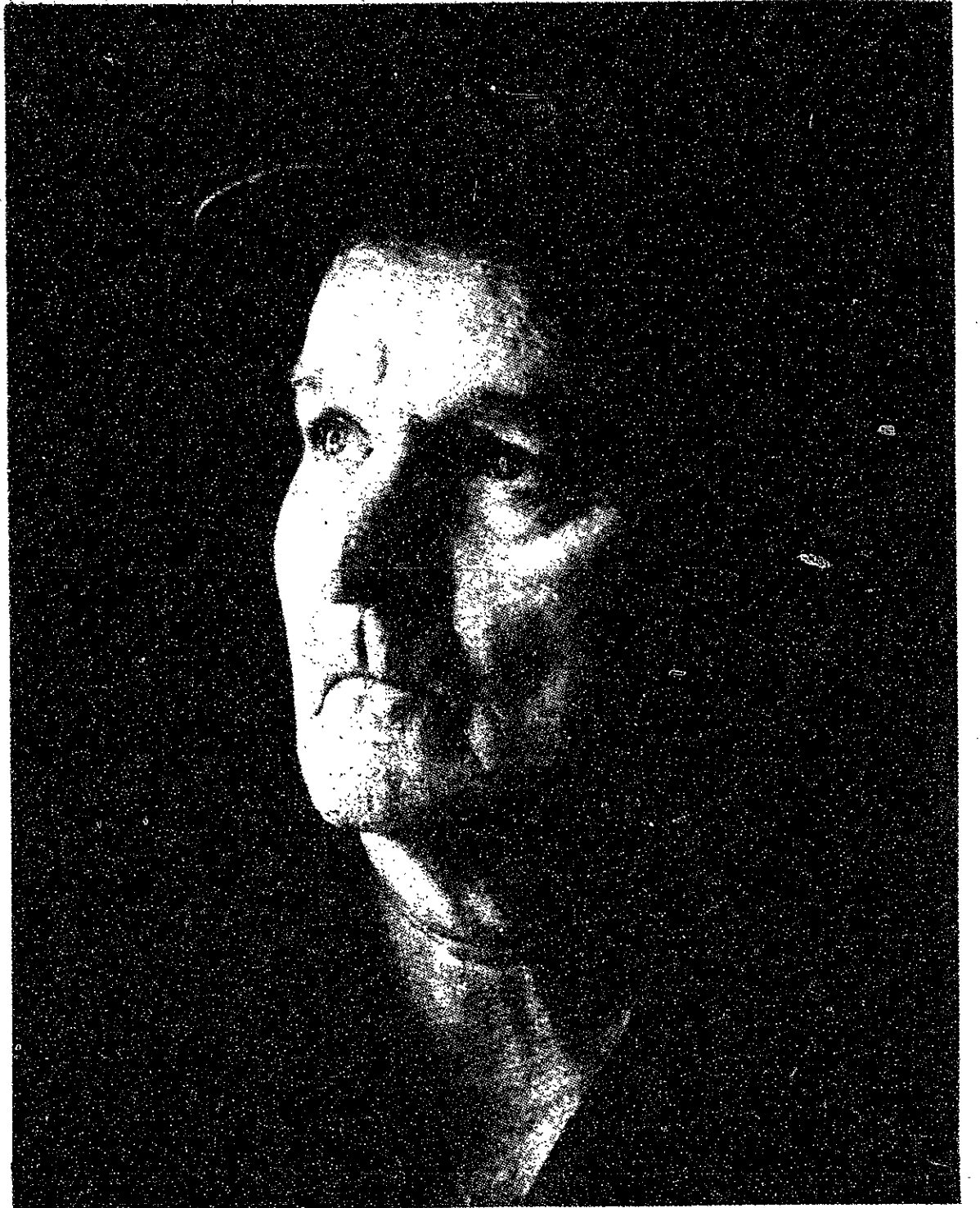
Everything, in fact, about this book is effective. The J.P. Stevens mills in Roanoke Rapids were the first in that company to unionize in 10 years; two pioneering legal victories were won by Otis Edwards and Lucy Sledge, both Stevens employees and

Roanoke Rapids residents recorded within the pages of *Rise Gonna Rise*.

One is tempted to dismiss this as a polemical work pontificating the evils of an evil institution. Far from it; the book conveys a sense of being at the worker's level, walking through their lives with them, rather than being written by some far-off reformer or even an impersonal wire service reporter. In tone, as well as in quality and depth of understanding, *Rise Gonna Rise* bears a strong resemblance to Barbara Köpple's 1976 documentary, *Harlan County, U.S.A.*. The striking parallels between textile workers and coal miners, both fighting occupational disease and intransigent companies in the nonunion South, make it clear that neither struggle is an isolated phenomenon in the contemporary American labor movement.

Photographs by Earl Dotter are much more than just an illustration of someone else's text. In and of themselves they deliver a moving picture of life in the southern mill town. Some seem to make reference to an avenue of investigation dropped by Conway, and as such have no connection with the text; they tantalize the reader for more information beyond a caption and identification. Other pictures are of main characters in Conway's drama, allowing one to see the individuals involved and verify the accuracy of Conway's descriptive prose. Dotter's experience with the coal miners shows in his sensitive treatment of the workers of Roanoke Rapids.

The text and photographs could stand on their own, as in fact Dotter's upcoming exhibition of textile workers' photographs will do. Each is the work of a creative and talented individual, viewing the subject from a slightly different perspective. Together, they form an even stronger whole, one that offers the reader a thought-provoking compendium of the subject.



Louis Harrel, victim of brown lung, five days before dying.

Breakfast in America is a virtuoso pop feast

(Continued from page 8)

both are mundane subjects that Supertramp handles deftly.

"Take the Long Way Home," which opens the flip side, is easily the most memorable song on the album. The hooks are timeless; days after listening to the cut I'm still humming it.

"Lord is it Mine" is a charming song. Coming on the heels of "Long Way Home" it sounds a little wearier than it should; at its worst, it sounds like reheated Nilsson. Two songs away from the end of *Breakfast in America*, "Just Another Nervous Wreck" is a gently rocking ballad. The guitar work of Roger Hodgson is tasty; he knows that one note can often say more than ten.

"Casual Conversations" is a peculiar song that sounds like a mutation of Dire Straits, Steve Miller and outtakes from Aja. The band's performance is the only thing that saves the cut from being a lounge-jazz trifle.

"Child of Vision" closes *Breakfast in America* on an upbeat note. The buzzing

keyboards, chippy synthesizers, and heavy syncopation that have made Supertramp the password to a recent society are all here. "Child of Vision" ends with keyboard players Hodgson and Davies playing on and on. Until the next Supertramp album.

Since keyboards are the main part of Supertramp songs, the fine work of Messrs. Hodgson and Davies is one of the first things that is noticeable about the band. The other members' contributions are not forgettable: John Helliwell's woodwinds provide accents that are intriguing and memorable, while bassist Dougie Thomson and drummer Bob Benberg comprise a steady but never monotonous rhythm section.

Supertramp is an exceptional band whose talent deserves more recognition. Always known for their hits (from "Bloody Well Right" to "Give a Little Bit") they have wrongly earned the reputation as a singles band. Supertramp is much more; with *Breakfast in America*, maybe people who don't know that will discover it.



Six French actors presented a series of scenes from Moliere in two shows Friday. The men and women represented the 68 actors of the Comedie Francaise, a Paris-based theater troupe. The group's spokesman said they enjoyed the opportunity to present less polished performances, to experiment under informal conditions. The actors will also visit New York and Washington, where they will play at the Kennedy Center. (Photo by Joel West)

on the town

MIT

The Drama Program presents **Beth Soll & Company** performing a series of original dances; Friday, April 27 at 8:30 in Kresge, admission free.

Movies

The Mad Adventures of Rabbi Jacob, the MidNite Movie, Saturday night in the Sala.

This week's LSC lineup:

All the President's Men, Fri., 7 & 10, 26-100

The Adventures of Robin Hood (Classic), Fri., 7:30, 10-250.

Revenge of the Pink Panther, Sat., 7 & 9:30, Kresge.

Yellow Submarine, Sun., 6:30 & 9, 10-250.

Music

The MIT Chamber Players in concert, Marcus Thompson, director. Program in-

cludes Bach's *Brandenburg Concerto No. 2*, Mozart's *Trio in E-Flat Major*, and Tchaikovsky's *String Sextet 'Souvenir de Florence' in D Major*. The performance will take place in 10-250 on Saturday, April 28; admission free.

Chuck Mangione will appear at the Music Hall, April 25 and 26 at 8pm. Tickets are \$9.50, \$8.50, \$7.50; for information call 423-3300.

Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes, outdoors at Brandeis. Tickets are \$7.50; for information call 647-2167.

April showers bring the **Patti Smith Group**, May 12. The concert is 8pm at the *Orpheum*; for ticket information call 482-0650.

Theatre

The Shakespeare Ensemble's final performance of **King Lear** will be presented tonight at 8pm in the Sala; tickets are \$2.50.

Hard Times for Lovers

(Continued from page 8)

Three other cuts on the album are of intermediate quality: Randy Newman's "Marie," Hugh Prestwood's "Dorothy," and Henry Gaffney's "Happy Endings." While none of the three are outstanding, they are enjoyable for various reasons. Although somewhat lightweight, "Marie" is a ballad of tender beauty, while "Dorothy" is an interesting and well-constructed piece about the girl who more returns from Oz to find herself slightly disillusioned with Kansas. "Happy Endings," done in a style that recalls Kurt Weill, is an amusing bit of camp that could be straight from a forties music hall.

The relative merits of the remainder of the album's cuts are entirely dependent on the quality of the songwriting, for Collins' performances are consistently good, and she is capable of making even the most vapid lyrics worth listening to at least once.

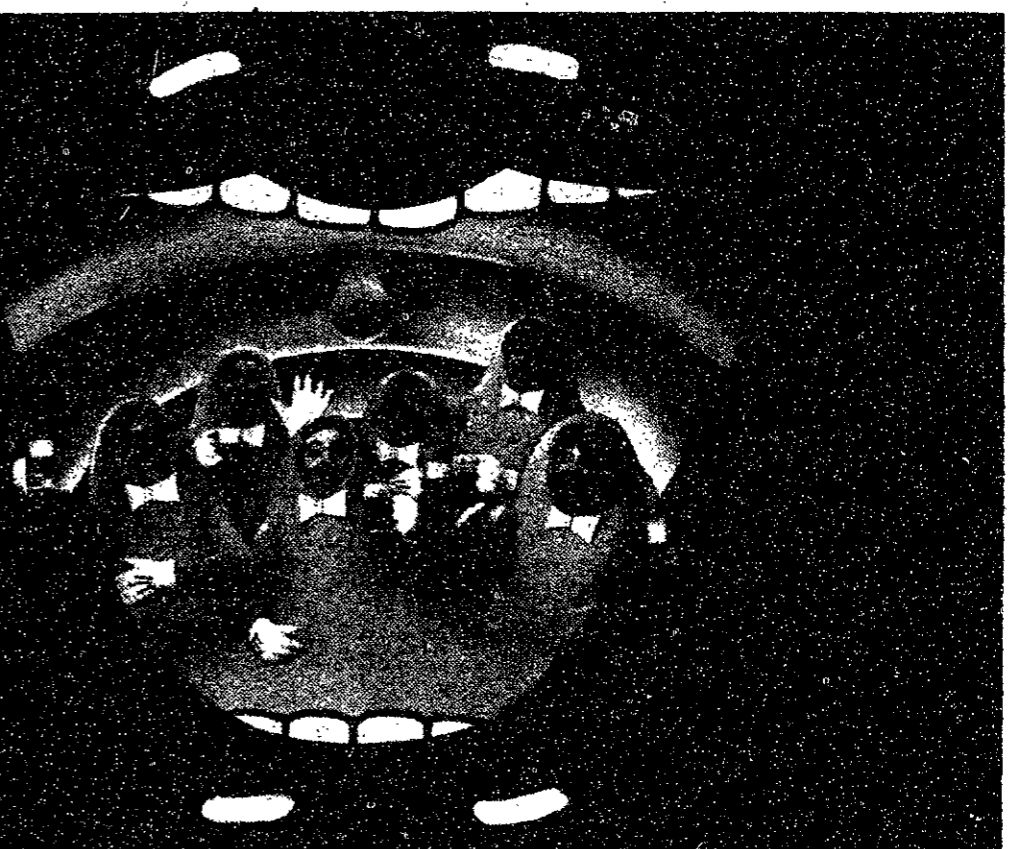
These four last songs, Carole Bayer Sager's "Starmaker" and "Through the Eyes of Love," Hugh Prestwood's "Hard Times for Lovers," and Marilyn and Alan Gergman's "I'll Never Say Goodbye," are uniformly hackneyed, empty, and melodically undistinguished. The inclusion of these cuts decidedly detracts from the quality of the other selections on the album.

While *Hard Times for Lovers* reaffirms Collins' standing as a fine interpretive singer, it is mediocre, and by contrast with earlier releases, makes this temporary abandonment of simple folk tunes and the sensuous poetics of Leonard Cohen all the more unfortunate. Several of the individual songs on the album make pleasant listening, but generally, the recording marks a regrettable change in Collins' artistic direction, and is probably not worth the price of purchase.

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sports

Golf, now 7-2, go to New Englands

By Rich Auchus

The MIT golf team spent spring break in Florida tuning up for the 1979 spring season. During the trip, the Engineers edged Florida Tech in a 4-man match, 317-319. Doug Parigian '80 paced MIT with a fine round of 74. Ned Emerson '81 and Bob Cosway '80 shot 76 and 79 respectively.

In the first tri-match of the season, Tech fell to Babson, 402-410 but defeated WPI 410-417. Parigian carded a 77, and captain Mike Varrell '79 shot 79. The Engineers swept both ends of their next tri-match by defeating Clark 400-417, and Boston University 400-429. Parigian and Varrell posted 76 and 79, the low scores for MIT.

The squad defeated Bates on the next outing, 418-442, but fell to Harvard by two points, 416-418. Parigian, Varrell, and Cosway all shot 81. This past Friday, Tech posted its latest victories over Bowdoin, 418-424, and Lowell, 418-423. Parigian carded a 79, the low round of all three teams.

The team's record is a strong 7-2. Coach John Barry is pleased that the team is coming along well despite their limited practice time. The squad travels to Yale this Sunday to play in the New England Championships. MIT has always been a serious contender in this tournament, and 1979 will be no exception.



MIT's 2nd-Varsity Heavyweight crew powered their boat to a 0.7 seconds victory over Columbia in their 2,000 meter race on the Charles River. (Photo by John O. Borland)

notes

Announcements

Registration material for the 1979 summer session is available at the Registrar's office, E19-335. The registration forms must be filled in and returned to the Registrar's office by Friday, May 4.

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Summer Jobs
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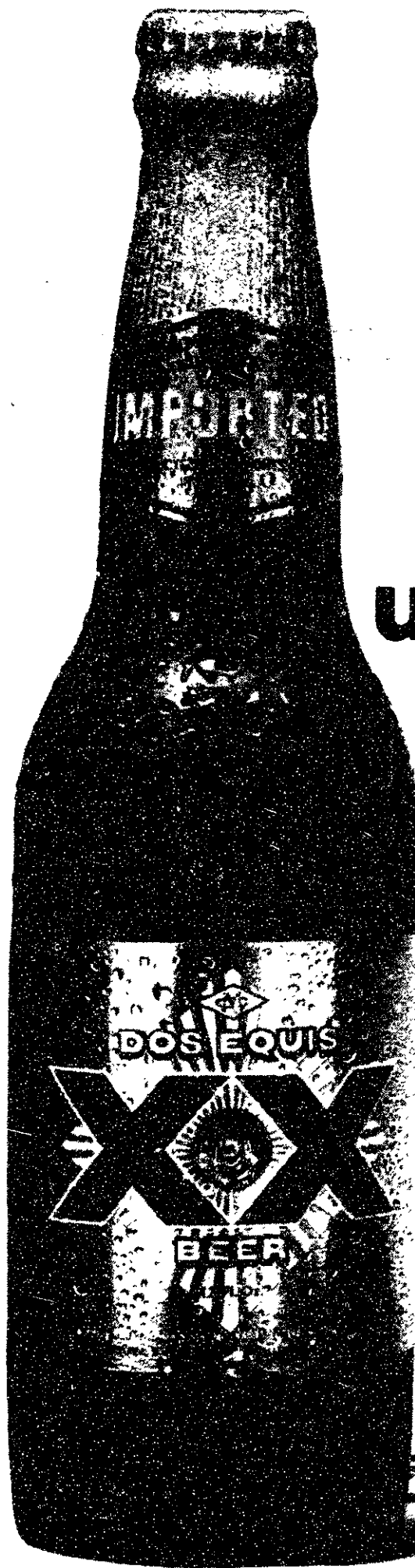
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Baker victorious in IM basketball

By Gordon Haff

The "A" league IM Basketball playoffs ended last month with Baker Bashi-Bazouk defeating SAE in the finals 45-40. Mark Hellinger '81 led the scoring for Baker.

Six teams were in the first round of the "A" league playoffs which were single elimination. DU, Theta Chi and Chocolate City were eliminated in the first round. The second round was double elimination between SAE, Baker, and DeKE.

The low point of the playoffs was the behavior of the DeKE team. The problems began in the first round of the playoffs when Lou Piazza '79 got into a fight with a Chocolate City player. Both were suspended for a game by the IM ExecComm. This meant that Piazza could not play in the next game against SAE.

In the SAE game, the DeKE's

only had six players at the game. Two players fouled out which brought them down to four players on the court — which is permissible by IM rules. Greg George '79, the DeKE captain, fouled out. He then told the refs, John Lowell '80 and Steve Aschenase '81, the IM Basketball manager, that they had "refed a really shitty game." He was given a technical foul. He then called Lowell "a fucking asshole" at which point he was given another technical and was warned that if he said anything else the game would be forfeited. At this point, SAE was leading 48-24 with six minutes left. George then told Lowell that he would "kick the shit out of him." Lowell called the game, DeKE was given a forfeit fine, and George was suspended for the rest of the season. DeKE lost their next game to Baker 63-34.

Track runs over Bates, Bowdoin loses to UNH

By Lew Bender

Editor's note: Lew Bender is a member of the varsity track team.

The track team's spring season got underway with a triangular meet against the University of New Hampshire and Bates at UNH. The following weekend the team was at home taking on Bowdoin. Overall the team competed well, defeating Bates and Bowdoin, while falling to UNH.

The scores in the triangular meet were UNH 88, MIT 55½, Bates 45½, and in the dual meet the score was MIT 93, Bowdoin 70.

Gusts of up to 20 miles an hour and rains made the conditions bad enough in both meets to force the pole vault indoors. MIT won ten events against Bowdoin and captured eleven seconds and twelve thirds. Winning for MIT were Steve Sifferlin '78 in the hammer (158'2") and discus (143'10"), Kevin Wade '79 in the triple jump (42'8"), Mike Piazza '79 in the pole vault with a jump of 12'6", George A. Sarver '79 with a shot-put of 40'8", and Ron Adolph '81 with a time of :51.2 in the 400-meter dash, as well as captains Jimmy Dunlay '79, who won the intermediate hurdles (:58.8) and Barry Bayus '79, the winner in the steeplechase and 5000-meter run. Outstanding performances were turned in by

IM basketball final standings

A Independent		New Three Stooges	1 5	AePi Freaks	3 3
Clippers	5 1	AePi Putz Club	0 6	Baker Priorities	2 4
Second West	3 3	B5		Betas C	2 4
Wastes	3 3	Coalition	6 0	Stud House	1 5
A1		Phi Delt B	3 3	C5	
Delta Upsilon	6 1	Tieg's Tromps	3 3	Hillel	6 0
Deke A	5 3	Chem Eng Hoops	2 3	Burton II C	5 1
Withered Stump	3 5	Atmospheric Sciences	2 3	Donnex-nous une casse	3 3
TDC Inhouse	3 5	Baker Buckets	0 6	SKJ	3 3
Fiji A	2 5	B6		Sick Puppies	2 4
A2		Sig Ep 1	5 1	Flying Circus	1 5
Baker Bashi-Bazouk	6 2	Chem Eng Marvels	4 2	Passman's Pygmies	1 5
SAE A	6 2	Erectors	4 2	C6	
AePi Cunning Hamsters	4 4	Reducing Agents	3 3	Escargot Snails	6 0
Lambda Chi Alpha A	2 5	SAE-B	3 3	Sloan C	4 2
Burton 3rd Bombers	1 6	NRSA-B	2 4	Chem. Eng. Columns	3 2
A3		Pi Lam B	0 6	LCA-C	3 3
Chocolate City	8 0	B7		Aero-Astro	2 4
Theta Chi A	4 4	Fiji B	5 1	Dust Devils	1 4
Delts	4 4	Kappa Sigma B	4 2	NRSA-C	1 5
Pi Lam XTC	2 5	Mac C	3 2	C7	
2001-A B.Ball Odyssey	1 6	1st-East Mad Punters	3 3	Epsilon Theta	5 1
B1		Sigma Chi	2 3	Surrealistic Pillows	5 1
Tau Epsilon Phi	5 1	System Dynamics	1 2	D-Feeters	4 2
Third East	4 2	Chalates	0 5	Conner 4 Stars	4 2
New House 5-2	3 3	C1		Uncle Tony's	2 4
Tony's Tigers	3 3	Virjins	6 0	ATO C	1 5
Johnson Brothers	3 3	Nu Delta	4 2	Fresh Ones	0 6
PiKa Pope Killers	2 4	Phi Kappa	4 2	C8	
The Mace	1 5	Yesh Menya	2 3	F-Entry Vigilantes	6 0
B2		Chokin Tokers	2 4	Sigma Chi-C	4 2
ATO Tau's	7 0	Theta Chi C	1 4	Burton Third Bombers	3 2
The Fat Lady Sings	6 1	Maybe	1 5	Conner 3	3 3
Alpha Delta Phi	4 3	C2		Chi Phi C1	2 3
PBE	4 3	Jack Florey II	5 1	LSD	2 4
Bucky Sims	3 4	Koreans	4 1	569	0 6
Abusers	2 5	Phi Sigma Kappa	4 2	C9	
Fizzle Chem	1 6	Chi Phi C2	3 2	Ball Busters	6 0
TDC Outhouse	1 6	Burton Five Smokers	2 4	XMI Industries	5 1
B3		Jill's Orgasm	2 4	Burton #1	3 3
Heteroskedastics	5 1	Roland's Rednecks	0 6	Sig Ep	3 3
Beta Theta Pi-B	5 1	C3		Kappa-Sigma C	2 4
MATH	4 2	U.C.L.A. Bruins	6 0	Phi Kappa Sigma	1 4
Baaaar's Beers	3 3	Club Latino	4 2	Fiji C	0 5
W.H"O"	2 4	First West	4 2	C10	
Turkey Shoot	1 5	Pi Lam C	3 3	Jack Florey I	6 0
Bexley Pythagoreans	1 5	Spanish Inquisition	2 4	NADS	5 1
B4		Fuggin Delts	1 5	Tang Gang	4 2
Nuclear Engineering	6 0	SPE C	1 5	Full Quarts	3 3
Sloan G	5 1	C4		CSR-C	2 4
Biology	4 2	Delta Upsilon	5 1	Burton 4 Players	1 5
Homoskedastics	3 3	Christians	5 1	K Hustlers	0 6
Phi Kappa Sigma	2 4	Deke C	3 3		

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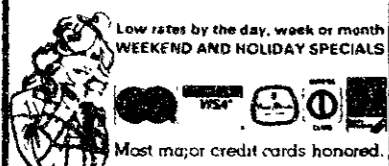
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