

Election '72

November 3, 1972



Supplement to The MIT Tech and The Tufts Observer

The proposal was presented to the faculty at the meeting of October 18 by Professor Edward A. Mason, Head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering. In an interview with *The Tech*, Mason indicated that the Lab does not yet exist as a distinct entity. However, MIT groups have already talked to industry and governmental agencies about such a Lab, in hopes of demonstrating a more coordinated attack on energy-related problems.

At the Institute there is now about five million dollars worth of energy-related research underway. This has been acquired due to the efforts of individual faculty or groups and includes such projects as Alcatraz, the AEC-

present program as having "a fragmented appearance." The Lab will allow MIT researchers looking for funding to point to something more concrete and professionally oriented than departmental work.

However, Mason repeatedly stressed that the Lab has still not been actually created. "The Lab is still very much in its formative stages," he said. Right now, the organizers are only using the idea to stir interest among sponsors, faculty, and students.

As there are no plans to give the Lab its own facilities until it is well underway, it will consist entirely of projects arranged under its auspices during its formative period. Mason admitted

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the records of the Discipline Committee and the Dean for Student Affairs Office. This record will be taken into account should these students appear again before the Discipline Committee. The distinction was made between this informal sanction, and admonishment, which is the least of the formal sanctions the committee is empowered to impose.

The letter informing these defendants of the disposition of their cases differs in one detail from the letter sent to the students who were found guilty with no punishment last spring, in that last spring's letter did not inform the defendants explicitly that a record of the case would be kept by the committee, and

be restricted to the issue of presence, and no testimony relating to other matters will be permitted.

The committee is issuing no other response to the defendants' letter other than to schedule the hearings. Since the defendants are currently boycotting the hearings, it is not unlikely that some of the defendants will not appear for their hearings. In that event, the Discipline Committee is empowered, under Paragraph 3 of the Judicial Procedure, to hear the cases anyway. Should this occur, it is probable that, if the administration proves the presence of the defendants, they will receive the same informal sanctions as the other "first offenders."

... some officers...
... nightsticks to move their
... through the crowd. Some of
... demonstrators in turn tossed
... beneath the horses
... and hurled rocks at the patrol-
... men.

During that time, a Boston
... police photographer was struck
... by a bottle and a Brookline
... police officer was injured when
... hit by a brick. There were no
... estimates of other injuries,
... though the police were reported-
... liberal in the use of the police
... dogs and, in some cases, night-
... sticks.

As this was occurring outside
... the Armory, the sounds heard
... inside were not those of the
... protestors' anti-war chants, but
... those of Lionel Hampton and his
... orchestra as they entertained the

Tech Square manager bans bikes indoors

By Paul Schindler

Paul L. Butts, manager of Tech Square, has issued an edict that bicycles will not be allowed in offices there.

Butts sent a letter to all office managers on October 18, on the subject of Bicycles and Motor Bikes. It read in part, "Under no circumstances are bicycles or motor bikes to be brought into our buildings. This severely re-

stricts our liability protection under our various insurance coverages and would also present a hazardous problem in case of fire."

Several factors brought the situation to Butt's attention; in addition to insurance problems, there were tenant complaints about bicycles in the elevators, and complaints by security men about problems with the glass doors.

The major tenant complaint has been that bicycles overcrowd the elevators during rush-hour periods. The security guards have had more serious complaints, as the automatic closing feature of the glass doors cannot easily be overcome by a person with a bicycle if he is not assisted by someone else. The concern here is that someone may break the glass and injure himself.

The basis of the fire hazard fear, according to both Butts and the buildings' insurance company, is that people will attempt to remove their bikes from the building during a fire. Since the elevators are turned off in a fire situation, this would mean bicycles in the stairwells, according to Butts and that would be intolerable in an emergency situation.

Asked why bicycles were any more a hazard than any other personal property, an insurance company employee explained that they "are bulkier and more expensive."

The 545 Tech Square building, which contains Project Mac and many Course VI offices, once belonged to MIT in cooperation with Cabot, Cabot and Forbes. The Institute sold out its share (2/3) of the project in the spring of 1971. (*The Tech*, April 9, 1971) Since that time, MIT space has been rented from CC&F, and the rights granted have been the same as those granted any other tenant.

Butts told *The Tech*, "We're

in the space rental business, and MIT is just another tenant, but a very good tenant. Its presence at 545 does not make that building into a campus building. There are still commercial tenants there too... These bikes make it hard for other people to use the building... All other tenants have wholeheartedly concurred with this announcement."

When asked about the security of bikes left outside, Butts noted that there were bike racks at 565, and that to his knowledge, no locked bike has been stolen there.

The insurance company for the building, Beebe Blakeley and Forbes, told *The Tech* that Butts had indeed been advised to post such a notice by liability firms, as a result of recent inspections. "If these recommendations are not followed, the insurance may be cancelled." The inspections

of buildings like 545 Tech Square are periodic, and are usually followed up to check on the adequacy of measures taken.

According to one Project Mac official, similar notices have been posted in the past, but do not generate much student or staff comment until a major effort is made by security people to keep bikes out of the building. No such effort has yet been made as a result of this latest notice.

A quick check of the building last week revealed that bicycles are still kept in a fair number of offices, and this reporter was not prevented from taking a bicycle into the building.

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Nixon dinner marred by mass demonstration

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At approximately the time Mrs. Nixon was introduced inside, police noticed that a car (belonging to the *Boston Herald Traveler - Record American*) had been set on fire, and the decision was made to disperse the crowd from the area.

Again using dogs and horses, and moving in with nightsticks the TPF drove into the body of demonstrators, dispersing them into small groups and into all

directions. One group continued down the eastbound side of Commonwealth Avenue and into Kenmore Square, breaking windows at the Peter Fuller Cadillac-Olds dealership on the way. Later, a group of tactical patrolmen were detailed to Kenmore Square, and remained there until the dinner at the Armory had ended.

In addition to the window smashing at the car dealership, windows were broken in the vicinity of the Armory, and small fires were set, though they were quickly extinguished once firemen arrived.

The police reported that seven persons had been arrested throughout the evening, during scuffles with police, five by the Boston tactical forces and two by state police.

NOTES

* Spring Term Financial Registration Forms have been mailed to all currently registered students. Those students who have not as yet received their Spring form in the mail should report to the Student Accounts Office, Room E19-215, to receive one. These forms must be completed and returned to the Student Accounts Office by Friday, November 10.

* Pot Luck Coffeehouse - Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night, 8:30 pm to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. Performing this week: FRIDAY: Leon Riuchund and Michael Hunt; SATURDAY: Diane McLean. No Admission Fee!

* The Student Center Committee presents The Midnight Movie Series, every Friday night at 12 in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission FREE! MIT or Wellesley ID required. This week: CAN HEIRONYMUS MERKIN EVER FORGET MERCY HUMPPE AND FIND TRUE HAPPINESS?

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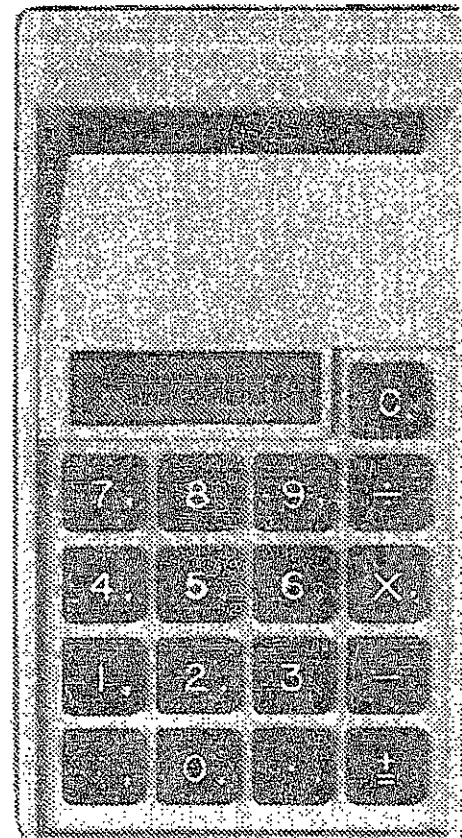
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MIT STUDENT CENTER

Students favor absentee vote

By Lee Giguere

Recent interviews with a random sampling of MIT students have revealed two trends. Of nine students contacted in a poll for the *Boston Globe* six either had or were planning to get absentee ballots. Six of the nine also stated they favored McGovern; only one student supported the President.

Most of those contacted were either dormitory or fraternity residents who are more likely to be voting at home; the one apartment dweller interviewed stated his intention to vote in Massachusetts.

Opinions of the President ranged from that of sophomore

Diane Idek of Lynden, New Jersey who said "I like Nixon. I think he's doing a great job," to that of graduate student Joel Lazetwatsky, of Roslyn, New York who commented "I find Nixon slimy and repulsive."

Reaction to McGovern tended to be less of a love or hate affair. Freshman Tom Sullivan of Milton, Florida, the only undergraduate in the sample who had registered in Boston, exemplified the sort of mixed attitude held toward McGovern. Praising the Senator for having a definite plan to end the war — "I'm sort of sick of the war" he added — he was less than enthusiastic about McGovern's economic pol-

icy. "If it's possible for it to work," he said, "it will; if not, Congress won't approve it."

Graduate student Frank Leathers of Arlington, Virginia was the only one of the nine interviewed who was undecided about his preference. "I don't like what Nixon is doing," he explained, "but I don't like what McGovern is saying." He went on to say that he disagreed with McGovern's philosophy. "I don't know what Nixon's is, but from what he does, I don't think I like his."

All nine of the students contacted said they were following the presidential campaign in the media. The election is apparently a common topic of conversation, for none of those questioned required more than a moment to formulate their replies to queries about who they planned to vote for and why. Sophomore Matthew Farber of Baldwin, New York noted that "almost everyone has some comment about the election." He added that he thought "most people have the same views as I do" (Farber is a McGovern supporter), but that "it is more interesting to talk with people who disagree."

While the war in Vietnam seemed to be the major issue in the minds of MIT students, the economy, corruption and a concern over the candidates' philosophies also surfaced as factors in the choice of favorite. Senior William Blum, for example, explained that he was going to vote for McGovern because he's "the best candidate." He spoke against the President, saying "I don't like the corruption in the Nixon administration. I'm opposed to the war and I don't think Nixon is trying to end it." Freshman Richard Van Tassel, from outside Minneapolis, Minnesota, a McGovern supporter, felt that McGovern is more liberal and more concerned with

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MIT begins a drive for energy research

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that "many of the elements of the Lab already exist as those research projects acquired individually by the departments," but yet there is no unified policy.

The Lab is not intended to replace the work now being undertaken by the departments. Those projects which are within one field or on a departmental scale will be kept on that basis. Where the Lab will be important is in inter-disciplinary, long-term, and large-scale efforts that are beyond the scope of any group now at MIT.

Additionally, the Lab will act as a fund-raiser for faculty with energy-related proposals. It will be able to deal from a position of more strength, overall knowledge, and familiarity with the intricacies of the sponsors in this area.

The Institute is not certain if such a lab should be created, but the Administration has given its permission to develop the idea to see if it is practicable. The official creation of an Energy Laboratory, Mason feels, will not come until there is the acquisition of a sizeable amount of contracted work, although he did not explain what was the magnitude of a sizeable amount.

Plans now call for the Lab to be formed as a Special Laboratory, only two of which now exist: Draper and Lincoln. However, Mason wants the Lab to be less like Draper and more like an independent version of the Center for Space Research. The Lab will engage in no classified research, thus hopefully avoiding the antagonistic atmosphere that has developed around the Special Labs. More educationally oriented than Draper, it will still have "service to society as its primary goal."

Mason outlined some of the services that he hopes the Lab will perform. For the Institute, this should mean additional educational opportunities, the availability of a broader staff and more facilities, more chances for faculty to do research out of their fields, jobs for students, and opportunities for thesis work.

The societal goals are optimistic, according to Mason. The Lab should be large enough to undertake pilot plant and prototype

projects. Energy utilization will be stressed as Mason feels that too much emphasis has been put on energy production over the logistics of its consumption. Tackling problems involving social and ecological considerations, the Lab will call on the expertise of not only people in engineering and science, but also those in the Sloan School, political science, economics, architecture, and almost every other area at MIT.

Mason said that an effort will be made to prevent the Lab from becoming tied to one interest group. Diversification of projects will be a policy and an attempt to remain objective and avoid advocacy will be made.

Mason concluded by noting that "the Lab will require strong faculty input to ensure its academic role." The faculty will play a leading part in the management, and, although there are hopes that a permanent staff of professionals will be formed, present plans call for the Director to be a member of the faculty.

The Lab will be constantly evolving and Mason stressed that he and co-organizer David C. White, Ford Professor of Electrical Engineering, are open to suggestions about its development. Once the Lab has been actually created, an advisory board of professionals, faculty, students, and administrators will be formed. It is hoped that the Lab can be maintained as a truly joint effort of the whole Institute.

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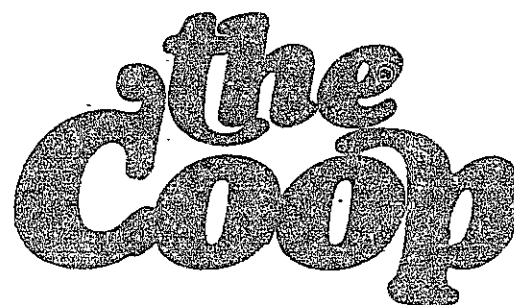
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Peace: is it really around the corner?

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WASHINGTON, October 31. According to a sometimes reliable, usually informed source, the United States is allegedly approaching a curve in the road from which it will be able to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger (the "source" for the above information), National Security Affairs advisor to President Richard M. Nixon, made this announcement last Thursday during a political campaign appearance on behalf of Nixon before members of the Washington press corps. Some eleven hours before Kissinger spoke, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) released the terms of a tentative nine point accord reached between the DRV and the US. The tentative agreement was negotiated in Paris during secret talks between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a member of the DRV Politburo. The premature North Vietnamese announcement forced the United States' hand and led to Kissinger's appearance.

It appears that the Hanoi regime publicized the tentative plans because it wanted to have them signed prior to the November 7 US election. According to the DRV, the agreement was supposed to be signed on October 31; Kissinger stated that he told the North Vietnamese that the US "would make a major effort to meet the deadline" of October 31.

The proposed agreement provides a patina of respectability behind which the US can withdraw its forces, regain its prisoners-of-war, and leave the division of Vietnam to the indigenous adversaries.

The plan which the North Vietnamese announced, and which Kissinger confirmed was a correct statement of the agreement, is similar in its essential aspects to the peace plan formulated by Senator George S. McGovern, the Democratic Presidential nominee, in a nationwide television address on October 10, 1972.

Both plans call for the end of all military action by the US and the withdrawal of all US troops and advisors within a specified time period. The US-DRV plan specifies a sixty day withdrawal plan. McGovern specified a ninety day withdrawal period and was attacked by the Administration on the grounds that all US forces could not be removed within ninety days. The Administration was either lying to the American people about McGovern's plan or it is now lying to the DRV about our capability to effect a total withdrawal in sixty days.

Both plans provide for US aid to reconstruct the war-torn countries of Indochina.

Also, both plans leave the solution of the internal political problems of Vietnam to the Vietnamese. True, there is much verbiage in the agreement about a National Council of Reconciliation, military commissions composed of the parties to the struggle, and international supervisory and control commissions, but the feasibility of effective implementation of these theoretical constructs is nil.

For example, according to the official White House transcript of Kissinger's briefing: "Existing military equipment

within South Vietnam could be replaced on a one-to-one basis by weapons of the same characteristics and of similar characteristics and properties under international supervision." The US intelligence services did not know of the existence of large numbers of DRV tanks in South Vietnam until well after the 1972 spring offensive began. How are miles of jungle trails and borders going to be patrolled to be sure that the replacement of existing weapons is on a one-for-one basis? How will the supervisory commission detect long-term small scale infiltration across the borders?

It is also alleged that the DRV "has made itself responsible for an accounting of our prisoners and missing in action throughout Indochina and for the repatriation of American prisoners throughout Indochina." But, if history is any guide, the DRV would have done this in any case just as they did after the 1954 ceasefire with the French.

The DRV, the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam (Vietcong), and the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) forces are fighting for as much territory as they can grab in order to bolster their respective positions prior to the signing of the ceasefire agreement. The RVN is producing and distributing flags at an astounding rate. President Thieu is kicking and screaming about the terms of the agreement and shows no indication of signing it at any time in the foreseeable future.

Henry Kissinger would have the American people believe that the remaining

difficulties can be resolved in one or more negotiating sessions with the DRV lasting "no more than three or four days." He also would have us believe "that our consultations with Saigon will produce agreement within the same time frame that I have indicated is required to complete the agreement with Hanoi..." Yet Thieu has said that he would not allow elections to take place in which there were Communist candidates; the tentative accord calls for elections to be administered by a three-sided commission comprised of the DRV, RVN, and a third group picked by the first two sides. The commission must make all of its decisions unanimously. Ridiculous!!

According to Kissinger "there are provisions that the disposition of Vietnamese armed forces in the South should also be settled through negotiations among the South Vietnamese parties." The disposition of forces in the South is what the fighting has been all about these many years. What indication is there that all of a sudden the combatants will lay down their arms and negotiate peacefully?

The agreement announced last Thursday, nine days after McGovern's speech, is unworkable. Even if it is implemented it will provide nothing the US could not have obtained in 1969 at the start of the Nixon Administration.

So great is the desire of the American people for peace that they will clutch at any straw. Immediately after the announcement, there was a sense of relief in Washington - almost euphoria. Then discerning people started to read and think about the accords. Is this agreement just another in a long line of stratagems designed to gain a short-term political advantage for Richard Nixon? There appears to be more substance to this announcement than to previous peace rumors. It is possible, but highly unlikely that the accord will be signed before the election next Tuesday.

On the whole, the press was duped by Kissinger and assorted White House public relations men with respect to the meaning of the announcement. Kissinger's words were taken at face value because he has been given the image of a brilliant, intellectual diplomat. He has ingratiated himself to many members of the Washington press corps by leaking them classified tidbits of information. (In other words, Kissinger has done the same thing Daniel Ellsberg did. The difference being that Kissinger is not being prosecuted.) Now the people who have profited from Kissinger's leaks are repaying the favor by casting his announcement in the best possible light.

If the electorate believes the latest peace rumor, it is possible that they will then make their decision next Tuesday not on the Vietnam issue but on the economic issue. There is evidence that McGovern stands to gain due to a tendency to picture McGovern as better able to deal fairly with our economic problems.

There is a healthy degree of skepticism among voters about the timing of the announcement. Many people are wondering why this announcement came so soon before the election.

There is a third sentiment, less pronounced than the previous two reactions which indicates a favorable reaction to the Nixon-Kissinger efforts at peace negotiations and a consequent vote of thanks on November 7. At present it is too early to properly assess the impact of last Thursday's announcements on the election.

E-Lab: big money or education?

By Storm Kauffman

The creation of an Energy Laboratory for MIT portends increased opportunities for both faculty and students in an area in which MIT has had very limited offerings.

The Institute has had no coherent, in fact no recognizable, policy in the domain of energy. What research is presently underway has been acquired through the efforts of individual faculty or groups. That the Lab can be invaluable in procuring important projects and funding for MIT is undoubtable if it develops into the major organization that its planners wish.

At the faculty meeting at which he presented the proposal, Head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering Edward Mason seemed to express the most concern over the fact that the Institute was "not getting its share of energy-related projects." It is understandable to worry that the Institute is missing opportunities for rewarding work, and it is certainly a prestigious technological institution, but there is no reason to expect that we have some rightful share as seemed to be implied. MIT wants its finger in every worthwhile technical pie. There is nothing deplorable about going after the money which industry and government is anxious to give away. In a more than incidental way, the Lab should further increase our prestige and draw more big names to the faculty. It will provide more educational opportunities. However, it should be realized that the major reason for the creation of the Lab is apparently that the Institute feels that it is missing out in an important area of research and development.

The Lab, as it exists now, is serving only in this liaison capacity. The organizers have already begun to approach sponsors with the Lab as the basis of their proposals. There will be no concrete action taken on the formation of the machinery of the Lab until it has proven that it can draw in the funding. While this is a somewhat mercenary policy, it demonstrates more caution on the part of the Institute than is often seen. The administration is making no commitment until it knows that the idea is practicable, and this care with resources is certainly commendable. However, as a student, I tend to hope that the Lab will have more educational importance than is indicated.

Mason stated that service to society will be the primary goal. Of course, without contracts, there will not be any work for anyone, but there seems to be a tendency to underemphasize the educa-

tional role that the Lab should play. In his discussions Mason essentially overlooked what is listed as the first point under Service to the Institute in his Lab Proposal: "To enhance the educational opportunities in energy-related areas at MIT. To work with and through the academic departments in developing relevant energy-related subject material, curricula, and thesis oriented research." While it is likely that Mason just bypassed the point in view of the more immediate need to obtain funding, it is necessary that the Lab not become too overwhelmed by contract work to ignore the needs of the students.

The Lab is not supposed to evolve into another Draper or Lincoln Lab, although it will also be a Special Laboratory. That no classified research will be undertaken will be helpful in accomplishing this aim, but it is all too easy to see the Lab developing into some giant organization that will eventually be far too unwieldy for the Institute. At a time when MIT is spinning off one Lab and suffering all sorts of difficulties in so doing, it is not a wise idea to become committed to another which may eventually have to be divested. This seems unlikely to be necessary if the faculty and students can take an active enough role to ensure the educational relevancy of the Lab. The plans are arranged to permit just this: providing for a Director who would be a member of the faculty and for an advisory board with members from both groups. Mason has admitted that the Lab "will require strong faculty input to ensure its academic role." The need for the development of interest among the MIT community becomes of vital importance, and it is to be hoped that the Lab does not overlook this important source of enthusiastic support.

The Lab's organizers have already taken steps in the educational direction with plans to hold a series of seminars on energy later this year. This should indicate their interest in student participation, and undergraduates should not miss the chance to get involved with the Lab at its inception.

If the Lab develops as fully as planned, it can make some really notable contributions to our national effort. The proposal calls for investigation of all aspects of the energy problem and promises ample opportunities for all departments. At the last faculty meeting, political science was offered as an example of a field which would be involved; it was pointed out that as energy is such a vital part of a nation's well-being and so

closely related to the standard of living and the gross national product, there is a wealth of relationships to be studied dealing with the control of the means of production and distribution of energy.

The development of a generalized rationale for policy decisions is a very worthwhile overall goal for the Lab. National energy policy in the past and at present has been far too haphazard with sometimes economic, sometimes environmental, and sometimes political considerations taking precedence. Of course, setting up the Lab does not guarantee that workable methodologies will be produced, nor that they will be followed by those powers-that-be, but it does offer a prospect of bringing some order to our frantic scramblings.

The Lab will be set up to undertake large-scale work that other groups at MIT could not possibly handle. Mason saw the eventuality of contracts for pilot plant and prototype development - projects that would require large professional staffs, diverse areas of expertise, a full range of facilities, and the capability of a continuing effort for a period as long as a decade. In other words, the Lab will be organized to be uniquely qualified to highly complex programs involving a wide variety of R&D skills.

The importance of the Lab will be in just this ability to consider a problem in an interdisciplinary framework. Its mere existence will provide a forum for all interested in energy to meet, discuss, and compare their ideas. Far too often, a promising line of research is overlooked because advances made in one area remain buried in technical obscurity. This unfortunate occurrence is more prevalent in energy-related problems as they cover such a wide range of fields that it becomes physically impossible for any single researcher to wade through all the possibly relevant data. One of the Lab's functions will be to act as a clearinghouse and correlator for not only MIT but also national data collected on energy.

As previously mentioned, there is a great need for an understanding of the many factors in any energy consideration. Industry and government all too often seem determined to follow the most convoluted paths, sometimes finding themselves with the exact opposite of the desired result. Any success in unsnarling this confusing area, involving a balancing of the quality of life against the standard of living, will be welcome.

The majority of people are poorly

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Continuous News Service

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Is McGovern selling a used car?

By Mark Haley

It's amazing how times change people. A short time ago it was assumed by some that Nixon would sell his mother an Edsel.

Now, according to a recent Gallop poll, the situation has changed. McGovern trails Nixon by over 25% in mid-October. One could conclude that McGovern is selling a worse Edsel.

This 25% lead represents the biggest margin in a recent presidential election at this stage of the race.

What happened to George McGovern? His problem goes beyond the fact that people aren't ready for his vision of America. People don't know which of the

many visions McGovern is following. Many people aren't quite sure what he will do once he's in office.

It was not that McGovern's basic ideas are so fundamentally unique. Some of his populist attitudes are ingrained in many Americans' political thinking. People do want changes in the country. It's just that the manner in which McGovern wants to change things has left many people resentful or disillusioned.

On the war, for instance, the polls clearly show that people want to get out of Vietnam. But McGovern blundered on his best issue, and now, according to an October Gallop poll, most people assume that Nixon can do a better job of it than McGovern. McGovern lost some of the

nation's leading doves when he issued his latest plan for disengagement.

Commenting on the depth of McGovern's proposal, Joseph Kraft wrote in the October 12 issue of the *Washington Post*: "Now the inescapable fact is that Senator McGovern and his staff have a poor grasp of the Vietnam issue. They are not even interested in safeguards to American interests offered by Hanoi. They want to bug out no matter what the cost."

James Reston of the *New York Times* wrote in the October 11 issue: "... McGovern's [plan] is virtually a formula for surrender." These statements are made by men who have been consistently critical of Nixon's war policies but who see McGovern's solutions as clearly second-rate.

Indeed, with McGovern's hawkish support of Israel, one wonders if he is a peace candidate or just a man who wants to play politics.

His domestic plans seem a bit hazy. And since he has dropped his plan of giving 1000 dollars to every American, it is hard to tell what type of economy we will have if either McGovern or Nixon were president. Both seem equally non-committal.

McGovern has also made a number of political moves which have shaken his support.

On the one hand he says he supports Eagleton 1000%. Then the next week he drops him from the ticket.

He then attacks the Nixon administration for being the most corrupt in history partly because of Vietnam and partly because of Watergate, while a few weeks before he exonerated Johnson because he inherited the war.

Clearly if Nixon is to blame for the war, three administrations are to blame equally for its continuation. And Johnson would certainly deserve as much blame as Nixon. It appears that McGovern is just playing politics.

And the Watergate affair, if proven true, is inexcusable because it would have been an attempt by the Republicans to obtain information to discredit the Democrats. But it is even worse to make the type of public statements where McGovern compares the Nixon administration to Hitler. Here he is saying in

public what the Republicans say in private about him.

Political hyperboles aren't really what one would expect to hear from someone who claims to be leading a cause or crusade. But basically it appears as if the McGovern crusade has soured.

Nixon is not defeating McGovern. It is just that McGovern's goals change and McGovern's image as a crusader is becoming weaker.

In the beginning of McGovern's campaign, he enjoyed widespread popularity among college voters. But the latest Gallop polls show that among the collegiate voters Nixon and McGovern are about even.

In fact, according to an early October Gallop poll, Nixon enjoys wide support of freshmen and sophomores across the country, with 56% of the freshmen and 52% of the sophomores favoring him. Among all students, including graduates, the figures were 49% for McGovern and 47% for Nixon. This is quite a change from earlier in McGovern's campaign, when he commanded a very strong lead in this group.

The professors seem to share these views. A poll in an October issue of *New York Magazine* showed that among professors, 48% support McGovern, while 45% support Nixon.

Where have the collegiates gone? They have probably also become disenchanted with McGovern. McGovern's creed has become a little weak. When he courts groups like Wallace voters and the Dalley machine, he certainly loses his support. He is just another politician.

He is like a preacher who leads a quiet Sunday service which moves his listeners and yet who doesn't quite practice what he preaches during the rest of the week.

Yes, some of his supporters still suggest that he is leading a clean campaign and he hasn't wavered on his views. Some go as far to suggest that he is going to easily win. Maybe so, but maybe there are more used car salesmen than you think.

Probably the most important point in elections is to dig a little deeper when you're voting for a politician to make sure he's not selling an Edsel.

The American voters aren't buying an Edsel this year.

Lab offers energy policy

(Continued from page 4)

informed about energy and its effects. The situation has been greatly improved with the present stress on ecology, but the pendulum has swung past as usual. Previously, people were in the dark — uninformed — about power, but now will all the self-proclaimed experts far too many are over-informed. This is probably the preferable situation, but an effort must be made to spread a realistic view and counter the alarmism of the environmentalists and the big-brother assurances of government and industry. All is not peaches and cream but neither is all death and destruction. Once people have a better idea of where things really stand, it can be hoped that they will take a middle road.

Unfortunately, it is not just the average citizen who does not know his facts about energy. Large sectors of government and industry are dangerously blind to important considerations. As these are the two groups in the position to create major harm or offer substantial benefits, a realistic view of energy must be made known here also. Perhaps the prestige of MIT and its faculty will give more weight to the points which the Lab wishes to make.

Independent studies of problems, such as the assessment of resources, are sorely needed. Many of the present investigations were undertaken by the various

energy companies which either began with a biased view or were looking only for factors of direct interest to them. If the Lab can generate a comprehensive study of the interrelationships of not only technical factors but also societal ones, it will have made an invaluable contribution.

Along the lines of maintaining this independence is the necessity of not becoming too dependent upon one sponsor or group of interests. At the faculty meeting, Mason stressed that diverse sources of funding would be sought and listed some of those organizations that are presently looking for research groups: there is the whole gamut of federal agencies from the AEC to NSF, there are state and local governments, the fuel companies, the utilities, industries that consume large quantities of energy, and so on.

The Energy Lab could become a major force at the Institute. It can provide a wealth of new opportunities for faculty and students alike. Overall, provided that the community maintains an active interest, the Lab can do far more good than harm for the Institute and the world and so should be a very worthwhile addition. More important, students and faculty who are interested in energy considerations should not hesitate to become actively involved in the Lab from its earliest stages.

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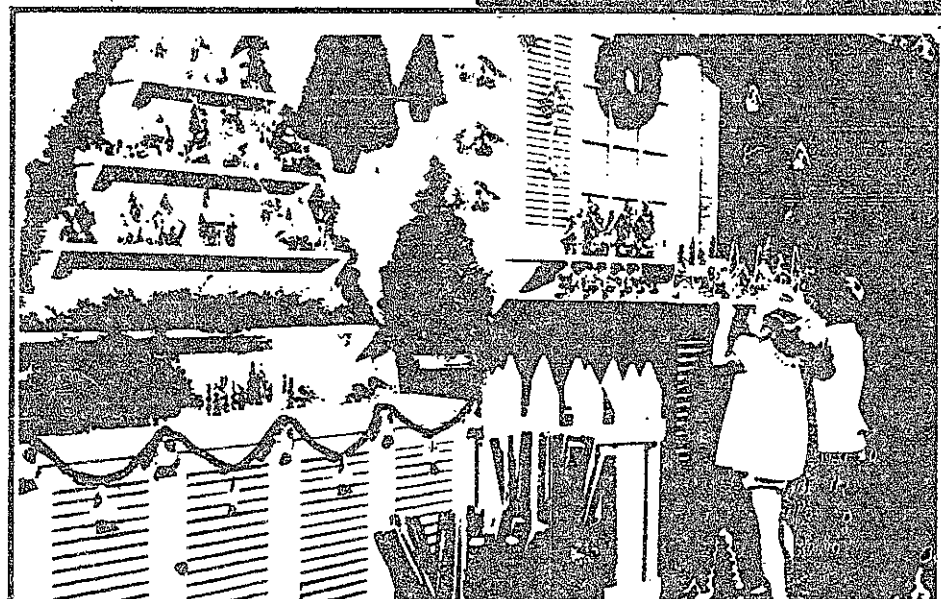
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MIT plans skill training for non-academics

By Ken Davis

MIT is implementing a program to upgrade the skills of its clerical and other non-educational employees. Under the direction of the Training Section of the Office of Personnel Relations, the program will consist of classes in basic clerical skills, as well as others such as English as a second language.

"This program has two main purposes," said Robert J. Davis, Director of the Office of Personnel Relations. They are to assist in the implementation of MIT's affirmative action plan, and to generally improve the skills of the Institute's employees. Under the plan, MIT seeks to hire people, mainly members of minority groups, who are not at present qualified for jobs, and train them.

English as a second language will be particularly important to the affirmative action program. While most subjects offered will be directed at the clerical staff, this opportunity will also be offered to employees of the physical plant and the dining service.

Overcrowding stymies plans for exchange

(Continued from page 1)

mick. This year, she continued, the assignment of Wellesley exchange students to McCormick would require some "shuffling around". The people who are now in doubles "aren't likely to want to be in triples."

In addition, Markham felt that putting Wellesley women in the coed dorms would result in additional friction because of women from MIT who feel they should have priority for getting openings in MIT's coed dorms.

Questioned about the possibility of limiting next term's Exchange to students from MIT's three coed dormitories, Browning asserted that, "we feel it should be open to all MIT students." The Dean's Office and the Exchange Committee, he explained, take the position that all students should be able to participate since it's part of MIT's academic program.

The decision on whether or not to continue the program appears to have fallen almost entirely on Browning's office. Earlier this term, according to him, Wellesley's exchange committee decided they would be able to participate in the Residence program at the level of about 15 students. The only contacts with MIT's exchange committee that Browning reported were phone calls last week from Alberty. (In fact, according to Alberty the MIT committee has not yet met this year — last year, however, they did meet and decided they favored an exchange in the spring term.) Browning stated that Wellesley requested a decision by November 1; he did say, however, that he would have delayed his decision if the dormitory presidents had requested him to do so.

Registration for the subjects began October 30 and will continue until November 8. The first classes will begin November 13. Most subjects will last ten weeks, although some are planned for six weeks. Others, such as improving typing skills, can continue as long as the employee has the time and interest to do so.

Efforts will be made to keep the size of the classes to eight to ten people. If necessary, second sections will be formed to keep class size down. Plans have been made to staff the program with three full-time and one part-time teacher.

Employees will be referred to the program in general by their department supervisors. It is hoped that in the long run any

employee who could be helped by the program will have the opportunity to participate. There is also the hope that the skills training program will help to decrease the Institute's high employee turnover rate.

In the past, MIT has had two programs of a similar nature. They were not long-term, however, as they were sponsored for a one-year period by the Department of Labor. The programs trained people in office and technical skills who were not employees, but who were hired after they completed the program. During the year, they spent as much as half their time in classes and half on the job. The new skills training program involves only those already employed by MIT.

Davis expressed the hope that the new program would expand with time and offer more services to employees. Subjects being offered currently are:

English as a second language: this will be primarily directed at Spanish speaking employees, although not exclusively.

Typing for Speed and Accuracy: This subject will be self-paced and open to those who don't know how to type as well as those who do and wish to improve their ability.

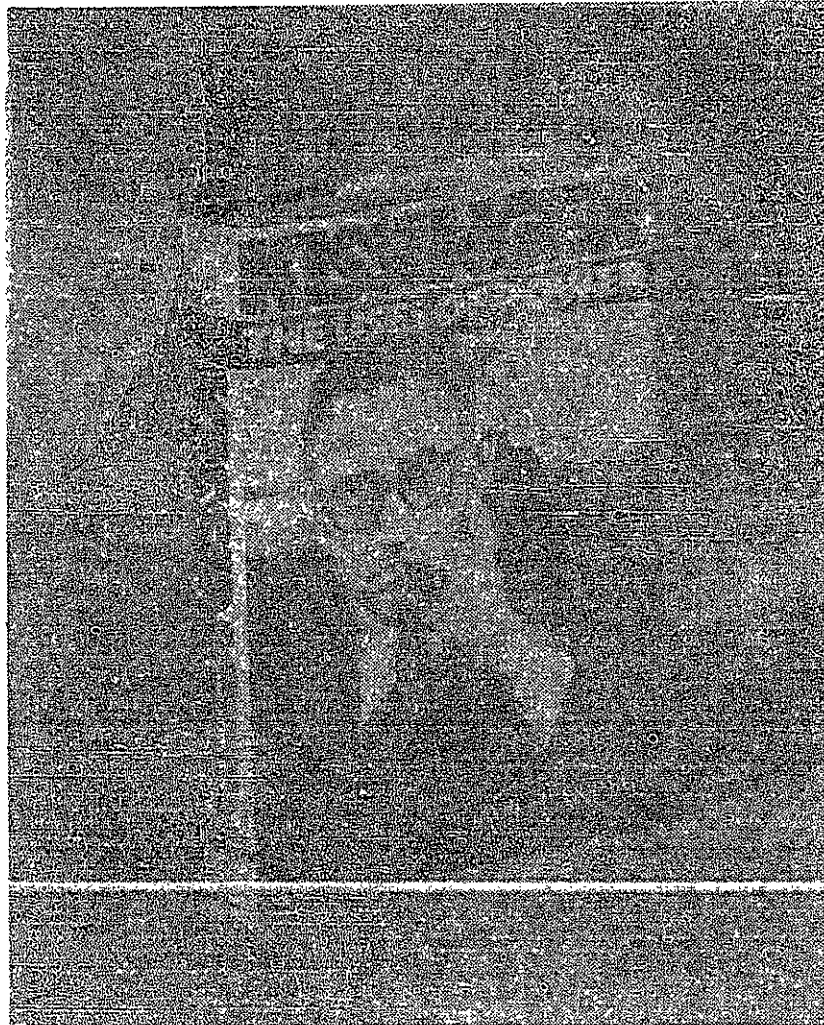
General Office Practices: This will involve general secretarial skills such as business letter formats, filing systems, and telephone usage.

Dictaphone Transcription: The subject has a prerequisite of typing ability and English.

Introduction to Key Punch Operation: Students will be taught on the IBM 029 machine.

Technical Typing: This will include teaching of the Greek alphabet and how to set up mathematical formulas.

MIT has 1600 employees who could potentially qualify for the skills training program. They are drawn to the Institute through various means: advertising, agencies, walk-ins, and referrals by friends who are already employed. Turnover is governed largely by general economic conditions. Since MIT uses some fairly complicated clerical procedures, this program should be helpful in maximizing efficiency of the clerical staff by acquainting new employees with these procedures.



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By David Landau

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DAVID LANDAU is an honors graduate of Harvard University, where he was Managing Editor of the *Crimson*. He is now an editor for *Ramparts* and covered the Daniel Ellsberg trial in Los Angeles for that magazine. His family lives in Harrison, New York.

THE NATURAL MIND

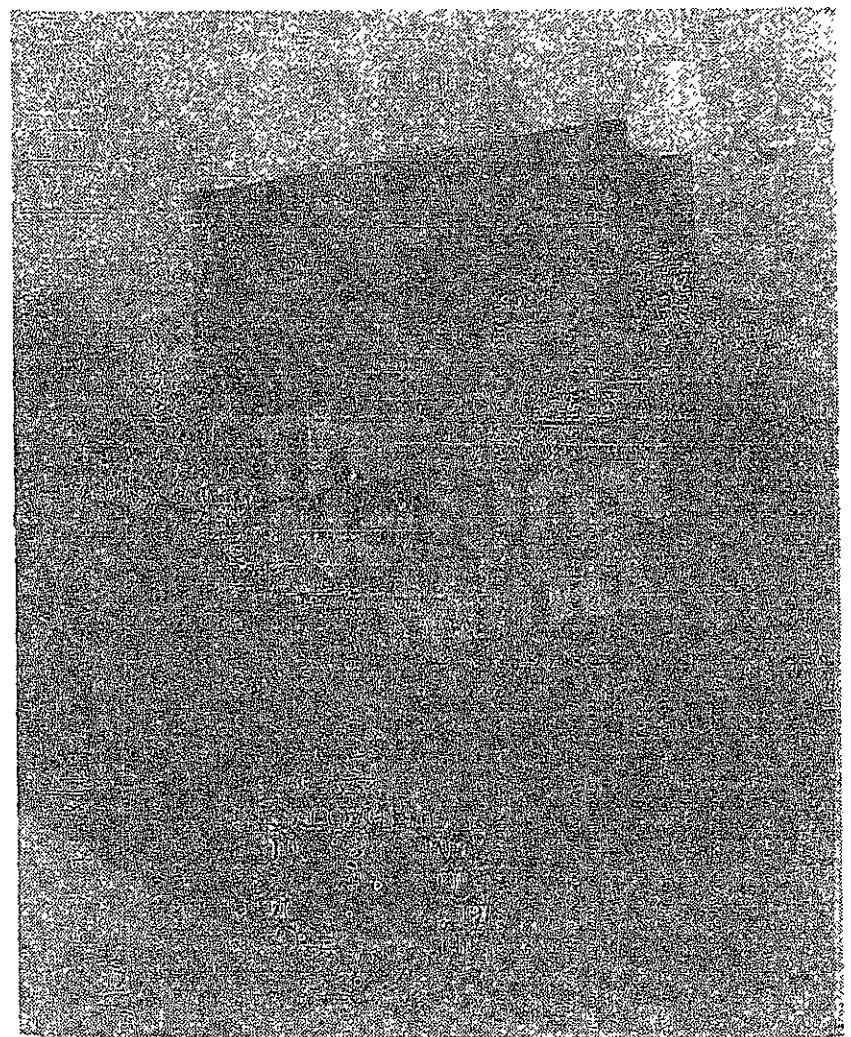
by Dr. Andrew Weil

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ANDREW WEIL is a graduate of Harvard Medical School. He interned in San Francisco and for a year was with the National Institute of Mental Health. He is now travelling in South America to collect information on altered consciousness among Indian tribes.



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Poll spots McGovern trend

(Continued from page 3)
 the "smaller people" than Nixon, whom he termed too conservative and too big-business oriented.

Student voters did not seem so well informed about local issues. Idek explained that she was not following the local issues but planned to ask her parents to explain the questions to her and then vote on the basis of that.

None of the students offered to predict the outcome of the election, although Van Tassel when asked about McGovern said "I don't know. If [McGovern] makes it, it's going to be close." He added that he hoped Nixon supporters would see a landslide and neglect to vote.

While everyone seemed to have been talking about the election, only two of the nine interviewees had worked in the campaign and only two said they had thought about working before the election. Junior Marty Davidoff of Suffern, New York reported that he had worked for a couple of weeks during the summer before he was able to get a regular job and that he planned to go home the weekend before the election. Senior Steve Taylor of Flint, Michigan stated that he was considering "taking the week before the election off to campaign for abortion, McGovern, and Daylight Savings Time, in that order."

A look at the student organizations of the two parties reveals a wide gap in membership and activity. Students for McGovern has been active at MIT since January, when it joined in the New Hampshire primary campaign. Dave Sullivan, last spring's coordinator at MIT, is now the Cambridge Coordinator of Students for McGovern. Young Voters for the President, however, has hardly begun organizing on campus. Sophomore Dean Calcagni of Rutland, Vermont, one of the group's organizers, knew of only a couple of people working on it.

The McGovern effort, according to Sullivan, has been focusing primarily on canvassing. On the weekend of October 21 and 22, for example, MIT students were canvassing in Portland, Maine, and Cranston, Rhode Island; canvassers, he

added, have gone to every New England state but Vermont. The last two weekends before the election, Sullivan predicted, would see a "big push for McGovern." Sullivan highlighted the importance of canvassing, saying that "many people are afraid of McGovern and need person-to-person contact before they can be won over."

Door-to-door canvassing in dormitories has also been a part of the McGovern effort. Sullivan termed the reaction there

"mixed." Young Voters for the President has only been able to set up a table in MIT's main lobby to attract members. Calcagni stated that he had found "quite a few more Nixon supporters that I expected," but added that they weren't very enthusiastic. Calcagni contacted the Committee to Re-elect the President at the beginning of October because he realized that "McGovern didn't have Massachusetts sewn up."

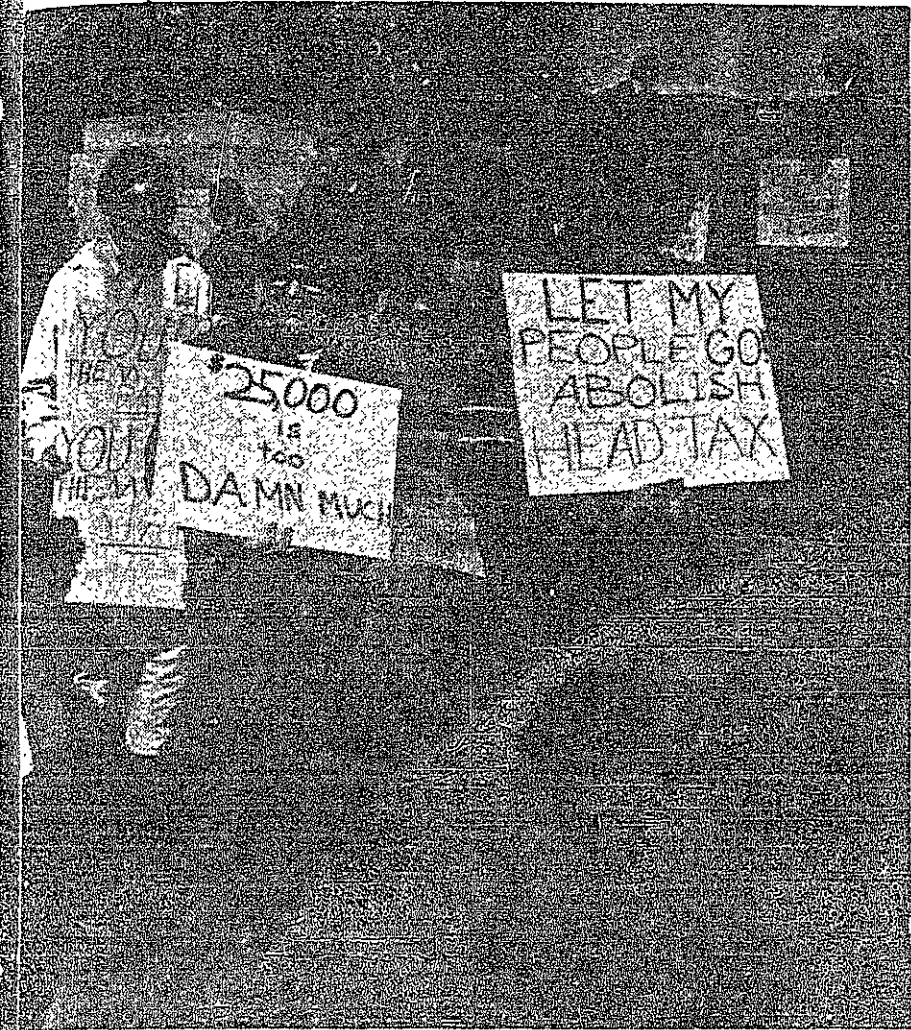


Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Soviet science chief faces Jewish protest

By David Weiman

Dr. Mstislav Keldysh, President of the Soviet Academy of Science, in Cambridge to start a national speaking tour, was met by members of the MIT community protesting the Soviet government's tax on Jewish emigrants.

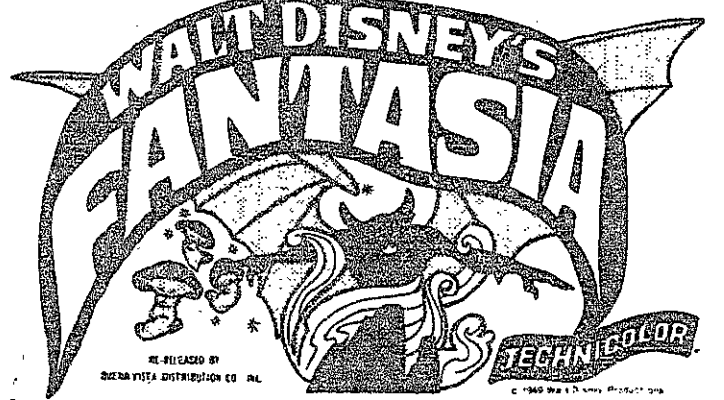
During the morning Keldysh was questioned by faculty members in a meeting set up by Dr. Wiesner. Three members of the MIT student body were present at this meeting and questioned Keldysh on the Soviet government's treatment of its Jewish citizens.

Marshall Fritz, a member of the student contingent, reported that Keldysh said that he knows that thousands of Jews are leaving the Soviet Union and the tax was a necessary means of paying for the education of the emigrants. According to Frist, Keldysh stated that their figures of the taxes were overestimated and dismissed the 160 petitions, signed by MIT faculty members, presented to him because of their incorrect information. Keldysh concluded that the tax is not solely on Jews but is levied upon all Russian emigrants.

During the afternoon a demonstration involving 100 members of the MIT community was held at the main entrance on Massachusetts Avenue. Students carrying signs ("\$25,000 TOO DAMN MUCH," and "LET THEM LIVE OR LET THEM LEAVE") listened to Rabbi Ierman Pollack, former Rabbi at the MIT Hillel, and Mitchell

Knisbacher, a student at Harvard Law School. Pollack stressed that he was not resorting to "cold war" tactics to embarrass the Soviet government, but only imploring them to accept their moral obligation to all of their citizens and bestow upon them the rights enumerated in the Russian Constitution. Pollack requested that Keldysh exercise his insight and utilize his knowledge in the pursuit of justice for Soviet Jews. Mitchell Knisbacher related a particular incident of Soviet harassment of a Jewish scientist, Benjamin Levish, a member of the Academy of Sciences. According to Knisbacher, the Soviet government, after receiving the application for visas by Levish's two sons, demoted Levish to a minor research position and denied his application for a visa for emigration. Knisbacher ended by warning the participants to be wary of the recent Soviet release of 1000 visas to Jews. He said that the government released only permission to leave upon a date that would be specified.

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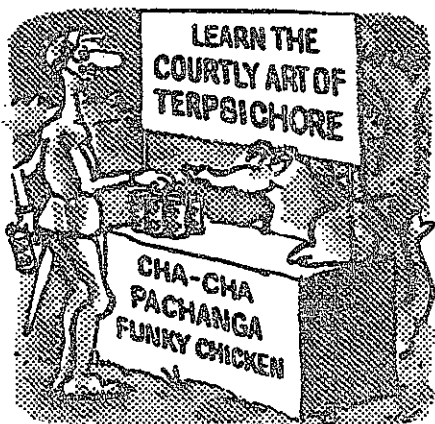
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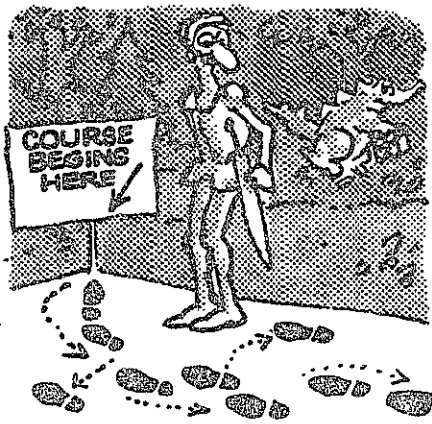
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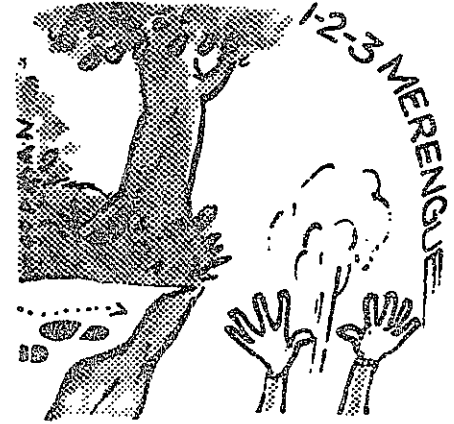
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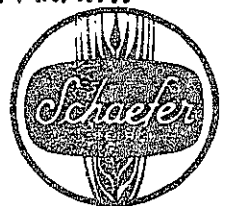
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A large part of the reason that MIT is now on its way to its first winning soccer season in six years has been the outstanding play of goalie Ritchie Straff '74. He has recorded four shutouts this year, and has not been scored upon in GBL play.

Photo by Roger Goldstein

SPORTS

Booters topple Tufts 1-0

Behind strong defensive effort and the brilliant goal-tending of Ritchie Straff '74, the varsity soccer team upset Tufts University 1-0 Tuesday afternoon at the Tufts Oval. The win gave the Techmen a 3-0 record in the Greater Boston League and dropped defending champion Tufts to 2-1. A win over Boston University next Tuesday night will clinch MIT's first GBL soccer title since the formation of the league.

Tufts controlled the first half, but failed to capitalize on a number of good scoring opportunities. The wind advantage and a strong passing game enabled Tufts' two star forwards, Billy Gehling and Gabriel Gomez, to

penetrate deep into MIT territory. Straff made two diving saves to maintain the scoreless deadlock.

The second half exhibited balanced play between the two teams and few scoring chances. Gehling hit the cross-bar early in the period, but the alert Tech defense cleared the rebound effectively. Midway through the half, left wing Gus Arboleda '74 picked up a loose ball just outside the penalty area and beat Tufts' goalie Greg Smith to notch the only goal of the game. The MIT defense, strong all year, maintained the slim one-goal advantage for the remainder of the game. The final gun sent the Techmen and Coach Morrison into bedlam. The victorious coach was hoisted onto the shoulders of his players, and given a victory ride off the field. The win gives MIT a 6-4 overall record, with three games

remaining. The booters travel to Colby and return to Boston University's Nickerson Field at 7:30 Tuesday night for the league championship. BU's astroturf field could pose a problem for the Techmen, in what should be the biggest game in the last five or six years for MIT soccer. The season's finale against Coast Guard will be played on Brigg's Field a week from tomorrow, at 2 p.m.

Statistically, the team is closing in on a number of MIT soccer records. Among these are the most wins (seven) in a season and the first winning season since 1964. On a personal level, goalie Straff has now recorded four shutouts, three of them coming in GBL games.

	MIT	Tufts
Shots on goal	9	22
Saves	7	4
Goals:	MIT, Arboleda, with 22:25 remaining in the second period.	

Sailors win 3 trophy meets

MIT's varsity sailing teams capped a successful weekend last week as they swept their three scheduled trophy regattas, the New England Four Team Racing Championship, Three-Crew Team Racing Championships, and the Victorian Coffee Urn Regatta.

By winning both of the team racing events, MIT remained the only school to win both of the championships in the same year, duplicating a feat first achieved in 1969. The Four-Crew regatta for the Fowle Trophy was sailed on Saturday at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, with four teams participating. The MIT squad, consisting of Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Kross '73 crewing; Steve Cucchiaro '74, with Bob Longair '73 as crew; Frank Keil '73, Ron Bick '75 crewing; and Chuck Tucker '75, with Rich Zippel '74 as crew, lost only to Harvard in the elimination series, and was matched against Tufts in the semifinals.

The Tech sailors split the first two races of the best-of-three series, as the battle for the finals position came down to the third and final race. MIT won the race, exhibiting some excellent teamwork, and advanced to the finals against Coast Guard, who had beaten Harvard in two straight races in their semifinal encounter.

MIT quickly disposed of Coast Guard in two straight races in the finals to defend their New England title.

The Staake Trophy Regatta, emblematic of the New England Three-Crew Team Racing title,

was sailed at MIT in rainy and windless conditions on Saturday and Sunday. Nine schools were present, and at the end of the round-robin elimination series, the MIT entry, made up of Walter Frank '74, with Arsenio Nunez '74 crewing; Todd Matson '74, with Guy Consolmagno '74 and Dave Aldrich '75 as crew; and Randy Young '74, with Jeff Freedman '75 crewing, remained the only undefeated team, finishing with an 8-0 record. Tufts and Boston College were tied for second place, each with 6-2 slates, and entered a sail-off race, won by Tufts, to determine who would sail against the MIT squad in the finals.

Because of the unfavorable weather conditions on Sunday, the final best-of-three series between the two teams was postponed until Tuesday afternoon. MIT lost the first race, but came back to take the next two to capture the title.

Other teams participating, in addition to Tufts, Boston College, and MIT were Boston University, Babson, Harvard, Maine Maritime Academy, Coast Guard, and Northeastern.

Team racing differs from regular dinghy racing in that cooperation between members of the same team is allowed and encouraged. A major part of the strategy centers on maneuvering against opposing sailors to set up a competitive advantage for one's teammates, in order to establish a winning combination of positions.

On Saturday, the women's varsity extended their undefeated streak in fall trophy regattas to three, as they defeated four other schools to win the Victorian Coffee Urn Regatta at Radcliffe. New England Single-handed Champ Maria Bozzuto '73, with Natalie Parks '73 as crew, dominated A-Division as she won all but one of the five races, while Shelley Bernstein '74, with Joan Pendleton '76 crewing, took low-point honors in B-Division with four seconds and one first.

The results of the regatta were: MIT 15, Boston University 27, Radcliffe 30, Wellesley 41, and Jackson 42.

On Sunday the women will sail in the Boston University President's Trophy Regatta, their last trophy regatta of the fall season, while the men's team will compete for the Schell Trophy in a major intersectional regatta at MIT, as well as two invitationals at Coast Guard. The freshman team will compete for the Priddy Trophy (New England Freshman Single Crew Championship) at Harvard.



Photo by David Green

SAE wins IM cross country

Sigma Alpha Epsilon collected their second IM trophy of the year by winning this year's cross country meet.

Over 60 members of the MIT community participated in the race, held last Saturday, October 28. For the first time the annual IM meet was held on the Fresh Pond cross country course. The

change, made by manager Marty Zartarian, pleased many runners who didn't like the Briggs Field course.

Led by Frank Walsworth's '76 first place finish in a time of 13:04, SAE also had Bill DeCample '73 in 6th place, Mike Filosa '74 in 13th, and Mike Scott '73 in 17th place. Three of the four SAE scorers helped win the same trophy last year for the MIT Boatclub. Second place team finish went to a very strong ATO squad, which put three finishers in the top ten.

Other top finishers included: (2) John Malarkey G running for M.E. in 13:16; (3) Tom Wheeler '73, SPAZ in 13:29; (4) Paul

Gaddis '76, ATO in 13:31; and (5) Larry Goldblatt '74, unattached, in 13:39.

Team Finishes	Points
1) SAE	37
2) ATO	44
3) SPAZ	59
4) PKS	70
5) M.E.	71

Rain dampens IM cycling

The second IM cycling meet was held last Sunday, October 29. Unfortunately, the light rain that was falling took its toll, and there were only two teams entered in the race. The race was shortened from its original 35 miles (five times around a seven-mile loop) to only three laps, for a total of sixteen miles.

The race was held in Belmont, and a last minute crisis developed, when a maintenance crew decided to tear up a part of the roadway that was scheduled to be used.

The two teams were: MIT Wheelmen 'A'

Anderson Chu
Bridge Garber
Thordarson Klein
Iwatsuki (alternate)

Bill Bridge G won the race in

a time of 40:25, having led for the whole race. Klein took second, beating Chu by ten seconds, with a 43:34. The remaining places were as follows:

Place	Cyclist	Time
4	Anderson	44:20
5	Thordarson	46:36
6	Iwatsuki	51:28
7	Garber	59:10

Wheelmen 'A' won, with ten points with the Wheelmen 'B' getting twelve points for their efforts (the scoring is the same as for cross country).

The most noteworthy occurrence of the race was an accident, which occurred on the third lap. A car pulled out in front of Kim McCoy '74 of Senior House and stopped. Unfortunately, he was travelling a little more than 20 mph, and could not brake in time to avoid hitting the car.

The Waltham Police took McCoy to the Waltham Hospital, where he was treated for a sprained knee and several contusions. He is now in excellent condition in the MIT infirmary.

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