



Professor Eugene Skolnikoff

CIS undergoes shift: director cites changes

By Paul Schindler

In February 1972, in the midst of an ever-deepening sense of academic prosperity, it was noted that MIT's Center for International Studies needed a new direction and a new director. Eugene B. Skolnikoff, MIT '52, an electrical engineering graduate who was then head of the political science department, was tagged for the post.

The event received one brief front page splash from *Tech Talk*; that was it. Few noted and fewer remembered the statement of Provost Walter Rosenblith at the time, when he noted that MIT needed "multi-disciplinary

approaches to problems of a social or political nature." It was fitting that they selected an EE graduate who was head of the political science department and former staff assistant to three presidential science advisors for such a post. At the time of Skolnikoff's appointment, Rosenblith also announced that henceforth the CIS would no longer draw its research staff primarily from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences; it would instead become Institute-wide in character.

Newspaper coverage of the CIS last spring was limited to the

(Please turn to page 3)

Alumnus wins Nobel Prize

A member of MIT Class of 1953 was named co-recipient of the 1972 Nobel Prize for Physics in the recent announcement of the annual prizes.

Dr. John Robert Schrieffer, now Professor of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania, earned his BS in Physics at MIT in the period from 1949 to

1953, and went to the University of Illinois for his graduate work. There, in 1957, he and Drs. John Bardeen of Illinois and Leon N. Cooper (now at Brown) announced the "BCS Theory of Superconductivity," for which they won the 1972 Nobel.

At that time, Bardeen was already established in the field of physics, having won the 1957 Nobel Prize. Cooper was a post-doctoral research associate at UI, and Schrieffer was a third-year graduate student, working under

Bardeen. These three men, working together, developed a solution to the problem of the origins of superconductivity, a solution which "ranks as one of the major achievements in physics of the century," according to *Science* magazine.

Professor George Koster of MIT's Graduate School of Physics was a post-doctoral fellow at the Institute during Schrieffer's senior year, and worked in the Solid State Molecular Theory Group, of which Schrieffer was also a member. "It was a large group, so I never worked with Schrieffer or got to know him," Koster said. "As I remember, he was doing his senior thesis on

some atomic structure calculations — nothing original or earth-shaking." The group was headed by Professor John Slater; Koster said that Slater had supervised the theses of three Nobel laureates.

NU students list demands

By Walter T. Middlebrook

Black students of Northeastern University presented a list of demands to the administration of that university Monday following a mass rally in support of the student struggle at Southern University of Louisiana.

The crowd of about 250 listened intently and cheered on several speakers who presented the demands. The speakers, representing a negotiating committee for the Black students of NU, presented demands centered around the topics of housing, Black studies, financial aid, admissions, and cooperative education.

Student demands

George Rowland, a senior and former member of the steering committee, spoke for the negotiating committee when contacted by *The Tech*. He pointed out the major demands as being accreditation of the Black Studies Department and courses at Northeastern, primarily because courses previously offered at the school were not allowed as credit towards a student's degree; better foods and services in the dorm dining facilities; a look at the co-op job situation — for some reason Black students at NU haven't been getting the co-op jobs offered through

Northeastern that are in the majors of many of these students.

Continuing, a Black lounge in the EII Center (Northeastern's Student Center), due to a lack of space in the Afro Institute and because the students spend a fee each semester for that facility and can not implement any adequate use of it, more housing — Northeastern has no set housing policy, what one day is a single the next day could be a quadruple and the numbers have been known to go higher; more Black faculty — Northeastern is the largest private institution in the United States with a faculty of over 2000, and of this number only 10 to 15 are Black; and the establishment of an Urban Affairs Office — the reason being that whenever NU has a problem dealing with the Black community of Boston they always direct the situation to the Afro Institute. So far the Afro Institute has been dealing with the problem, but due once again to a lack of space and funds, the Afro Institute has been unable to supply and meet "the demands and needs of the Black students and the Black community of Boston" and they feel these efforts should be redirected through Northeastern.

According to Dean Gregory Ricks, newly appointed director of the Afro Institute, one of the speakers at the rally, "We . . . are committed to show our solidarity to the brothers and sisters at Southern University by committing ourselves to a program that will carry on the struggle on our campus and this is what today is, folks, we're starting a struggle right here."

In the city, however, the only other place to show any type of mass support for the students at Southern besides Northeastern was the University of Massachusetts at Boston. There a rally was held with more than 100 people present and ended with a march to the Boston Common where a city-wide mass rally was held in support of Southern.

When questioned after the rally by *The Tech*, Ricks said, "We are all committed, we believe in it (the demands and the show of support). We feel that these demands are rightfully ours and as far as the Institute is concerned they have been owed to us since the opening of the university to Black students."

The reply

On Wednesday afternoon, President of Northeastern, Aras Knowles issued a reply on behalf of the administration to the demands of the students. In the eight page statement, he pointed out that the general matters brought to his attention "represent areas of substantial agreement between Black students and the University administration."

Knowles stated, "It is my earnest desire that this written response serve merely as the beginning of a continuing dialogue between students and the several faculty and administrators responsible for the conduct of University programs."

From his reply, it seems that Knowles agrees with the demands of the Black students. However he did not mention anything about the poor food and dining facilities also complained of by the students.

As of Wednesday, it was not determined what the Black student reaction to the statement by Knowles would be, but meetings have been called for later this week to discuss the matter.

Popkin freed from jail grand jury dismissed

A federal grand jury in Boston investigating the Pentagon Papers case was dissolved Tuesday, setting free Harvard Professor Samuel L. Popkin.

Popkin had been charged with contempt after refusing to answer questions posed to him by the Grand Jury last March, concerning his contacts with Daniel Ellsberg, who leaked the "papers" to the press, and the possibility that other Popkin associates had been involved.

The Harvard associate professor of government, an expert on Vietnamese village life, was sent to the Norfolk County jail at Dedham last week, after exhausting appeals through the federal district court and the US Su-

preme Court to overrule the contempt charge.

Popkin's jail sentence was to run for the remaining part of the term the Grand Jury was in session, which could have been until January 12. However, US District Court Judge Frank J. Murray announced Tuesday that the Assistant US Attorney, Richard E. Bachman, had requested that the Grand Jury be dismissed on the grounds that the Ellsberg trial is now going to convene in Los Angeles.

Popkin is a former student in the MIT Department of Political Science, where he earned his BS and PhD. During his time at MIT, he worked with a number of people, including Professor Ithiel Pool.

MIT continues hunt for women's assistant

By Lee Giguere

The post of Special Assistant to the President and Chancellor concerned with the status of women at MIT, created late last July, has not yet been filled.

Although the announcement of the new post in *Tech Talk* on August 2 included the prediction that an appointment would be made in September, Mrs. Sally Hansen of the Personnel Office, who is working with Chancellor Paul Gray in selecting the new woman, said that the selection was delayed because "it was felt that a wider search should be made."

The number of applicants still being considered has been limited to a few, Hansen explained, although she declined to make a more quantitative estimate. "We hope to make the final selection

in the next week or two," she commented.

According to *Tech Talk*, the new appointee "will be a staff assistant particularly concerned with enhancing the employment and educational opportunities for women at the Institute." In particular, she is expected to concentrate on "employment, development, promotion, compensation and benefits for women employees other than faculty or research staff positions at the Institute." *Tech Talk* went on to suggest that the Special Assistant will be expected to serve as a women's advocate within the office of the President and Chancellor.

While Hansen did not reveal either the total number of applicants or the number of them from MIT, she did note that one-third of them were women at MIT.

NOTES

Group safeguards human welfare

By Linda Young

The Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects is probably the strictest "enforcer" at the Institute.

The purpose of this committee is to "safeguard the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in activities supported by grants or contracts from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

The policy invoked by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare regarding human use in experimentation is phenomenal in length and detail. With the possibility of revoked grants lurking in the background, MIT adheres to this policy with great precision.

The DHEW stipulates that three conditions be met before projects will be funded. First, the rights and welfare of subjects must be adequately protected. For example, the committee must not allow investigators to

introduce "unnecessary or unacceptable hazards." In one student-proposed project, the subject was to have had electric current passed through his body. Dr. Warren Point, Chairman of the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects, was quick to assure *The Tech* that this project was rejected.

Secondly, the risks to subjects must be outweighed by potential benefits. For the committee, the second condition is a matter of moral judgment. In order for the committee to make this "ethical pronouncement," it must be aware of all the facts. Therefore, the investigator is required to submit an "Application for Approval to Use Humans as Experimental Subjects." In this application, the investigator must state the purpose and procedure of experimentation as well as the method for obtaining the informed consent of the

subjects. In addition, the researcher must answer numerous questions such as "Will drugs be used?", "Will there be sleep deprivation?" and "Will the subject suffer humiliation, deception, or invasion of privacy?"

Thirdly, the informed consent of subjects must be obtained by appropriate methods, i.e., not bribery. This third condition creates the most problems for the researchers who must draft a document to be signed by the subjects stating their willingness to participate in the experiment. This agreement must include an unbiased description of the experiment that enumerates the risks and benefits, an offer to answer any inquiry concerning the procedures, and the guarantee that the subjects may quit at any time. When projects involve residents of Boston, as does the study concerning the cause of stunted growth being conducted by the

Nutrition and Food Sciences Department, obtaining consent forms from every subject can be time-consuming and difficult.

The committee, which reviews all these forms thoroughly before granting approval and sending them on to the local DHEW office, meets regularly, out of necessity. Not only does the committee have to review the projects initially, but it also must conduct a continuing review of all on-going projects. Any change, however minor, in experimental procedure must be reported to the committee.

With the new regulations imposed by the DHEW, the committee's duties are increasing. According to Point, the committee's role is changing from that of reviewer to that of policeman. Although this role is not a pleasant one, it will be done by someone as long as researchers continue to use human subjects.

* The program "Israel and the Middle East" was organized, coordinated, and publicized without the knowledge of MIT Hillel.

MIT Hillel wishes to stress that its objections only concern the irresponsible manner in which this program was organized and publicized.

* Previously ordered Maxwell's Equations Sweatshirts can be picked up at The Senior House through December 8 from 3-6 pm. Or call dl 0-843.

* The 1972 William Lowell Putnam Undergraduate Mathematics Competition will take place on Saturday, December 2, 1972, 9-12 am, 2-5 pm in Room 2-390. The exam is open to all undergraduates, even those who have not previously signed up.

* **POT LUCK COFFEEHOUSE**
Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night, 8:30 to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. Performing this week: Friday: Alison Prager and Roger Goldstein; Saturday: Bob Keleghan and William Matthews. No admission charge.

* 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: Bullit with Steve McQueen

* The Student Accounts Office (E19-215) will be closed all day Monday, December 4.

* There has been a change in lectures for the December 5 meeting of "Art, Science and Technology" (4.607). The newly scheduled lecture will be: "Aesthetic Perspectives in Science and Technology - An Open Discussion with Professors Jerome Lettvin, Cyril Smith Richard Held, Nathan Sivin, Philip Morrison, Gyorgy Kepes and Judity Wechsler. The meeting will be held in 54-100 on Tuesday, December 5 from 7 to 9 pm and it will be open to the public.

* Scenes by MIT playwrights in staged readings. Monday, December 11, in Kresge Little Theatre.

* The MIT Concert Band will present its annual fall concert Friday, December 8, at 8:30 pm at Kresge Auditorium. Admission is free and the concert is open to the public.

* UROP Opportunities for MIT Undergraduates:

Theft Prevention Project - A West Roxbury businessman wants to work with a student "team" on an alarm to discourage the theft of TV's and stereos. He has some ideas and a preliminary development of one concept. The student "team" and faculty co-supervisors would work with him in developing this and other concepts to the productive stage. The "team" would be made up of students with backgrounds in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Management. Interested students should contact UROP.

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876-4226 Thru Tues. Ingmar Bergman Series MONIKA (1952) 6:30 - 9:45 Wknd Mat 3:15 SECRETS OF WOMEN (1952) 7:55 Wknd Mat 4:40

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864-0426 95th Week. De Broca's THE KING OF HEARTS 6:30 - 9:45 Wknd Mats 3:10 & DEVIL BY THE TAIL Yves Montand 8:15 Wknd Mats 4:55

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CIS director plans change in emphasis

(Continued from page 1)

dramatic confrontations on the front steps of the Hermann Building where the center is located. The source of most of these confrontations was not the work the center was doing, but rather the private consultant relationships maintained by some professors who work for the center. "Their private consultation is their own business," Skolnikoff recently said of his colleagues, "and I don't even ask them about it."

Why have a center?

One of the questions which Skolnikoff had to answer for himself and others very soon after he took over was "Why have a CIS at all?" Several immediate answers came to mind: it can take the initiative on a project for international studies where an individual department might not feel it has the expertise to go it alone; it provides a place for visitors with political interests, with rooms for seminars and people to talk to who are gathered in one geographical location; it can take on an entrepreneur's role in such areas as environmental problems, where only an interdepartmental lab might be capable of seeing enough of the big picture to spot an opportunity for advancement.

The next point to consider then would be, "Why ask the question?" (See later section on history of the CIS) Funding for the study of international problems has taken a nosedive over the last few years. The decline has been so steep that there were serious questions as to whether the volume of research generated by the center *per se* was sufficient to justify the added administrative expense of continuing its existence.

The decision was made by MIT to continue the center and build it up on the basis of its pre-existent expertise, while shifting its focus to more relevant areas. Basically, the thought was that international problems remain important even if society does not put a high value on them (by funneling research money into that area) at this time. Administrators also concluded that MIT has a realistic competitive advantage when compared with other schools doing similar work: its technological expertise. So the shifted emphasis was specifically intended to more fully utilize this advantage.

Skolnikoff characterized the administration as having a "very real concern and commitment" to the center, combined with a

desire to continue it only if it continues to be a worthwhile entity. They hope that it can prove to be almost self-supporting, at least in terms of direct costs.

The process involved is not, however, an annual effort by the center to justify its existence. "The examination process is being carried out over a long period of time," Skolnikoff said, and is being carried on in a continuous fashion. Although it is not likely to happen in the near future if it ceases to be needed, it will cease to be.

The long-term optimism is based on a conviction that there is still, and will continue to be, money available in the new areas to which the center will be addressing itself. "We are no longer swimming against the tide," stated Skolnikoff. One example of this is a recently awarded three year grant from the Ford Foundation, known as a "transitional" grant. This non-renewable funding will help to defray administrative costs of the center as it looks for new money. Ford and the Center both believe that money will be found to cover the costs. MIT's help to the Center is also based on a similar conviction.

The new directions

Skolnikoff told *The Tech* that the CIS is now concentrate its efforts on problems which are international in nature and either caused by or related to technology. "That's not very restrictive," he noted, "but it is a different perspective."

The new direction stems partially from Skolnikoff's own academic specialties, science and public policy and technology and international relations. But the shift does not mean that the center will be leaving the social sciences, he emphasized. It only means that CIS will now try to involve new and different disciplines in its work. "We are going to broaden the center's base and give the rest of MIT an increased role" the director said.

Skolnikoff gave several examples of the kind of projects the center is shifting towards:

- 1) The Center is working jointly with the department of nutrition on a major international nutrition program, involving nutrition planning, research, and advancement in developing countries. The project builds on the technical knowledge available from the nutrition department and the skills of people in social science and economics. Harvard is also cooperating in the program.
- 2) The center is involved in a seminar with people from Harvard and Berkeley on the international implications of technology. The group has only met a few times, but it will eventually

try to determine what research directions make the most sense in our times. The group is specifically looking at project ideas which cut across broad interdepartmental lines.

Another theme

Another theme which the center will examine is the common international problems of advanced technological societies. One study in this area was recently one of two or three accepted out of a group of 60 that applied in a special Ford Foundation competition. Some sample projects:

- 1) Economic structures in advanced societies. There has long been an assumption that in developing countries, there is a dual economy, traditional and modern, and that the traditional eventually disappears. It seems as though this may not be true; if so there are profound policy implications (a welfare policy that assumes there is no more traditional economy when there is one will fail grossly).
- 2) European and American universities are combining for a comparative environmental study. Eventually, some Japanese universities may join in.
- 3) The CIS is collaborating with the Center for Policy Alternatives at MIT to make a comparative study of government policy towards technology, research and development manpower, and technical innovation. European and American policies are being considered, although

(Please turn to page 7)

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The Democratic Party revival follies

Copyright 1972 by Peter Peckarsky
WASHINGTON November 21, 1972 In the aftermath of the Democrat's disastrous defeat in the Presidential sweepstakes, the party is playing "Pick Up the Pieces"

The object of the game is to regain the loyalties of those Democrats who deserted the top of the ticket in 1972. The rules follow:

1) All players must vow to do nothing which would further divide the party and say nothing which would smack of recriminations.

2) All players must blame the McGovern defeat on inevitable factors (i.e., Nixon was sure to win).

The playing field is any media outlet the players can con into giving them space or time.

In the first period, the main bone of contention has been the future control of the party in general and, in particular, the identity of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) Chairperson after the December 9 DNC meeting.

As is traditional, the party's presidential nominee picked the DNC chairperson, Jean Westwood, after the July convention. There are those Democrats, pseudo-Democrats, and Republicans (in Texas rancher's garb) who think Jean Westwood should be replaced. Naturally, these people do not want her removed because they want control of the party. No, they do not have such base motives. Rather, these factions want her removed so the Democrats can rebuild their shattered coalition and win the White House in 1976, preferably for their candidate.

There have been some outstanding performances in the opening round. First place in the competition for the best

half-hour nationally televised network press conference goes to Lawrence O'Brien, immediate past holder of the reins of the DNC, former Postmaster General of the United States, and former member of the Irish Mafia during those bygone days of yesteryear - Camelot.

A free translation of the transcript of O'Brien's award winning appearance follows:

Q. Mr. O'Brien, do you think Jean Westwood should be replaced as the DNC chairperson?

A. Far be it from me to suggest anything of the sort. I do feel, however, that if I were in Mrs. Westwood's position, I would ask for a vote of confidence from the DNC. Now she doesn't stand a snowball's chance in a blast furnace of winning that vote, but do I think she should be replaced - no. The tradition of asking for a vote of confidence is a long and honored one. As a matter of fact, I did it myself when I was DNC chairman.

Q. Mr. O'Brien, can you specify one time when you asked for a vote of confidence from the DNC?

A. Well, give me a week and I'll think of one.

Q. Mr. O'Brien, why, in your opinion, did Senator McGovern lose by such a large margin?

A. There are those who would say that the Senator's loss was due to the constant squabbling among his staff, the inability of the immature kids around McGovern to run a national campaign instead of one for kindergarten class president, the ineptitude of Mrs. Westwood's stewardship of the party, her inability to say anything without first stopping to switch feet, the failure of McGovern to put one person in charge of the campaign, as I advocated,

and the inevitability of victory for an incumbent standing for re-election. However, I do not necessarily agree with those people. It is crucially important for all Democrats to remember that we must proceed to rebuild the party and recover from the malfeasance of Mrs. Westwood, Senator McGovern, and his aides, without engaging in divisive rhetoric or nasty recriminations.

Q. Mr. O'Brien, would you be willing to assume the stewardship of the party if Mrs. Westwood is removed from office?

A. No. I do not think so. As you know I have wide experience in this area, I'm unacceptable to all elements of the party, I am currently unemployed and looking around for a job, and perhaps Mrs. Westwood could make an even greater contribution to the task facing the Democratic Party by using her undeniable talents to organize the party in northern Alaska. No, I've been chairman twice and I think that Mrs. Westwood will be chairman for a long time; why there are at least 24 days, 21 hours, 45 minutes and 16 seconds before the December DNC meeting.

The other outstanding award goes to John Connally for his archetypal performance in the role of always faithful Democrat.

Q. Governor Connally, where do you think the Democratic Party should go from here?

A. Well, first of all, we've got to have loyal Democrats. I think it's absolutely scandalous when you take a look at the election returns and see how many Democrats deserted the party to vote for that patriotic American and statesman of stature and vision, President Richard Nixon. We simply must have loyalty to the party.

Q. Governor, will you accept a position in the Nixon Cabinet during his second term?

A. No, I don't think so. I'd like to resume the practice of law in Texas. Of course, as a loyal citizen I'm always willing to serve. Now as for your question about my being Secretary of State...

Q. I didn't say anything about your being Secretary of State.

A. Well, an awful lot of people in this country are saying I should be Secretary of State. President Nixon was talking about it the other morning at breakfast.

Q. Governor Connally, what is your experience with foreign affairs?

A. Well...

Q. How about dealing with foreign governments?

A. My worldwide tour of seventy-two countries in twenty days last summer during which I became the world's most informed expert on affairs of state, second only to the President of course but far better than Dr. Kissinger, uniquely qualifies me to be Secretary of State. As you know there is a Secretary of State right now, but after the President names him Ambassador to Massachusetts next week, the position will be open.

Q. Governor, do you have any other thoughts on the Democrats' problems?

A. What we Democrats need is party loyalty. Yup, we can't have people deserting the party and voting for Republicans if we expect to put a Texan, uh, I mean a Democrat, in the White House in 1976.

Don't miss next week's thrills in this continuing drama as Ted Kennedy puts on his track shoes while denying he's running, and Tom Eagleton explains how he helped the ticket and why he should be the Vice-Presidential nominee in 1976.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

Since Fred Fox, the recently resigned controller of the Coop, cannot comment on the recently released 1972 Annual Report of the Society, due to his pending court case, I will try to point out to the members the conclusions that I draw from the Report, based on my two years on the Board. In order to better follow my reasoning, I suggest that every Coop member call on the Society for copies of the Annual Report and the By-laws, both of which he is entitled to.

Ignoring the "Financial Highlights" page as merely a summary for members who do not want to pursue the Report in detail, we come to President Brown's letter. He comments that sales increased \$822,000. When, as a Director, I voted for a return to our own charge plan we were told that sales could be anticipated to increase at least \$1,200,000 and profits to increase at least \$300,000 from these increased charge sales - and this without an inflation factor, a new store, and so-called "improved" merchandising. What happened to the forecast? And is the real increase in high profit departments or low margin records, etc.?

To compare the Coop's 5% increase in sales with chains such as Sears, Zaynes, etc., note that the monthly gains for the latter for 1972 were: Jan.: 11%, Feb.: 10.8%, Mar.: 16.3%, Apr.: 5.1%, May: 11.9%, Jun.: 8.3%, Jul.: 13.1%, Aug.: 13.4%, Sep.: 12.4%, Oct.: 16.3%. Federated (Filene's) had record sales and profits for the past nine months with a 12.9% boost in sales for the third quarter. These figures will all be published in *Women's Wear Daily* for the week ending November 18. Thus, we have not even kept us with the national surge in the retail trade and we must have gained nothing from the return to in-house billing apart from the salutary separation from the Harvard Trust.

In Brown's letter mention is made of opening a new store at the Law School, but no mention is made of the "dock sales" and "sidewalk sales" held at the Main Store, Tech, and the Med Center Store. These merchandising outlets have contributed much more significantly to a sales increase than the small Law School Store, of which I was manager.

No mention is made of the Bow St. renovation that started in late 1971 and was completed before the end of the fiscal year - changing a garage and offices into a major retail complex in the Square

and increasing the hidden asset value of the Coop. Why? What effect did this project have on the 1972 earnings and what effect will it have on future earnings?

Also, Professor Brown doesn't mention the almost 10% drop in membership in 1972 - the third year we have had a drop since a high of 64,426 in 1969. Isn't the loss of more than 10,000 members in three years worth commenting on?

Proceeding to the "Statement of Earnings," if membership fees are subtracted from "Earnings before rebates and taxes" the profit is \$576,488, or 3.4% of sales (Federated will do better than 8%).

In 1972, with an almost 10% drop in membership, the patronage rebate is 73.7% of the "Earnings before rebates and federal taxes" (465,000/630,663). In 1971, this figure was 67.1% (284,000/423,288). With a drop in membership and also, I believe, a drop in member business, how then is this percentage of distribution to members greater?

The "Provisions for federal income taxes" is normally approximately 50% of earnings before taxes (\$165,663), but our provision is only for \$64,000. Footnote "F" shows an investment tax credit of \$4900, but where does the rest of the difference come from?

The "Merchandising Inventories" in the asset section of the balance sheet shows once an again an increase. Are we building up for a big markdown, in spite of the more than \$100,000 in late markdowns put through in 1972? Recently Genesco has been hit with a \$35 million lawsuit which was in part due to management's taking a late markdown on stale inventory. Since we only have about 25 selling departments, why doesn't our President give us a report on year-end inventory, annual sales, and stock turnovers by departments? Personally, I'd like to see the camera dept. figures - this has been a long standing problem.

For the first time in some years, the Coop has aged its inventory. What did this show? Do we have a problem? Will our President ever let us know?

On the liability side, there is a note payable for \$1 million, with no details about it in the footnotes. The report for 1969 made a full disclosure of the terms of a similar unsecured note. Since the Coop's Treasurer (Dean Tucker) is on the Board of the lending bank (the County

Bank in Central Square), shouldn't the details be disclosed so that there will be no possible charge of conflict of interest?

"Note E - Lease commitments" makes no mention of the fact that the annual rental payable to the Harvard Trust for the ten years beginning September 1976 will be not less than \$73,800 plus a portion of the real estate taxes and an option to extend the lease through August 1996. (See the Annual Report of 1964.) If the minimum is \$73,800, what is the maximum commitment on the part of the Coop, as \$73,800 plus taxes is the present rental?

Figures that we ought to see on the "Summary of Operations" page are:

1. Per cent of earnings to sales, not including membership fees, but before patronage refund and provision for federal income taxes. Our goal should be 8% at least and not our present 3.4%.

2. The dollar amount of membership business and what percentage this is of total sales. Is this declining like membership?

3. Charge and cash business given as percentages of total sales. Charge business has been declining from an all time high to a new low (like membership). I believe that we have suffered another decline using our in-house billing. Why are we not given a 10-year history?

4. As late as 1968, the Annual Report disclosed membership fees paid in June as one year that also covered the next year. Why was this dropped? How much will there be in 1973?

The Harvard Trust charged the Coop 2% for handling the Coop charge business. Other banks were willing to handle the Coop with the Coop's own card in the 2-to-4% range when the controversy with the Harvard Trust developed. What does it really cost the Coop to handle its dwindling charge business? Have our auditors, Touche-Ross, made a similar study to their famous industry-wide-cost-of-credit study?

Why doesn't the Coop accept American Express cards, as Macy's has just announced they will do, to get the international traveler and the Old Grad who happen to be in the Square and would like to charge at the Coop? A student director proposed that a year ago and was vetoed for no good reason - stores smaller and larger than the Coop accept three or four cards. If other stores' training departments can handle it (with

smaller personnel and training staffs), why not the Coop?

At the last Directors' meeting that I attended in 1971, the question was raised by a student director, since our 1971 shortage was just slightly more than 3% should we leave the 4% shortage reserve on the books and then underpay the 1972 patronage rebate - if the figures were true. The 4% was left, as some departments had overages and not shortages. My question of Professor Brown is, did he bring this money in as a profit in 1972? If not, did we use the same method in computing the shortage figure in 1972 as 1971, i.e., were overages ignored in computing the shortage figure that Howard Davis commented on in the November 4 *Crimson* article? Lastly, won't this profit be fully taxable in the year it is brought on the books because it was not distributed to members in the year it was earned?

This is my review of the Annual Report. Every member should review it for himself. When the Court rules on my case, I am confident that I will return to the Board - then I will see to it that in future the members receive the information they are entitled to.

Donald Steele
former student director
former mgr., Law School Coop

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Wining Bridge

A good bridge player must have some of the talents of a good detective. To get the most out of his cards, declarer must use all the information at his disposal to deduce the location of important cards.

Some of the plays that a good sleuth can make are truly remarkable. Most of the spectacular plays based on good deduc-

tive reasoning are made late in the hand after declarer has had a chance to discover a lot of clues about the distribution of the opponents' cards. However, on occasion, declarer can deduce the location of every key card after the opening lead.

South dealer
neither side vulnerable

North
S 9 5
H K J 8 5
D A K
C A 10 7 3 2

West
S A Q 8
H A Q 9 6 4
D J 10 9 6
C 8

East
S K 7 6 3 2
H 10
D 7 5 4 2
C Q 5 4

South
S J 10 4
H 7 3 2
D Q 8 3
C K J 9 6

North pass 2NT
East pass
South pass 1NT
West 1H pass

Opening lead: jack of diamonds

West's one heart bid promised a five card or longer suit and was limited to sixteen high card points since East-West were playing a system in which all hands of seventeen points or more are opened one club. North decided to pass despite his fifteen high card points. His weak club suit

and length in hearts made a two club bid rather dangerous.

East, knowing that his partner had at most sixteen points, could see no hope of game and decided to pass. South was a player who did not like to let his opponents play at the one level. In a situation like this South's one-no trump bid shows about eleven to fourteen points instead of the usual 16-18 points since South knows that North has some points. If East passes West's one heart bid, South knows that East and West together have at most about twenty points between them; therefore, South can essentially bid some of North's cards.

South was about an ace weaker than he should have been for his bid, but North knew that South hated to pass out a one bid and only bid two no-trump. South, naturally, passed.

Two-no trump is a rather precarious contract. If West had been inspired enough to lead a spade, the defense could take the first six tricks; however, even after a diamond lead, if South loses a trick to the club queen, East will lead a spade and South will go down two.

South had to decide how to play the clubs. South already knew a lot about his opponents'

hands. He knew that West had exactly five hearts since with six hearts to the A Q 10 9, he would have led one.

South was also pretty sure that West had three spades. If West had four or more spades, he would probably have led one, and if West had two or less spades, East would have had six spades to at least the queen. East would probably have bid with such a spade holding.

West led the jack of diamonds immediately after the auction ended. If he had had only three diamonds, he would almost certainly have at least considered a heart or a spade lead.

Having concluded that West had five hearts, three spades, and at least four diamonds, South knew West had at most one club. Accordingly, South cashed the ace of clubs and finessed East for the queen of clubs to make his contract.

Even after playing clubs correctly, South should have been held to eight tricks, but West allowed South to make nine tricks by discarding one of his spades.

After the hand, South told North that he was sorry that they missed the game, but he thought he had bid the full value of his cards.

Cahn studies position of scientists on ABM

By David Weiman
Dr. Anne H. Cahn in her presentation, "Eggheads vs. Warheads," for last Wednesday's Concourse Forum, described the position that scientists played during the ABM controversy. Cahn initially recounted a brief history of the development of the ABM system, its faults and the evolutionary trends until its final stage stipulated by the recent SALT talks.

After her discussion of the ABM's history, Cahn presented the role of the scientist in his academic and professional capacity in an attempt to prevent the implementation of the system. During the early stages of development, presidential science advisors had constantly advocated the delay of deployment of the ABM due to its imperfections and exorbitant costs. During a meeting in January of 1967, former Defense Secretary Macnamara heard four of the President's science advisors and research and engineering assistants voice their disapproval of the ABM system and recommend a delay in its implementation.

Scientists were split into two groups: pro- and anti-ABM. The pro-ABM scientist believed it was improper for a scientist to be active politically and entered the debate in reaction to the anti-ABM scientist. He also felt that the discussion of the ABM should be technical in nature and subsequently unfathomable by the public and Congress. He felt the obligation to enlighten the masses on the subject. The anti-ABM scientist felt that the technical viewpoints of the ABM system were not paramount. He felt that the ABM would stimulate the arms race by supplying a new dimension to it. He also felt that the system was not feasible, technically or economically.

Cahn interviewed 76% of the active anti-ABM scientists and provided an analysis of their participation. The anti-ABM scientist showed no general pattern of agreement on any particular subject, disregarding the ABM controversy. They did feel an antipathy towards the Department of Defense and defense

projects similar to the ABM. These scientists became interested in the movement after its inception and increased their participation when the menace of the ABM affected them personally. Their activity is marked as the first time scientists have taken a strong political role and states a trend for their future participation.

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Pledge raids: the rebirth of a tradition

By Paul Schindler

Years ago, there was a tradition among fraternities known as the "pledge raid." It involved the surreptitious removal of an object of symbolic value from one fraternity house by the pledges of another fraternity. It had been thought by most fraternity people that this tradition had died at MIT. In the last few weeks it has become apparent that, at least among some, the tradition is still alive.

In the last three weeks, the following items of symbolic value have disappeared from their fraternities, in approximately this order: three SAE trophies (including a football one), the PGD gong, a DTD swim trophy, the PGD flag, and the PLP flag. In addition, several acts of vandalism have been committed, including the painting of the word FIJI on a window of the DU house (Fiji is a traditional nickname for the PGD house), the disappearance of the DU flag (worth about \$100), and an attempt to epoxy the front door of the Delt house shut. The DU flag has not yet been returned, although several members of that house reportedly believe that they know which other fraternity has it, the DU window cleaned, and the DTD door only sticks a little, but a lot of fraternity men are disturbed.

One DU alumnus, John Kavazanjian '72, who is now House Tutor there, told *The Tech* that "we were a little upset only because we were caught in the middle of what seems to be a series of pledge raids."

David Gromala, DTD, chairman of the IFC Judcomm, told *The Tech* that he "condones pledge raids, as long as they follow a few guidelines." Gromala listed the three which he thought were most important:

1) only items not essential to the operation of a house should be raided (flags, trophies).

2) there must be absolutely no destruction of fraternity property involved in any raid (informed observers believed this to be an admonition against such hacks as the attempt to glue the Delt door shut).

3) The raiding fraternity must take complete responsibility for the safe return of the removed items. They must not leave them in a public place where someone other than the raided fraternity might find them.

Gromala explained his support of pledge raids by noting that they "bind a pledge class more closely" and that they improve spirit and morale if done in a non-destructive manner. He also stated that they should be held only near the beginning of the year, when he said they would be more appropriate. Gromala concluded by noting that items removed should be returned "as soon as possible" to avoid trouble.

Experienced observers of the living group ambience at MIT claim that the recent upsurge, first in large-scale hacking and now in pledge raids, is indicative of a revival of the kinds of concerns that occupied most student's time prior to the political activism of the late sixties. Among such recent hacks covered in *The Tech* were the creature on the little dome November 7, the Baker House piano November 27, the East Campus explosions November 10, and the tuition riot September 15.

It is probably too early to tell, but responsible Institute officials, while amused by the hacks to date, have expressed concern in private that things may get out of hand, as they did on occasion in the past, with such hacks as the welding of a trolley car to its tracks and the greasing of subway rails outside of Kendall station. So far the only destruction of Institute property has been the symbolic

Springfield Oval bonfire at the tuition riot.

Things have not always been so buccolic. In 1968, a DU pledge had a knife pulled on him during a pledge raid; that year was the last time the topic of raids was even mentioned to incoming freshmen at that house. This means that no current member of the house has ever had first-hand experience with the raids. Another year, when \$1000 in property was taken from a fraternity, the police were called in. A combination of unfortunate events put a stop to pledge raids.

The tradition has never been completely dead: it was within the last few years that one Bay State Road fraternity stole all the flags along Bay State and several from Beacon Street, except for that on the house next door, resulting in an angry crowd gathered at the wrong fraternity until members figured out what was going on.

An important part of the pledge raid tradition has always been the hack phone call, explaining to fraternities involved just where their missing property can be recovered. "This is the godfather..." has been a popular opening line for such phone calls this year. One such call heralded the return, on a single night, of the PGD gong and the SAE trophies, which were put in the chapel. The DTD swim trophy was returned, without the benefit of a phone call, to the fraternity's doorstep. Another phone call led to the capture of a knife-wielding youth by Paul Benton '75 of DU and Drew Jaglom '74 and Neil Lieblich '76 of DTD two weeks ago (*The Tech*, November 21).

The return of the PLP flag was a much more complex matter, involving not only a phone

call but the Campus Patrol and Boston police. The DU house received a phone call instructing them to go to a nearby hotel and ask at the desk for a package left for Delta Upsilon. Upon arrival, two DU brothers asked for the package, somehow giving the desk man the impression that it was stolen property. He refused to give it to them, and called the Boston Police. The DU people called in the Campus Patrol, and the package was turned over, opened, and found to be the missing flag. It was returned to Pi Lambda Phi.

Another complicated hack involved the disappearance of the PGD flag. Its removal from the house was soon followed by an obnoxious letter, then a series of notes. Eventually, the trail led to a locker in South Station where the flag was recovered.

A PGD representative spoke up at a recent IFC meeting to complain about the raids, noting

that his house had been hit hard (reportedly, PGD pledges were given no rest while the PGD gong was missing. Pledges are supposed to prevent pledge raids, and were constantly reminded with the plaintive lament that "fifty-three years that gong has been in this house. Fifty-three years..."). A member of LCA, which has traditionally gone after the Fiji gong, got up to state that "We have nothing to do with this."

House security is reportedly increasing at several fraternities. Although no one has publicly admitted that pledge raids are being encouraged, one Fiji suggested, "It might be possible that pledge raids are going on." He should know; it was his house that received phone calls which consisted of a voice saying "Are you guys missing something?" followed by "bongggg... bonnggg..."

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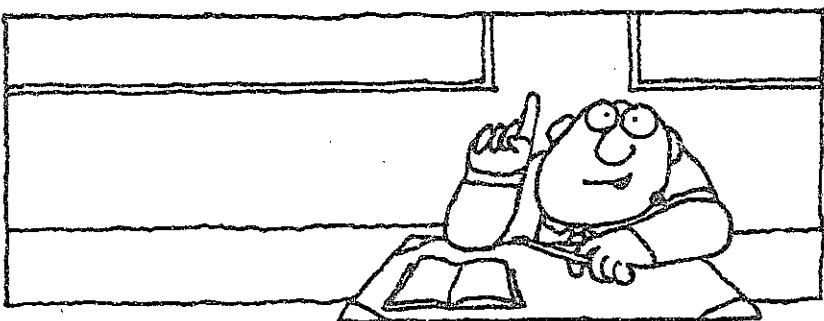
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Skolnikoff views CIS history

(Continued from page 3)

Japan may become part of this study at a future date. Undergraduates, and local firms may also become involved at some future point.

4) There is a student project which is attempting to develop curricula, courses, and research projects in this area. The project is a joint MIT-Harvard effort, and the course may be taught jointly where appropriate.

A decade ago, the Cambridge academic community made a substantial contribution to government arms control policy. That great involvement seems to have petered out, and with it has disappeared a measure of what little civilian control there ever was.

The arms control environment has changed in striking ways during that time. There is little arms control work being done in academia today; such study has been concentrated in the government. There are still good people in the field, but they are subject to time and policy pressures which a university is not. The CIS will be getting back into arms control in a big way if approval of a major new proposal involving at least four disparate departments is approved.

But what about charges that the center harbors war criminals, that it started as a CIA front, harbors government lackeys, and still does DOD planning? The charges leveled are irrelevant to the facts of today.

The history of CIS

Skolnikoff recently provided *The Tech* with a personal version of the history of the CIS. While it may admittedly be vague on the numbers, it puts the actions of the center in historical perspective.

In 1951, the cold war with monolithic world communism was already well established (and according to *The Tech* of those days, MIT was under persistent congressional attack for harboring communists on its staff; in addition, a general attack on all of America's major universities was underway), and the Russians were jamming American "informational" broadcasts which were prepared, at least in part, by the Central Intelligence Agency. Some parts of the Government asked the Institute to study what appeared to them to be a strictly technical problem.

A summer workshop held that this was not merely a technical problem, but rather one with a number of important ramifications: who did we wish to reach with these broadcasts and why? What did we propose to say? Why choose a particular message? Which message would be most appropriate in certain countries?

The questions the summer group asked led quickly to a proposal for the formation of a center to study the technical, political and social aspects of international communication, its reach and influence on the populations that received these communications.

In light of the currency of the Korean war, and the fact that Stalin was still alive, Russia was viewed as a likely potential antagonist; to some, a larger war with the communists seemed imminent. Some parts of the government were interested in preventing a holocaust, and felt that MIT might be useful. The logical agency to support such work was the State Department, but as is often the case, it didn't have enough money. The CIA was also interested, and it had enough money to support its interest. There was reluctance, even in those early years (according to Skolnikoff) to accept

CIA money. Those involved were thoroughly convinced of the value of the work they planned to do, however, so CIA money was accepted as a way to get the center going.

The first director of the Center for International Studies was Max F. Millikan, who served until his death in 1969. Everett E. Hagen, a long time member of the center served as director for two years, until his retirement and Skolnikoff's appointment.

Millikan was a very able manager and a respected academician who guided the center through its gray years, when it focused very tightly on three areas: foreign political communication (intra and inter national), political change in developing countries, and Sino-Soviet relations. During his era, there was a great deal of governmental, private, and academic interest in such areas, as well as the closely related area of arms control, in which MIT was a leader. There was no trouble in finding people, projects, and money.

As a matter of fact, CIA support very quickly fell as a percentage of center support once it got going; in the early sixties there was a conscious decision to phase it out entirely. Today absolutely no funding is received from the CIA. A majority of center funding has always come from private sources, most notably from the Ford Foundation. The rest of the work comes, for the most part, from NSF and USIA.

There was classified research going on at the center during the fifties; most of the classification came, according to Skolnikoff (who was in government work at the time), not from actual project results, but because of access on the part of researchers to basic data which was considered classified.

Today there is no classified research going on under center sponsorship; the center's facilities for handling classified material have been dismantled, and they would have trouble getting more such work even if they wanted it. There are still professors working with the center who are cleared for classified material and keep it in their offices, but this is again a matter of a private relationship with government agencies.

Buzz-words and the Kennedys

During the early years of the Kennedy administration, "counter-insurgency" was a very popular buzz-word with high level officials of the administration. There was a fair amount of time and money devoted in the effort to develop an efficient methodology for accomplishing this; some say that the CIS participated in that effort. Skolnikoff stated that to his knowledge, there was never any work done at the center which specifically related to the ability of a government to put down a revolt against it.

There was a great deal of work done in areas related to politics in developing countries and the impact of technology and scientific change on the arms race, but it is "a matter of how much you want to make the argument," according to Skolnikoff. "If one views the US as an imperialist power, then anything it does will give more power to those who already have power." This was not the purpose of CIS research; such research was an effort to understand how these systems developed and evolved. In addition, it was noted that the "US as imperialist power" theory does not have wide credence among political scientists here.

Prior to Skolnikoff's appointment as director of the center, CIS purposely limited participation in its programs to members of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Since that time, the status of the lab has become equivalent to that of RLE or any other interdepartmental lab: any Institute professor who feels a need for the expertise available there can come and make use of it.


But in recent years, there has not been any large group whose sole work was with the lab. Most of the people who came to the lab in the 50's have coalesced into the senior faculty of the political science department. The department has expanded substantially beyond that base, and indeed would probably not exist at all in its present form were it not for the center.

In any case, no professor is really a "member of the center." Some professors do most of their work under the center's aegis, and are thus more closely identified with it, but it has never had any specific membership.


In better days, when there was more money, (most of it provided by the Ford Foundation) the Center could afford to hire some research associates, who were allowed to do their own work without being connected to a specific project. This allowed for professional exchange between prominent persons in the field.

The positions usually involved more presence, and a willingness to participate in discussion with other members of the center. Often, people came to write their books. Among the last people to come to MIT on that basis were McGeorge Bundy, and the next year, the last person brought in on such a grant, Daniel Ellsberg. (Both were working on books about Vietnam.)

It was not the specific people brought in by the program that spelled its demise, as some might think; according to Skolnikoff, it was the disappearance of the supporting money. People were admitted on the basis of their project proposal, and departmental interest in having the person involved around.



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SPORTS

Sailors win 6th trophy, ranked second in nation

MIT's men's varsity sailing team concluded a highly successful fall season by finishing second of thirteen schools in the Atlantic Coast Championship, held at the New York Maritime College in Fort Schuyler, New York, on November 18 and 19. Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Kross '73 as crew, skippered the MIT A-Division entry, while Steve Cucchairo '74 represented the team in B-Division, with Bob Longair '73 crewing. The regatta was marked by extremely light winds and a strong current on New York's East River.

Tufts jumped out to an early lead in the competition, as they took three firsts and one second in the first four races. Both MIT and NY Maritime, however, gradually narrowed the margin, with some consistently good sailing. The lead changed hands several times among the three schools as the regatta progressed, until, going into the final race on Sunday afternoon, MIT and NY Maritime stood tied for the lead, with Tufts three points back.

By that time, rain had begun to fall and the winds had lightened still further, as the strong current presented ever-increasing problems for the sailors.

In the light and fluky conditions, Tufts won the race, to clinch a two-point victory over MIT, with Maritime back in the pack. Individually, Cucchairo finished as overall low-point skipper for the regatta.

The results were: Tufts 58, MIT 60, New York Maritime 65, US Merchant Marine Academy (Kings' Point) 83, University of So. California 87, Harvard 89, Navy 101, Boston University

114, Stevens Tech 116, Princeton 120, University of Rhode Island 123, Penn 126, and Maine Maritime Academy 140.

MIT's showing is especially notable when one considers that the team was sailing in adverse conditions and unfamiliar waters, and defeated several of the top teams in the nation. According to a recent issue of a national sailing magazine, the Tech squad is ranked as the number two team in the country.

The team's other achievements this season include victories in the Oberg Trophy (Greater Boston Championships), the Hoyt Trophy, the Schell Trophy, and both the Fowle and Staake Trophies (the New England Team Racing Championships).

Wrestlers drop first meet

By Mike McNamee
Handicapped from the start by a forfeit in the 134-lb. class, the MIT wrestlers went on to drop their season opener to Boston University 33-6.

Besides the forfeit, caused by MIT's John Cook '74 being overweight, the Tech grapplers dropped two pins and six decisions in a very disappointing meet. MIT's matmen had trouble moving effectively, and were often tied up by the Terriers tenacious rides and holds.

In the 118-lb. class, MIT's Ed Hanley '74 defeated John Henderson of BU in a 6-3 decision. Hanley started with a takedown in the first period, and chose the down position to start the second. Scoring on a quick escape, he took Henderson down again with one minute left in the three minute period, but was reversed 30 seconds later. Hanley escaped once more in the second period, and rode out the third for his win.

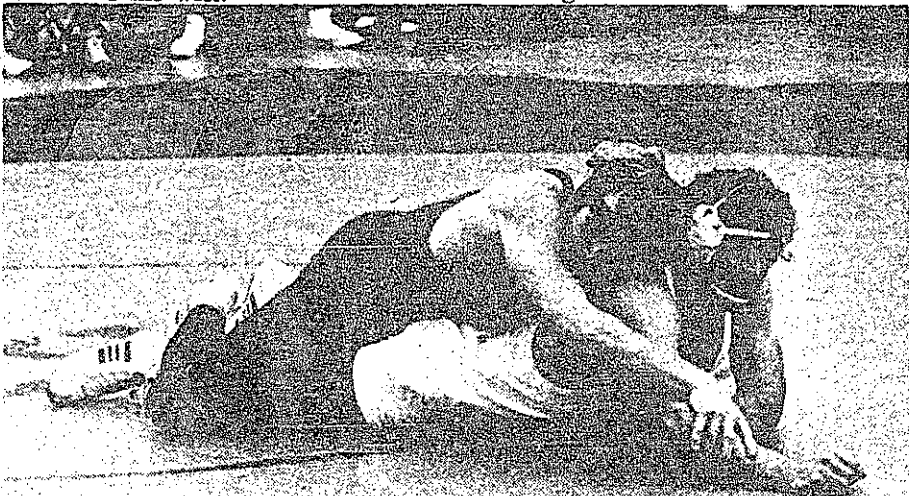


Photo by Chris Cullen

IM hockey: some changes

By Sandy Yulke
This year's IM hockey season, which began last night, has a record entry of 51 teams. There are also some major changes from previous years: there will be no playoffs, and some regular season games will be played during IAP.

The decision not to have

playoffs resulted from the questionnaire that was circulated with the entry forms this year. According to the manager, Joel Bergman '72, the rate of response to the questionnaire was near 90% and the teams favored not having playoffs to have more time for regular season games.

As in previous years, the ma-

majority of the varsity schedule will be played at home this year, and this severely limits the amount of ice-time available for intramural games. This lack of ice time, which is further compounded by the fact that the ice rink is closed a great deal due to poor weather conditions, and the freezing system itself, which is ancient and in dire need of replacement, is a problem. The solution that has been found for this year is to schedule regular season games during IAP. The only teams that will not be playing in January are those that specifically asked not to.

Another change, which will affect only the C league, is a new icing rule. The questionnaire response was overwhelmingly in favor of having the puck called as iced once it has crossed the blue line, previously, a defender had to touch the puck before icing was called. There have been several other changes in IM hockey this year, and all players are advised to check with their captains about them.

Additional ice time will be available for a trial period beginning Wednesday, November 29, 1972, under the following conditions:

1. Hours: Monday - Wednesday - Friday 6 am to 8 am.
2. Ice condition as exists from the previous night.
3. Players must have all equipment required. Briggs Field House will be open for dressing and showers, but Equipment Window will be closed.
4. There will be no charge but availability of ice will be limited to weather conditions without advance notice.
5. The general purpose of this experiment is to extend the use of the ice rink to accommodate informal practice sessions by organized MIT hockey groups. Due to the limitations outlined in 3 and 4 above, these hours cannot be used to schedule or reschedule Intramural games.
6. Team reservations in one-hour blocks may be made one week in advance. Fill out Reservations Application at Athletic Office (W32-117).

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Friday, December 1, 1972

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