

## "Energy independence" call issued by Nixon in TV speech

By Norman Sandler

President Nixon called on Wednesday for a comprehensive program to ease the energy shortages predicted for later this year.

Nixon said Arab oil shipments cut off during the Mideast War have made fuel shortages "inevitable," and he predicted that by the end of the month more than two million barrels of oil per day will be unavailable for use in the United States.

Nixon presented a seven point plan consisting of energy conservation steps and government policies to speed up development of new energy resources, particularly nuclear power plants. The plan, which Nixon said will require "some sacrifices by all Americans," provided for:

- 1) encouraging industries and utilities currently using coal not to convert to oil as a major source of fuel and encouraging industries using oil to convert to coal for their major fuel source;
- 2) A 10 percent reduction in the allocation of fuel to domestic airlines;
- 3) a 15 percent reduction in the heating oil allocation for homes and industries, accompanied by a campaign to set temperatures in buildings at an average of 68 degrees;
- 4) additional reductions in energy consumption by the federal government by keeping daytime temperatures in all government offices at 65-68 degrees;
- 5) a maximum 50 mile per hour speed limit set for all motor vehicles owned by the federal government (numbering about 500,000, according to Nixon), with pressure on state and local officials to set identical speed limits for highways;
- 6) an acceleration of the Atomic Energy Commission's licensing and construction program for nuclear power plants, to make more plants operational within six years, rather than the ten years it usually requires for application and construction;

7) finally, an effort to reinforce federal action with similar measures taken at the state and local levels.

Nixon estimated the seven measures would ease energy consumption in the short run, although he admitted "these steps may not be enough." He indicated other emergency actions that might be taken include gasoline rationing, a return to daylight savings time and a relaxation of environmental standards to allow the burning of high sulphur content coal. Nixon asked Congress to prepare legislation on the latter points "to prevent a recurrence of this crisis in the future." He also said he would give federal regulatory agencies broader powers in scheduling such things as airline flights to cut gasoline consumption.

In order to meet the long range energy needs of the nation

### Institute reacts

By Mike McNamee

Members of the MIT community reacted favorably, for the most part, to President Nixon's television message on the energy crisis Wednesday night.

Faculty and administration members who were contacted by *The Tech* generally agreed with Nixon's proposals to cut back on energy use, and agreed that the actions are necessary.

Professor David J. Rose of Nuclear Engineering, a specialist in energy policy, said that Nixon's speech "wasn't a bad message," and that "shortening red-tape" could be one of the most important factors in solving the crisis.

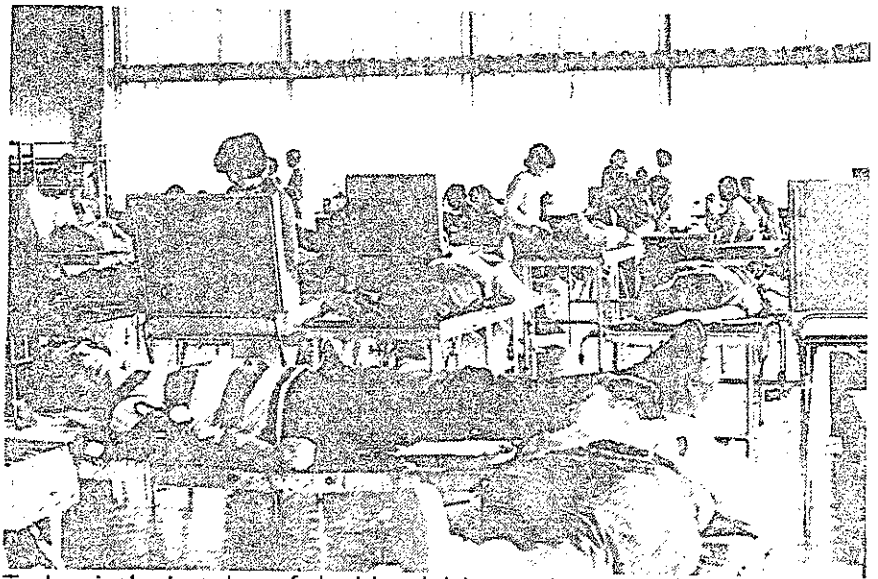
Rose also agreed that Nixon's proposal to cut construction time for new nuclear power plants from ten to six years could be accomplished "without any hazard."

"The delays on the order of ten years are caused because of rather unwieldy administrative arrangements for environmental reviews and safety reviews, and sometimes are rather repetitive," Rose stated. "Without endan-

(Please turn to page 2)

and become self-sufficient for fuel, the President committed the nation to a massive program in energy research and development, which he said would be comparable to the crash effort of the Manhattan Project during World War Two to develop the Atomic bomb.

Nixon said he wanted to form as Energy Research and Development Administration to oversee development of new energy resources and improvement of current techniques, and added he will call the new energy program "Project Independence."



Today is the last day of the blood drive, and everyone's participation is welcomed. Walk-up appointments will be accepted today, from 9:45am-3:30pm. Eat within three hours, and don't come if you have had malaria recently.  
Photo by Robert Olshaker

## Humanities core to change

By Mike McNamee

The School of Humanities and Social Science is working on possible revisions to be made in the eight-term humanities and social science (HSS) requirement.

Donald Blackmer, Associate Dean of the School, told *The Tech* that the revision studies were part of an "overall look at itself" that the School is taking under its new Dean, Harold Hanham.

Blackmer stated that the problem of the HSS requirement "has been discussed for years," but that a full-scale effort to devise new requirements, rather than just revise the old had only been started this year. "As a result of many factors," Blackmer said, "the whole question of

what the requirements are, what we want to accomplish with them, and what they should be, is being discussed."

Blackmer mentioned three questions that have been raised most often in the discussions:

1) Should there be a specific list of subjects designated for freshmen and sophomores to take? Blackmer stated that "many people feel that this pattern isn't the best way to set up requirements."

2) If such a list does exist, should it be as restrictive as it currently is? "Many students raise this question, and it has come into importance as more and more students petition out of requirements, especially sophomore requirements," Blackmer stated. "If a list does

exist, guidelines should be established to ensure uniformity on such requests."

3) Is the current way in which the school tries to encourage breadth in the requirements -- i.e., by requiring sophomores to choose one subject from each of two lists -- valid? "This is one area where we have taken action," Blackmer said. The school has asked the Committee on Curricula (CoC) to consider changing the sophomore requirements, so that a student can take any two subjects from either list, as long as the subjects are in different fields.

Blackmer told *The Tech* that he thought the proposal would probably be assessed by the CoC, although "they might send it

(Please turn to page 2)

## NSF grant received for study of telecommunications policy

By Barb Moore

MIT's Centers for Advanced Engineering Study, for International Studies, and for Policy Alternatives have jointly been awarded a National Science Foundation grant for telecommunications policy analysis.

The title for the proposal to the National Science Foundation is "Telecommunication Policy

Planning and Research at MIT." The grant was effective in early September, and will be used over the duration of one year. Industry, government, legal, and academic participants will be utilized in the program.

The purpose of the project is to establish the capability at MIT for analysis of telecommunications policy, to develop proposals for each of six critical policy issues of interest, and to present alternative policies.

Carroll Bowen, Research Associate at the Center for Advanced Engineering Study, stated that the aim of the grant is to "try to mobilize a very wide range of interest and work" in telecommunications around MIT. The center hopes to provide "some particular research thrust" to organize the various work currently underway in the area of communications.

There are six areas for policy research planning, each of which involves an issue of national concern. The economics of the telecommunication industry in the US, the framework of telecommunications research and development, and national data communication are among these six areas to be studied.

Another aspect of the project is improved integration of the nation's communication systems. As Bowen stated, "The telegram today is initiated by telephone. You start by using the telephone, then use telecopier from post office to post

office, then you receive the telegram through the mail." This involves a combination of several incompatible systems which "should be consolidated in interests."

Cable television in large urban areas and in rural America is also a concern to Bowen. In particular, rural areas, which are often neglected when discussing cable TV, will be considered. Rural cable TV has been neglected, just as rural poverty has, according to Bowen. The specific region most available for this study would be upper New England.

These five areas of concern to the group will be used as a sort of overview, in order to discover which offer the most extensive and promising points for further research. The product of this project will be a group of recommendations and alternate policies for the problems discussed.

Possibly the most extensive research will be in the field of management of the electromagnetic spectrum. Particular interest will be given to its use for landmobile radio. "Unlike offshore oil rights," its potential cannot be exhausted. However, there is a conflict in its possible uses in that TV has "blotted up" most of the spectrum suitable for use by landmobile radio.

The researchers are concerned with the real cost of the congestion in these frequencies, in terms of an alternate method of

(Please turn to page 7)



Photo by Robert Olshaker



Photo by Tom Klimowicz

UMOC candidates are crawling out of the woodwork as the first day of this year's APO sponsored charity campaign (next Monday) fast approaches. Doing his bit for blood, at left, is Brian Hughes, while Phil Mandel, above, converses with friend. See picture of *The Tech* candidate on page 2.

# MIT reacts to Nixon

gering the safety of anything, one could streamline the administrative process so that the decisions about plants can be taken more straightforwardly."

Professor Norman C. Rasmussen, a Nuclear Engineer who has conducted accident probability research on reactors for the Atomic Energy Commission, stated that Nixon "has given the nation the urgency to recognize that energy is a problem in the short and long term... These are steps in the right direction."

Rasmussen said that speeding up construction of nuclear power plants could result in having 150 more plants in operation by 1980, which would make "quite a difference" on the long-term energy situation. He stated that a crash construction program would not result in a relaxation of safety measures designed to prevent accidents. "You can build plants faster and still be careful," Rasmussen added.

Not all comment was laudatory; Professor of Physics Henry W. Kendall was critical of Nixon's plans to speed up the construction of reactors, due to safety reasons. Kendall, who has warned in the past of the dangers involved in current nuclear power plants design (see story p.2), told *The Tech*, "The AEC is already in fairly complicated trouble over reactor safety. They have already slowed down production of new plants, and have cut back use in some existing ones."

Kendall also disagreed with Rose's assertion that eliminating red tape could speed up construction. "Most delays in construction are not regulatory," he said. "Instead, the AEC has delayed critical studies in reactor safety, and mid-construction changes have to be made to incorporate new safety features."

As a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists, Kendall testified last August at hearings in Pennsylvania on reactor safety, along with consumer advocate Ralph Nader. He stated that the AEC has been "less than open" on the issue of reactor safety, and said, "The Commission has moved to suppress critical information and research in this field."

A lack of "foresight and long-term planning" in energy affairs was also criticized by Kendall. "Oil shortages were predicted as long ago as the 1930's," he said, "but the predictors were laughed at. Now, we are involved in a

crash-remedy program that more than likely won't be as successful as long-term study would have been."

Rose stated that Nixon's proposed relaxation of air pollution standards, in order to allow use of high-sulphur fuel, "could be more dangerous than any nuclear plant construction." He added, "The indiscriminate relaxation of environmental standards would be a great mistake... the social cost of our past fuel policies is just being recognized."

## Nixon proposes easing AEC reactor standards

By Storm Kauffman

President Nixon has proposed that the lead time for the coming on-line of nuclear power plants be reduced to six years from the present nine or ten. The idea is to speed nuclear energy's replacement of oil as the prime fuel of electric generating stations.

The success that this move will have in easing our critical fuel situation is contingent upon three factors: will nuclear power really be able to replace much of the nation's fossil fuel consumption, can the lead time be cut by a third and will the reactors be safe.

Presently, only a quarter of the US energy demand is in the form of electricity, and reactors have been used to produce only electricity. If nuclear power is to really take the load off our fossil resources, increased electrification or the introduction of a compatible energy system (such as the hydrogen economy) will be necessary.

Even our fissile (capable of being "burnt" in a nuclear reaction) resources are very limited. While increased demand will undoubtedly lead to exploration and discovery of heretofore unknown reserves, a major commitment to nuclear energy will be dependent upon development and construction of broader reactors.

The steps from conception to completion of a reactor are many and difficult. Presently, a year or more is required to acquire a site and analyze potential hazards.

Then, a thorough design study and safety analysis report requiring another year must be submitted to the AEC. If the AEC approves, a construction permit is issued and three or four years are necessary for physical completion of the reactor facilities.

Now the utility must apply for permission to operate their plant. The AEC will gradually



Photo by David Green



Photo by Tom Klimowicz

Paul Schindler, UMOG candidate of *The Tech* is pictured at left performing some obscure act of self-abuse. Also pictured, above

is UMOG candidate Rick Granger. The campaign, for relief of Africa, starts Monday, under APO sponsorship.

## Humanities change due

back with some questions." Professor of Electrical Engineering Leonard A. Gould, chairman of CoC, said that the committee had passed a "procedural change," which had corrected a mistake made in this year's catalogue, but that they had not considered changing the requirement yet.

"One basic premise"

Although committees and groups in all six of the departments of the school are working on the question of requirements, the only report to be issued yet was a study done over the summer by Blackmer, Professor Richard Cartwright of Philosophy, and Professor of Humanities Travis Merritt. This committee was asked by Hanham to "examine the present Institute requirement in the Humanities and Social Sciences," and to make proposals for the faculty of the School to discuss in the fall.

Blackmer stressed that the committee's report is "a working document only," and added that "it is not at all a finished product. Views have changed just since that was written," he stated, adding that "I know

my views are different." One point brought out by the report, which Blackmer feels that the School is nearly unanimous on, is that the requirement will continue to be eight subjects over a four-year period. This was the "only basic premise" of the committee; "Beyond that," the report stated, "all else was open to question."

Blackmer stated that efforts will continue in all departments, as well as in other Schools, to study the requirements. He declined to put a "timetable" on the developments, saying only that if the requirement is changed there will be "every effort made to ease the sticky transition period involved."

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# Editorial

For the first time in recent months, Congress acted boldly and decisively Wednesday in overriding President Nixon's veto of the War Powers Resolution - the only one of the past eight Presidential vetoes that as been reversed by the legislative body. Not only is this joint resolution an important and necessary piece of legislation, but Congress is to be applauded for the resolve it showed in standing up to Nixon in this case.

The War Powers Resolution is the first attempt by Congress to resolve a vague constitutional issue: i.e. who has the right to commit troops overseas in times of crisis? The Constitution states that while the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, only Congress can exercise the power to declare war. In times of international crisis, the fine distinction between these roles can, and often do, become blurred. The President can claim that national security interests necessitate "incursions" in to foreign lands and Congress heretofore has been powerless to stop him, except by voting a cut-off of funds. Both the Korea "police action" and the Vietnam War were undeclared wars of this type.

Through the War Powers Resolution, Congress has gone on record as stating it will not allow unnecessary "temporary incursions" to occur and escalate as they have in the past. The Bill provides for a 60-day period in which the President will be allowed to commit troops in crisis areas. After this period, he can request a 30-day extension from Congress if he feels it is critical for the safe removal of US troops; or he can request a declaration of war. In either case, he cannot act beyond the 60-day period

## Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

Let me first thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my opinion in your pages in the "Commentary" you ran last week on the Middle East Issue. The fact that you received (and printed) a number of replies indicates, I believe, that it is something that many members of the MIT community have an interest in and feel strongly about.

I would first like to clarify a point referred to by Messrs. Stanley and Gottlieb in their reply to my commentary of last week. My statement concerning the abuse of power and authority by a particular individual who solicited for Israel Emergency Fund was not meant to apply to any or all who did such solicitation. I do not protest their right and privilege to do so, although I believe their actions to be mistaken. I was instead referring to a Department Chairman who solicited funds from his own junior faculty (among others) in an extraordinarily heavy-handed way. Since everyone is aware of the employment situation I doubt that the impropriety of this will be lost on many. As for the rest of their letter, the fact that they interpret me to mean that any opposition to Zionism must automatically imply endorsement of the internal policies of reactionary Arab regimes (of which Sadat government is a prime example), shows that they have badly misunderstood my letter, and have probably thought little about the problem anyway.

The same cannot be said for Prof. Fein. His summary of my position is indeed accurate, although he then goes on to obfuscate completely its main points. He in fact does not deny anything from the quotation from his book, but rather claims he meant to convey a sense of complexity and tragedy by pointing out the facts portrayed therein. Just as Southern American whites would always say to Northerners about the civil rights situation, "You just don't understand how things are down here," Prof. Fein accuses me of "oversimplification" by my having made a commitment to one side. I assume that this means that he himself has not made such a commitment. Many people will be surprised to hear that. The remain-

unsupported counter-claims to my claims.

As a final remark, let me say that I have been very gratified by the nature of the response to my commentary last week. Not only the above mentioned letters to *The Tech* (which deserves great credit for allowing such a dialogue to take place in its pages among members of the MIT community), but letters and calls to me personally (with minor exceptions), when they disagreed have refrained from *ad hominem* attacks and have instead addressed the issues as they saw them. I believe that if this would occur more often there would be more than "one or two people who are capable of thinking on the Middle East, and not just posturing," as Prof. Fein put it. And of course to those who sent words of encouragement, go my great thanks.

David Ozonoff  
Research Associate

To the Editor:

Thank you very much for reprinting the October 28, 1964 *The Tech* editorial on the subject of women students (*The Tech*, October 26). Those women who entered college, as I did, around that time and who have recently come to suspect that we have a tendency toward unjustified paranoia can now relax.

I was, of course, struck by the extent to which the MIT rhetoric has changed since 1964; I was even more amazed that that editorial had actually been published at an institution which made some attempt to educate women. Lest we become too comfortable with the changes time and civil suits have wrought, let us reflect that many of those who less than ten years ago subscribed, if only tacitly, to that asinine, insensitive, and indeed brutal editorial continue to wield considerable influence over hiring, promotions, tenure, and admissions at MIT and elsewhere in the higher education system.

Ellen Burton

To the Editor:

MIT students established Urban Action a few years ago to link MIT with the surrounding communities through student volunteers. After a good start, the number of students involved rapidly decreased to the present level of 23. (Most of them dropped in looking for the restroom.) The budget for Urban Action

without Congressional approval.

The recent Mideast crisis was an excellent example of a situation in which the resolution would have applied: The entire crisis lasted less than three weeks; if Nixon had found it necessary to commit American troops in the Mideast the 60-day period would have been more than ample. The provisions of the bill would not have interfered with the President's power to deal with foreign crises.

The manner in which Congress - which until now has been reluctant to stand up to Nixon's rampant vetoing - acted also deserves mention. As one expert on legislative affairs at MIT said, "It was the best news we've seen out of Congress for a long time... Congress surprised itself by flexing its muscle, and this might have important effect on how the legislature feels about impeachment." He added, "This is a critical period for Congress... it's reaching a moment of decision on impeachment, and the override is important for Congress's self-esteem."

The reversal was not a partisan vote; 25 Republican Senators, and 86 Republican Congressman joined with the Democrats in overriding the veto. The final votes were 75 to 18 in the Senate, and 284 to 135 in the House - a strong rebuke to Nixon's claims of executive power.

These developments are certainly heartening; we can only hope the trend continues and that the Congress, having taken the initiative to stand up to Nixon's attempted usurpation of power will now work towards ridding America of the President it no longer wants.

this semester (\$5,000) is wasted with this amount of support and interest. Thus, we are closing as of December 16 and hope the money can be better utilized elsewhere. We hope the 23 volunteers will not be deterred and continue to stay involved. Thank you.

Jonathan R. Sass  
Student Chairman Urban Action  
Douglas J. McLeod  
Office Manager Urban Action

To the Editor:

This is in response to the "Help" service you are running. I am a third-year resident of Ashdown, which is being renovated now. In my opinion, the rents to be charged after renovation (starting this coming spring) are exorbitantly high for the accommodations we will be getting. For example, my own rent will be raised some 50%, from \$254/term (\$57/month) to \$381/term (\$85/month). The room to which I have been assigned after renovation is a small double, with no sink or closet. The bath is shared among four residents; the kitchen will be used by about 38 residents (and over 75 when the east half will re-open). Compare with a Tang Hall two-man apartment, which for roughly the same rent offers each man a private room, as well as a bath and kitchen for the two residents.

Much of the renovations are no more than expensive window-dressing. Granted, we are getting completely new plumbing and electrical systems. But the heating is not being replaced, nor are amenities such as extra sinks and closets being added. Instead, we are being given costly new doors, windows, exit signs, fixtures, moldings and a paint job. We had no (to my knowledge) problems with the old doors, etc. I hope the new frills will be as trouble-free.

I have spoken with Dean Browning, urging a rollback in the new rents. The meeting served no useful purpose. I have since met with members of the Graduate Student Council, in particular Bob Sacks. Efforts should be under way to lower rents (GSC knocked 2/3 off a proposed rent hike for Tang Hall). This time, Dean Browning indicated he did not see "appropriateness" of GSC interest.

Thank you for your help.

David J. Ellis

Continuous News Service

# The Tech

Since 1881

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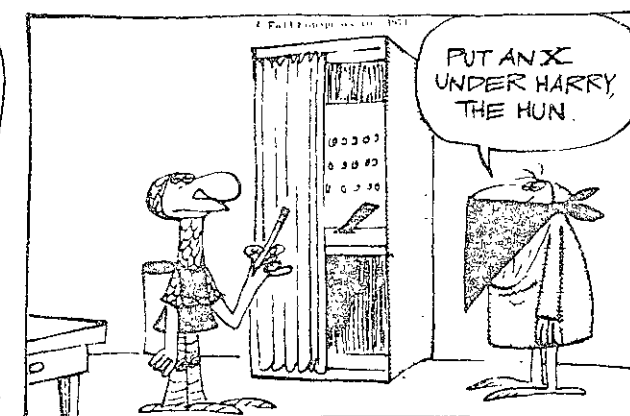
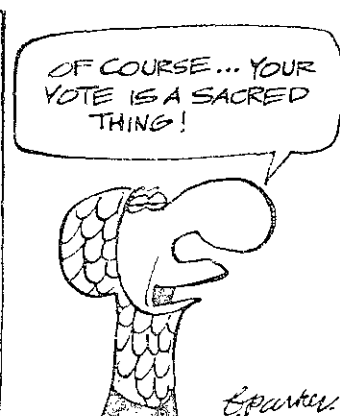
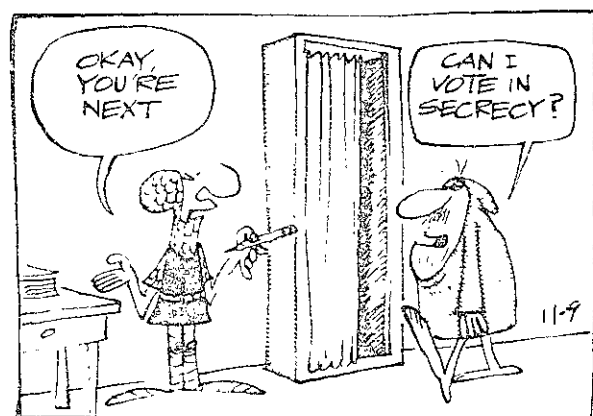
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THE WIZARD OF ID



by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

# Boone calls penal system 'outdated'

By David Zigelheim

Former Massachusetts Corrections Commissioner John Boone was the speaker at an election night meeting of the Beacon Hill Public Safety Campaign. In his speech, Boone touched on a variety of topics dealing with justice in America. Boone found fault with the corrections system in Massachusetts. He stated that it was "one of the most archaic in the country." During his 18 months as Corrections Commissioner Boone tried to institute a variety of reforms in the system.

Among the reforms Boone instituted was a furlough system for inmates. Under this system, prisoners would be allowed a 14 day vacation each year. Boone had been very disturbed because this system, which he considers an essential step in making prisons more humane, had come under attack in the press following the failure of a prisoner to return from a furlough. Boone also felt that the state's political leaders were partially to blame for the attempted escape as their uncertain support of the program has led prisoners to try to escape when they could.

Boone disagreed with what he considers unfair dispensation of justice in America. During his speech, he described the sentencing of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew as "unheard of," and compared it to what he felt was a racially prejudiced decision recently given to a black for embezzlement.

Boone said that the inadequacies of the system were extended further than its judicial

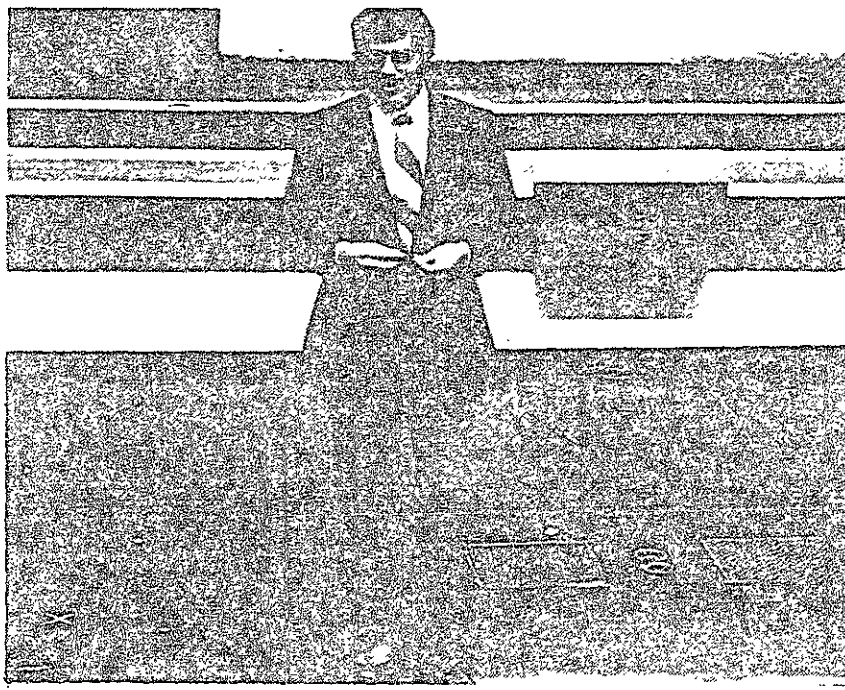
and penal institutions. Poor schools and unemployment in the ghettos and slums further contributed to the escalating crime in our cities. He added that he was able to pinpoint a cause of many of our social ills - an "Archie Bunker" silent majority.

In Boone's opinion, the silent majority wants to maximize its own benefits and wealth.

State Representative Barney Frank also spoke following Boone. Frank attributed many of Boone's problems in bringing reforms to the lack of authority he was granted over his subordinates. Frank felt that civil service employees are over-protected by the government and their unions, and that the inability of their superiors to promote or fire them makes them unresponsive to new ideas.

Frank also expressed the opinion that politicians tend to follow public opinion to too great a degree, rather than shape it. In a recent vote in the state legislature, in which the death penalty was reinstated, Mr. Frank thought that had there been a secret ballot vote, the bill would have failed, but if it had been put to a public referendum, it would have passed by an even greater majority.

Boone was the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corrections for 18 months before being asked to step down by Governor Sargent. During those 18 months he reduced the prison population in Massachusetts from 3500 to 1700; those months were marked by murders and attempted murders in the prisons.



Dr. Bernard Gifford, deputy chancellor of the New York City School System and former president of the RAND Institute, spoke in 9:150 last Monday, as part of the Innovative Resource Planning Project. His topic was "The Urban Analyst in the Eye of the Hurricane: A view from the bridge."

# Contest encourages innovation

By Jules Mollere

The MIT Innovation Center, founded earlier this year to further "the development and invention of new products" is now sponsoring a student innovation contest with \$1,000 in prize money to be awarded.

Robert Colpy, Vice President of Eta Kappa Nu [EKN] which is organizing this contest for the innovation center, stated that its purpose "is to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the MIT community."

"We hope to encourage among students initiative, creativity and confidence as inventors and entrepreneurs."

The competition itself will be divided into two levels: Freshman and Sophomores and Juniors and Seniors. Registration for both levels is now taking place in the lobby of Building Ten and in the EKN office, 38-476.

Once registered the contestants have until February 8 to submit "detailed plans of an original project." Several facts which Colpy suggested such

plans might contain are the name (if any) of the product, a statement of its use and market potential and detailed description of how it works.

"These plans will then be judged on the basis of originality, technical feasibility and marketing merits by members of the innovation center. EKN will announce the winners and honorable mentions about the first week in March."

The prize money, which according to Colpy, is part of a \$300,000 National Science Foundation grant to the Innovation Center, will be awarded on both levels with \$300 for first place, \$100 for second and two third place prizes of \$50 each. All contestants whose projects are judged to be outstanding but who are not declared winners are to receive honorable mentions.

"Both they [those who receive honorable mentions] and the winners, if they so desire, may proceed with the development of their projects with the technical and marketing assis-

tance of the Innovation Center. If the projects qualify, funds for development may also be available

In regards to the response, Colpy characterized it as "better than we expected. On the first day alone we had over fifty people register."

"This is only one of the many ways we hope to encourage new products, but so far it seems to be one of the most successful."



John Boone

Photo by Richard Reihl

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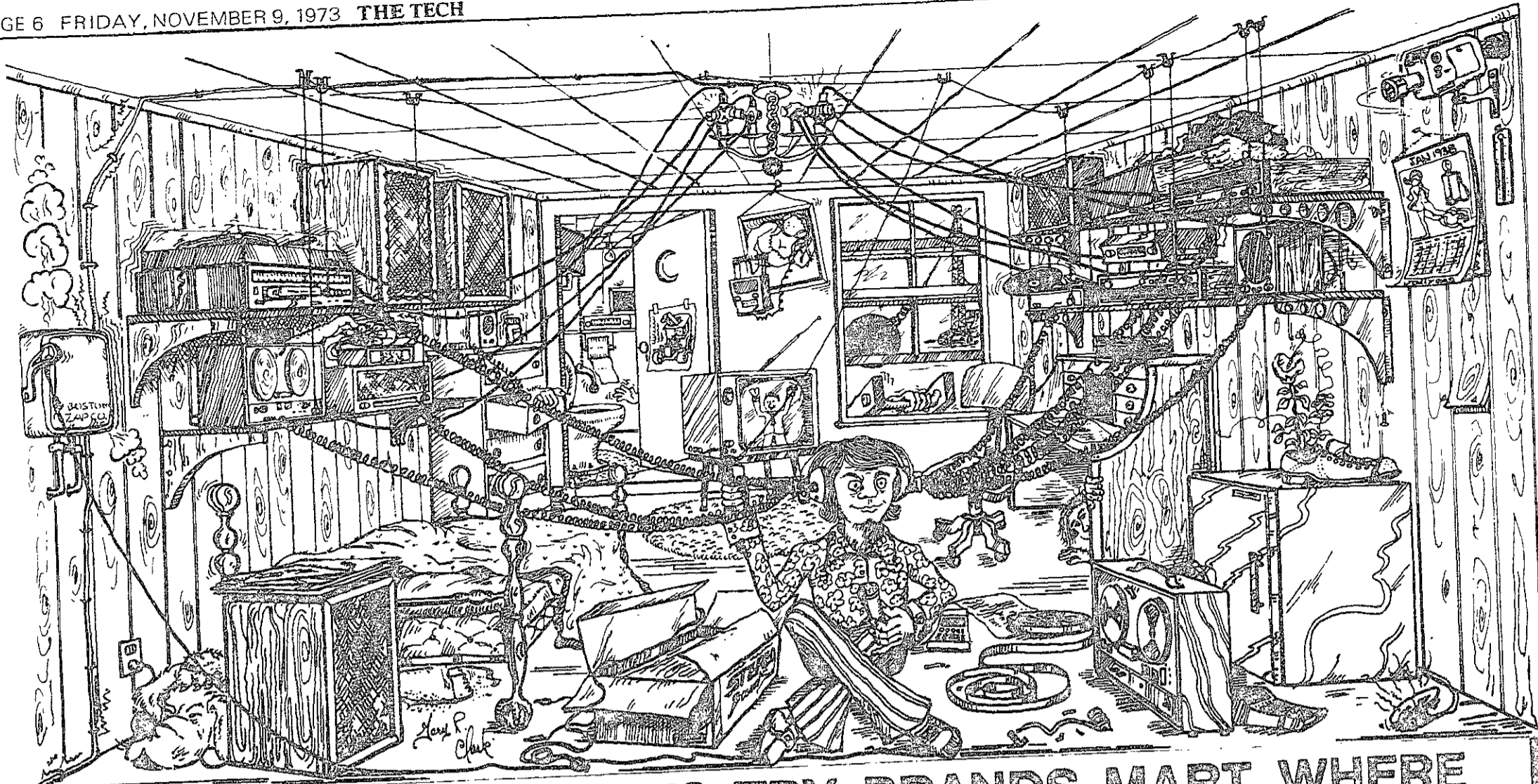
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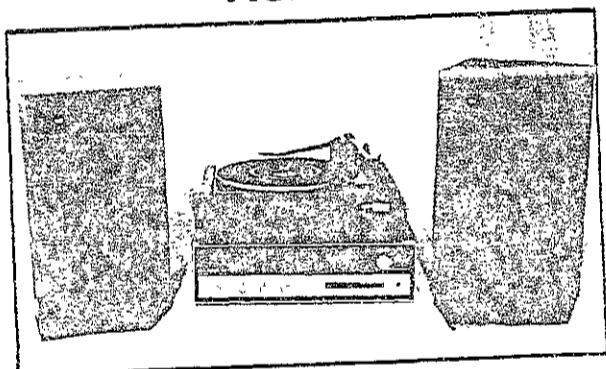
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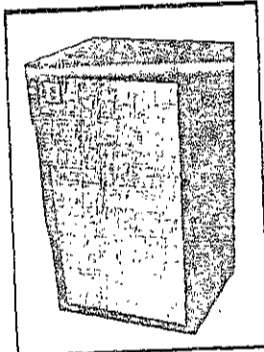
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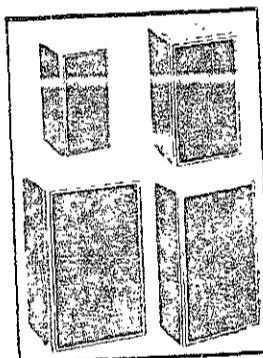
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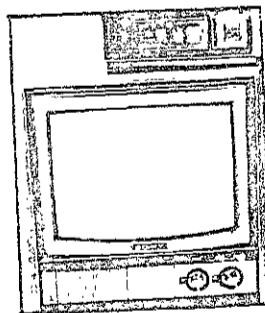


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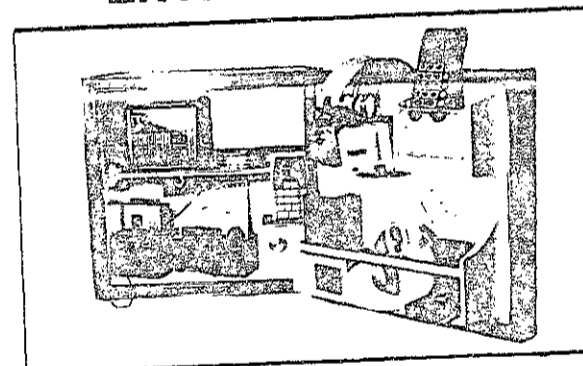
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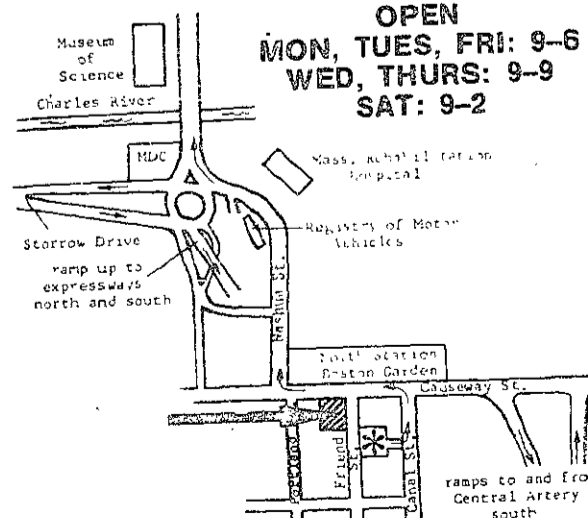
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# Reactors present hazards

(Continued from page 2)  
Several recognized hazards exist. They are the possible catastrophic release of a large fraction of the intensely radioactive inventory of a reactor core, environmental effects of thermal discharges, daily radioactive releases and the problem of storage of the long-lived radioactive wastes. It is generally agreed that

## Goldmark proposes New Rural Society

(Continued from page 3)  
... easily move parts of their operations to the country," Goldmark said. His studies of business communications have lead him to believe that only a few factors in communications really need to be made that way.

"Colleges, and the education they offer, need to move beyond the walls of their current campuses," he stated, as the costs rise. High school, continuing, vocational, and college education must be offered via telecommunications, in a stimulating format, with a wide range of time choice, and at low cost, Goldmark believes.

Experiments already conducted in semi-rural parts of Connecticut indicate that the utility of medical personnel can be greatly increased with properly designed and used communications facilities, according to Goldmark.

a nuclear reactor cannot explode.

The current controversy deals primarily with the "maximum credible accident" which can realistically occur. This is a loss of coolant accident (LOCA), which involves the rupture of a main coolant inlet and outlet line simultaneously. The results could be complete loss of coolant in the core leading to melting of the fuel and release of the radioactive fission products entrained there.

The reactor vendors have provided for this accident by installing redundant Emergency Core Cooling Systems (ECCS). Kendall insists that the ECCS will not do the job, while the AEC

maintains that the possibility of such an accident is so remote as to not present a real risk.

Other hazards are well on their way to being controlled: thermal pollution will decrease as plant efficiency rises and cooling towers are installed, daily radioactive releases are held far below the safety margins set by the AEC, and storage schemes for radioactive wastes are under development.

But at a time when Nixon is calling for an easing of AEC criteria, the Commission is reviewing its standards and admitting that in some cases they may be too lenient. (Nuclear safety will be considered in detail in a subsequent article - Ed.)

# Telecomm studies to suggest policies

(Continued from page 1)  
... communication to radio. The FCC was finally convinced to give a small band of frequency to landmobile radio, however, TV still controls the larger share of spectrum space.

The government also controls a large portion of the spectrum also, stated Bowen. They then "parcel it out" to other users. One alternate way of managing the spectrum would be to institute a system of rent for the

frequencies licensed, rather than charging, only the nominal \$20 cost of a license. Bowen argued, "Why should WNBC, whose profits were 54% of its gross revenue, pay the same \$20.00 as some small UHF station in Maine?"

The study hopes to offer breadth to research in the field, while integrating the areas observed. There will be public interest seminars open to anyone interested in the research.

by Fred Hutchison

**NUTS & SCREWS**

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# Sports

## Sailors keep Schell Trophy

After a slow start the MIT sailing team has improved every week, the season culminating in last weekend's victory in the New England Team Racing Championships (Fowle Trophy) and this past weekend's successful defense of the Schell Trophy.

The Schell, which was hosted by MIT, is New England's unofficial fall dinghy championship (two boats per school) and includes the top nine teams from the New England Intercollegiate Sailing Association (NEISA). NEISA encompasses all thirty-two colleges in New England which are involved in intercollegiate sailing.

Each invited NEISA team had won at least one major trophy this fall to qualify, the only exception being Yale, which was invited to complete the field because of its second-place finish in the 1973 North American College Dinghy Championship held in Texas last June. Also invited were representative teams from the Middle Atlantic, Midwest, and Eastern Canadian

Districts.

MIT's captain and A-Division skipper Steve Cucchiaro '74 was easily the outstanding skipper in the event, and Steve appears to be headed for his second straight All-American selection. Steve's hard-working crew was Larry Dubois '76, and together they defeated four other All-American skippers in A-Division to take a low-point honors for the regatta.

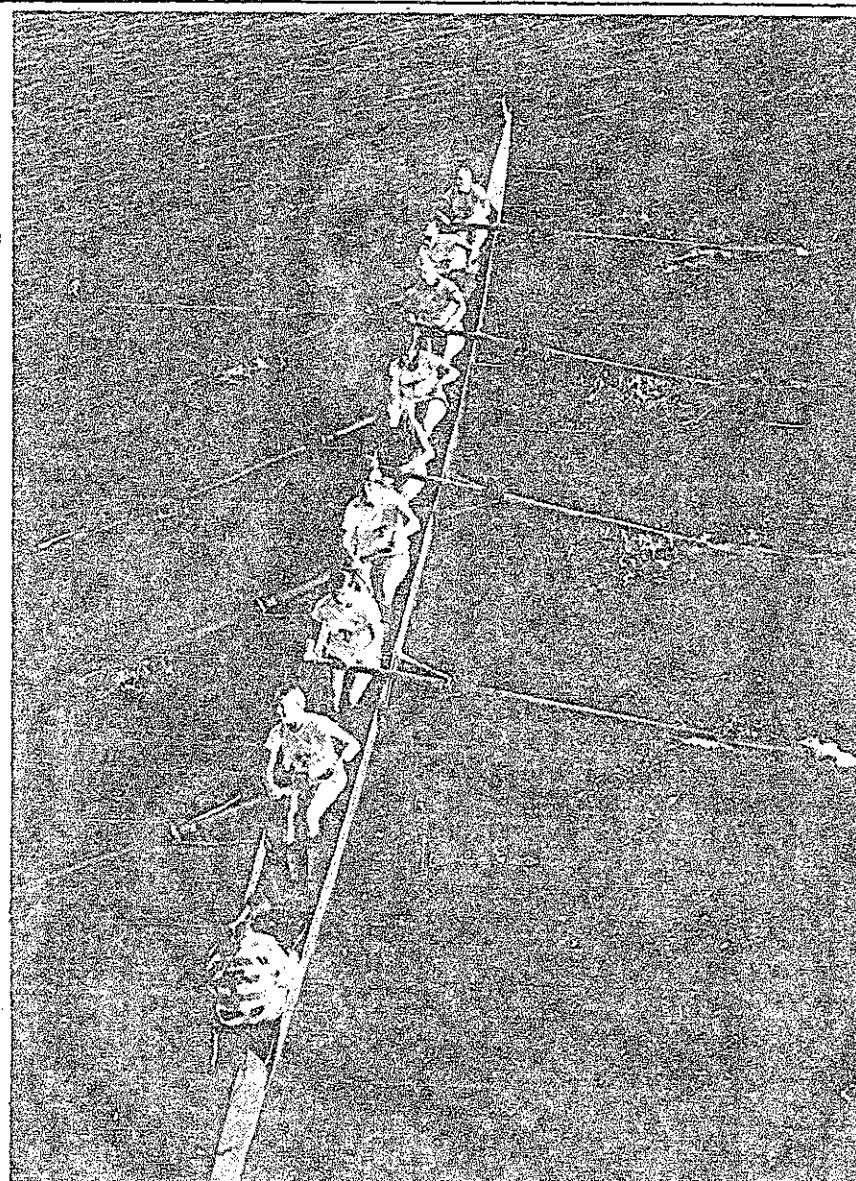
B-Division skipper Chuck Tucker '75, despite a capsize while leading in his first race (which cost him fourteen points) finished strong to end up only four points off second place in his division. Crewing for Tucker was Arsenio Nunez '74.

The windiest weekend of the year (with gusts up to 35 mph) resulted in numerous capsizes, torn sails, and broken equipment. The final results of the regatta were: MIT 63, Coast Guard Academy 72, Univ. of Rhode Island 79, Tufts 91, Harvard 92, Stevens (NJ) 114, Brown 117, Univ. of Michigan

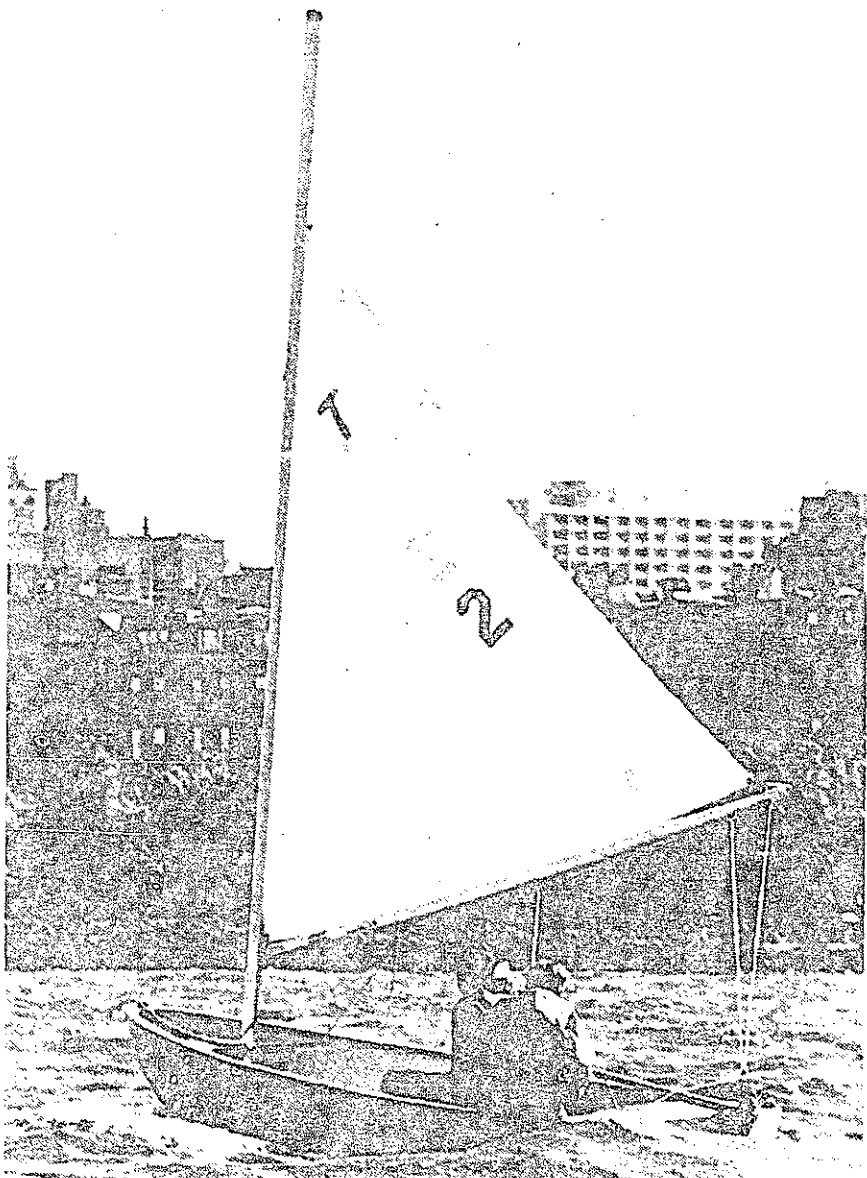
120, Bowdoin 127, Yale 138, Franklin Pierce 159, US Merchant Marine Academy 161, and Royal Military College (Canada) 163.

An MIT "B" team was also victorious in a field of seven in a dinghy meet held at the Coast Guard Academy on Saturday. Skippers were Rob Parker '75 and Walter Frank '74. The Frosh Championship being run at Tufts this past week has been held over until this weekend because of the strong winds, and the women's team's event at Stonehill College was cancelled because of the same conditions.

The men's varsity has a dinghy meet at Harvard tomorrow and will end its fall season next weekend at the Coast Guard Academy in the Atlantic Coast Championships (Fiske-Harriman-Sleigh Trophy). The women's squad will complete its schedule tomorrow with the first running of the Wick Trophy, which was donated by friends of Prof. Emily L. Wick who left MIT in June after many years of deep commitment to total involvement for women at the Institute.



The first boat of the women's varsity crew, most of whose members will be rowing in mixed fours in tomorrow's Class Day races.



Windy conditions all through New England for the past several weeks have caused the frequent use of short "storm sails."

Photo by Richard Reilt

## Class Day: 46 teams to row

Tomorrow the MIT Boat Club will sponsor the annual Class Day Regatta. The name is left from the era when MIT was the scene of fierce class rivalries, and the races were between boats representing the then-current MIT classes.

This traditional aspect of the day has now gone by the boards with the only traditional race being that between the freshman heavyweights and lightweights. The main purpose of the regatta as it exists now is to provide a way for the MIT Community to compete in crew on an intramural basis.

This year there will be a total of 18 races of 1000 meters each, involving a total of nearly 300 oarspeople of various levels of ability. There will be heats all morning and finals in the four events — Senior Eights, Junior Eights, Senior Fours and Mixed Rours at 3pm, Senior Eights and

Fours are unrestricted in the amount of experience that the participants may have; for a Junior Eight no more than three of the people in the boat may have competed in one spring racing season; and Mixed Fours are made up of two men and two women.

Refreshments will be served following the presentation of the trophies at 4:30pm.

Lightweight Varsity Class Day	
9am	Lightweight and Heavyweight Freshmen first boats
9:15	Lightweight and Heavyweight Freshmen second boats
Morning Heats	
9:30	Junior 8's Heat I: ZBT, MacGregor, PDT(2), East Campus, Conner 3
9:45	Mixed 4's Heat, Heat I: Lefler, Gregg, Vidmar
10:00	Senior 8's, Heat I: SAE, PDT, DU
10:15	Junior 8's, Heat II: Baker, DP, Fiji, BTP
10:30	Mixed 4's, Heat II: Filosa, The Tech, Pride
10:45	Senior 8's, Heat II: PKS, East Campus, MacGregor, McCormick
11:00	Junior 8's, Heat III: PBE, PKS (1), SC, DU
11:15	Mixed 4's, Heat III: Bearer, Miller, Chisholm, Biodegradable
11:30	Junior 8's, Heat IV: SAE, PKS, SPE, Burton Bombers
11:45	Junior 8's, Heat V: Technique, PDT (1), TC, The Tech
12:00	Senior 4's, Heat I: SAE, Fiji, BTP, Conner 5
12:30	Senior 4's, Heat II: PDT, Coaches, DKE, LCA
Afternoon Finals	
3:00	Senior 8's: the top 2 finishers in each of the two heats
3:20	Mixed 4's: winners of Heats I and II and the top two in Heat III
3:40	Junior 8's: winners of the five heats
4:00	Senior 4's: top two finishers in the heats
4:30	Presentation of the trophies

There will be hearings for the COMMITTEES on:

- Nov. 12—LIBRARY SYSTEM (Stanley Backer, x3-2258)
- Nov. 12—WAGE AND SALARY REVIEW (Larry Maguire, x3-4971)
- Nov. 14—COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND BOARD  
(Joe Collins, x3-1998)
- Nov. 14—FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP (William Locke, x3-5243)
- Nov. 14—VISUAL ARTS (Joanne Sliker, x3-5076)
- Nov. 19—EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY—MIT-WELLESLEY  
UPWARD BOUND STEERING  
(Louis Menand III, x3-7752)
- EQUAL OPPORTUNITY (Leon Trilling, x3-7481)

For more information about the above committees, please call the listed chairman.

All those undergraduates interested in applying for the above committees must schedule a hearing at Room 403 of the Student Center, x3-2696, no later than 4pm the day of the interview.



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