By Storm Kaffenbarger

The Cambridge Electron Accelerator (CEA) will cease its operation of the facility by sometime in 1974.

Operated jointly by MIT and Harvard Universities by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), CEA has been supported by three separate institutions. Harvard, an engineering school and CEA physicist and CEA director, Karl Strazehl, made the announcement of the shutdown to his staff on January 30.

The lab, which was first opened in 1951, is currently the oldest operating structure on the Cambridge campus. The lab has been concerned with the study and destruction of subatomic particles.

The General Assembly met on Wednesday night for the first time in eleven months.

Many special guests attended the meeting at which CEA Director Paul Schindler outlined his plans to make the organization more responsive to the needs and wishes of students. Reeves cautioned the group against being too slow in their reaction to the GA's concerns.

The lab was organized and first offered last year to provide an alternative to other biology labs offered at the Institute. What this lab really does is "try to instill a level of commitment in students..." according to organizer, Research Assistant William Thily. Reeves said that he plans to have the chairman of at least one of the UA committee in each meeting in order to familiarize the GA representatives with the underground government structure.

Plans were also made to sell ris and white carnations on Valentine's Day. "Buy one and give one to your favorite secretary," said USVP Steve Taylor, who is heading the project.

Reeves noted that only four factions had sent delegates to the meeting and expressed the hope that more fractionality might occur in future meetings.

"We did have people from every dormitory except Brad and East Campus," he noted.

"Strangely enough, the meeting went very well," Reeves remarked.

Reeves explained that operation of the facility would be much less costly as "only a portion of the present equipment need be retained, greatly simplifying the system. Only one beam (the electron beam) would be required, the rest, such as the ebullic bypass where the beam collide, could be stored or removed." He stressed that the capability of storing beams would be left intact. Also, he said, "There would be an administrative change; I'm a particle physicist and would no longer be director."

Budget plans call for a funding of $600,000 in the coming fiscal year to cover costs of shutting down the CEA. The facility's allowance for this year was only two million dollars out of a total of several hundred million dollars in federal funding for high-energy particle research. However, the bigger and better equipped installations are considered first so CEA will be closed to permit the continuation of work at the National Accelerator Lab at Batavia, Stanford Linear Accelerator (SLAC), Argonne, Brookhaven, and NRL.

This small CEA budget is about two thirds of its 1970 level of funding, so it has been possible to forestall the closing. When CEA ceases operation or is reorganized, the AEC-owned equipment which is not necessary will probably be distributed among the other installations.

Presently, the CEA is utilized as a colliding electron-neutron beam facility, CEA has made outstanding discoveries in the field; although no longer foremost in colliding beams, its research operation has permitted research that has significance. Each beam has an energy of 2.5 billion electron volts. Although the new SPEAR device at SLAC will have approximately the same beam energy as the CEA's, it has its greater luminosity, up to 10 times greater than CEA. This higher particle flux will permit the acceleration of more data in less time, a very important factor when working in the high energy physics laboratory.

The CEA's director, Paul Schindler, expressed his concern that his laboratory "is the last major research lab at MIT in the experimental field of high energy physics."

"Several years ago, as a result of cuts in funding, the CEA was limited to work on colliding beams. Although we were still able to run the SPEAR event at the (Please turn to page 2)
Foundation to assist inventors, ease crunch

By Bert Halstead

A new organization has been formed to help MIT students who have inventions in order to make sure their ideas get started on the right foot with the necessary financial backing. This is the MIT Foundation Development Corporation, which is a non-profit, tax-exempt venture set up to work within the framework of MIT's existing services to help inventors start their ventures.

The foundation's role is two-fold. First, it helps inventors develop and finance their ideas by providing seed money and, where appropriate, other forms of financial support. Second, it provides a forum for inventors to discuss their ideas with investors and other potential sponsors.

The foundation works closely with MIT's existing services, including its Technology Transfer Office and its Corporate Relations Office, to identify promising ideas and to connect inventors with potential sponsors. It also provides a platform for inventors to meet with investors and other potential sponsors to discuss their ideas and their potential for commercialization.

The foundation is also a source of information and support for inventors, providing resources and services to help them develop their ideas and to find the best way to commercialize them. It provides a network of contacts and resources, and it also works to connect inventors with potential sponsors and investors.

The foundation also plays an important role in helping to develop the technology transfer infrastructure at MIT. It works to improve the visibility of the technology transfer effort at MIT, and it provides a platform for inventors to discuss their ideas with investors and other potential sponsors.

The foundation is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to helping MIT students and faculty to commercialize their ideas. It is an important part of MIT's broader effort to commercialize its intellectual property and to help inventors to start their ventures.

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Innovation seminar offered

By Mike McNamee

A new seminar series is being started at MIT to encourage the study of innovation and entrepreneurship, and to explore the feasibility of educating college students in such fields. Professor Tao Tzu Li of Aero and Astronautics said that the National Science Foundation grant to fund the seminar is "in the final phases of approval." Li is the originator of the series, which will come under NSF's "Experiments in R & D Incentives Program." This program is also related to the MIT Development Corporation (see story, page 291), which was founded to help MIT people market any new inventions or processes they discover.

"Our economy is geared to government-oriented, mission-type projects. There are limited expensive projects in which a basic start is obtained from some governmental agency, and the individual contractors just do their own little part of the task," Li explained. He added that "current technological education is well suited to this type of system, because the individual worker is only expected to work toward a specific, well-defined goal. This applies to college graduates and machinists alike," and Li, "they just follow the governmental guidelines." Examples of the mission-type program are the space program and the defense projects.

But in government spending in space and defense, along with growing concern about the environment, foreign trade, and social problems, "the usual college education today can't train these people," Li said. "Students are taught to think in a mathematical model, to apply equations to every problem. There is no problem, you can't write the equations for air flow in an engine without knowing what the engine is going to look like." He emphasized that "many new products get bogged down in all the legal, marketing, assembly, and other non-engineering problems "Which most college courses don't cover in any way," Li added.

Li, who has thirty-seven patents in his name, designed the seminar with an innovative program in mind. "Our Innovation Co-op will concentrate on methods to develop and invent new products," he explained, adding that they will work on small projects, "like designing a better bicycle." He hopes to work with the Development Corp. in marketing any especially good ideas that come out of the seminar. The Innovation Co-op will be supervised by a board of directors picked by MIT and NSF, and will work with many area industries in developing the new products. Li plans to reward students with royalties and internships from any patents and licensing fees that are paid on new products.

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Nixon is marching on the media

Commentary:

By Edwin Diamond

Diamond is a rising lecturer in the Political Science Department, a TV news consultant, and Contributing Editor of _New York Magazine_. This article originally appeared in _New York_ and is reprinted with the author's permission.

"There are more of us here," a leader at the Counterc-Inaugural march shouted at the thousands massed in front of the Washington Monument. "There are more of us at Nixon's parade..." The biggest roar of that chill January afternoon went up from the crowd. It was a warming thought, but the television networks called it otherwise. ABC News, CBS, NBC, and US Pyke Freeze, gave a coast of 50,000 anti-war demonstrators in the Washington News that night reported the crowd "felt short" of the expected 100,000. More important, the networks managed to keep their cameras pointed on the marching bands and floats of the Nixon Inaugural parade, giving only the bravest of attention to the protesters.

With a Vietnam cease-fire—if not a certain peace—in hand the Jan. 20 anti-war rally was probably the last demonstration in Washington. Appropriately enough, the decade of peace marches and Moratorium Days—how many songs has it been since Philip Oakey said, "I Ain't Marching Anymore"?—ended as it began: misappropriated by the authorities and underreported by the news media.

President Agnew, among others, have argued that the March of Millions attracted almost a half-million Americans to Washington, but the television networks calculated the number to be no more than 30,000. More, the networks later reported that the protest was "respectable dissent". But create it or legitimate it, the network news media did record and broadcast the spectacle of dissent. But even a friend to the media might well scorn Rounds 2, 3 and 4 for Agnew too.

One of Agnew's tactics that brought results to his charge that marchers would probably drop out and blow away if the television cameras were not on hand to "record the acts" of the demonstrators. The argument invariably overlooks the fact that dissent has a long, honorable, pre-television history in this country; indeed it is hard to remember a time when most of the demonstrators were hippies, yuppies, abolitionists, Boston Tea Party protesters, who went over the walls or the Act of Crookite, the peace marchers were no less true to their cause. Certainly the 100,000 or so people who came to Washington on January 20 were not there with any expectation of getting on camera. Just about everyone I talked to in the crowd was indifferent to the news coverage: a few reporters and television crews moved through the marchers, without much effect. A group of young men and women had streaked their faces white to hide their identities, leading the protest parade. But even this obvious television "visual" seemed as much intended to affect the marchers as the cameras.

But there are some issues involved here much more basic than the media tendency to pigeonhole the anti-war marchers—hippies, "hard-eyed revolutionaries", housewives, or to play down their protest. One issue is the effect any of the demonstration scenes had on official decisions. Richard Nixon once declared that he would "never have been elected" if he had not in his campaign policy to be made "the street." He has since made a point to be another peace demonstration, that he would be watching a football game in the White House rather than paying attention to the protesters gathered a few hundred yards across Constitution Avenue. Yet an anonymous correspondent who closely followed the Kissinga peace efforts affirmed that Nixon's recent action to end the war was greatly influenced by the persistence of protests and by the tide of public opinion against the war. The Nixon administration continued admirably reported observers, "Judge us by what we say we believe." The White House, understandably, did not want a happenstance demonstration to be a peaceful start of Mr. Nixon's second term, the North Vietnamese opposition has been heard, "and tried to squeeze Nixon for the best possible settlement... before February 28, unless the talks before Inauguration Day... In a sense then, policy was made in the streets.

Congress, after all, has to vote funds for war policies, and if the White House wanted a reason to roll back its protest policies... some sounds of protest, hundreds of members of Congress were listening, sporadically at first, more attentively later. Carolyn Lewis, a television correspondent who covered the US Senate during the Vietnam years, remembers how congressional opinions on Vietnam has slowly but steadily shifted around as protests grew. For many congressmen, Lewis recalled, an issue turning point came a year or so ago, when demonstrators representing the Vietnam Veterans Against the War gathered on the steps of the Capitol, "I'm here because I was in Vietnam... My goal is to bring this war home to the American people; I'm not a Viet Cong sympathizer. But I've been here... and I decided to stay. I've been here now for 350 days..." Congressmen, Lewis said, were impressed by the strength and persistence of the movement. They knew that the anti-war sentiment on the streets was reflected in the voting halls of Congress, and that only present detailed technical discussions of the war... and make them a force that eventually had to be reckoned with.

The answers to these questions tend to be ambiguous, as the war itself was. Some kind of force did grow in the country and bring about a drastic change in the policies of three Presidents. And the media did record and broadcast the spectacle of dissent. But create it or legitimate it, or cease to exist or legitimate it, or cease to exist.

To the Editor:

We would appreciate your publishing this letter in _The Tech_.

"Dear President Wiesner: Where will you be eating next term??"

The photographer wishes to remain anonymous.

Committee to Save Ashdown Dining

White House offered what seems to me to be the most sensible explanation. It was, said Ashdown Dining Club, "We..." Journalists and psychologists alike have debated the phenomenon. But why did public opinion on Vietnam has slowly but steadily shifted around as protests grew. For many congressmen, Lewis recalled, an issue turning point came a year or so ago, when demonstrators representing the Vietnam Veterans Against the War gathered on the steps of the Capitol, "I'm here because I was in Vietnam... My goal is to bring this war home to the American people; I'm not a Viet Cong sympathizer. But I've been here... and I decided to stay. I've been here now for 350 days..." Congressmen, Lewis said, were impressed by the strength and persistence of the movement. They knew that the anti-war sentiment on the streets was reflected in the voting halls of Congress, and that only present detailed technical discussions of the war... and make them a force that eventually had to be reckoned with.

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To the Editor:

I am asking your cooperation in publishing this letter so that it can reach general student population. I am attempting to accumulate some useful data for a serious study on American com- munities.

To that end, I wish to reach as many persons as possible, and make them a force that eventually had to be reckoned with.

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Fore the Faculty at its April meeting, after being postponed from a previous one that covered last year's debate for the Tech will issue the surrounding pass-fail in the freshman year in a series of questionnaires covering the entire question.

According to Professor of Mathematical Analysis Arthur Mattuck, chairman of the Freshman Pass-Fail Grading Committee, the original charge to the committee, which he summarized as "trying to find out how the hidden grades are working," was "very narrow," he said, "will take a quick look at pass-fail again."

"We still have to be quick, because the committee was not appointed by the Faculty," Chairman Hartley Rogers until quick, because the committee, in examining the results of its faculty- evaluations, is working with "terse and concrete" evaluations with "terse and concrete" evaluations being made, he said. "We want to make it a quick look, but we want to make sure the committee is only just beginning.

So far the work of the committee has been limited to the task of coming up with a comprehensive questionnaire on pass-fail has been sent out to all freshmen and seniors, and was sent to the committee in March. Voting on the question is currently going on in some of the meeting; according to Faculty rules, the committee must have its reports ready. "The rules must "lie over" for one month after the committee's report is filed.

Moreover, the committee is charged to:
1. Monitor the operation of the freshman pass-fail system, noting in particular, what form the "meaningful evaluations" take.
2. "Try to deal with the question of school admissions policy and the activities of the pre- professional activity system at MIT.
3. Identify the decisions in the ad-
   mission of MIT students to graduate and professional schools, and the school admission trends in particular.
4. Conduct a faculty-wide survey on opinion on pass-fail grading in the freshman.
5. Evaluate the freshman pass-fail grading system as it operates this year and make recommendations for continuation and/or modi-
   fication in the future. (This scope and nature of work should be placed under the Chair of the Faculty.)

More than a review

Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Peter Buttner, Executive Director of the Freshman Ad-

visory Council, predicted that the committee will "do more than review the pre-prod problem." But the biggest challenge for the committee, he said, is "trying to identify an issue in terms of the many questions the committee has served on previous committee, he felt, "who feel that pass-fail is working out very well." He ex-

plained that instructors indicate "dealing with the questionnaires. A student can then get a letter confirming his performance, if in Physics, he said, "the outstanding work is noted on a "year-end report," kept by the department; the copy sent to the registrar carries only pass or fail.

(Heinrich felt that "pass-fail means all credit or no credit."

Among the committee members themselves, there is a fairly wide opinion on what the principal issues before them are. Concerning the problems with "terse and concrete" evaluations, a member of the committee stated that the "questionnaire pretty well covers the range of possible concerns.

Working well

Asked about his own work on the committee so far, Heinrich related that he polled the departments of Humanities, Political Science, Psychology and Economics for information on the "main reason the vote was postponed" from last year, was about freshman course work, the committee, in examining the results of its faculty- evaluations, is working with "terse and concrete" evaluations being made, he said. "We want to make it a quick look, but we want to make sure the committee is only just beginning.

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Snow Job

or the dreams of a frustrated skier

Photos by David Green
Pre-law project offers fieldwork opportunity

By Howard D. Stier

This semester MIT is engaged in a concerted effort to expand its law-related studies program and offer students interested in law an opportunity to receive experience in the field. The program will enable students to receive practical experience in law participation in the work which lawyers and other professionals perform. Students will be placed in public and private law offices, public administrative agencies, and the state legislature. The program is designed to better prepare students to make basic decisions about graduate study and careers in law-related areas.

Professor J.D. Nyhart, Coordinator of Law-Related Studies at MIT, has expressed a great deal of enthusiasm for the program. According to Nyhart, "a number of faculty and members of the teaching staff, both lawyers and other professionals, are giving pro-bono or financial or by academic credit.

During the fall term, several students participated in the program. Michael Thomson (X '74) assisted in a project sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. In an attempt to professionalize the prosecutorial system in the District Courts, Thomas designed a system for the evaluation of individual prosecutors.

Cliff Ranger '74 served in the Massachusetts State Legislature in the office of Rep. McMonagle. He was involved in an analysis of the pending legislation for reform of the state judicial selection process.

Laudy Levenson (Wellesley, '73) examined the role of defense counsel in the training of defendants through the course. She assisted in her investigation through the spring at the Massachusetts Defender's Committee and at several district courts. Students are also encouraged to devise their own proposals based on their personal interests.

THE MIT Legislative Service (MIT/LEGES) will supplement student legislative internships with a series of seminars on legislative processes and current political issues. Professor James Annable (x3-4427) and Timothy Bird, Office of the Provost (x3-4822) have located offices in the state legislature that can provide semester-long internships.

This term will feature a diverse range of additional placements in the state legislature, municipal courts, law firms, legal aid offices, and public interest groups. Students are also encouraged to devise their own proposals based on their personal interests.

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Tiddlywinkers title on the line at Cornell

MIT's Third Championship Tiddlywinkers club is having a field day to try for its second straight North American Championship in the Continentals to be held at Cornell this weekend.

In their bid to gain a chance to defend their world title, the MIT wingers will send two equal teams to compete in the "A" Division, plus two additional teams to play in the "B" Division.

In the regional qualifying match held at MIT in December, the MIT-ZOO team placed first with 164 points and the "MIT-NO-MESS" placed close second with 154. The Continentalists, former MIT students who were national champions in 1970 and 1971, qualified as third with 130 points. Also facing MIT at Cornell will be the top three finishers in the Western Regionals: established powers TYNL/BWOC (Hart, Yon, Tree Hath No Leaves But Them Will Out Club) and Cornell, and a new team from Lake Mohagen, NY, Rivendell.

The MIT pebbles are hoping to place their teams 1-2 in the final standings with a spirited fight between the two for the top spot. Of the twelve members of the two teams, six are veterans of the eight-man team which went to England last year. The biggest threat to MIT dominance at this year's Continentals will probably come from Philadelphia-based HYTH. They have strengthened their team by picking up Minnesota Moosie, another member of last year's MIT team, who is doing graduate work in that area now.

The MIT-ZOO team, a safety owned and operated function of Mark Greer's Beavers, consists of Bill Renke '73, captain and Craig Scheinheit '73, both England veterans. Filling out the team are Ross Callon '73, T.D. Indian '72, Dave Alexander '73, and Scott Hitch, subroto. Playing for the MIT-NO-MESS are four world champions: Tim Schiller '72, captain, J. Chris '73, Jim Martin '73, and Dave Lockwood '74; and two other players, Larry Kahn '73 and Sue Shurt '73.

By Sandy Yaffe

The MIT swim team, which is 2 and 4 so far this year, dropped a close meet to Ambert on Wednesday night by 59-54. The meet was marked by the strength of MIT in the distance events, its depth in other than freestyle, and the strength of Ambert in the sprint and freestyle events.

Peter Schultz '75 has continued to show astonishing improvement, and won the 500-yard freestyle in a time of 5:15, his previous best had been a 5:37. Dan Benthom, also a sophomore, came in third, with 5:37. Benthom had the best night of anyone there, also winning the 200-yard individual medley in 2:13.9, and taking second in the 100-yard freestyle with 11.47. Schultz won the 100-yard freestyle with 11.26.

Two MIT freshmen, David Schottb and Charles Sheffield placed one and two in the 220-yard breaststroke, with 2:27.2 and 2:28.0 respectively. The third place finisher, from Ambert, was way behind at 2:35.3. Another highlight for the MIT team was the 200-yard backstroke. Dave Deacon '75, who won the freshman athletic award last year for his outstanding performance, did not swim last season and only started working out during IAP. His 2.12.8 easily took first place, and was six seconds better than the first race he swam this year. He was followed by Arne Langton '76, in an MIT one-two finish, in 2.24.0.

Tom Peterson '73, one of the veterans on the team, won the 200-yard butterfly in 2:12.6, and Dave Schoniter '74 took third with 2.20.0.

The MIT divers have shown a great deal of improvement (all the divers are beginners this year) and finished with Danil Punj '73 in second, and Buster Johnson '76 in third.

The meet was nipped all the way, and was only lost on the last event, the 400-free relay, which Ambert took in 3:26.6. The swimmers went Trinity at the Alumni Pool tomorrow at 2 PM.

Pucksters drop 4 in a row

By Dan Gant

Superbly displaying the deficiencies that have come to characterize this year's squad, MIT's hockey team earlier this week demolished through four humiliating defeats the latest edition of the University of Wesleyan (12-1), Holy Cross (12-2), Nicholls (11-5), and the University of Connecticut (12-1) dropped Tech to a 1-8 record for the season.

Wesleyan duplicated an early-season massacre, icing this latest contest with seven goals in a span of four minutes. A Rob Hunter '73 goal was the only down Tech could make in the scoreboard.

MIT then traveled to Holy Cross, and for a while it seemed as though the Wesleyan effort was forgotten. Scores by Hunter and Tom Lyon '73 kept the Engineers close, trailing by only 4-2 after two periods. The floodgates blew open in the final period, though. Holy Cross tallied a school record eight times in the stanza. Tech's offense, getting but 15 shots on net, just could not keep up.

Nicholls, by contrast, annihilated MIT early, mounting an 8-2 lead heading for the last 20 minutes. Coming to the win, Nichols yielded three final Tech goals for an 11-4 margin. Two goals by Lyon, two by Jim Alwood '75, and a single tally by Rick Casler '74 accounted for the MIT scoring.

The University of Connecticut added the final incho, 13-1, last Saturday night. Ten Conn. goals preceded George Kenney's (73) shot-avoiding third period score. However, it was too little too late to save the Engineers.

Amazingly enough, throughout this disappointing season MIT has not been shut out once. This fact becomes particularly important, though, when one considers that had they scored ten goals in each of these four games, they would have still ranked up four losses. If you haven't figured it out by now, heaven help you; for MIT to beat anyone else this year, somebody has got to keep the puck out of the Tech goal. Take pity on the men mining our nets. Even Ken Dryden can't stop 50 shots a game.

Relax and Divert

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Scientific Americans, February 1973 states that TM is a FOURTH STAGE OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

Increases creative ability.