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 faced 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; and
2) a 10 percent reduction in the allocation of fuel to domestic airlines; a 15 percent reduction in the heating oil allocation for homes and industries, accompanied by a campaign to set temperature in buildings at an average of 66 degrees; in addition to:
3) a 10 percent reduction in energy consumption by the federal government by keeping the heating and day temperature at 65 degrees in non-office areas at of 65-68 degrees; and
4) a maximum 50 mile per hour speed limit set for all motor vehicles owned by the government, and a maximum 60 mile per hour speed limit set for the Atomic Energy Commission's fuel for the Halden nuclear reactor.

Nixon also agreed that Nixon's proposal to cut construction time for new nuclear power facilities from six years to six months could be accomplished "without any sacrifice of safety.

The delays on the order of ten years could be caused of safety-related technical arrangements for environmental studies and safety reviews, and sometimes are rather repetitive," Rose stated, "without endangering the whole question of energy independence." (Please turn to page 2)

By Mike McNamee

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

Donald Blackmer, Associate Dean of the School, told The Tech that the revision studies were part of an "overall look at" 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 "coax the old and only been started this year. "At 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 students feel that this pattern isn't the best way to set up requirements."
2) If such a list does exist, should it be just as restrictive as it currently is? "Many students find this question, and it has come into importance as more and more students petition out of requirements, especially sophomores requirements," Blackmer stated. "It if does exist, guidelines should be established to ensure uniformity on such requests.
3) Is in 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 Curriculum (CoC) to consider changes in the broad power requirements, so that a student can take any two subjects from either list, as long as the subjects are different in each list.

Blackmer told The Tech that he thought the proposal would probably be accepted by the CoC, although "they might send it back to our committee." (Please turn to page 2)

NSF grant received for study of telecommunications policy

By Barb Moore

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

The purpose of the project is to establish a library of information on policy, federal, state, local, and international regulations to be used in the program. The project is to allow the researcher to analyze the program, the proposal for the National Science Foundation is "a Telecommunications Policy Planning and Research at MIT."

The grant was effective in early September, and will be used over the duration of a year. Income from the grant is intended to be used in the program. The Center hopes 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 telecommunications industry in the US, the framework of telecommunications research and development, and national data communication are among these areas to be studied.

Another aspect of the project is improved integration of the nation's communication systems. As Bowen stated, "The telecommunication industry is the nation's communication system. As Bowen stated, "The telecommunication industry is the nation's communication system. As Bowen stated, "The telecommunication industry is the nation's communication system. As Bowen stated, "The telecommunication industry is the nation's communication sys-

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giving the safety of anyone, one could not have the administrative process so that the decisions about safety could be taken more straightforwardly."

Professor Norman C. Rasmussen, who has conducted accident probability studies for the Atomic Energy Commission, stated that Nixon's proposed relaxation of air pollution standards, in order to "allow more use of higher fuel", could be "more dangerous than any nuclear plant construction." He added, "The indiscriminate relaxation of environmental controls will be a great mistake...the social cost of our past policies is just being recognized."

Nixon proposes easing AEC reactor standards

By Storm Kauflman

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

The success of this move will have an effect on the nuclear fuel situation is a point of view of energy six years from now, when the further power reactors will be able to replace much of the nation's fossil fuel consumption. But if this is to be carried out, and the reactors be saved.

Presently, only a quarter of the US energy demand is in the form of electricity. For a reactor to be used for power, the additional energy it produces will be used to increase the efficiency of the power reactors. The nuclear reactors have been used to produce only electricity. In order for the reactors to be used for power, they would have to replace the load on our fossil power resources, increase population, and make our electric production of a new, more efficient source. Or the nuclear reactors could be developed for a new source of power.

Nixon also suggested that the AEC has been "less than safety."


did not consult safety. a

Acting Chairman Granger, chairman of CoC, said that the committee had had a "procedural change," which had created a mistake made in this year's data. The committees' report is "a working document," and added that it is not at all a finished product. Views have changed since the report was written, stating that "I know my views are different."

One point brought out by the report, which Blackmer feels that the School is already unimportant on, is that the committee will continue to be eight subjects over a four-year period. This was the "only basic decision" of the committee. Beyond that," the report states, "the only was even to question."

Blackmer stated that efforts will continue in all departments, as well as in other Schools, to study the requirements. He de- clined 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."
Goldmark argues that US needs to redistribute its population

By Paul Schadler

Dr. Peter Goldmark, the inventor of the 33 1/3 RPM record and the CBS EVR video cassette, told a Boston audience Wednesday that America would have to develop a New Rural Society (NRS).

After several years of study, sponsored by a HUD grant, Goldmark's firm, Goldmark Communications Inc., has concluded that communications technology can and must be used to redistribute America's population.

Goldmark presented a brief argument for the need to redistribute population: "more than 1% of our population now lives in an urban or suburban environment," he stated.

"This is more than just an arbitrary population distribution, it represents what may be the greatest migration in history," Goldmark continued. He said that 40 million people left small towns and rural areas over a period of 30 years, causing enormous disruption and problems both in the areas they left behind and in the ones they went to.

"New towns are not a solution," Goldmark said, because in order to have a significant effect on population distribution, a new town would have to be built every three days between now and the end of the century (new towns are planned now, several of which have already been constructed in Virginia and Maryland).

Goldmark stated that "75 to 100 million people must have the free choice to live in either an urban or rural setting by the end of this century."

While he did not specify the exact results which would accrue if this choice were not made possible, he referred on several occasions to the need for people "live where they work," and he noted that an NRS would "cut down on unnecessary travel," and make it possible for a person to "take an hike or walk to work."

"Where will the NRS be?" Goldmark said there are 800 communities between 2,000 and 100,000 population in the US that could accommodate 100 million more people by the end of the twentieth century, without growing more than 2% faster than they do now.

He believes that the reason people will not move back to the countryside now are four-fold, and that all can be solved by applying telecommunications knowledge, how that already exists. The problems are a lack of employment opportunities, inadequate education, inadequate health care, and insufficient cultural, entertainment, and recreational opportunities.

"Many service industries divided into semi-autonomous, self-contained, divisions, could provide these services," Goldmark said.

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Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

Let me first thank you for giving me the opportunity to publish your comment in your pages in the "Contemporary" you ran last week on the Middle East Issue. The fact that it is "squashed" (as the quotation from his book, but rather the facts portrayed therein. Just as South- claims he meant to convey a sense of the internal policies of reactionary Arab claims he meant to convey a sense of the Middle East, and not just postur- things are down here," Prof. Fein accuses the fact that your students are not being replaced, nor are amenities such as extra sinks and closets being added. Notwithstanding, 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, east sashes, and doors. 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. Sam Student Chairmen Urban Action

Office Manager Urban Action

To the Editor:

Thank you very much for reprinting the editorial on October 28, 1964 The Tech editorial on the subject of women students (The Tech, October 28). Those women who entered college, as I did, around that time and in the year before it have always been concerned that we have a tendency toward unjustified passions on the part of men.

I was, of course, struck by the extent to which the MIT rhetoric has changed. The few (now) (all) units have brought, let us reflect that many of those who less than ten years ago subscribed, if only tacitly, to that attitude, insensitive, and indeed brutal editorial continued to wield con- siderable influence over hiring, promotion, tenure, and admissions at MIT and elsewhere in the higher education system.

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I would like to clarify a point referenced to by Naomi Stanley and Geoff- lier in their reply to my commentary of last week. My statement concerning the above "student power" and solidarity by a particular individual who solicited for Israel Emergency Fund was not meant to apply to any or all who did solicit- ation. 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 Chairwoman who solicited funds from his own poster fac- ulty (amongst others) in an extraordinarily heavy-handed way. Since everyone is aware of the employment situation I do not think that the imposition of this will be lost.

As for the second point, the letter, the fact that they extort me to much, or any opposition to Zionism must automatically imply endorsement of the internal policies of reactionary Arab regimes (of which Israeli government is a prime example), shows that they have both a form of policy which they probably thought little about the prob- lems anyway.

The same can 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 is at least deeming one side of the quotation from his book, but rather the facts portrayed therein. Just as South- claims he meant to convey a sense of the Middle East, and not just postur-

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Boone calls penal system "outdated"

By David Zigler-Brown

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 faulted the correction 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 initiated was a furlough system for inmates. Under this system, prisoners would be allowed a 14-day vacation each year. Boone also felt that the state's political leaders were partially responsible for the attempted escape of prisoners. He stated that the inability of their superiors to promote or fire them makes them unresponsive to new ideas.

Boone disagreed with what he considered unfair dispensation of justice in America. During his 18 months as Corrections Commissioner, Boone found fault with the state's problems in bringing reforms to the lack of authority the government and their unions, and that the inability of their superiors to promote or fire them makes them unresponsive to new ideas.

Boone was the Massachusetts Corrections Commissioner for 18 months before being asked to step down by Governor Sargent. During those 18 months, he reduced the prison population in Massachusetts from 3,500 to 1,700. Those months were marked by murders and attempted murders in the prisons.

By Jules Mollere

The MIT Innovation Center, located 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 Collpy, 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: Freshmen and Sophomores and Juniors and Seniors. Registration for both levels is now taking place in the lobby of Building Ten, or the EKN office, 38-476.

Once registered the contestants have until February 8 to submit "detailed plans of an original project." Several facts which Collpy suggested such plans might contain are the name (or 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 Collpy 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 mention) and the winners, if they so desire, may proceed with the development of their projects with the technical and marketing assistance of the Innovation Center. If the projects qualify, funds for development may also be available."

In regards to the response, Collpy 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."
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Reactors present hazards (Continued from page 2)
Several recognized hazards. They are the possible catastrophic release of a large fraction of the intensely radioactive contents of a reactor core, environmental effects of thermal plumes, daily radioactive releases, and the problem of storage of the long-lived radioactive wastes. It is generally accepted that goldmark proposes: New Rural Society (Continued from page 1)
stay more parts of their operations to the country," Goldmark said. His studies of business communications have led him to believe that a few facts about communications really need to be made clear.
"Colleges, and the education they offer, exist to move beyond the walls of their current camps," he stated, in the context of high school, continuing, and college education. To be offered via telecommunications, in a stimulating format, with a wide range of choice, and at low cost, Goldmark believes. Experiments already conducted in semi-rural parts of Connecticut indicate that the ability of medical personnel can be increased dramatically, with properly designed and used communications facilities, according to Goldmark, in a cost-effective manner.

Telecomm studies to suggest policies (Continued from page 1)
communication to radio. The FCC was finally convinced to parcel it out to other users. Bowen argued. "Why should WWLB, whose profits were 54% of its gross revenue, pay the same $20,000 as some small UHF station in Maine?"

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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 (Fowley 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 exception being Yale, which was invited to complete the field.

MIT's captain and A-Division skipper Steve Cuccioni '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 '74, 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 Anelio Nunez '74.

The windiest weekend of the year (with gusts up to 35 mph) resulted in numerous capstans, torn sails, and broken equipment. The final results of the regatta were: MIT '61, 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 156, US Merchant Marine Academy 161, and Royal Military College (Canada) 163.

As 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 Fowley 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 (Fowley-Harriman-Sweigh Trophy). The women's squad will complete its schedule tomorrow with the first running of the Wide 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.

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 lightweight. The major purpose of the regatta as it exists now is to provide a way for the MIT Community to compete in crew on an intra-mural basis.

This year there will be a total of 10 races of 1000 meters each, involving a total of nearly 300 competitors 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 Rowers at 3pm. Senior Eights and Fours are unscrupulous 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.

There will be hearings for the COMMITTEES on:

Nov. 12—LIBRARY SYSTEM (Stanley Backer, x3-2268)

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 Siliker, x3-5076)

Nov. 18—EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY—MIT-WELLESLEY UPWARD BOUND STEERING (Louis Manenid II, 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.

THE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE