Institute faces fuel oil shortage

By Mike McNamara

MIT's fuel oil supply for the current heating season has been cut by 30% due to nationwide shortages of oil, according to the Physical Plant Department.

White Fuel Company and Metropolitan Petroleum Company, MIT's two major suppliers of fuel oil, notified the Institute last week that they would be unable to supply MIT's fuel needs during November. There are "strong indications," according to Thomas E. Shepherd, Superintendent of Utilities in Physical Plant, that the situation will persist throughout the winter.

Vice President for Operations Philip A. Stoddard outlined steps that would be taken to conserve the Institute's energy supply. These include acquiring people with various ways of saving heat, installing 485 door stops, keeping windows and exterior doors shut, and so on. He also cited three articles in community papers that had been published on the subject.

Stoddard stated, "What we're facing is no more than what every homeowner and business in the country might be facing this winter." He further said that the Institute's posture was simple: "We just have to cut back as much as possible."

The planners discovered that although 75% of the students answered that they would support a movement for the House of Representatives to impeach Nixon, only 28% had not looked in any way to promote or protest the impeachment moves currently being considered. Students who had already stated that they had signed petitions, wrote letters and sent telegrams to their congressmen.

The report, which was sponsored by the Sloan Foundation, is the product of a committee, whose twelve members included representatives from MIT, industry, and other universities. It covers engineering education in general, specifically at MIT. The committee included Perkins and was chaired by J. Herbert Holcombe, Director of the CPA.

"We think that there is a market for a broader engineering degree than is available from any one department," said Associate Engineering Dean James D. Bruce. Perkins expects the program to expand to include other classes of students: 1) Those who feel educationally constrained by the requirements of one department. In this respect, the program might be an "outlet for XXV.

2) Those who aren't certain what they want to do. The program will be structured so that students at the end of their sophomore or junior year could switch into a department or an undergraduate degree program.

3) Those who could benefit from small, undergraded education, but with the ability to enter into graduate work in medicine, law or management.

The program will be set up as a schoolwide program, not as a separate course. There will be new subjects developed for it, which will be combined with current courses to form the curriculum. The new courses will be taught by professors associated with currently having discussions with MIT staff, as well as by faculty of other schools with similar programs, and developing new ideas.

Student involvement in the planning process will be sought at some later date. Perkins hopes to have the program operative by September of 1974.

One of the questions being debated is whether or not there are good reasons to have schoolwide subjects. A possible alternative would be to use the joint label and put them in two separate departments. Perkins feels that it would be "psychologically beneficial" for the program to offer school subjects.

Perkins envisions that in the future, there may be Institute-wide offerings which will combine areas dealt with by several schools. He cited as examples subjects involving engineering and political science or economics.

Perkins noted that a general engineering program, Course 18-63, existed at MIT in the 1930s and early 1960s. He intends to talk to people who were involved in that program to find out why it was dismantled, and hopefully avoid the pitfalls that caused it to fail.

News Analysis

The nuclear question: Are reactors unsafe?

(Revised as of two parts)

By Storm Kuefman

Rumbling beneath the regulatory action of delays, the US nuclear electric generating capacity will increase by some 12 million kilowatts a year, or 140 reactors, a potential of 9,000 more for the nation's total, grows ever nearer.

In 1972 the US had approximately 11,000 megawatts of nuclear electric capacity for about 5% of the total installed capacity. At least 45,000 more reactors are projected for the next 10 years, and was chaired by J. Herbert Holcombe, Director of the CPA.

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Tech poll shows support for impeachment

(Continued from page 1)

 fervently through Congress. One Burton House resident said, "I hope it's not going to be impeached. Everybody refused to put their foot down." The replies to the first question, dealing with Nixon's performance in office, reflected the nation-wide feeling of dissatisfaction with the President that has been reported in many other polls. Nixon's ability to govern had been damaged by recent events, according to 79% of the respondents. One student said, however, that he disagreed with this, because "President Nixon never had the ability to govern effectively." He added that Nixon should be "thrown out of office before he does more damage."

The energy crisis is the only area covered by the tech's question regarding MIT's position on the President's policies; 69% approved of his plans to ease the crisis. Some students expressed a feeling, however, that the actions taken by the President are "too little, too late." One student commented, "It's a very honorable problem. I think they knew there was going to be an energy crisis, but they were too weak to do anything about it."

As reflected in replies to the last two questions, most students depend on TV and radio, and to a lesser extent newspapers, for their information. Most of the respondents considered their knowledge of current affairs "good" or "average." One student who rated his knowledge as "poor" added, "I don't think you can judge by what's said in newspapers or on TV. They're too biased."

Only a few respondents failed to reply to questions due to lack of knowledge of the issues. Several students did, however, point out that "these questions are hard to answer yes or no."

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Harris and TA: I'm OK, You're OK

By Jules Mollere

In a recent address at the Feed Hall Forum, Dr. Thomas A. Harris, noted psychiatrist and author of the best selling book, You're OK, described his practice of Transactional Analysis (TA)

Harris announced that he was developing Transactional Analysis further in his second book, Search OK, which will be released soon. According to Harris, his new book will be devoted to positive actions.

"We've found that if OK, You're OK isn't explicit enough about what can be done, I would like to think that the individual would have without action this knowledge doing the same thing.

Harris stated that the goal of Transactional Analysis is to find out "why men acts as he does and what is needed for him to change."

According to Harris, Transactional Analysis is "one of the most rapidly advancing methods of understanding both ourselves and the roots of childhood.

"In Transactional Analysis, we see each person as three people or rather as acting from three sets of data: the Parent, the Adult, and the Child. When a person is in the grip of strong emotions, we say the Child is him has taken over. If it is logical to be angry or critical towards others, we say that the Parent now has the upperhand.

"The Adult is the most of decision and makes choices on the basis of available data. Unfortunately, as human, we've often forced to make decisions before all the data is in."

Those people who come to Harris's office for help are, in his opinion, "really asking what change their life is being of giving a new direction from that time on."

We reassure them that while the Child and the Parent are constant factors, the possibility of change in the Adult is infinitely constant. We are stunned at the perfection of the idea that it is possible to change.

Harris outlined what he believes to be the three types of early decisions a child can make. For OK, You're OK, if I'm OK, You're OK, or if I'm OK and You're not.

"This first possibility (I'm OK, You're OK) is the choice made by about 95% of the population and as such it has a profound impact on how we present ourselves to the world."

"Another is to choose the second option. This comes from a continuous input of negative feelings from the parents and often results in schizophrenic behavior."

"The choice of the third alternative by 1% of the population is a clear indication of only childhood brutality and violence. In my studies of hardened criminals, everyone of them had a history of childhood brutality. This is why they deceive, a modern war of society."

The decision that "I'm OK, You're OK" according to Harris can only be made by the Adult. During the question and answer period that followed Harris was asked what distinguished the Parent, Child, and Adult from Freud's ego.

The psychiatrist replied that Parent, Child, and Adult are real people with real existence whereas Freud's terms "are theoretical concepts with wide disagreement as to what they really mean."

Even psychoanalysts fight over the meaning of these words."

Kahne also pointed out that suicide rates among student-age Americans in general were rising, while the rates for older people were dropping. Citing problems of youth today - the war, alienation, and lack of leadership. Kahne attributed the "suicide myth" of MIT's high suicide rate to "the difficulty of the curriculum and the reputation the first list has of being a high-pressure school."

Kahne was the major part of a "student factory due to the brutality, violence. This school, was I'm OK, You're not OK or I'm OK and You're not."

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THEOPHARDO CHARLES MIT STUDE NENT CENTER
By Norman D. Sandler

As the cold air of winter began descending upon the nation, President Nixon last week assured the American people he would see to it that they would not wait long even if it takes a few extra blanketins and a reluctant acceptance of higher fuel costs.

Actually, the plan for ending the energy crisis outlined by Nixon in his nation-wide address last week would have been effective - if he had ordered the initiatives taken one year ago, when everyone was talking about the impending energy crisis" but nobody was doing anything to prevent it.

A major thrust of Nixon's energy statement was in the area of nuclear power. The President said he was committing this country to further development, improvements and upgrading of nuclear power plants, which many experts believe could make up for some serious energy shortages.

Admittedly, the President last year announced he was giving the highest civilian priority to research and development of the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR) which when in operation would provide electricity for the "masses." However, that step was but a long range objective. The LMFBR is in the earliest research stages, and research proposals have trouble with several preprototype designs.

Estimates vary as to when this country can expect a problem of nuclear power. However, the earliest predictions are not until the late 1970's or early 1980's. By that time the era is nearing the early mid '900's. Yet, Nixon boosted the Atomic Energy Commission's budget by $315 million, an increase of 33% over the AEC's thermonuclear fusion program, constitutes a large investment in long range possibilities, but there still exist no practical solutions for the short term.

Nixon said he would trim licensing and construction times for nuclear (fusion) power plants from 15 to 20 years, the FY '74 budget included only an 11% increase in funds for work in insuring the safety of current generation nuclear facilities.

The latest Nixon posture on energy amounts to is just "too little too late," as one member of the scientific community observed. We now find ourselves in a position where gas prices are less, with the exception of vital private use, such as sale of snowmobiles, private planes, and carboration makes this possible within current pollution control levels. The President said he was committed to doing something about gasoline, which alone has cut the speed driven, but the poor mileage caused, to the point where most of the present gasoline would take place by January, 1973 and that the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Administration and the National Science Foundation and a summary of the federal funding sources, the major auto makers are all experimenting with new engines, which will comply with future federal pollution and fuel consumption standards.

The problem again is one of time. The auto manufacturers have never been especially quick to change prototypes of vehicles incorporating the new engines may be ready by the 1975 deadline, but full scale production could not begin much sooner than 1980. It is apparent that in the meantime we will have to work to decrease our dependence upon the automobile, which in the past half century has played an instrumental role in shaping the fabric of our social structure.

In order to ease the strain on energy resources the public will have to make a number of sacrifices which ordinarily would seem unreasonable.

Two car families will begin relying upon one car, members of the MIT community who accustom themselves to using transit, will begin looking for car pools or taking advantage of what will probably become an overall greater influence for public transit (MTA) and those who insist on the ability of the automobile to make them pay the price, in the forms of high gasoline prices (perhaps three times as great as they are now) and taxes on parking within the city, led to discouraging driving.

These short-term "stop gap" measures will certainly inconvenience people in the near future. Exactly how long they will remain in effect remains to be determined. However, any comprehensive effort to ease the situation must include voluntary and mandatory restrictions on personal and commercial uses of fuel, as well as new and accelerated federal R&D program to develop new engines and fuels and more efficient uses of energy, so that the stop gap measures designed for the short term do not extend into the long term.

The Wizard of Id appears daily in the Boston Globe.

The Wizard of Id © 1973 Billy De St. Croix.
Focusing about the safety of reactors, provisions for cooling fissions of radioactive gases are made. About four years ago, the limits on the power plant of nuclear wastes. -or the present, most experts agree that they have suf-
ny swimming in his enf
A reactor for a year and
y, that it is expected that the coolant will be used. Also, the model must have a chance of. 1/decade

The AEC stepped in to correct Selectric) 894-3406

The tests, part of the Loss-of- coolant) inlet pipe (safety systems, water works. Stereo EQUIPMENT. Stereo
Above, the model must have a chance of. 1/decade

There is still a substantial source of heat, and that this heat must be removed for a long period after the shutdown of the reactor.

Under normal operating conditions the water (besides further attacking the fuel, cladding, structural mater-

LoCA can develop," says Rasmussen. These models have predicted test results well. However, by this time all controls had broken and the massive radioactive inventory (about 3 billi-

In his article, Rasmussen analyzes a four-component BWR. ECCS (high pressure injection, core spray, and low pressure injec-

Rasmussen agrees that "we do not know how many reactors are in safety as accurately as we would like. The current state of research is necessary," but con-

The probability of a LOCA is less than once in every 10,000 years of reactor opera-

The results of the experiment show that the cooling systems in use today are designed to prevent accidents. The conclusions drawn from this study should help to improve future designs.

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the coolant was observed to escape through the internal break in the primary system. Thus, the situation that the ECCS would fail at the same time and in the same way as the primary system. Kendall states that these results raise a basic "uncertainty about the reliability of the emergency core cooling system."

All and the most stringent codes for pressure systems in use today.

Rasmussen is currently working on a group contract to construct an excellent core. The model must have a chance of. 1/decade

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Found in vicinity of Twenty
Brown leather shoes and toile-
ttries.

11/6/73 - 5:19pm
Report of a disturbance at Stu-
dent Center. Patrol investigated
and report enroute to Boston
State Hospital.

11/7/73 - 1:25am
Report of a stolen Motor
Vehicle on Memorial Drive.
Stolen from District No. 14.

11/7/73 - 11:00pm
Larceny of four (4) hub caps
from a VW parked in the Build-
ing 48 parking lot.

11/7/73 - 8:00pm
Larceny of a wallet from a coat
pocket while firing at the MIT
Rifle Range. Coat was hanging in
the lobby and contained $8.00
cash, three (3) bank Harvard
Trust Company checks and the
usual ID cards, etc. Harvard
Trust will be notified.

11/7/73 - 9:00pm
Report of two (2) larcenies of
wallets from unlocked lockers at
the duPont Locker Room.

11/7/73 - 11:49am
Unsuccessful attempt to steal
motor vehicle at the Westgate II
Parking Lot. Anti-theft device
activated, failing attempt.

11/7/73 - 12:05pm
Larceny of a wallet from the
desk, typewriter, week. From the
first floor of Building 3. Com-
plainant reports that she had left
the office for no longer than two
minutes and upon her return
observed a suspect, who when
questioned left area. Patrols
given description.

11/5/73

Join student-faculty committees. Working for
Harvard is just one block from the Sloan campus,
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Did you edit your high school newspaper?

The MIT Admissions Office estimated this fall that, out of 898 admitted freshmen, 176
of them edited or worked for their high school newspaper. With that many experienced
student journalists, why does The Tech have to run recruiting ads? Many MIT students
feel that education comes in the classroom, and that this formal education is all they need
to acquire at the Institute. Other students need time for employment, or for other activities.
While we would be the last to deny the importance of those factors, we'd like to point out
that:
1) Non-formal education is also important. Working for The Tech can give you skills in
writing, editing, interviewing, and other areas that will be helpful whenever you have to
communicate ideas. After all, why do you think graduate schools look for newspaper
experience on applications?
2) Many of The Tech's staffers are here because they need a job, not in spite of the fact
Advertising staff, business staff, and production staff -- the "off-front-page" people who are
so important -- earn money for their work.
3) Members of The Tech staff include crew jocks, UA, IFC, SCC and Dormcon officers, and
members of student-faculty committees. Working for The Tech can hardly be considered
limiting.

So, now that you see no reasons not to join The Tech, maybe you should consider it.
Join The Tech.
MIT soccer team ends season

By Glenn Brownstein

MIT closed out its soccer season on a sour note by losing at the hands of coast guard in New London Saturday night. The Engineers lost the game to the outmanned 4-7 and finished the season at 5-4-0.

The Engineers made numerous defensive mistakes, most of them simply caused by a lack of communication. The Engineers scored at 57:51 on a goal by Mike Swift that resulted from MIT backfield mislaid a corner kick, the ball bouncing to Alan Sale, who passed to(team). The Engineers' final record was 5-4-0.

The Engineers once again were scoreless in the first half against BU. Their so-called offensive power included five goals, including six shots on target and six saves. MIT, for one last chance to win with less than a minute remaining when Coast Guard cleared the ball over their own end line, giving the Engineers a corner kick. Paul Fernandez '76 took the kick and lofted it right to Shinn Yoshida '76, waiting in front of the net, who headed it out of the goalie's reach, unfortunately missing the net by less than a ball width.

The Engineers' final record included 14 goals scored and 16 goals allowed.

Graduating goalie Ritchie Staff '74, whose solid goal-tending helped enable MIT to win many games, including the shutout, was considered their generally weak offensive possession of the time.

MIT's backfield, led by Bob Dowling, a four-year starter from coast guard, helped enable MIT to win many goals, including six saves.

Next year MIT will have seven starters returning, including one fullback, both fullbacks, and two of five forwards, including high scorers Yoshida and Feeney. In an effort to rid the season of the ten-year drought of winning soccer seasons at the Institute.

Instrumental Cornman Meeting

Wednesday, November 14, 1973
7:30pm
Varsity Club Lounge
Manager Elections
Squash
Water Polo
Discussion of the proposal to restructure the Athletic Association.
Cider and donuts will be served following the meeting.

Topp's Do-Nuts, Inc.
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Students and others who are curious about the topics above are invited to use an experimental system containing these interactive lectures, which were recorded specifically for individual listening. The lectures are unique in that they include a great many recorded answers to interesting questions. The answers extend and deepen the discussion, and can be quickly and conveniently accessed.

If you would like to try the system, please call 864-6000, ext. 2300, or write a short note to Karen Houston, Polaroid, 730 Main St., Cambridge, mentioning when you might be free and how you can be reached.

Student Center Committee

Dec. 1 — Big Jo-Jumbo
CHRISTMAS PARTY

with music by Diamond Rev
serving gingerbread, hot cider,
egg nog, the SCC punch all for
$75c/6 - couple 75c / couple
T 8:30 [With MIT or Wellesley ID, $2.00 for other college IDs]

INTERACTIVE LECTURES

HEAT AND SPIN IN THE UNIVERSE
by Prof. Philip Morrison, MIT
IMPLICATIONS OF THE APOLLO 11 LUNAR MATERIAL
by Dr. John A. Word, Smithsonian Observatory
SYMBIOTIC THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF HIGHER CELLS
by Prof. Lynn Margulis, Boston University
EXPERIMENTS ON THE ORIGIN OF LIFE
by Prof. Raymond Stier, Harvard University
CHANCES FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE
by Prof. Carl Sagan, Cornell
LEAF INSECTS, BIRDS, AND MAMMAL COLOR VISION
by Prof. Jerome Letts, MIT
CONTINENTAL DRIFT AND PLATE TECTONICS
by Prof. Raymond Stier, Harvard University

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Class Day results:

Junior Eights
Trials 1: 1) MacGregor (4:26), 2) PDT (4:26), 3) East Campus, 4) Zeta, 5) Connet
Trials 2: 1) BTP (4:58), 2) No, Six (4:06), 3) Baker, 4) Chi Phi, 5) Fiji
Trials 3: 1) Phi (4:06), 2) Sigma Chi (4:10), 3) P.E.S., 4) DU
Trials 4: 1) SPE (4:11), 2) Beaver Bumpers (4:17), 3) SAE, 4) PKS
Trials 5: 1) Theta Chi (4:36), 2) PDT (4:37), 3) The Tech, 4) Technique

Senior Eights
Trials 1: 1) Delta Upsilon (5:29), 2) SAE (3:47), 3) PDT
Trials 2: 1) East Campus (3:51), 2) MacGregor (3:52), 3) PKS (3:53), 4) McCormick
Trials 3: 1) Miller (4:15), 2) Biodegradable (4:25), 3) Beamen, 4) Miller
Trials 4: 1) Phi (4:23), 2) Fiji (4:40), 3) BTP, 4) Connector
Trials 5: 1) Connectors, 2) UKE, 3) LCA, 4) PDT, 5) PEP

Junior 8’s: 1) Theta Chi, 2) BTP, 3) Phi, 4) MacGregor, 5) Barton Bowlers, 6) SPE
Senior 8’s: 1) SAE, 2) DU, 3) East Campus, 4) MacGregor
Mixed 4’s: 1) Leffler, 2) Chi Phi, 3) Greggs, 4) Biodegradable, 5) Miller

Class Day 1973

The MIT Boat Club’s annual Class Day Regatta was held on Saturday despite the cold and windy weather, which is typical of the Charles River during November.

Events began in the morning with a race between the first freshmen lightweight and the first freshman heavy boat at 9 am which was followed at 9:15 by the second light and the second heaviest. The stronger heavyweights swept both races.

Following the freshman races were the preliminary heats for the Junior eights, Senior eights, Mixed fours, and Senior fours events.

SAE picked up two first places as they won both the Senior four and Senior eight races.

The Junior eights event was won by Theta Chi, as they defeated the BTP boat for the title. The boat stroked by Jere Leffier ’73 won the Mixed fours title.

In a contest new this year to Class Day, a motley crew from The Tech boat Technique’s Junior eight squad braved the cold and were the winners of the first annual Golden Turkey Quill Challenge Award.

Photos on this page by Dave Brewer, Robert Clabahker and Tom Kilmonicz

The PDE junior eight placed second in their heat, losing to the eventual winner, Theta Chi.

The crew from Technique preparing for their heat.