McCalls: press shield

Senator wants complete press immunity

By Norman D..Sandler

Senator George McGovern (D.S.D.) in a speech Sunday night, called on Congress to pass an absolute shield law, which would give journalists an unqualified immunity against federal disclosure of confidential sources.

In his first college appearance since last November’s presidential election, McGovern spoke to a crowd of approximately 1700 at Brandeis University in Waltham. In his prepared speech, McGovern came down hard on the Nixon Administration for attacks on the news media. He stated that, “freedom of the press is not just freedom for reporters, but freedom of the people.”

The South Dakota senator concluded that the press should still be open to legitimate criticism, but added that the constructive criticism for advocates does not include attempts to subvert the press or the public who serve on them.”

Nixon and the press

With hearings currently being held in both the House and the Senate on newsmen’s rights and legislation protecting journalists and their sources, McGovern pointed out disputes between the current administration and the media.

He referred to that conflict as “a sad result of efforts that at times seem designed to ensure that the press will print only the news that fits for a campaign brochure.”

McGovern charged that the offensive against the press by the President and the Executive Branch began with Vice President Agnew’s Don Mooney speech of 1969. In that speech, Agnew criticized the three television networks for their “instant analysis,” which followed televised presidential addresses.

The effort continued, McGovern charged, with the attempts by the government to halt publications of the Pentagon Papers by issuing an order of prior restraint. He said that the government’s attempts to cut criticism on the news media, “is the assault on the press and the administrative judges. The Nixon administration has halts publication of the Pentagon papers by the government to presidential addresses.

The New York Times Pentagon Papers publication case is over, but the Senator claimed that the assault on the press by the Nixon administration has escalated. He added that the newest assault is three-fold, involving a cut in the free flow of information, government censorship, and threats to news organizations.

McGovern charged the Nixon administration with attempting to deprive the American public of information by “making re- porters immune to the govern- ment.” “Valuable sources have been hired away from the National Association with IRS agents,” he added. McGovern added that the assault on the press is aimed in our free society.

The second, McGovern asserted, the government, through official “press blackout” as well as more subtle forms of press cen- sorship, has threatened to cut off information by denying the public access. He explained that through very infringing presiden- tial press conferences and evading direct questions from reporters, Nixon has also opened the working of government for examination by either the press or the public.

The last phase of the Nixon administration’s tactics has been, in McGovern’s words, “the government’s attempts to cut off criticism [from the media]” by passing news organizations that report all of the news and comment honestly on it. . . . Un- less such repression is stopped the outcome may be newspapers that are both and airwaves si- lent on the greater issues.”

With the disintegration of freedom of the press that McGovern predicted, he said the other problem of the process would be the loss of integrity of the First Amendment in the form of a privilege law for news- men. McGovern is opposing a bill with Sen. Walter Mondale (D.-Minn.), offering a shield - though he stated later that he also supports the bill offered by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.).

The Nixon bill provides for court action from being censured by federal courts or grand juries, where there are confidential sources or informa- tion obtained from those sources involved.

Lee Gigure

(Quotation of whether to continue Freshman Pass-Fail in- definitively is slated to come be- fore the Faculty at its April meeting after being postponed from last year. Last year, Professor covered last year’s debate for the Tech, will examine some of the issues surrounding pass-fail to the student body in a series of articles for The Tech. This is the third article in the series -

The single issue over which Freshman Pass-Fail was debated last year - the need of pre-med students for detailed infor- mation that their performance in ungraded freshman courses - may turn out to be a non-issue in this year’s reconsideration of the Pass-Fail by the Faculty.

“Perhaps the most urgent need isn’t the challenging of the issue, but a need to educate administration officials and students on the possibility of changing the Pass-Fail system with an increase in the number of students participating.”

The single issue over which Freshman Pass-Fail was debated last year - the need of pre-med students for detailed infor- mation that their performance in ungraded freshman courses - may turn out to be a non-issue in this year’s reconsideration of the Pass-Fail by the Faculty.

“Since last November’s presidenti- al election, McGovern spoke to a crowd of approximately 1700 at Brandeis University in Waltham. In his prepared speech, McGovern came down hard on the Nixon Administration for attacks on the news media. He stated that, "freedom of the press is not just freedom for reporters, but freedom of the people."

The South Dakota senator concluded that the press should still be open to legitimate criticism, but added that the constructive criticism for advocates does not include attempts to subvert the press or the public who serve on them."

Nixon and the press

With hearings currently being held in both the House and the Senate on newsmen’s rights and legislation protecting journalists and their sources, McGovern pointed out disputes between the current administration and the media.

He referred to that conflict as "a sad result of efforts that at times seem designed to ensure that the press will print only the news that fits for a campaign brochure."

McGovern charged that the offensive against the press by the President and the Executive Branch began with Vice President Agnew’s Don Mooney speech of 1969. In that speech, Agnew criticized the three television networks for their "instant analysis," which followed televised presidential addresses.

The effort continued, McGovern charged, with the attempts by the government to halt publications of the Pentagon Papers by issuing an order of prior restraint. He said that the government’s attempts to cut criticism on the news media, "is the assault on the press and the administrative judges. The Nixon administration has halts publication of the Pentagon papers by the government to presidential addresses."

The New York Times Pentagon Papers publication case is over, but the Senator claimed that the assault on the press by the Nixon administration has escalated. He added that the newest assault is three-fold, involving a cut in the free flow of information, government censorship, and threats to news organizations.

McGovern charged the Nixon administration with attempting to deprive the American public of information by "making re- porters immune to the govern- ment." "Valuable sources have been hired away from the National Association with IRS agents," he added. McGovern added that the assault on the press is aimed in our free society.

The second, McGovern asserted, the government, through official "press blackout" as well as more subtle forms of press cen- sorship, has threatened to cut off information by denying the public access. He explained that through very infringing presiden- tial press conferences and evading direct questions from reporters, Nixon has also opened the working of government for examination by either the press or the public.

The last phase of the Nixon administration’s tactics has been, in McGovern’s words, "the government’s attempts to cut off criticism [from the media]" by passing news organizations that report all of the news and comment honestly on it. . . . Un- less such repression is stopped the outcome may be newspapers that are both and airwaves si- lent on the greater issues."

With the disintegration of freedom of the press that McGovern predicted, he said the other problem of the process would be the loss of integrity of the First Amendment in the form of a privilege law for news- men. McGovern is opposing a bill with Sen. Walter Mondale (D.-Minn.), offering a shield - though he stated later that he also supports the bill offered by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.).

The Nixon bill provides for court action from being censured by federal courts or grand juries, where there are confidential sources or informa- tion obtained from those sources involved.

Lee Gigure

The single issue over which Freshman Pass-Fail was debated last year - the need of pre-med students for detailed infor- mation that their performance in ungraded freshman courses - may turn out to be a non-issue in this year’s reconsideration of the Pass-Fail by the Faculty. "Perhaps the most urgent need isn’t the challenging of the issue, but a need to educate administration officials and students on the possibility of changing the Pass-Fail system with an increase in the number of students participating."
NOTES

Changes proposed for dining options

(Continued from Page 1)

sen, would make a seven-day option feasible.

Those not on commons expressed disappointment over the compulsory club plan fee, even though this would eliminate the present dining hall fees. Browning pointed out, in conclusion, that the final decision regarding common options would be left up to the house.

In other dining service matters, most of the committee wanted to see an end to the present dining hall fees, which are a combination of a fee for the privilege of going off campus, a commons subsidy, and a fee for having a dining hall in the house. The committee would at least like to see the fee restructured and redenominated. The group is also faced with dealing with an acceptable number of Junior Commons at a price of common next year, in light of more high food costs.

The committee hopes to have its final report ready for presentation to the Overseers Committee by the middle of March. Any suggestions or comments are always welcome.

UA discusses revival of Spring Weekend

(Continued from Page 1)

a concert by performers of such international stature and at a price as high as $11,000 above and beyond expenses. However, in the past year, the UA office has attempted to control costs.

The UA office also reports that it seems unlikely that some $10,000 will be necessary for the concert. Tickets were in the $5 to $8 range, which is consistent with prices throughout Europe. Ticket sales are to open to British students and their friends only, and if necessary, sales would then be open to other students in the area.

Although no Saturday plans were made by the committee, the Student Council and the student body will be served by the program. As the House Committee suggested, this might be an option for the Weekend Committee, as the program is competitive with prices of other events.

It must be emphasized, however, that plans for the Weekend are still tentative. The students are still waiting for confirmation. Any changes or suggestions made by the UA office should be directed to Reeves or the UA office.
**Technical Notes**

By Strom Kauflann

According to RCA, power generating units printed and arranged in the manner described are capable of over 42,674 kenigs. Units

units of over 23,400, an increase of 100%.

1978. Units printed in 1978 reached 42,674 units. Orders for new units were up 72% on similar solicitation for 26,263 units in 1977. Units printed in 1977 reached 25,631 units. Orders for new units were up 22% on similar solicitation for 17,093 units in 1976. As of the end of 1972, there were 29,095 units printed. The limited range, narrow beam-width of approximately 100 yards, and interference with other signals are the principal reasons for not using the second harmonic. The second harmonic is only the second harmonic permits a separation distance between the two vehicles.

The system employs all solid state devices and has the possibility of lower power drain, long life, and ruggedness. RCA has demonstrated an experimental unit radar system designed to provide manufacturers with an effective device for anti-collision aid and to improve the safety of vehicles.

The transmitted signal is a series of 100 milliwatts. The frequency is 2.45 GHz. The second harmonic is a frequency of 4.9 GHz. In addition, the second harmonic is used to provide a signal to the effective beam of the radar system. The effective beam of the radar system is about 5 degrees.

A significant aspect of the system is the ability to use the second harmonic to provide a signal to the effective beam of the radar system. The effective beam of the radar system is about 5 degrees. The second harmonic is used to provide a signal to the effective beam of the radar system. The effective beam of the radar system is about 5 degrees.

The second harmonic is used to provide a signal to the effective beam of the radar system. The effective beam of the radar system is about 5 degrees. The second harmonic is used to provide a signal to the effective beam of the radar system. The effective beam of the radar system is about 5 degrees.

The transmitter, which is a horizontally polarized antenna, is designed to be highly sensitive to the second harmonic of the transmitted signal, which is in the 4.9 GHz range. The cross-polarization and vertical polarization of the transmitted signal are less than 100 dB below the level of the transmitted signal.

The difference in frequency between the transmitted and received signals is measured and used to determine the distance and velocity of the second vehicle. This information, along with the car's speed, allows the operators to make decisions to determine the closing distance and the time it would take for the two objects to pass each other.

The transmitted signal is a series of 100 milliwatts. The frequency is 2.45 GHz. The transmitter is a horizontally polarized antenna, which is located in the center of the system. The transmitted signal is about 3.0 milliwatts, about 97% with a gain of 60 milliwatts of about 100 milliwatts. The frequency is 2.45 GHz. The transmitter is a horizontally polarized antenna, which is located in the center of the system. The transmitted signal is about 3.0 milliwatts, about 97% with a gain of 60 milliwatts of about 100 milliwatts.

The second harmonic is used to provide a signal to the effective beam of the radar system. The effective beam of the radar system is about 5 degrees.

The system employs all solid state devices and has the possibility of lower power drain, long life, and ruggedness. There is the possibility of mass production of the receiver units. However, there is a need for a certain amount of mass production to ensure continued development.

**Urban Action opens new resource center**

By Barth Moore

MIT Urban Action, after several months of "quiet activity," has recognized as a Volunteer and Resource Center. It is operating under Marcia Jaffee, the new administrative assistant, and student chairman Scott Fouser.

Besides acting as a clearing house for ongoing volunteer projects in the Boston area, the Urban Action center seeks to follow up on "the quality of the volunteer experience.

They want to know how the volunteers evaluate their own participation, and how it relates to their life. Such opportunities to work with juvenile delinquents, arrest citizens, and the handicapped are open to all students, as well as employees of the Institute. By combining the skills and experiences of both students and employees, the Urban Action group hopes to "bridge the gap" that exists within the Institute between the two groups.

As well as placing people in volunteer positions, Urban Action will conduct monthly workshops to share experiences and to create new ideas and skills for working together on group projects. The office will also serve as a meeting place and organizational area for student initiated projects.

The group also would like to see accomplishments achieved in any of the interrelated areas of transportation, tenant rights and environmental issues. A main goal of Urban Action is to get things done, ideally individual student group activities benefiting both the community and the inter-relation of the groups.

Urban Action has all the ingredients needed, and are interested in obtaining credit earning for participants. They hope to see concerned people of the MIT community uniting on more than an academic level.
The absolute shield law was put into effect in 1972. Since then, there has been a considerable amount of activity in the area of shielding journalists’ sources from legal discovery or subpoena. The shield law has been invoked in a number of cases, and its impact has been significant.

The shield law has been invoked in two main areas: (1) cases involving the release of information by government agencies, and (2) cases involving the release of information by private individuals. In both areas, the shield law has been used to protect the confidentiality of sources.

In cases involving the release of information by government agencies, the shield law has been invoked to protect sources of government information. For example, in the Pentagon Papers case, the shield law was invoked to protect the confidentiality of the sources of the information contained in the papers.

In cases involving the release of information by private individuals, the shield law has been invoked to protect sources of private information. For example, in the Branzburg v. Hayes case, the shield law was invoked to protect the confidentiality of the sources of information obtained by the journalist.

The shield law has been subject to a number of challenges, including attempts by the government to obtain access to shielded sources. In some cases, courts have ruled in favor of the government, and in others, they have ruled in favor of the journalist.

The shield law has been the subject of much debate and controversy. Proponents of the shield law argue that it is necessary to protect the confidentiality of sources and to ensure the free flow of information. Opponents of the shield law argue that it is overly broad and that it undermines the ability of the government to obtain necessary information.

The shield law is likely to remain a controversial issue in the future. As the need for protection of sources continues to grow, the shield law will likely be put to the test in a number of new cases.
Absolute privilege requested

(Continued from page 4)

Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Rep. Jerome Waldie (D-Calif.). Known as the Cranston-Waldie Bill, it provides for an absolute shield law, covering "persons connected with or employed by the news media or press." The Cranston-Waldie Bill is being supported by all three commercial television networks, and most major news organizations and societies.

Why absolute privilege?

If legislation is to be passed, it is clear that it should be an absolute shield. The specific complaints this writer has as far as a qualified privilege is concerned, is that phrasing is contained in the bills for qualified privilege (such as "compelling national interest") leave the statute open to interpretation by the prosecuting authorities, and they should not have that kind of latitude.

In a concurring opinion in Branzburg, Justice Lewis Powell stated that he felt the present system is fair to journalists. For complaints arising out of being subpoenaed for grand jury testimony, Justice Powell recommends: "... the courts will be available to newsmen under circumstances where legitimate First Amendment interests require protection." It is of this type of reasoning that would make it understandable to leave interpretation of a qualified statute up to governmental agencies such as the Justice Department.

The term "overriding national interest" has caused problems of misinterpretation in past legislation, with specific reference to presidential powers. Chances are that if the use of the condition was ever challenged (which is highly probable), the Court would again be called upon to interpret news media rights, defining the purpose of the original passage of legislation.

Nixon veto.

Though the absolute privilege is supported by spokesmen for much of the news media, it is doubtful that Congress will approve the Cranston-Waldie Bill. If it is passed, it would almost certainly be a prime target for a Nixon veto, and the two-thirds vote needed to override the presidential veto would be, at best, "difficult" to gather, even though support for the shield legislation cuts across partisan and ideological lines.

In the interim, the absolute shield legislation should be supported. The news media should continue lobbying hard for the Cranston-Waldie Bill. However, the fight for the absolute shield law should not be reserved for the media exclusively.

As more journalism are being jailed, subpoenaed, and harassed every day, it is critical that the American public support the absolute shield law. It is important to bear in mind that the shield law is aimed at not only the preservation of a free press, but preservation of another basic right - the people's freedom to information - as well.
Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a compilation prepared by Campus Patrol to report crimes occurring in the MIT community. This edition was compiled by Campus Patrol. All information is provided by the person making the report and has not been verified by Campus Patrol.

2/14/73

Attempted larceny of a wallet from Baker House. Complainant placed wallet on chair while playing table tennis during the night. Wallet was found on floor of common room. Wallet contained $20 and credit cards.

2/17/73

Unarmed robbery: complainant was sitting in his room on Sloan Hall. A group of five men entered his room and forced him to hand over his wallet which contained $25. It was found the next day in building 9.

Larceny of a wallet from a unlocked locker in Depression.

2/18/73

Larceny of a wallet from Tech Square student room. Wallet was taken during the night. Wallet contained $15 and credit cards.

A professional ABORTION

ABORTION is safe, legal and inexpensive. You can be set up on an outpatient basis by calling The Problem Pregnancy Educational Service (212) 352-8950 for information on freshman medical schools. However, most pre-meds take a lot of science classes, and if you're planning to apply to medical school, you should consider taking at least one science course in your freshman year.

The year, he explained, there will be 40,000 applicants for 14,000 openings in medical schools. Since most applicants contact a number of schools, often as many as ten or fifteen, this means that "close to half a million" applications are typically filed with the nation's 140 medical schools.

"As a result of medical school entrance exam scores and high school grades, students are accepted to only a few schools and then the process begins. University students interested in medical school must apply to a number of schools, and if they are not accepted, they must apply to other schools. The process is very competitive, and only one school can accept an applicant. The applicant is then expected to attend that school, and if they withdraw from the school, they may be required to pay tuition. After graduation, they may be required to serve a certain number of years in a medical field. However, if they are not accepted to any school, they may choose to pursue other career paths in medicine. Additionally, the "most trend" state is the state of California, and what's that like? The applicant reports he was walking in area. Arrested suspect who CP observed suspect in building 11 in vicinity of Walker Memorial. Complainant transported to Boston PD by CP. Boston PD investigating. Investigating.

Complainant reported another observation of same suspect in building 11. (Continued from page 1)

A MESSAGE TO M.I.T. STUDENTS

About NOMINATIONS for the COOP BOARD of DIRECTORS

If you, as a Coop member and a degree candidate, are interested in serving as a student director of the Harvard Cooperative Society for the next academic year, you should complete your nominations and send them to the Nominating Committee of the Stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative Society.

Names should be presented at the Manager's office of the TECH COOP or General Manager's office of the Harvard Square Store no later than March 5, 1973.
SPORTS
Basketball team tips Bates

By Fred Hutchison

The MIT varsity basketball team behind the scoring efforts of Cam Lange '76 and Alan Epstein '75 defeated Bates last Friday 53-53.

The first half started slowly as both teams shot poorly from the field and were plagued by numerous turnovers. Lange scored all of his 15 points in the first frame, while managing to pull down seven defensive rebounds. But captain Perry Hudson '73 had a bad night as he shot only two for twelve from the floor.

The second half began much like the first, as both teams were slow getting started. Hudson, who had picked up two personal fouls in the first half, was tagged for his third and fourth early in the second. Epstein, who scored ten points in the last half of the game, Pitzer Jackson '76 and Thad Stanley '73 led the MIT offensive attack, but the contest remained a toss up until the final minutes of play.

Bates, utilizing an offense which took advantage of their fast forward Mike Edwards, managed to pull ahead 51-47, but Bates suddenly turned cold, as Edwards and forward Dan Glenny each missed clutch foul shots in the last minute.

With three and a half minutes left in the period, MIT brought the ball down court and proceeded to set up their offense. The ball was fed to Jackson who then scored on a ten foot turnaround jumper from the baseline. Edwards, who had foiled in the backcourt by Edwards with a minute and a half left to play, Epstein sunk both shots to tie the score 51 all.

The second half began much like the first, as both teams were slow getting started. Hudson, who had picked up two personal fouls in the first half, was tagged for his third and fourth early in the second. Epstein, who scored ten points in the last half of the game, Pitzer Jackson '76 and Thad Stanley '73 led the MIT offensive attack, but the contest remained a toss up until the final minutes of play.

Bates, utilizing an offense which took advantage of their fast forward Mike Edwards, managed to pull ahead 51-47, but Bates suddenly turned cold, as Edwards and forward Dan Glenny each missed clutch foul shots in the last minute.

With three and a half minutes left in the period, MIT brought the ball down court and proceeded to set up their offense. The ball was fed to Jackson who then scored on a ten foot turnaround jumper from the baseline. Edwards, who had foiled in the backcourt by Edwards with a minute and a half left to play, Epstein sunk both shots to tie the score 51 all.

MIT regained possession of the ball with 58 seconds remaining, started the drive. Epstein hit on a 15 foot jumper from the baseline to put MIT out in front to stay 53-51. Stanley saw PLP edge DU, 50-44, and Chern E defeat DTD 40-39.

In the second contest, Ashdown beat Economics. The action on Sunday saw PLP edge DU, 50-44, and Chern E defeat DTD 40-39.

IM basketball quarter-finals were played last Saturday and Sunday. The first game on Saturday, BU defeated ME Graduates. In the second contest, Ashdown beat Economics. The action on Sunday saw PLP edge DU, 50-44, and Chern E defeat DTD 40-39.

Photo by Dean Green

An invitation to join us...
The Paulist Fathers... A contemporary religious community serving the people of America communicating the Christian message in the city, on the campus, in the parish, on radio and TV. Dispelling uncertainty and imparting peace, celebrating the hope of the people of God and speaking on issues that concern the Church.

As an individual, you can develop and share your talents with others. As a member of the Community, you will experience the encouragement and support of fellow Paulists.

We're interested, if you are.
The MIT gymnastics team finished its dual meet season on Saturday with a 140.65 to 127.15 loss to New Hampshire. It has to be rated a good performance for the gymnasts who just did not stand a chance against the powerful visitors. MIT was able to pull out two seconds and a third, while UNH won every event, both individually and, as a team. The rings continued to be the Tech gymnasts' best event. Jarvis Middleton '74 scored an 8.3 to take one of the MIT second places, leading Dave Millman '72 and Larry Bell '74 to a combined 23.15, only 1.5 behind UNH. The high bar event was the second best for MIT, as they tied by only .55, Neil Davis '74 scored 7.85 for second, while John Austin '74, Scott Foster '75 and Bell scored 7.4, 7.3, and 7.25 for fourth through sixth places. The pommel horse produced a somewhat close battle for first. A UNH horseman took first with 7.1. Captain Paul Bayer '73 was second with 7.0, while Dennis Dubro '73 scored 7.0 for third. UNH gymnasts followed with scores of 6.95, 6.85, and 6.83. It was the first time in their four years at MIT that Dubro and Bayer both scored seven in the same meet. The other third place earned by a Tech gymnast in the meet was on parallel bars, where Bell's fine performance earned him 7.65. One event that produced encouraging results which were not well reflected in the score was floor exercise. One of the weakest spots all year, much effort and concentration has been put into improving the floor exercise routines all year. Bell's 7.9 along with junior Bob Barton's 7.7 and Austin's 5.4 combined for 21.0, their highest total of the season. Unfortunately, they were outclassed by UNH's four scores in the eight. As always, the vaulters did about as well as could be expected with 22.3.

Looking back, the dual meet season has been pretty tough for the Tech gymnasts. The team had high expectations at the end of last year of being a better team, in the same league with teams like UNH, instead of 13 teams are tied at 4-1-2. The losses from last year's graduation were worse than expected and injuries have plagued the team. Most important, of course, is the fact that those that have been competing and not injured just have not improved as much as they had hoped. In the meets the team was demoralized by having tougher Judges and comparable to Ashdown. If successful, it will remain open from 11:45 AM to 1 AM for the remainder of the term.

PLAYOFFS
IM Hockey Championship game tonight at 9:05 LCA. "A" vs. Graduate/NRSA. Both teams are tied at 4-1-2.

Announcing
MI Red Cross
BLOOD DRIVE
March 5-16

Jelly beans
Cookies and ginger ale
Live music
Doc Edgerton's Double Riddler Hydraulic Happening Machine

Appointment forms available:
TCA Office (320 W 450)
ostic of building 10
or see your solicitor
For information call
33-7911

Give the gift of life