

Fac meets on files, profs

By Mike McNamee

The MIT faculty voted in favor of establishing the new position of Adjunct Professor Wednesday, in a long meeting dominated by discussion of that issue.

The new position will allow appointment of faculty members who will divide their time between teaching duties for the Institute and work duties for outside employers, consulting firms, or other business work.

The last 45 minutes of the two-hour meeting was taken up with a discussion of the Buckley Amendment to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 — the so-called "files law" — and its effect on MIT policy. The report of the Special Committee on Grading, also scheduled for discussion at this meeting, will be discussed either at a special meeting of the faculty or at the December meeting.

Adjunct Professor

The new position of Adjunct Professor, which was originally discussed at the May faculty

meeting, is designed to allow a faculty position which would follow the "MIT tradition of combining 'thinking' and 'doing' in its educational activities," according to the proposal presented to the faculty Wednesday. The proposal's supporters claimed that the position will bring people to MIT who can teach many practical "arts" of engineering, architecture, planning, and management — the fields that supported the proposal most strongly.

As established by the proposal, a limited number of Adjunct Professors would be appointed for a three-year term, which would be renewable once. A review committee will study the results of the first three years of the program, and will recommend to the faculty whether or not it should be continued in the fall of 1978.

Most of the debate at the meeting centered on whether the role of the Adjunct Professor was already covered by the existing positions of Visiting Professor, Instructor, Lecturer, and Visiting Lecturer. Although many supporters said that most of the new Adjunct Professorships will be occupied by

people who are presently in those positions, a sense-of-the-faculty motion was passed by a voice vote to establish the new position.

Privacy Policy

Although the only action taken at the faculty meeting was the vote on the new professorship, much of the debate was concerned with MIT's response to the files law, which took effect Tuesday.

The Institute has issued two statements on its plans for compliance with the new law, both of which were discussed at the meeting. MIT officials have expressed fear in the past that the law, which allows students access to all administrative and academic files held by the college they attend, will violate arrangements of confidentiality made by MIT in the past on letters of recommendation for students.

Most of the faculty concern expressed at the meeting was centered on a portion of the Institute's policy which has received little attention in past discussion. Letters of recommendation by faculty members for students must, under the

(Please turn to page 3)



Bonnie Kellermann.

New assistant named at FAC

By Michael Garry

Bonnie Kellermann '72, who majored in political science during the era of fervent political activity on college campuses, has been named to succeed Nancy Wheatley as the Assistant to the Dean for Student Affairs in the Freshman Advisory Council (FAC).

Wheatley will continue to administer the Undergraduate Seminar Program, spending the rest of her time counseling students and working on the housing program of the Dean for Student Affairs Office.

In her new position Kellermann will work closely with Peter Buttner, head of the FAC, in preparing for next year's Residence Orientation week, revising the Freshman Handbook, and coordinating the freshman advisory program, among other duties. In addition she will be actively involved in counseling first-year students in

order to ease their transition to the MIT environment.

Commenting on her new job, Kellermann expressed happiness about being at MIT, as she still finds the Institute an intellectually stimulating place and is "intrigued by the analytic approach used by students and professors," which "doesn't exist anywhere else."

The recipient of a masters degree in social work from the University of Chicago, Kellermann hopes to apply her training to her present position, particularly in counseling and related activities.

In an interview this week, Kellermann discussed her impressions of how the social and political climate has changed at MIT since her days as a student during the late sixties and early seventies when MIT, like many universities across the country, was swept by protests, sit-ins, and other forms of student activism.

Kellermann said that during this period only a very small percentage of MIT students held extreme political views. However, the activism of these students pervaded the entire campus atmosphere, making it "difficult not to be a part of what was going on."

Kellermann, who described herself as being "left of liberal," said she took part in "my share of rallies and marches" and has vivid memories of police tear-gassing and battering down students.

While she admitted that contemporary MIT students don't approach their predecessors in their level of political consciousness, Kellermann claimed that "things are going on now but people just aren't as aware of them." This undercurrent of activity, she added, is directed toward career goals that students are working harder than ever to achieve.

How was she affected by the tumultuous social upheavals of the late sixties? "They didn't fundamentally change the way I go about things," she said. "But I was made to appreciate how hard it is to work through the system and thereby became

(Please turn to page 2)

Dorms tighten security as MIT crime declines

By Farrell Peternal

Despite increasing theft and crime rates nationwide, and the fact that Cambridge has one of the highest crime rates in the nation, crime at MIT and loss to theft is actually declining.

Personal property loss at the Institute dropped almost 20 per cent from 1972 to 1973 (from \$16,618 to \$13,337), according to Campus Patrol Chief James Olivieri. Bicycle thefts, a major problem on college campuses, also dropped, Olivieri said, by more than 56 per cent. "I don't think we'll exceed those [the total theft] figures this year," Olivieri said.

Thefts from dormitories, an ever-present concern of students, also seem to show little or no increase this year over last, according to Campus Patrol figures. Despite some widely-publicized thefts, Campus Patrol Captain Richard G. Driscoll told *The Tech*, "Compared with

other years, we're probably having a little less trouble."

Dormitories on the West Campus have been implementing a variety of theft-prevention schemes this year to keep the theft rates down. After experiencing nine thefts since January, the highest rate among the dorms, MacGregor residents and the Housing Office designed an electrical alarm system which will alert the house desk when exterior doors are left open. The system will be installed soon, as will a similar system in Burton House.

After a break-in which resulted in a \$1000 loss in Burton House, residents there decided to keep all outer doors locked, drastically reducing chances for theft. One Burton resident commented, "Now all the urchins that used to hang around Burton are gone and have moved to other dorms like Baker." Baker residents voted overwhelmingly

(Please turn to page 3)

Housing admin changes due

By Lucy Everett

An unusually large number of vacancies in MIT's housing for single graduate students this semester has prompted a review of operating procedures in the housing system.

The traditional separation between the administration of Ashdown House and Tang Hall will probably be removed soon to eliminate the problems which caused a 50-room surplus in the usually-crowded housing system, according to housing officials.

Unexpected late cancellations in Tang and the completion of renovations in Ashdown created most of the problems that led to the space surplus, according to Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth Browning '66, who is responsible for administering Ashdown. Browning also cited the

difficulty in communicating with graduate students during the summer to learn their intentions as a contributing problem.

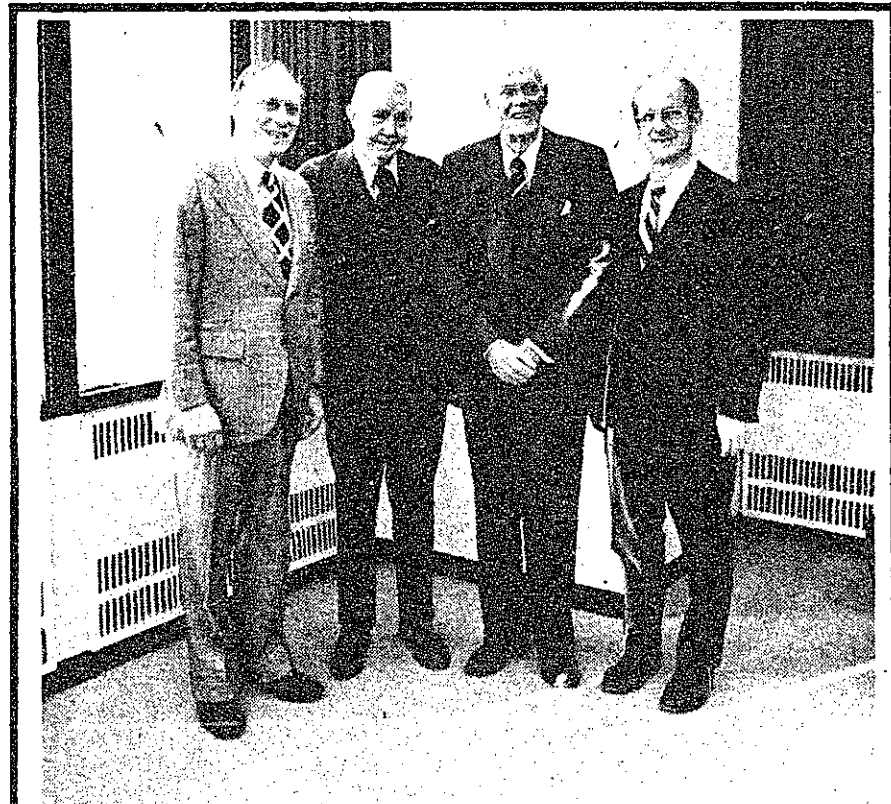
The administrative changes foreseen would probably eliminate the problems seen this summer, when the Dean's Office was turning away applicants to live in Ashdown while there were openings both there and in Tang. A common lottery, application form, and dates for reply and notification of changes in plans would probably be set up for the two houses under the new plan.

As the system is established now, Tang, which is administered by the Housing and Dining Service, uses a lottery to fill the house, and maintains a waiting list to fill vacancies created after the lottery. Use of

the list, however, makes it difficult "to go honestly by the system," according to Assistant Director of Housing Dexter Kamilewicz, due to time lapses caused by correspondence with people on the list.

Ashdown uses a similar system, but destroys its waiting list after Labor Day. Thus, students who wanted to live there had to re-apply, and the Dean's Office had no list to call upon when vacancies developed.

Better communications with students will be sought in the future, housing officials said. "Perhaps we didn't press hard enough to find out when people were really leaving," Kamilewicz said, stressing that the Housing and Dining Service will insist on more specific information in the future.



The establishment of the Francis Wright Davis professorship, a chair in the School of Science at MIT, was announced Tuesday at a luncheon hosted by Honorary Chairman of the Corporation James R. Killian. The chair was founded with a \$1 million donation by Dr. Francis Wright Davis, inventor of power steering for automobiles and trucks, who spoke at the luncheon on the problems of inventors. Present at the luncheon were (left to right) Lecturer Robert H. Rines of Electrical Engineering, Killian, Davis, and Dean of the School of Science Robert Albery.

CE predictions don't meet test

By Barb Moore

How do engineers decide what criteria to use in prediction? Is a civil engineer ever really sure that a highway will not collapse? Professor of Civil Engineering T. William Lambe has devised a novel approach to help answer such questions.

Opportunities for an engineer to study a real construction failure in the field are rare. Most failures happen at very inopportune moments, usually when no engineers are present with field test equipment. With that problem in mind, Lambe staged the failure of a soil roadway embankment for a group of civil engineers.

The test site was a 300-foot long section of a 2.4 mile embankment constructed as part of a proposed I-95 extension. Road construction was halted with no plans to continue, leaving an ideal situation for experimentation.

MIT contracted with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the US Department of Transportation to use the section for testing purposes. Permission was later extended to include failing the section, with the understanding that the section would still be useable after the experiment.

Before the loading was begun, Lambe contacted a group of some top civil engineers from both research and design, and invited them to participate in a symposium to be held after the failure occurred. They were given information on the test site, and were asked to predict the height of the load at failure, as well as pore pressures and vertical and horizontal movements. These predictions would then be compared to the final results of the symposium.

The crest of the embankment was widened until the east slope was about 40 degrees. Trucks then began loading the embankment at the rate of about one to two feet per day, and Lambe sat back and waited for it to collapse.

The loading produced a "beautiful failure," according to Thom Neff, a research associate in Civil Engineering and one of the planners of the symposium. The results were kept secret by Lambe, waiting to announce them at the symposium.

The climax came last Wednesday through Friday, when engineers and researchers from around the world gathered to hear the ten predictions. Rarely are engineers willing to open their methods to public inspection, when the accuracy of those methods may come under question. This symposium concept has only been used twice before, both times under the direction of Lambe.

It was apparent from the beginning that there would be a wide spread between various predictions. The first two predictions were 27 and 13 feet of fill needed to cause a failure, and gave a preview of what was to come. By the end of the symposium, predictions had been given ranging from eight to 27 feet.

The predictors were quite accomplished showmen, drawing laughs and applause from the audience of engineers and students. One of the star showmen was Charles Ladd, Professor of Civil Engineering at MIT, who amazed the crowd with his "quick and dirty" prediction of 17.5 feet to failure. Ladd incorporated such meaningless factors as socio-economic data in these informal calculations, unaware of how close this prediction would turn out to be.

By Friday all predictions had been presented and were recorded by the symposium referees. Then came the moment of truth for the predictors — announcement of the field measurements. The final height of loading at the time of failure was 18.7 feet, with the closest formal prediction being 21 feet by C.P. Wroth on behalf of J.M.

Hughes, of the University of Auckland, New Zealand.

To view these predictions in the proper perspective, one must consider the total height of the embankment, according to Neff. The original height before loading was 38 feet, making the range of estimates from 46 to 65 feet total height. The field result was 56.7 feet, indicating a spread in predictions of about 20%. Due to the infinitely variable properties of naturally occurring soils, this is not a large error for large-scale construction projects. Safety factors of six are not uncommon in Civil Engineering projects, due to the high risk and great consequences of failure, according to Neff.

The symposium ended with a trip by all participants to the test site. The audience seemed to enjoy the symposium, and considered it a helpful evaluation of present prediction methods.

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Students devote energy to careers, change now

(Continued from page 1) more sympathetic to radical approaches."

Kellerman feels that the MIT administration was during her student years and is today very responsive to student needs and complaints and this makes for an atmosphere which is "conducive to individual growth." At the University of Chicago, she noted, there was a lack of administrative concern for students, making them feel "ignored and stifled." At MIT, she said, "the administration really cares about students."

One of the innovative steps Kellerman is taking as she begins work as an MIT administrator is the occasional conversion of the FAC office into an

open house where freshmen can visit counselors without an appointment to discuss their problems.

In addition, Kellermann said, the FAC is presently engaged in an extensive reevaluation of Residence-Orientation week. Depending upon what is found R/O week may look quite different next year, she said.

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MIT files position not ready, fac told

(Continued from page 1)


new policy, be available for review by the concerned student; and no letters concerning a student may be sent to an outside institution by a faculty member "in an official capacity" without written, or in some cases implied consent of the student concerned.

Provost Walter A. Rosenblith started the discussion with a brief talk on the principles of the law and the conflicts which it will cause with existing MIT policy. "We are still trying to fathom the consequences of this new law," Rosenblith said. He criticized the bill as being "obviously ... ineptly written," and said that the provision applying to post-secondary schools "was apparently added as an afterthought."

Rosenblith stated that MIT intended to comply with the law in every way possible, but that it would necessitate consideration of many principles of operation. "Certain time-honored traditions of getting information and evaluations may have to be rethought," he said. "Can we find a way of combining and living honestly with a set of principles which in the past we did not have to confront?"

At least one faculty member

expressed strong feelings against possible Institute action to delay enforcement of the new law. Visiting Associate Professor Hubert E. Jones of Urban Studies and Planning told the meeting, "I am frankly appalled at the stances being taken by universities and university groups across the country to postpone, and effectively sweep away, provisions of the Buckley amendment."



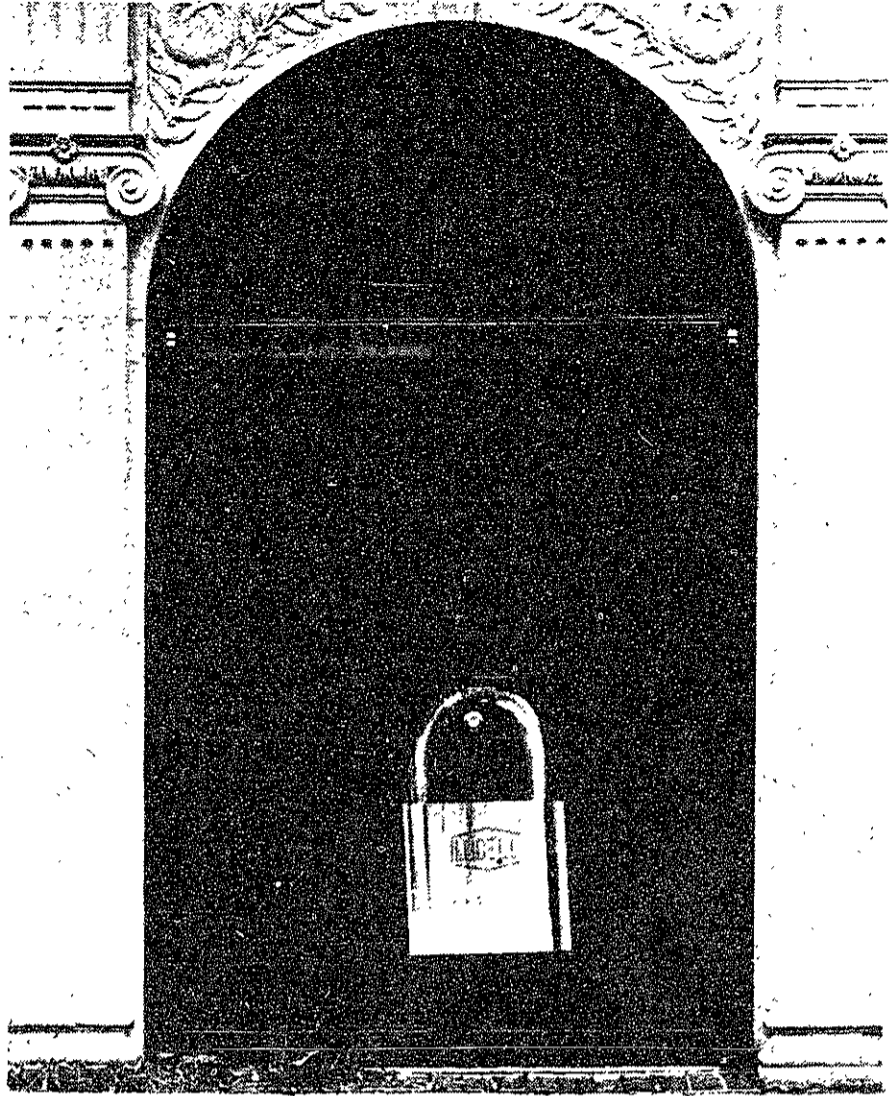
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Campus crime here down for 3rd year

(Continued from page 1)

this year to keep their main entrance unlocked. Olivieri noted that no security system is useful without the approval of the living group members. He mentioned an attempt to secure McCormick several years ago. "We drew up a method of tightening things up, but the girls had a house meeting and voted against it something like 285-30." Since then, McCormick has developed a modified visitors policy and now, according to Olivieri, "has the lowest theft rate among dorms this year."

East Campus Dormitory, which has traditionally been an "open" dorm, has had, along with MacGregor, nine thefts this year. Olivieri estimates that the highest theft loss in one year took place in MacGregor before the present security measures were started, when around \$20,000 worth of property was stolen.

"The big problem is not that a dorm is locked or open," said Olivieri. "They (the thefts) are thefts of opportunity. All a guy has to do to get in a locked dorm is wait around till someone opens the door." That is why, he said, the Campus Police rely on observation and reporting by the students.

Though most theft rates have

been decreasing at MIT, the statistics of car thefts is increasing, (from 130 in all of 1973 to 173 so far this year), but those numbers include cars of any MIT-related person stolen off-campus, also. The number of arrests, however, has also risen, from 60 in 1972 to 78 in 1973.

Much of the credit, says Olivieri, goes to "the unusually fine make-up" of the Campus Patrol, with all but six or seven of the 47 patrolmen having completed at least a ten-week police academy course. "We have two or three men with a B.S. in law enforcement, three law students, nine to ten associate degree candidates, and a Harvard graduate in criminal justice."

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"Somebody still cares about quality."



In Case of Insomnia— MIT, Inc.

By Storm Kauffman

Given its present operating structure, one can easily view MIT as a big business, a commercial enterprise. True, the Institute is a non-profit organization, but the non-profit label is largely a matter on nomenclature only.

Basically, the Institute can be considered as a company which markets a particular product and service. The product is educated young men and women; the service is research and development expertise. For a university with as prestigious a reputation as MIT's (though none of us can figure out how it got it), the buyers are not hard to find. The product is bought by either parents or the very same young men and women who eventually roll off the academic assembly line. The service is sought by industry and government.

The big university-as-big business analogy can be extended. Most corporations are run by a group of men who guide the overall trends and manage the big money decisions, the board of trustees. Interestingly enough, MIT has such a group of men — the Corporation.

The Corporation has overall control of the Institute and all it does. It is they who hold the actual charter from Massachusetts (the one permitting MIT to be a university). The Corporation members must pass on faculty appointments, all degrees, major expenditures, and management of the endowment. However, they do not have day to day responsibilities for operations.

The actual running of the Institute is done by the administration, the executive officers of the company. The President, Chancellor, and the various vice presidents have control of the daily decisions. For the most part, the Corporation keeps hands off — they have picked the administrators for their competence and must have sufficient faith to let them act unimpeded. If the business does run into trouble (failing to sell its product or service or not showing a "profit") then the Corporation will step in to rectify the situation through suggestion, order, or replacement of top management personnel.

Below the top echelons are the many employees. The staff at MIT is generally recognized for what they are: staff. Some of the faculty feel hurt to be called employees, but it is simple to consider them the professional staff of our firm. They are given titles and special privileges to encourage them to stay. In the lowest caste are the students who serve half the time as apprentices and half the time as the objects to be manufactured.

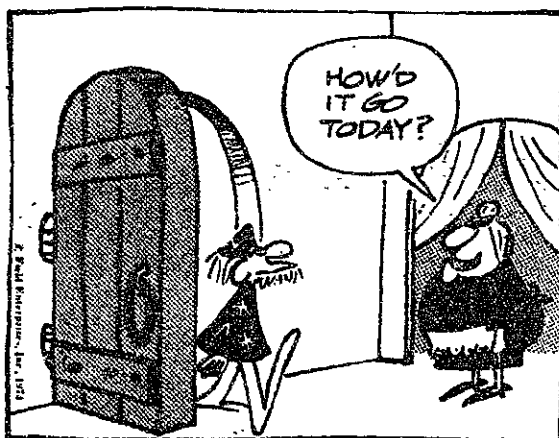
So, the aim of the trustees (Corporation), the top management (administration), and the employees (faculty and staff) is two-fold. They must work to turn out large quantities of their product: the educated student. As the going price depends on the demand which, in turn, depends on the quality of the product, MIT tries to produce the most capable and well educated student possible. Only the increasing demand for MIT graduates and for admission to MIT can show how successful is the product.

In addition, the firm works to supply the service which is in demand. R&D work becomes the most important division of the company because most of its revenue (80% vs 8% from tuition) is derived from this source. If the employees are not watched carefully, the product (students) can take on secondary importance.

Of course, MIT need only make a "profit" in the sense of not needing to dip into its endowment — it must break even.

So, next time you're down on yourself, think of MIT as a company and yourself as a product... a product with a \$20,000 price tag.

THE WIZARD OF ID



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Globe

Jack Anderson

"Sweet Tooth" — ache for US

By Jack Anderson

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WASHINGTON — Candy may still be dandy, but its cost may soon make it a luxury only the rich can afford.

Sugar, the prime confectionary ingredient, is now rivaling oil as the fastest rising commodity on the world price index. A five-pound bag of sugar cost 88 cents last year. Today, it runs nearly \$2.50.

The reasons are complex, but a large share of the price rise can be laid to unscrupulous brokers and greedy sugar refiners. Once they get an offer, they get the sugar from a supplier they have worked a deal with. The increased costs go into the broker's pocket.

Many legitimate sugar refiners are also taking advantage of the short sugar supply to raise prices well above their costs. Sugar industry profits have ballooned by as much as 500 per cent.

Of course, market pressures have played the most significant role in the price boost. Worldwide, sugar consumption has simply outpaced sugar production. The oil-rich Arab nations have helped inflate demand, bidding up prices on the international market to satisfy a newly developed sweet tooth. And poor crops forecasts around the world mean further increases in the future.

In America, sugar's outrageous price has consumers either boycotting or hoarding the product. Only dentists and nutritionists, it seems, are heralding the sugar pinch. The food experts have found that sugar is the only food without nutritional value. And the dentists, of course, hope that less sugar will mean fewer cavities.

Getting to Know you

President Ford travels to the Soviet Union this week with a head full of advice from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger gave Ford a favorable reports on his secret 19-hour talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet leader was cordial but cautious, Kissinger reported. He clearly wants to continue the Russian-American detente.

But Brezhnev made it clear that he wanted to get to know the new American President before substantive talks get underway. However, the two leaders will undoubtedly foray into some ticklish areas.

Ford, for example, is concerned about the Soviet buildup of mobile missiles. These missiles can be moved by train, truck or plane. They can even be fired on the move. It would be almost impossible, then, to set up an advance defense system.

The first dramatic test of the new Russian missile was conducted when

Kissinger was in Moscow about a month ago. Now, Ford is prepared to warn the Soviets that they are risking a new round in the arms race unless the two superpowers agree on restraints. For once both countries start producing mobile missiles, even the most sophisticated surveillance couldn't keep track of how many mobile missiles the other side had, or where they were developed.

The Vladivostok summit, however, is unlikely to produce any major Soviet-American agreements. Rather, it will serve to reinforce the foundations of the detente.

Sheikhs and Starvation

The oil price squeeze has brought fabulous wealth to a few Arab sheikhs. It has also brought starvation to millions of impoverished people.

High oil prices increase the cost of fertilizers and insecticides, which have a petroleum base. This has reduced food production.

Yet an estimated 400 million — twice the population of the United States don't have enough to eat.

The United States is the world's greatest food producer. Unlike the oil producers, the United States has been generous with its surplus food. For 30 years, the United States almost alone has kept the impoverished from starving.

Half of the world's bulk food exports still come from the United States. Of this, a whopping billion dollar's worth of food is given away or is sold to poor countries at low cost.

In contrast, the reckless greed of the oil sheikhs is costing lives. They have been showing up at the world's pleasure spots scattering money like autumn leaves. Meanwhile, in places like Bangladesh and India, people are being turned away from the bread lines because they have no money for food. And in Africa, millions are starving because there isn't enough food to go around.

Compact Crunch

The four major auto manufacturers have spent \$1 billion retooling factories to produce smaller cars. Yet transportation officials are having second thoughts about small cars.

It is true that small cars consume less fuel and, therefore, are more economical to operate. But private studies show that small cars get involved in more accidents and are most costly to repair. The average damage claim after a collision, according to the studies, is \$506 for a compact car compared to only \$433 for a full-size car.

A front fender, which cost \$61 to repair in 1967, now costs \$114. A rear fender, which cost \$150 to repair in 1967, now costs \$167. And a trunk lid,

which cost \$93 to repair in 1967, now costs \$132.

Costs like these have started a move in Congress to regulate the auto repair business.

Slogans USA

In times past, Americans have been able to distill the cause of the hour into a phrase, a rallying cry, a stirring slogan to reaffirm our faith in America. A slogan is needed to capture the spirit of America past, present and future. It ought not to be the forced effort of an advertising executive, but rather it should be the spontaneous outpouring from an average citizen.

Therefore, the Copernicus Society of America, in conjunction with the Bicentennial Commission, is sponsoring "Slogans, USA." So far, the response has been heavy and heartwarming. Slogans have poured in from around the nation. But more ideas are needed, so send your slogan suggestion to "Slogans, USA", Box 1976, Washington, DC.

It's time to reaffirm the dream.

Letter AWARE

To the Editor:

On behalf of the AWARE Steering Committee I wish to correct some inaccuracies in your November 15 article on the AWARE decision to organize a union of all exempt and bi-weekly employees.

Firstly, I wish to emphasize that we are a union of "exempt and bi-weekly employees"; that description includes many categories of workers, not merely the clerical workers mentioned in the article. Some of the other people covered by these words are: graphic arts workers, some computer operators, and certain technician trainees.

Secondly, I wish to correct the article's erroneous final paragraph, which states that if the union is voted in, union membership would be mandatory for all new bi-weekly and exempt employees, but optional for present employees. That statement describes situations in some other unionized institutions, *not here*. Absolutely no decision has been made on what kind of 'shop' to have. All options are open. The decision will be made by the entire membership of AWARE only after a vote in favor of the union. In the meantime, we invite the many employees who have thought about this problem to share their opinions with us.

Judith Kass
AWARE Steering Committee

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

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Joint Chiefs Chairman caught with boot in mouth

By Peter Peckarsky
© 1974, by Peter Peckarsky

"The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the regular components of the armed forces. He serves at the pleasure of the President for a term of two years, and may be reappointed in the same manner for one additional term." - Title 10, USC, sec. 142(a).

On October 10, 1974, General George S. Brown (USAF), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, addressed a group of Duke University law students on the topic of international law. A Duke law student supplied a tape recording of the address and question-and-answer period which followed to the *Washington Post*, which reported some of Gen. Brown's remarks on its front page of Wednesday, November 13.

According to the official Pentagon transcript, released in Washington that afternoon, the JCS Chairman responded to one question: "Now, in answer, to the question would we use force in the Middle East. I don't know - I hope not. We have no plans to. It is conceivable, I guess. It would be almost as bad as the seven days in May. You can conjure up a situation where there is another oil embargo, and people in this country are not only inconvenienced and uncomfortable, but suffer. They get tough-minded enough to set down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby. It is so strong, you wouldn't believe, now. We have the Israelis coming to us for equipment. We say we can't probably get the Congress to support a program like this. And they say don't worry about the Congress. We will take care of the Congress. This is somebody from another country, but they can do it. They own, you know, the banks in this country, the newspapers. Just look at where the Jewish money is."

Gen. Brown's main response to the resulting calls for his resignation stated, in pertinent part, that his "remarks might mistakenly lead to the wholly erroneous inference that American citizens and groups do not enjoy in this nation the privilege of expressing their views forcefully. What are called pressures lies at the

very heart of democracy. We in Defense know that. We experience pressures from contractors, pressures from those opposed to defense expenditures, pressures from foreign governments. Moreover, my improper comments could be read to suggest that the American Jewish community and Israel are somehow the same. Americans of Jewish background have an understandable interest in the future of Israel - parallel to similar sentiments among other Americans, all of whom at one time or another trace their descent to other lands. I do in fact appreciate the great support and deep interest in the nature of our security problems and our defenses that the American Jewish community has steadily demonstrated, and I want to re-emphasize that my unfounded and all-too-casual remarks on that particular occasion are wholly unrepresentative of my continuing respect and appreciation for the role played by Jewish citizens, which I have reiterated to the Jewish War Veterans."

Gen. Brown has not, as of this writing, formally retracted his answer to the question at Duke.

At 7:15 Thursday morning, Gen. Brown was called on the carpet in the Oval Office and reprimanded by the President.

The Chairman of the JCS did a little off-the-top-of-his-head contingency planning at Duke. What's the furor all about?

Gen. Brown is in hot water not because he conjectured that this nation might turn against its Jewish citizens, but because he spouted the same line anti-Semites around the world have been using for the last century, to wit, that here is a Jewish conspiracy which controls the world by controlling its money. By his use of this formula, the general has demonstrated that he believes it. Otherwise, why would he have said it? In any case, the effect and desirability of pressures various interest groups may exert on their duly elected representatives are political matters upon which members of the armed forces, in general, and high-ranking officers in particular, are not supposed to express an opinion. If Gen. Brown thinks that what may be deemed, for lack of a better term, the pro-Israel lobby is too strong, he should resign and then comment on this political matter.

There is one other troubling reference in the general's remarks. Gen. Brown said that if US forces were used in the Middle East "it would be almost as bad as the seven days in May" and apparently explained the reference by conjecturing about tough-minded Americans setting down the Jewish influence. "Seven Days in May" was the title of a book about an attempted takeover of the US by the JCS. Hopefully, it is not to be inferred that the JCS Chairman advocates a military takeover if US forces intervene in a future Middle East war.

Notwithstanding Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen's statement that President Ford thought that Gen. Brown's comments were "ill-advised and poorly handled" and "in no way represent his [Ford's] views or the views of any senior officials of his Administration, military or civilian," was Gen. Brown at Duke expressing his own viewpoint or an agreed-upon corporate of the Joint Chiefs?

"It is the policy of the United States Government to provide equal opportunity in Federal employment for all persons, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin..." - Executive

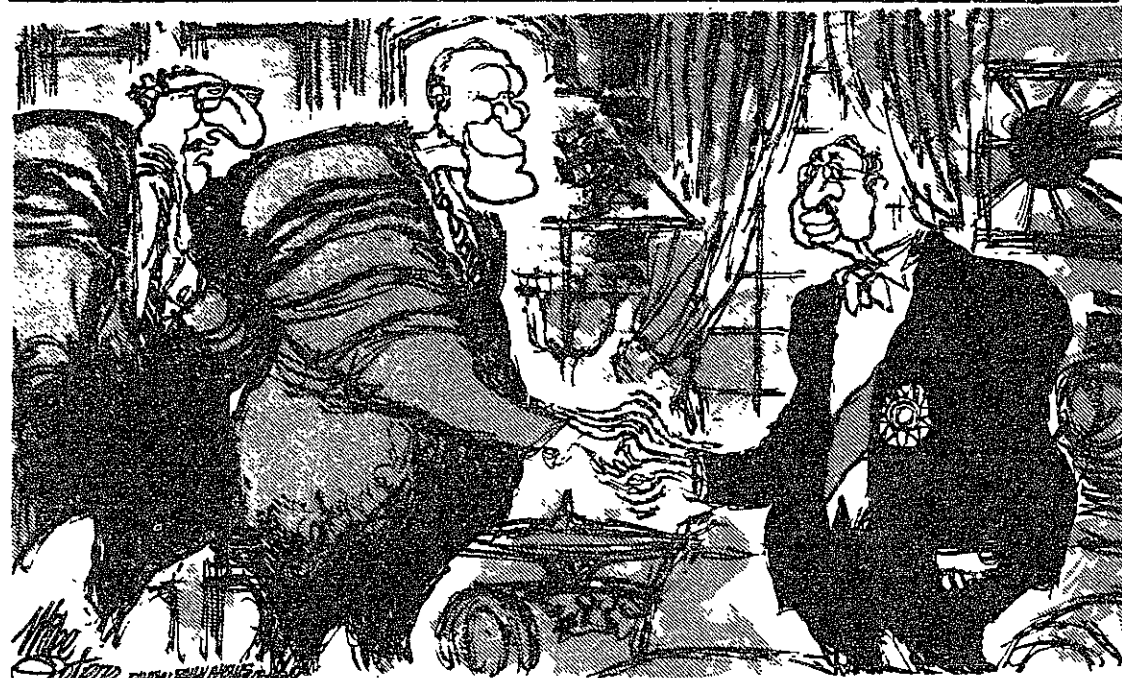
Order No. 11478, issued Aug. 8, 1969 by Pres. Richard Nixon.

Can a member of any minority group who is in the armed forces reasonably expect a fair shake on promotions or other personnel matters when a person who has expressed a bias against one minority group is in charge?

It is time for President Ford to enforce long-standing national policies on non-involvement by the military in political matters and non-discrimination in government by removing Gen. Brown from his current position now.

For the present, Ford has apparently chosen to merely reprimand and not replace Gen. Brown. There are several reasons Ford may have chosen this course of action:

- 1) He thinks a person should be allowed one mistake;
 - 2) He does not wish to replace the JCS Chairman with a war threatening in the Middle East;
 - 3) He has decided to replace Brown in a few months in order to avoid a backlash along the lines of: "See what happens when you criticize the Jews."
- The conventional wisdom in Washington is that Gen. Brown will be leaving office before the expiration of his term on June 30, 1976.



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Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a weekly compilation of Campus Patrol Activities on and off the MIT campus. Items for the Blotter are selected by the Patrol.

11/9/74

Complaint was received of the larceny of a 1973 Honda Motorcycle from the rear of the DKE House sometime during the morning. The larceny was accomplished by breaking a lock on the steering column. Information was sent via teletype to surrounding departments.

11/10/74

The Campus Patrol have received several reports of larcenies from the duPont locker room. These thefts have been under investigation and the patrol in the area has been increased. Members of the community are advised to check valuables at the desk.

11/12/74

Report was received of the larceny of an electric calculator from the desk in Building E34. This is a Model 46 Hewlett Packard Calculator, Gray base and cream colored top. Serial A-04053 and valued at \$700.00.

11/14/74

A report was received from a student of the larceny of a cam-

era in the lobby of Building. The student was reading in the lobby when a 20 yr old male, 5-10-blond hair and wearing a tan suede coat sat next to him and departed with the camera. The camera was a Nikon F2, with telephoto lens and valued at \$200. A description of the camer was forwarded to the local police.

11/14/74


The Campus Patrol received a report of the larceny of \$4.00 from a handbag. The owner reported the handbag was left in a room in Building 37 for about two minutes and sometime later she discovered the larceny of the cas and personal papers.

11/14/74

The Campus Patrol received a report of a larceny of a motor vehicle from the vicinity of the Burton House. While the patrolmen were searching the area for the involved subjects they ran across a vehicle recently reported stolen in the city. The Cambridge Police took over the investigation on further information.

11/17/74

The Campus Patrol are investigating the reports of two stolen bicycles from the vicinity of the Student Center. Neither of these bicycles were locked at the bike rack in the vicinity. These bicycles valued at over \$120.



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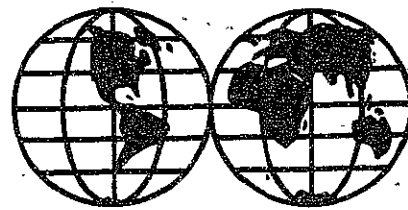
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If Prints Dern

Once upon a time the Silver Surfer (before he was imprisoned on Earth by old what's his name) was flying through space when he hit a cosmic pothole and landed in the woods in rustic old Vermont. There he was met by a Tech Co-ed, busy trying to Get Away From It All. She picked him up out of his crash, fed him sugar water, cared for him, entertained him, played her flute for him; in return, he gave her neat cosmic pictures of the places he's been and the people he's seen. After a few days, he had gotten all better, so he took off for worlds unknown, and she headed back to the 'Tute. All they have now, *sigh*, is their memories. The End.

A story like the above has all the makings of a better than average Marvel comic book, but beyond that I would not have thought much of its possibilities. I suppose you could turn it into a good piece of porno, have Spaceman spend his two days in bed proving himself Superscrew from Space, leaving Miss Fech Coed dissatisfied for the rest of her days. Or you could make it into a delightful little situation comedy, having Spaceman giving fatherly advice to Miss Tech and all her poor mixed up human friends (he could pose as her Uncle Martin, you see . . .) Or maybe Spaceman could be a bumbling sort, unfamiliar with human affairs, and do all sorts of zany things which Miss Tech will have to explain away. But all those situations involve a drastic change in the basic story. As for leaving the story exactly the way it is and make it decent reading, I'd doubt that it could be done.

Daniel Dern, damn him, has done it. The December If Magazine is carrying

Dern's first published work. With it, Dern, has stepped out, just a little way perhaps but away nonetheless, from the thousands of us who think we are good writers until we sit down and try to write. He has done what surprisingly few MIT graduates have done, namely written a decent, commercial science fiction story. It's not the greatest, but it's darn good. I'll be looking forward to seeing more of his stuff.

Who know what he could if he ever gets a decent plot?

Irwin T. Lapeer

Contributors:

Guy Consolmagno

James E. Smith

David Shepard

Leonard Tower Jr.

Micheal D. McNamee

Chip Hitchcock

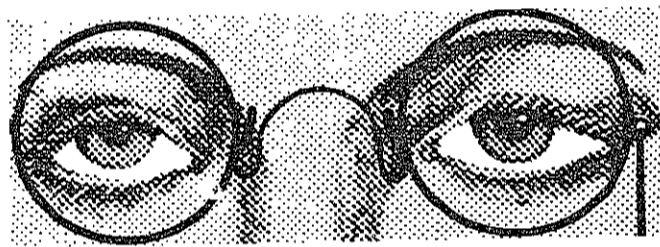
Thomas J. Spisak, Jr



Daniel P. Dern

(Photo courtesy Dan De Hainaut)

Two



Stuart Gordon

DAW Books 240 pages \$1.25

Science Fiction in its highest incarnation is a completely free art form, which can challenge the writer to find the limits of his talents in creating not just characters or themes but literally whole universes, which must be built with the same detail and care with which our own universe has been constructed.

Science fiction challenges the writer to find his limits. That's why so much of it is bad; there are very few good writers in any field, and SF is no exception. That's why really good science fiction, in its rare appearances, is so great — it lets a good writer show his stuff. But science fiction has to be complete, or else it will be empty. And that's where Stuart Gordon's *Two-Eyes* makes its entrance.

Gordon has taken the big challenge. He tries to build a whole universe, and he does it the hard way. He is not extrapolating from current affairs, like a Brunner novel, carrying these affairs to absurdity for little messages. He's not cribbing from ancient Welsh folklore, which at first sounds impressive but which makes you suspicious when Lloyd Alexander's series starts sounding like *Narnia*, which itself sounds like *The Hobbit*. Nor does he take a present regional culture and turn it into a planetary culture, like Herbert did with *Arabia in Dune*.

Gordon's world is, to me, refreshingly original. (I suspect there's someone in the audience, a student of anthropology, who can tell me where he cribbed all his ideas from, though.) It is set on a world centered around a river delta, from which (it is prophesized) the Zuni bird will rise and cure all the world's ills. In the meantime, though, a mutant has been born, called One-eye (which, incidentally, is the name of Gordon's previous book) who is selectively taking over people's minds and spreading madness.

The city of Ussian, which is not in the delta but near it, and which controls it like New Orleans controls the Mississippi, is the site of a beautifully worked-out Feifferian society based on Art as a way of life. Love and marriage are a set of four year contracts, the end being to produce children as a form of art . . . the

kind of idea which sounds interesting in theory but which, as the book successfully illustrates, tends towards excessive dehumanization. The art itself is centered about the Zuni bird legend, a legend which nobody believes in but which is still used as an art form, akin to Leonard Bernstein writing a Mass.

Two-Eyes does a delightful job of setting up this world, and watching it disintegrate under the madness of One-eye. The first 175 pages introduce a number of interesting characters — Liam, a musician who is fighting out from the control of One-eye's madness; Tschea, a woman from Ussiam who knows her society is about to collapse but is helpless to stop it; her children, especially Namahon, a 12 year old boy whom we meet at the beginning of the story, who comes across as a fascinating mix of precociousness and childish attachments. In addition, we are told about a group of spectral beings who enter this universe through mirrors to spread their infamy; and the mumen, a group of robots (I think) who are under the control of the mutant One-eye.

It took 175 pages to build up this world — a remarkable feat of terse writing, considering the detail involved. But that leaves 75 pages to resolve it, and not even Calvin Coolidge could be terse enough to do this world justice.

Instead, what happens is painfully predictable. Remember the Zuni bird, whom legerds said would rise and cure the world of its ills? Well, not even that much happens. We don't even get to see the Zuni bird. Instead, Liam the musician goes to the delta and plays a song which makes everybody happy. One-eye, the spectral beings, the mumen, and all the other interesting people in the world somehow vanish into the woodwork. As a final insult to our intelligence, Namahon's father appears (while Namahon himself disappears from the story) to give a five page lecture to Liam and Tschea on the origins of this world. He attempts to give a logical explanation of the universe, which is most unfortunate because his explanation is so hoked up with phrases like "cosmic energy", "Life-force", and "the Fifth Element", that it is anything but logical;

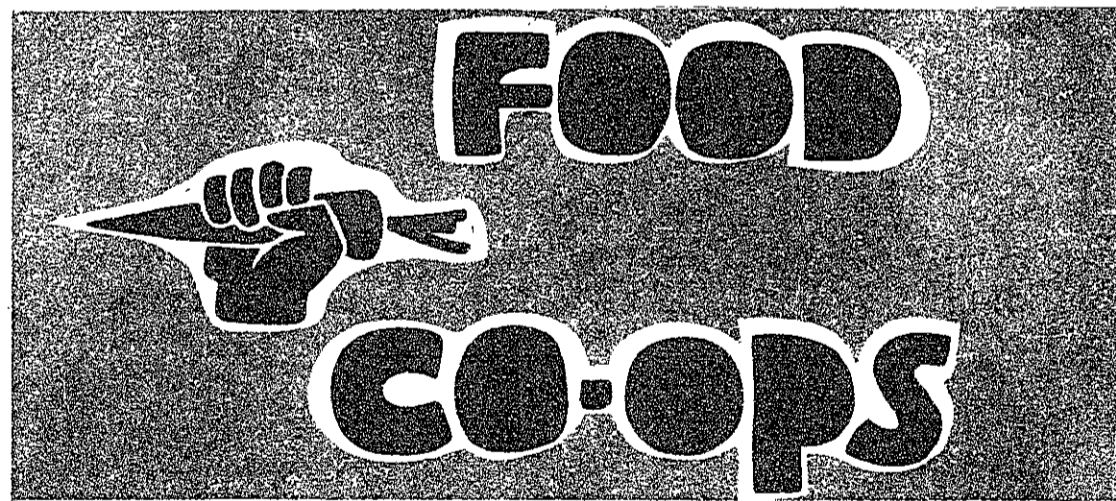
Eyes

and more to the point, this logic, imposed by the author, only succeeds in ruining the reader's own vision of this universe, making the world of *Two-Eyes* no longer one of one's own imagination's embellishings, but merely a writer's inadequate construct.

Irwin T. Lapeer



litterae



William Ronco

Beacon Press. 188 pages. \$3.95

Branded on its cover as "a guide to organizing and developing a Food Co-op; with chapters on history and politics; national listings.", this book achieves its purpose well.

Mr. Ronco is from Boston and has personal experience as a food co-op member. He has done a considerable amount of traveling and research to provide a good survey of where the food co-op movement is, has been, and could go.

Most people join co-ops for the low prices, and end up staying because of the high quality of the food, and the satisfaction resulting from the personal interactions.

The author states that "the only ingredients necessary to start a food co-op are: a group of people, some space to put them in, some of their money to buy food, someone to sell them the food, and some way to distribute the food back among the group."

The number of ways to accomplish these five things are endless. The methods adopted in any given situation depend on the different needs and priorities the members of each group, market and legal conditions in different areas, and whether given set of political goals is adopted.

Successful Co-ops tend to grow larger, offering more services to their members. In doing so, they tend to grow more bureaucratic, and this is one of the movement's largest problems.

Mr. Ronco provides a number of examples of solutions that have been tried already, and points out the directions co-ops are presently moving in.

The book looks at the effect the recent upsurge in co-ops is having on American society, the effect politics have on co-ops, and the history of the co-op movement going back to late 18th Century England, Rober Owen and the Rochdale Co-op.

Included is a list of wholesalers who deal with co-ops across the country, and a list of the 1,000 plus co-ops nation-wide (neatly arranged in zip-code order for quick consultation).

The writing is dry. An attempt is made to spruce it up by including the wording of signs found in different co-ops and amusing anecdotes, however it doesn't really succeed.

It is a good guide on how to set up a food co-op, and interesting reading if you're interested in what is happening, in a practical way, in the counter culture.

Leonard Tower Jr.



One of only two seniors on this year's cross country team, Al Carlson has made a strong contribution to the success of the squad. He is shown above competing in the New England Championship Meet.

Photo by Ed McCabe

Sports

Harriers finish fine year

By Dave Dobos

The 1974 edition of the MIT cross country team was one of the most successful in the school's history. Its combined varsity (9-2) and JV (6-2) record of 15-4 may well be the best ever for an MIT harrier squad.

Several factors contributed to the team's success. A blend of talent and depth provided a nucleus with which second-year coach Pete Close could work. The top six runners, Frank Richardson '77, Al Carlson '75, Jeff Baerman '76, captain Courtney McCracken '76, Steve Keith '77, and Chris Svendsgaard '78, all broke 26:00 over the 5-mile Franklin Park course. At the season's end, MIT was ranked twelfth in the final New England coaches' poll.

The varsity showed its ability to rise to the occasion when it upset Coast Guard, New Hampshire, Boston College, and Williams in successive meets. An

eight place finish at the Easterns was not too disappointing as the Engineer harriers avenged their season opening loss to WPI. MIT was also the third best Division III college in the New England when the runners placed 15th in their final meet.

A definite contributing factor for the team was its superb sophomore Frank Richardson. Richardson was devastating in dual meets, winning five of six, one by over 400 yards. He was seventh in the Easterns, 19th in the New England, and 30th in the Nationals held at Wheaton, Illinois. His time of 24:36 over the Franklin Park course makes him the fastest MIT runner ever at that distance.

This year, a team spirit and unity prevailed as has not been experienced in recent years at MIT. Starting with the Vermont training trip in early September, all the runners strove to achieve victory for the team. Coach Close's idea of concise workouts kept them from becoming monotonous, while adding practice incentive.

The future looks bright for next year's squad as the services of only two seniors, Al Carlson and Len Berman, will be lost. With the addition of a talented incoming class, the cross country team could not only initiate a lasting, winning tradition at MIT, but could also become a major New England power.

Basketball squad hopes to improve

By Glenn Brownstein

Based on the return of four starters from last year's team and the improvement of all returning players, MIT varsity basketball coach Fran O'Brien is "conservatively optimistic" that the Engineers can show a solid improvement over last year's 5-19 record.

MIT's task will not be easy, however, as the Engineers face a tough regional schedule this season (admittedly somewhat less difficult than last year's, but still very challenging) as well as three strong opponents in Florida.

On MIT's slate this year is an excellent Howard squad, highly-touted Eckerd, Flagler, Trinity, RPI, CCNY, and Bates teams, as well as an exhibition game against one of the top small-college Canadian teams, Acadia.

To face this difficult schedule, however, MIT will have Peter Jackson '76, Cam Lange '76, Gerry Adolph '75, and captain Alan Epstein '75 returning to starting roles, with Kenny Armstead '75 filling the second guard position in place of graduated co-captain Bob Roth '74.

Jackson, despite a knee operation during the off-season, has shown improved lateral movement and shotmaking while losing only a fraction of his remarkable jumping ability.

Lange's strong, if somewhat inconsistent, outside shooting along with Adolph's aggressive rebounding and Jackson's jumping and scoring should give MIT a reasonably competitive, if small, front line.

Epstein, coming off a season in which he improved steadily, is driving more and has become more aggressive, both in regard to ballhandling and shooting, while Armstead, who saw very little action last year, has nonetheless fought hard to gain the open starting guard spot on the team.

Coming off the bench frequently this season will be John Cavolowsky '76, a forward who missed almost all of last season with a broken arm, and Peter Maimonis '77, a good ballhandler and shooter, at guard.

Other subs include returning varsity player Marc Thompson '75 at forward, joined by last year's JV guards Glenn Stark '76 and Glenn Tuckman '77 and JV center Joe Flake '75. Two freshmen are on the Engineer varsity this year, 6'6" forward David Taylor, and guard Richard Van Etten.

The Engineers' major problems this year are size (the forwards average 6'3"), speed, and depth, as a couple of injuries could seriously impair MIT's chances for a better season.

On the plus side for MIT are the team's experience in playing with one another and each player's individual improvement, which should lead to much more cohesive play this year, fewer turnovers, and better game control.

Barring injuries, these factors should lead to some improvement over last year's mark, although the difficult schedule may lead to a record not entirely representative of the team's showing. As captain Al Epstein puts it, "Our performance against the teams we played last year will reflect our improvement much more than our record. If we do well against the teams that humiliated us last year and beat some teams that dealt us tough losses, it'll be a successful season."

The Engineers will play their exhibition game this Sunday night in Rockwell Cage against Acadia before opening up the regular season the following Saturday night at the Cage against perhaps their toughest opponent this year, Howard University. Game times will be 7:00 for the Acadia exhibition and 8:00 for the Howard opener.

Sigma Chi wrestlers win

By Farrell Peternal

Sigma Chi dominated the annual MIT Intramural Wrestling Tournament last Saturday, gliding to its second straight victory in as many years. The only very serious challenge came from Phi Gamma Delta which lost the championship by four points after an eleventh-hour surge of strength.

Third place went to Alpha Tau Omega, followed closely by Lambda Chi Alpha, Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and the "Random" team.

The IM wrestling tournaments are designed such that teams with large numbers or good wrestlers can do very well. Sigma Chi had both, as they weighed in 16 A team wrestlers that produced six finalists, and still had enough members to form a sizable B contingent. Surprisingly, a team of five individual grapplers, dubbed the "Random" team, did fairly well, solely by virtue of three of those five placing in the top three finishers in their respective weight divisions.

The FIJI team had the most individual champions, winning in the 118, 134, and 190 pound

weight classes, giving them almost enough points to overcome SC's strong start.

NCAA tournament rules were generally adhered to at the IM tourney, with one point given for each victory, an additional 1/2 point for each superior decision, and one extra point for a pin, as well as ten points for first, seven for second, four for third, and two for fourth. Thus, a tournament is usually determined in the later rounds, though wrestlers must win early matches in order to qualify for those later rounds.

The Number of finalists in Saturday's tournament roughly corresponded to final team standings. Sigma Chi and ATO both had six wrestlers in the finals, FIJI had five, LCA four, SAE and Random both three, and BTP, DU, and BLOS all had two.

Strong individual efforts came from Kim Mosley '77 (BTP), who had four pins to take the championship at 142 pounds, Steve Sifferlen '78 (PGD) with two falls and a 3-0 decision at 190, Michael Theodori (CP) with two falls and two decisions at 150, Dan Swanson

'75 (Baker) at 167, and Myron Zimmermann G (Random) at 158.

Final individual and team standings were as follows:

118: Colpitts (FIJI), Habich (ATP)

126: Neubausen (BLOS), Waxman (SC), Roth (ATO), Tejpar (ATO)

134: Valle (FIJI), Furley (SC), Renshaw (SC), St. George (ZBT)

142: Mosley (BTP), Swatek (SC), Zuerndorfer (SC), Long (SC)

150: Theodori (CP), Walloch (DU), Williams (BLOS), Rulon (LCA)

167: Swanson (Baker), Drake (SC), Couch (BTP), Heavner (FIJI)

177: Roberts (LCA), Scholtes (ATO), Duffey (Random), Pickrell (SAE)

190: Sifferlen (FIJI), Manes (LCA), Gooch (ATO), Brooks (SAE)

Hwt: Mandelbaum (SAE), Molica (LCA)

TEAM POINTS: SC 'A' 65; FIJI 61; ATO 48 1/2; LCA 45; BTP 31; SAE 29; Random 27 1/2; CP 28; BLOS 22; DU 18; Baker 15; ZBT 4; Burton 2.

Foul Shots

By Dan Gantt

"All you can buy here is Schaefer beer! I don't like Schaefer beer! Why couldn't they have called it Budweiser Stadium?"
overheard during Patriots-Jets game

Regardless of its name, the home of the New England Patriots is certainly one of the most baffling things I have ever run across.

Driving to Foxboro, the "town" where Schaefer Stadium was built, last Sunday I got the distinct impression that I was going to visit my grandparents on the farm rather than see a professional football game. The trappings of the city slowly but surely vanished until, on the final leg of the journey, all that remained were a few trees and lots of desolate area that the local folk had turned into parking areas to cater to the Sunday fans. It kind of made me wonder why the NFL had never seen fit to place a team somewhere in the middle of Iowa.

Accepting the logic of the Patriots that its location made Schaefer Stadium more accessible to people outside of Boston — hence, the name New England Patriots — I found the edifice itself even more bleak. From the parking lot, an open area around the stadium, predominantly unpaved and covered with rocks of varying sizes, I could barely notice the stadium. All that could be seen from ground level were the light towers and a bit of concrete protruding from a large mound of ground. It seemed almost as though a hill had been hollowed out and then received a man-made lining.

Once inside Schaefer Stadium, though, the impression of desolation began to fade. At first glance, the green artificial playing surface provided a welcome contrast to the cold, concrete-gray surroundings. The Patriots, brightly clad in red, also improved the effect, and as game time approached and fans began to fill the interior, the stadium came to life.

The Patriots, however, did not.

For the entire first half, New England looked not at all like a contender but instead like its 1973 team reincarnate. Quarterback Jim Plunkett had trouble hitting his receivers, and when he did they had trouble holding onto the ball.

The New York Jets, though, did their level best to help the struggling Patriots, leading only 14-3 at the half and handing the ball over deep in their own territory late in the game. Still, New England just could not manage to score the winning touchdown and blew not only the game, 21-16, but perhaps the whole season.

With only four games remaining and with practically their entire corps of receivers injured, it just doesn't seem likely that the Patriots can still make the playoffs. Healthier teams in contention have easier schedules; the loss to the lowly Jets seems devastating.

So, while last Sunday's game was particularly saddening, no one should really be upset. After all, who would have thought that New England had a prayer of making the playoffs or even a winning season?

That their record is now 6-4 is quite a tribute to Coach Fairbanks and his coaching staff... especially in light of the absurd stadium that they have to call home.