By Jolene Mollence

School President W. F. Adelman, Secretary Henry Kissinger's attitude towards the Middle East last year gave the Arab oil potentates a clear mandate to deal with their oil from us, according to Morris A. Adelman, Professor of Economics.

Adelman, participating with Henry Kissinger and Louis McAvoy (both Professors of Management), Paul L. Jowett (Dean of Business) and Robert M. Solow (Institute Professor in the Science and Technology Studies panel discussion) on Energy and the Economy, remarked that the Arab potentates "are not overlooking any possible decline in the educational quality, a proportional cut in funding, and the loss of trained personnel. However, several more; class size of one thousand for the Institute is not overlooking any attempts by station owners to involve the community in the planning and design of the apartment complexes. Neighborhood and senior-citizen groups worked with the architects, Benjamin Thompson and Associates, to ensure that the design will consist with the needs of the elderly residents.

(Please turn to page 6)

By Greg Saltman

Schrumsford describes refugees

Scrimshaw describes refugees

By Storm Kausfman

The decision to return to a clearer dormitory system for the Class of 1978 raises several important questions: whether it will rise raises several more.

As for making the decision, there were several unusual aspects in the way freshmen were admitted to the class. The French paid high oil prices for the Arab oil that we should use for the Chinese to pay for the Chinese to pay for their oil from us, according to Morris A. Adelman, Professor of Economics.

Professor Nevin Schrumsford, head of the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, of the refugees in Laos.

Schrumsford, who headed a study mission to Laos, describes the way refugees have been treated in the United States. She noted that the war has created a large number of refugees in Laos who have been turned to the community in the planning and design of the apartment complexes. Neighborhood and senior-citizen groups worked with the architects, Benjamin Thompson and Associates, to ensure that the design will consist with the needs of the elderly residents.

(Please turn to page 6)
Energy legislation could damage environmental efforts and standards

By Mike McNamee

The efforts of environmentalists and conservationists in trying to clean up the environment and stop pollution may be dealt a serious blow if legislation now before Congress deals with clean-air standards for power plants and automobiles.

The emergency energy bill now before Congress contains provisions exempting auto manufacturers from the 1976 pollution standards and prohibiting the EPA from exerting during the flurry of pro-environmental legislation some years ago, for another year in an effort to cut down on gasoline use now cuts. The legislation will also allow power plants to convert their operations from coal to oil fuel, and will relax the sulphur dioxide standards that power plants have been forced to meet in the past.

The legislation has drawn attack by environmentalists who feel that it threatens all the progress they have made in setting up environmental standards, and there are signs that the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for enforcing the standards, is not happy with the trend. The New York Times reported on January 23 that the EPA was "cracking down" on power plants that have been stalling on installation of equipment to control SO2.

The Times story reported that power plants that were not trying "in good faith" to meet the standards set down by the Clean Air Act of 1970 would be prosecuted by EPA, and could be fined up to $25,000 for each day that they remained in violation of that act. EPA Deputy Administrator John R. Quarles was quoted as stating that about 44 plants in the nation needed to install equipment for removing SO2 from their waste gases. Quarles also stated that he did not know how many plants could be installing equipment, a "foot-dragging" in meeting the standards.

SO2 Controversy

According to some MIT researchers, it would be impossible to install equipment to control SO2 is not as easy as the EPA actions would indicate. Professor Michael Baram of Civil Engineering told The Tech that the possibility of using high sulphur fuel such as high-sulphur oil or high-sulphur coal in place of the more expensive and rarer low-sulphur fuels is feasible if weather conditions are such that the waste gases produced are dispersed or carried out to sea by winds.

"It would be feasible to set up a power plant to change between high- and low-sulphur fuels from day to day, depending on meteorological conditions prevailing at the time," Baram said. "This could conserve fuel while remaining within the standards set by EPA."

Announcing Jack Howard confirmed Baram's estimate of the SO2 controversy, "Sulphur dioxide is certainly not a global pollutant," he told The Tech. "Recent research shows that the effects are mostly confined to a small local area. If the gases are dispersed, there is little effect." Experience, according to Howard, showed the effects of wind dispersal of SO2. "England, a small, windy island, has always used high smokestacks on its power plants," he explained, "The combination of these stacks and the windy conditions have the effect of dispersing most of the SO2 and reducing the problem with pollution from that source."

Varying fuels could be used especially well in the Boston area, Howard added, because of the winds here and the fact that the city is on the coast. Studies based on frequency distribution of wind velocity show that Boston is one of the windiest cities in the United States.

"The actual situation might well be, if the Boston area was set up for fuel-switching based on weather conditions, that most of the time we could be burning high-sulphur fuel, and only a small fraction of the fuel used would have to be low-sulphur," Howard said. "This could result in very significant improvements in fuel efficiency."

The auto standards that the emergency energy bill would modify were originally established in the Clean Air Act of 1970. They set a deadline of 1975 for auto manufacturers to meet stringent standards for pollution levels on carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides. The deadline was delayed earlier by one year when the manufacturers argued that they could not meet the standards by the 1975 model year; the proposed legislation will delay them even more.

"We have two ways to look at the delay in the standards," Baram said. "On the one hand, I hate to see the initiative that has started in environmental matters stopped or delayed; but, on the other, it's time we stopped and evaluated what kind of technology we are using to carry through and meet these standards."

"Add-on" technology, such as fine-tuning of the auto carburetion system and the addition of catalytic converters to existing engines, have been used to meet the federal government's standards so far, Baram said. "If this delay would mean that the manufacturers would look at some alternate forms of technology as a way of cutting down pollution then it would be worth it."

Two alternate forms of engines - the diesel and the stratified-charge engine - were cited by Baram as examples of "technologies that will be of more use in the long run." He explained that these forms of engines are more stable and have better chances of doing well over the long run then addition devices.
Blood drives, an MIT tradition since before the Second World War, are still going on but the Institute is no longer New England’s or even Massachusetts’s largest blood donor.

According to the coordinators of the upcoming Spring Blood Drive, MIT has fallen from its top spot in blood contributions for the American Red Cross due to a decline in donors since 1971, which was the biggest year ever for blood drives. The Spring Drive in that year netted 2346 pints, the largest amount ever received in an MIT drive; but the totals have declined since then.

MIT is, however, in no danger of losing its coverage from the Red Cross, under which all members of the Institute community have access to blood for themselves and their immediate families. The 4000 pints that MIT donates annually still qualify the Institute for coverage, since the number is greater than 25 percent of the MIT community.

Operating a blood drive

The blood drives, which are run by the Technology Community Association in cooperation with the Red Cross, are mostly year-round affairs. Nineteen days out of the year are given over to blood drives, at Labor Day, in the Fall Drive, and in the biggest of all, the Spring Drive. Coordinating and organizing the drives fills in most of the time between the drives themselves.

The coordinators plan to revise the appointment schedule for the drives this year to enable more people to donate without long waits. “It’s very important that you pre-register, and re-schedule your appointment if you cannot make the original time,” said Gail Rubin ’76, Drive Chairperson. “Soliciting for appointments will begin next week in the dorms and fraternities, and we’re trying to get appointments made for as many people as possible.”

The Spring Drive, to be held March 4-8 and 11-15, is going to be “an all-out effort to reverse the downward trend in donations,” Rubin said. The Blood Drive will be going on during business hours, except on two days when night hours will be scheduled.

Despite the downturn in MIT’s donations, the Institute is still the largest blood donor among educational institutions in New England. “Harvard is right behind us in donations,” Rubin said, “and they’re moving up fast. Hopefully, we can motivate enough people to give to keep us ahead of them.”

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The (sad) State of the Union

By Norman D. Sandies

The past four years have seen a notable shift in the American economy. Over the past week, millions of Americans tuned in to the President's address to Congress in the State of the Union address. The speech was met with a mixed response from both Republicans and Democrats.

President Nixon's economic policies have been controversial. The Nixon administration has been criticized for its handling of the Watergate scandal and its economic policies. The President's policies have been accused of failing to address the country's economic problems.

Despite the criticism, Nixon's policies have had some success. The Nixon administration has been credited with bringing peace to Vietnam and improving relations with China. However, Nixon's policies have also been criticized for their failure to address the country's economic problems.

The Nixon administration has been accused of using its power to manipulate the economy for political gain. This has led to criticism of Nixon's policies and a lack of public confidence in the administration.

The State of the Union address is an important event for the President. It is an opportunity for the President to present his policies and address the country's economic problems. The Nixon administration's policies have been controversial, and the State of the Union address will be a test of whether the President's policies can win public support.

However,芣叐 jong won't be easy. The Nixon administration has been criticized for its handling of the Economy. The President's policies have been accused of failing to address the country's economic problems.

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The symposium yesterday on “Arts and the University — The Visual Arts at MIT” featured such prominent artists and educators as R. Buckminster Fuller, shown speaking at left. The symposium, and two work-forums held Wednesday and yesterday, were organized by Georgy Kepes, Institute Professor Emeritus and director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies. Pictures above are (left to right) Fuller; Robert Motherwell, artist; Professor of Humanities Roy Langan; and Kepes.

Photos by Roger Goldstein

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**1. DEADLINES ARE SOON FOR FOREIGN STUDY APPLICATIONS.**

TRUE: But it’s not too late yet.

**2. IT’S DIFFICULT TO ARRANGE TO STUDY ABROAD FOR A YEAR.**

FALSE: It’s possible to earn full credit for study abroad if you document work done. In general you are likely to receive somewhat more credit for Humanities courses taken abroad than for technical subjects.

**3. STUDY ABROAD IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN A YEAR AT MIT.**

FALSE: The year’s cost, including round-trip transportation and normal student-style vacation travel, is usually less than the cost at MIT.

**4. YOU LOSE YOUR FINANCIAL AID AND DORMITORY PRIVILEGES IF YOU STUDY ABROAD.**

FALSE: As an “undergraduate on Foreign Study” you retain these privileges in most cases.

**5. IT’S DIFFICULT TO GET CREDIT FOR STUDY ABROAD.**

FALSE: It’s possible to earn full credit for study abroad if you document work done. In general you are likely to receive somewhat more credit for Humanities courses taken abroad than for technical subjects.

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Clayton Clay, Boston Phoenix

“The ‘IN’ bouncy-bit to visit”

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**PRIMAL FEELING PROCESS**

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Study details problem of Laotian refugees

(Continued from page 1) Assumptions were pre-held
possible, and the men could then
draft to fight against the
Paket Lao. The subcommittee
report went on to say that "US
AID humanitarian programs in
Laos served as a principal cover
for CIA-sponsored paramilitary
activities."

The forced movements took a
heavy toll on the populace. Scrimshaw told The Tech, "Un-
doubtedly, there was a high
mortality of both children and
adults associated with the move-
ment of the population over
great distances. In addition,
there were casualties from the
bombing. The exact numbers,
however, will probably never be
known."

Another problem for many of
the refugees is malaria. "Some
tribes were driven from non-
malarial areas to areas where
malaria is hyperendemic," Scrimshaw said. He added that
in the areas to which the refu-
gees moved, "the mosquitoes are
resistant to DDT."

Nevertheless, said Scrimshaw,
"the health status of the people,
except for malaria, is probably
to better in the refugee camps
than it was where they were living
before." The reason, he ex-
named, was that AID was pro-
viding medical services. Scrim-
shaw also remarked that "the
children, are being exposed to
schooling for the first time." In
addition, the people are eating
better in the refugee camps be-
cause, said Scrimshaw, "AID is
even buying them Thai beef to
help keep them loyal to the
RLG."

In comparing the health pro-
gress of the Paket Lao and the
RLG, Scrimshaw commented
that "there is general agreement
that the medical and health ser-
ices provided by the Paket Lao
are at least as good as, and are
probably better than, those pro-
rvided by the RLG with AID
assistance."

The study mission report
noted that AID supplies person-
nel and logistics for the distribu-
tion of food and health care in
Laos. While this avoids what the
report terms the "corruption of
local officials," the conse-
quently that the Laotians are
made more dependent on the
US. "The RLG is not getting
the experience (needed) to carry on
when USAID phases out," ac-
cording to the report.

As justification for the in-
tensive bombing of communist-
area, AID officials in Laos that
mortality of both children and
adults associated with the move-
ment previously claimed that
few people lived there. Contrary
to those previous claims, how-
ever, the study mission was told
by AID officials in Laos that
between one-fourth and one-
third of the three million people
in Laos lived in Paket Lao-
controlled territory.

Along with the recent de-
crease in the fighting in Laos has
ince a decrease in the number of
refugees. According to the
subcommittee report, the num-
er of AID-sponsored refugees
has fallen from 380,000 in
October 1973 to 160,000 in
mid-January 1974. "I suspect
that means that people are
streaming back to the areas from
which they came," Scrimshaw
concluded.
Academics, finances caused class size, housing decisions

(Continued from page 1)

in the newly renovated eastern wing of Ashdown amid the\nundergraduates amid grads\n
The decision for Ashdown\nwas one of little or no alterna\ntive. As Assistant Dean for\nStudents Affairs Ken Browning\ntold The Tech, there was really no\noption. All choices were con\nsidered but none were really\nacceptable.

One, students could have been\nhoused off-campus. (similar to the Burton-in-\ndevelopment of a good social atmo\nsphere).

Two, renovation of Northgate\napartments for undergraduate\nuse had been taken until Sep\ntember 1975. Also, like the\nhotel, the atmosphere would not be\nwhat the Dean's Office would like, and living off-campus, even in the\ncloset apartments, pro\nduced the added hassle of getting\nback and forth.

Three, Random Hall could\nprovide sufficient space for the extra students. However, Brown\ning stated that he did\nnot intend to develop an inte\ntegrated group of grads and under\ngrads, although that possibility\ndoes exist for the future. The\nintention is to make two floors of the renovated wing into the\nundergrad area, rather than mingling the two groups together.

However, the expected higher\nproportion of coeds may present a\nproblem because of the Insti\ntute's policy of guaranteeing\nsingle-sex housing to any student who requests such. Browning in\ndicated that it may be necessary to make one floor in Ashdown used\nbecause McCormick will likely be over subscribed.

To avoid having an all-fresh\nliving group, the housing office\nwill have to convince upperclass\nmen (and women) to live in the new dormitory. "The incen\ntive will be the new dorms in\n1975, the drawback will be\nthat enough would be interested\nso that none would have to be assigned to us by more than a score of governmental agencies, we know that our
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THE TECH FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1974 PAGE 7

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Women's b-ball routs BU

By Glenn Brownstein

The MIT women's basketball team rolled to its second straight win, crushing Boston University, 62-24. The 62 points tied the single game scoring record for the Engineers.

From the beginning of the game it was clear that this would be as MIT night. After a tight first four minutes, the Engineers ran off a 13-4 burst to close the quarter with a 19-9 lead.

In the second period the combination of Roggenkamp's outside shooting and the ball-handling of guard Ginny Conger '77 proved too much for BU, as the two scored the Terriers 12-4 for a 31-13 halftime advantage. BU attempted to play a gamblng and running catch-up style in the third quarter, but was blown off the course by a deadlocking defense led by captain Beverly Hanley '75.

MIT swimmers drop two

By Rich Bauer

The MIT swim team's record slipped to 1-4, the team losing first its two meets of the new year.

The MIT team was edged out 60-53 by the University of Massachusetts last Saturday after being soundly beaten 71-42 by Williams College a week earlier. The Williams meet was pretty close -- the final score was 2-2.

The meet with UMass was completely different. It started with an apparent UMass runaway, the meet was tied at 53-53 in the third round was leading by two bouts, losing only one bout in the fourth round. The final round was the MIT women's favorite. The meet was won by a commanding score of 10-6 to win.

The team was led by their team manager, Angela Chayney '76 who won all four of her bouts. Next was Patrick Devine '76 winning three bouts and losing one. Debra Johnson '76 had beaten him previously. The team points. At the Greater Boston's, he won the 177 pound class, with a 6-4 win in the final round.

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MIT swimmers drop two

By Dan Shebry

The MIT women finished its indoor dual meet season last Saturday by defeating Bowdoin, 68-50. That brought the team's season record to 6 wins and 2 losses.

The meet began with Co-Captain John Pearson '74 having the 25-pound weight to a personal best of 575 to win that event. The Bowdoin athletes were competitive in the field events, sprints and hurdles, but MIT's domination of the running events from the 600 up decided the match.

Jeff Baerman '74 led at Carl's '74 and Steve Keith '74 in an MIT sweep of the mile. Mike Ryan '76 then took first in the 440 and a respectable time for the Rockwell Cage track. George Ciesa '74 finished third in the same event.

Jeff Baerman returned to win the 1000-yard run. This was the third consecutive meet in which Jeff had won both the 1000 and mile events.

At Carl's also doubled, leading Scott Baerman '74 and Steve Keith in an MIT sweep of the two mile. In the long distance events, MIT scored 29 out of 36 possible points.

Last Thursday the indoor track team defeated a weak Colby squad in Rockwell Cage. Scoring in every event, the MIT team won 85-31.

Co-captains John Pearson and Gary Wilkes '74 led MIT to 90 scores in the 35-pound weight throw and the 30 yard dash, respectively, while Jeff Baerman picked up another set of wins in the 1000 and mile.

Baerman also led the Engineer scoring with a first in the broad jump, a second in the shot put, and a leg on the winning relay, as well as his victory in the dash.

Women fencers win

The MIT women's fencing team met success in defeating Brown University's women's team at home last Saturday. The two teams appeared even matched on paper, but MIT came out on top, with the score of 2-2.

The meet was completely different. It started with an apparent UMass runaway, the meet was tied at 53-53 in the third round was leading by two bouts, losing only one bout in the fourth round. The final round was the MIT women's favorite. The meet was won by a commanding score of 10-6 to win.

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