



Julian Bond

## Gains of 60s aren't enough, Bond says

By Gerald Radack

Despite the gains of the sixties, the relative position of the blacks and poor in American society has not improved, Georgia State Senator Julian Bond told an audience at Harvard University Sunday night.

In a talk on the issues of the 1976 presidential campaign, Bond, a black, cited a wide range of problems in contemporary America, ranging from "warehousing of children rather than education" to "a scarcity of jobs for blacks."

To solve America's problems, Bond proposed a "national coalition of need," made up of "parents who don't want warehousing for their children, people who work but can't live on what they make," and others. Among the reforms needed, Bond stated, are taxes to "reduce the disparity between the needy and the greedy," for a program of full employment, for "vocational as well as academic education," for national health care "paid for by the treasury, not by insurance companies out to make a profit," and for "national, regional, or municipal ownership of vital services, operated for need, not profit." Bond said that the "new

federalism," promulgated by Presidents Nixon and Ford, "promised to be manna from heaven, but turned out to be pennies stolen from the poor," and said that "the tentative gains (of the sixties) are slowly slipping from our grasp."

Although blacks "have won" (Please turn to page 7)

### News Analysis

## Are nuclear risks acceptable?

By Henry Fiorentini  
(Third and last in a series)

The single factor that determines where a person stands on the question of nuclear power safety doesn't involve statistics, detailed analysis of failure rates, engineering studies of nuclear wastes, or other technical points. Rather, it boils down to a question of philosophy: What level of risks must a society be willing to accept to gain the benefits of nuclear power generation? Professor Norman Rasmussen, head of MIT's Department of Nuclear Engineering and a strong advocate of expanded nuclear power, contends that the risks have been identified and are acceptable. One of his major

## Industry 'pull' used to cancel E-Lab's methanol research?

By Mike McNamee

Gasoline and alcohol have mixed at the MIT Energy Laboratories to ignite into a hot debate over whether the Lab has yielded to pressure from the oil and automobile industries to kill promising research into alternative auto fields.

A "News and Comment" article in the latest issue of *Science* magazine reports the controversy that has grown up over Lab Director David White's cancellation of a research project involving use of methanol (methyl alcohol) as an auto fuel, and hints that pressure from Exxon and Ford Motor Company caused the halt.

Lincoln Lab scientist Thomas B. Reed is quoted in the article as saying that \$30,000 of a \$100,000 Energy Lab grant he received for his research on gasoline-methanol mixtures was removed from his account just before White cancelled an extensive fleet test of Reed's fuel mixtures in students' and faculty's cars.

And Reed says he believes "industrial opposition" from

Ford and Exxon, each of which gave the Lab a \$500,000 unrestricted grant about eight months ago "to the fleet test and to the credibility it would have given methanol fuels played, in my opinion, a major role in the program's cancellation."

Neither Reed, who calls the *Science* article "very evenhanded and accurate," nor White will discuss the controversy in person. White has released a letter which he is sending to the editor of *Science*, however, in which he "rejects as utterly false a charge . . . that (methanol) research has been ended and that such termination came at the urging of the oil and auto industries."

Although the article only refers to one project - Reed's - as being cancelled, White explains that the Departments of Chemical and Mechanical Engineering, as well as the Labs, have "active research projects involving methanol," and says the fleet test was cancelled for a number of practical and technical reasons, charging that Reed's fleet test methodology was inadequate and his experience in the field

limited.

White also says that the \$100,000 grant which Reed was working with was all spent on methanol research, and that Reed himself spent \$93,000 of the money on his research while he was working half-time at the Lab. "The Energy Laboratory is awaiting his final report," White says.

Regardless of whose set of recollections is correct, the *Science* article has raised questions about the influence of industries in the Laboratory by pointing out that seven of the 24 members of the Lab's advisory board are oil and auto industry people, and that much of MIT's energy research within and without the Lab is industry-sponsored. The article specifically charges that an Exxon scientist on loan to MIT, Visiting Professor John P. Longwell, was involved in "the precipitating event," a recommendation that the fleet test be cancelled.

And the Lab has lost at least \$50,000 as a result of the controversy. Reed told *Science* that "rather than risk a repeat of the whole affair," he returned a check for \$50,000 for more research to the Minnesota oilman who put up his first \$100,000 grant - an action of which White said he was "shocked" to learn.

No investigation of the *Science* charges has been planned by MIT.

The Admissions Office would like students who are going home for the holidays to speak with juniors and seniors in their high schools. Information on admissions and financial aid can be obtained from the office. Come by the Admissions Office, Room 3-108, today or tomorrow from 9 to 5 if you have any questions.

## Federal actions hurt an already-grim scene

### Research cut coming?

By Mike McNamee

The federal government is considering changes in accounting procedures for college and university research contracts that might cost the institutions one-third to one-half of the money they receive for overhead support.

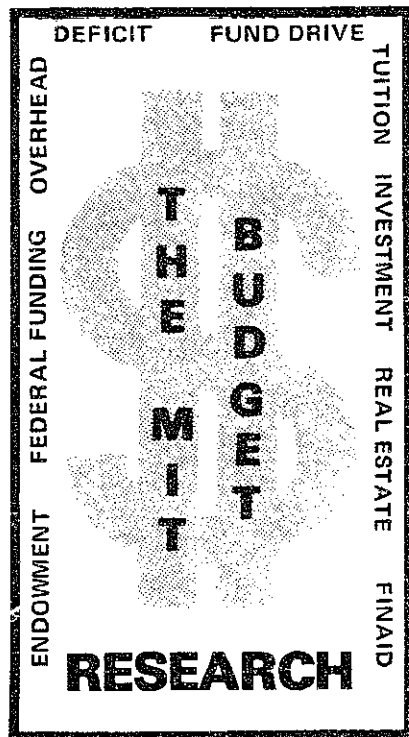
The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is circulating proposed revisions in the 30-year-old system of research funding that allows colleges and universities to charge part of their overhead - library cost, building maintenance, student stipends, and administration - to the federal contracts.

Large research-oriented institutions like MIT, which draws half of its \$240-million budget

from direct and indirect research funds, would lose up to half of the money they are now receiving for research overhead - a loss with severe consequences for those institutions' strained budgets.

Although no complete accounting has been carried out at the Institute yet, Vice President for Research Thomas Jones told *The Tech* that MIT would stand to lose at least \$8 million of the \$24 million overhead it receives from the federal government.

And since the cuts would have their heaviest effect on libraries and financial aid - two indispensable items - the effect would be doubled if MIT attempted to take up the slack. (Please turn to page 2)



### Understanding ≠ control

By Mike McNamee

A faculty member wound up Chancellor Paul E. Gray '54's budget presentation at last week's faculty meeting with a seemingly-simple question: Why didn't the administration anticipate MIT's financial problems years ago and move to head them off?

The reasons Gray listed for that apparent lack of foresight were interesting because they provided a "pocket history" of the Institute's recent past through a budgetary perspective.

But even more interesting was the fact, which Gray mentioned in passing, that the administration couldn't have answered that question a year ago, that understanding of the MIT budget has

just reached the point where statements about cause and effect can be made with confidence.

That understanding is what sets this year's budget presentation off from those in the past. It has been almost a year since Gray formulated his "derivative of the deficit" thesis to explain the "structural imbalance" of the budget, the imbalance which threatens to push the Institute into a \$9 million annual deficit by 1980. And it appears now that the administration is ready to apply that understanding to make fundamental changes in the Institute's structure to eliminate those imbalances.

Despite the increased understanding of the MIT budget has (Please turn to page 2)

# \$8M at stake for MIT in research change

(Continued from page 1)

The indirect-cost accounting system is the result of years of negotiation and accommodation between the major college contractors and the government agencies they deal with. Since all contracts are voluntary on the part of both parties, the government cannot unilaterally change the cost-allocation system. "It will take years before they can get anything this sweeping in," a Defense Department auditing official told *The Tech*.

But the bargaining table leans to the government's side, since many institutions — smaller colleges with less research clout — will happily accept an arrangement with smaller overhead payments. The big institutions are concerned, and their Washington

representatives — the national Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) and the American Council on Education (ACE) — are joining forces to fight the HEW proposal.

Contracts with the federal government — and, following that precedent, with most private contractors — specify that a certain percentage of the direct costs — salaries and materials — must be paid to cover indirect costs. The percentage is reached by negotiation between the government and each institution on the basis of "broad, school-wide averages," Jones said. MIT's current rate is about 58 percent, which means that a salary-only contract breaks down at 65 percent salary and 35 percent over-

head. The changes have come because of basic shifts within the government research systems, according to Paul V. Cusick, Vice President for Fiscal Relations. The Department of Defense, once far and away the biggest federal contractor, has been supplanted by HEW, and so major rule-making authority has flowed away from DoD, which now audits only five of the 200 main institutions, to HEW, which audits 180 schools.

"When it was decided that the agency with the most contract dollars should be the trend-setting agency," Cusick explained, "HEW wasn't ready for it. They didn't have the staff to cope. They had to go into industry to get accountants and

auditors." And when auditors trained in industrial accounting started looking at college's books, "the fur flew," Cusick said. "By industry standards, there are a lot of 'questionable' items the government pays for as overhead. They thought the schools were pulling a fast one."

HEW has since moved, Cusick said, in the direction which its Comptroller threatened to go 18 months ago — "cleaning up 'abuses' of the system and 'getting its house in order.'" The agency's misunderstanding of higher-education accounting has led to the possible loss of a large portion of overhead funding.

"When you're doing research and education in the same de-

partments and the same buildings with the same people, using the same libraries," Jones said, "how much of the building maintenance, departmental administration, library cost, and graduate student support can you charge to each sector? You can't charge it all to research — but the education budget can't support it all. That's a fact of college life."

The HEW regulations, Jones said, would keep the basic principle of college-government contracts: that the colleges recover "full cost" of research. The difference is just a matter of defining what "full cost" means — and implementing a workable system which will please colleges and the government alike.

## Gray paints bleak budget picture for MIT

(Continued from page 1)

standing of the Institute's budget dynamics, Gray presented a bleak picture for the immediate future. By the end of fiscal year 1976 (FY76, which ends next June) Gray predicted that the Institute will have incurred a \$14 million total "operating deficit" — the gap between income from current funds available for operations and the amount spent on operations. The only way to make up that gap is to draw on a variety of reserve and capital funds — funds which are being depleted by three years of deficits.

As Gray explained, the operating gap is paid out of three funds:

- Research Reserve, which now stands at about \$9 million, was used in FY 74 for a portion of the deficit.

- Miscellaneous Fund Balances, a collection of unrestricted gifts and gifts made on a one-time basis to help fund the operating deficit.

- Funds functioning as Endowment, gifts from previous years that were designated to be used as capital but, due to the deficit, were diverted.

Use of \$14 million in funds

which would have been available for investment means the Institute will forego \$700,000 in income each year, Gray said. "This immediate reduction of operating income provides a powerful incentive to reduce our dependence on reserves," Gray said. "Clearly, we must, in the long run, operate in a way that permits us to add to, rather than to draw down, these crucial resources."

But Gray said that the current and future operating deficits themselves were not the administration's primary concerns. Instead, the "dynamic forces" that tend to "push balanced budgets out of balance" and make deficits grow from year to year. That "derivative of the deficit," which Gray estimates at about \$1.5 to \$2 million per year would give the Institute an annual deficit of almost \$10 million in 1980.

"In simplest terms," Gray explained, "this problem arises because two components of revenue — investment income and gift income — have not grown at rates which match the rate of growth of inflation-driven expenses." The result, Gray said, is to make the operating deficit

grow exponentially.

The historical reason for the imbalance, Gray said, was based in the 10 percent per year growth rate of the Institute throughout the 1950s and 1960s. That growth, he said, masked the imbalances and made tight budgeting and cost control a low-priority item. When deficits occurred, "one-time measures" such as tuition increases could be used to put the budget back in balance.

The sudden stop in growth experienced in 1968, coupled with the increased difficulty in getting research funds and especially support for indirect research costs, started "a budgetary spiral," Gray said. "It took a year or two to realize what was happening," he explained.

The Institute's efforts to handle this problem, Gray said has already resulted in \$8.2 million in gross budget reductions between 1971 and present. Further reductions "are increasingly painful," the Chancellor said, and so measures to increase income are going to have to be relied upon to ease the deficit.

To do so, Gray proposed six points:

- Holding a tight rein on salary and wage changes, with an average increase "much smaller" than FY 75's 9 percent.

- Reductions in academic and support programs aimed at a net decrease of \$2 to \$3.5 million — a decrease which would require gross cuts of \$3 to \$6 million.

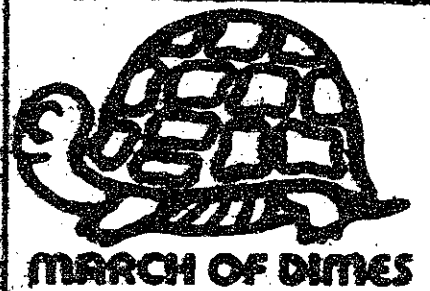
- A 5 to 8 percent increase in tuition.

- An enrollment increase of 100 to 200 students each year, evenly divided between graduate and undergraduates, until enrollment is about 1600 more than 1974-75.

- Generation of about \$800,000 in new funds for present programs in the MIT Leadership Campaign fund drive.

- An increase in investment income by increasing earnings on endowment.

The result of the immediate budgeting, Gray said, mean that FY77 will "almost certainly" be another deficit year, with balanced budgets in FY 78 and a slight upturn in FY79.



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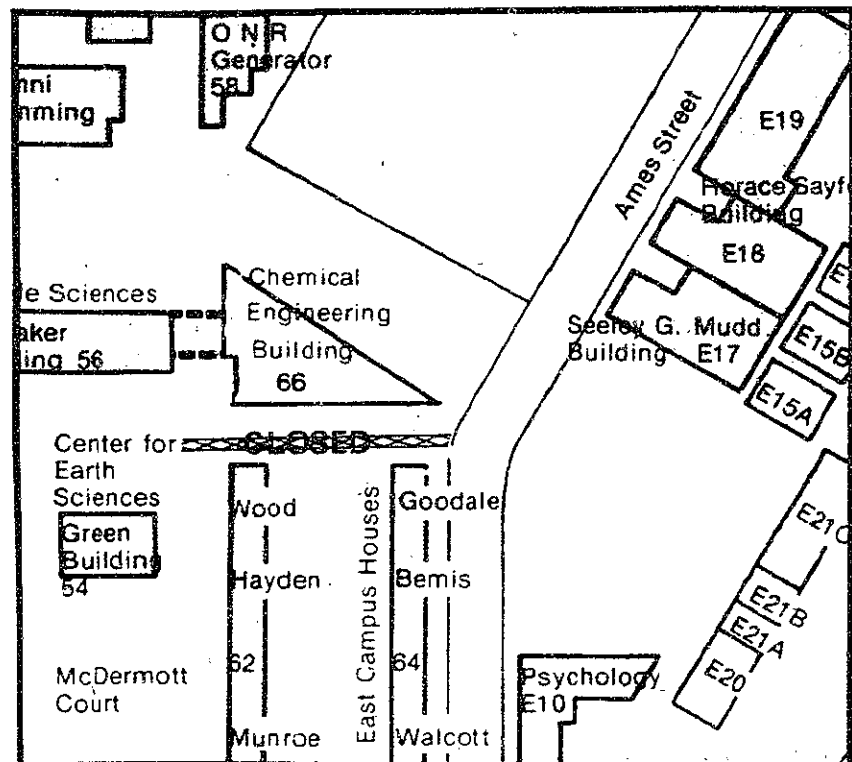
Lawrence — 75 Winthrop Avenue (Route 114) — 687-1191

Randolph — 493 High Street (Routes 28 & 128) — 986-4466

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Lee Lindquist



Pedestrians who have noticed the problems Institute construction is giving drivers on Memorial Drive won't be laughing in a few days when building work starts to affect them. City workers have torn up the Drive (above) between the Sailing Pavilion and Walker Memorial to install sewer, water, and power lines as a first step in the renovation and expansion of the Pavilion. Superintendent of Construction Paul Barrett says the \$15,000 utility work is being paid for by MIT. Walkers can't gloat, however, since they're going to face traffic problems when final landscaping around the new Chemical Engineering Building (left) forces closing the walkway between East Campus and the new facility. Barrett says the landscaping is the final step before Chemical Engineering moves into the building.

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# Opinion

## Letters to The Tech Ad Objections

To the Editor:

In responding to the objection to an advertisement for condoms in *The Tech*, you seem to be missing the point of the objection, besides basing your argument on some very weak points.

First of all, you assume that

### Krutter Removal

To the Editor:

*The Tech* joined all the other campus newspapers last week (Oct. 28) and printed a lead article on the impeachment of ASA President Forrest Krutter.

Gerald Radack quotes two people in his article. The first was a former member of the Executive Committee of the ASA. He had resigned earlier this year because of personality conflicts with Forrest. The second was a member of the group which formulated the charges against Forrest. Mr. Radack himself was not present at the meeting, and wrote the "news article" based on these biased sources.

(The article in *Monday* was written by Jon Horn, another member of the group which wrote the charges against Forrest Krutter. The article in *Ergo* could not be expected to be unbiased, since it was their office space which started the controversy in the first place.)

Mr. Radack doesn't state that before the impeachment proceedings started, it was decided that no debate was to be allowed from the floor. Nor does he mention that Forrest Krutter was not allowed in the room during the initial discussion of the charges.

*The Tech's* editor, Mike McNamee (Oct. 31) accuses Forrest of "being a fool," who "deserved what he got." "Krutter just went beyond the bounds of the general run of law-school applicants, and his fellow applicants decided he should be disciplined." This comment is cruel and inane. (Besides, Forrest had already applied and was accepted to law school by the time he was elected to the ASA Presidency. The fact that Forrest didn't resign in (Please turn to page 5)

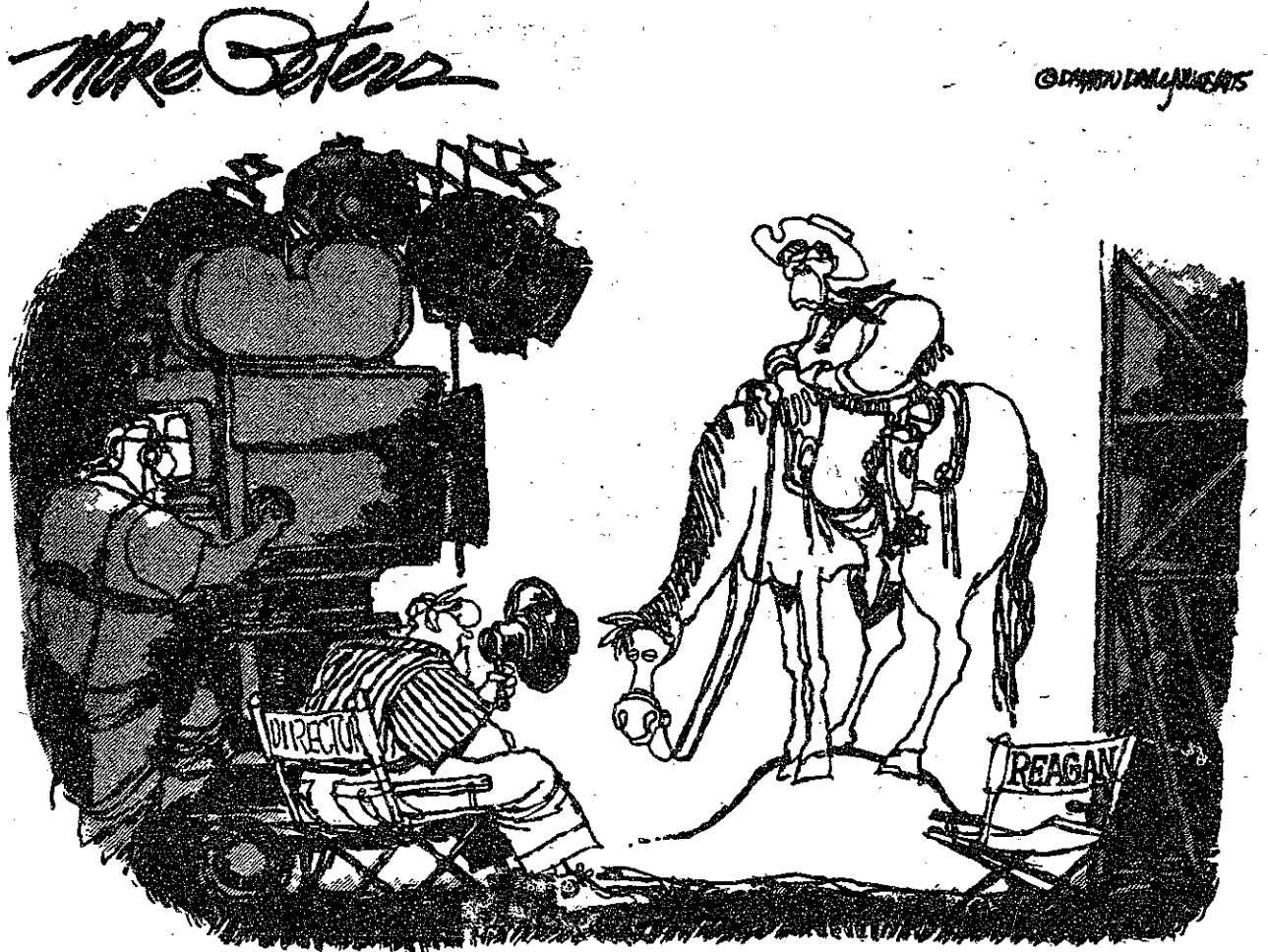
condoms are no different from other products and that therefore *The Tech* should advertise them just as it would anything else. This clearly has to be an error of judgment. Almost any of your readers could tell you that condoms are *not* the same as other products, and that is why most professional newspapers do not run ads for them. More importantly, objective morality (and it does exist) easily differentiates condoms from other objects.

Your claim that other products raise weightier issues may be true, but that doesn't answer the objection. Perhaps *The Tech* is also prostituting itself when it accepts ads for abortion services and term paper sellers. If there is really a question of conscience for the editors, it doesn't matter whether there is one objection to such things or ten thousand. After all, you don't decide not to prostitute yourself because one or ten thousand persons tells you it is not right, but because you choose not to do it.

Your defense that *The Tech* would be less professional if it refused ads on a basis of a minority taking offense is secondary to the main objection, but I doubt that *The Tech* would run just *any* ad. For example, would you accept an ad for a private club for whites only? Would you run ads for a pro-Nazi film? For private schools for those fleeing the racially integrated Boston public schools?

The appearance of advertisements in a newspaper controlled by people certainly does say something about the views and philosophy of those people. It implies consent for or at least indifference toward the advertised product on the part of the editors, managers, and/or owners - a proposition that the readers accept even if the editors do not. Does the management of *The Tech* approve of or not care about the issues presented by the content of the ad (e.g. that women are seen as "pleasure machines" for the use of men) and the ad itself? If the answer to that question is affirmative, then I charge that *The Tech* is not living up to its professional responsibilities.

Farrell Pternal '77  
Nov. 1, 1975



"OK, RONNIE, HERE'S THE SCENE..... DOWN IN THE VALLEY THE RUSTLERS ARE PUTTING FLOURIDE IN THE WATERING HOLE..... THE FORT IS GETTING OVERRUN WITH WELFARE CHEATERS AND THE SCHOOLMARM'S BEING FORCED ACROSS TOWN ON A BUS....."

### Commentary

## Racism in the Middle East

By Rami Mangoubi

The recent UN General Assembly resolution declaring Zionism a form of racism is but one in along series of Arab steps intended to set the world stage for the destruction of Israel. The acceptance of this resolution, heralds a new era in international morality in which oppressive and racist regimes define human rights.

The underlying issue in the Mideast is indeed racism. The persistent Arab attack on Israel is but one manifestation of a seldom understood Arab racism: the pervasive Arab refusal to tolerate any non-Arab independent people in their midst. Consequently, groups such as the Kurds in Iraq, the Druze in Syria, the Berbers and Saharans in Morocco, the Copts in Egypt and the black Sudanese, as well as Christians and Jews, have been subjected to continuous campaigns of persecution. These campaigns, often reaching such brutal proportions such as the murder of one million blacks in Sudan (*New York Times*, April 18 1965) and the destruction of hundreds of Kurdish villages in Iraq, are often concealed from Western public opinion.

It is ironic, indeed, that the Arabs, who have been the traditional black slave traders, should portray themselves as champions of the third world today. Slavery was officially abolished in Saudia-Arabia only in 1964(!) and unofficially continues to date.

But perhaps what is most grotesque is the treatment of Jews in Arab lands. Historically, Jews have always lived as second class citizens in the Arab world. However in recent times, the situation has become much worse. During World War II the Arab world collaborated with the Nazis against the Allies. The Mufti, head of the Palestinians, entered into an agreement with Hitler by which the Jews in the Middle East would be exterminated after Germany's victory. (Today, Yassir Arafat frequently refers to the Mufti as his great mentor and teacher.)

While the Egyptian attempt to join the Nazi camp was successfully blocked by the British, Sadat himself was imprisoned for his collaboration with Nazi spies. Ten years later, Sadat published a letter addressed posthumously to Adolf Hitler in the Cairo weekly *Al-Moussawar* on September 18, 1953 which began "My Dear Hitler, I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart." After World War II, many Egyptian Jews were killed in pogroms in Cairo in 1945 and 1947. Thousands of Jews were imprisoned without trial in 1948 and 1956. The adoption of arbitrary citizenship laws brought about the expulsion of thousands. In 1967, all Jewish men were thrown into Abu-Zaabal, a detention camp administered by officers who produly claimed to have received their training from former S.S. men who were given refuge in Egypt.

A Jewish community of 80,000 before World War II, now numbers less than 500. All Jews who (Please turn to page 5 top left)

By the MIT Arab Club

On Monday, Nov. 10, 1975, the United Nations adopted a resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism; 72 countries voted for the resolution, 35 against and 32 abstained.

We, the Arab students at MIT, feel that we owe the MIT community an explanation of why we condemn Zionism as a form of racism.

The Arabs have been accused by many of being anti-Semitic. Since the Arabs are themselves Semites, stating that the Arabs are anti-Semitic is as meaningless as saying that the Jews are anti-Semitic.

Arabs have also been accused of being anti-Jewish. On the contrary, be we Arab-Christians, Arab-Moslems, or Arab-Jews, we hold great reverence for Judaism as a religion, as our holy books, the Bible and the Koran, teach us. At this point a distinction between Zionism and Judaism is

The two Commentaries printed here were submitted by Rami Mangoubi '78 (left), a Jewish refugee from Egypt, and the MIT Arab Club (right), to discuss the recent UN General Assembly vote equating Zionism with racism.

needed. Judaism is a religion, with its own religious institutions and beliefs, for which we hold, as stated before, great respect; while Zionism is a political ideology, with its own political institutions, and political goal, the latter being the establishment of an *exclusively* Jewish state in Palestine. Zionism defines Jewishness as an ethnic and not strictly religious trait.

An important criterion in establishing the link between Zionism and racism is the definition of racism in the UN, which is: "The discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, color, or ethnic origin." Another relevant definition is that of racial discrimination: "Exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, color, national or ethnic origin."

When Zionism was founded, towards the end of the 19th century, its motto was: "Give us a land without a people for a people without any land." It means Palestine. The Zionist claim that Palestine is a land without people is false; Raanan Weitz, a Zionist leader and, for many years, the head of the Jewish Agency's Colonization Department - the body in charge of organizing Zionist settlements in Palestine - commented in September, 1967, quoting his diary from 1940:

"Between ourselves it must be clear that there is no room for both people together in this country (Palestine) . . . The only solution is a Palestine, at least a Western Palestine (west of the Jordan River) without Arabs . . . And there is no other way than to transfer the Arabs from here to the neighboring countries, to transfer all of them. *Not one village, not one tribe, must be left.*"

As Zionism progressed further towards its political goal, namely the establishment of an exclusively Jewish state, it was confronted with the fact of the Arabs living in that very piece of land it wanted. This made Zionism adopt a racist policy manifested in the three slogans:

- *Kubush Kakarba* (conquest of land) which meant that Jews and only Jews should own and (Please turn to page 5 top right)

## The Tech

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# Middle East racists: Arabs or Zionists?

(Continued from page 4)  
 fled Egypt left behind their possessions and were denied compensation. But we are told that Egypt is a moderate country. Moderate in comparison to what? To Iraq — where innocent Jews were taken from their homes and hanged in the main square from Basra up the Tigris to Baghdad?

So much for the Arabs opposing Zionists but not Jews. But where then does Zionism fit into the picture? Zionism is the National Jewish movement whose purpose is the restoration of National Jewish sovereignty in the land of Israel, the historical homeland for which the Jews struggled for over two millennia. In fact, one of the main goals and achievements of Zionism, embodied in the Law of Return, is the rescue of Jewish refugees expelled from Arab countries. These refugees comprise more than half of Israel's population. It is ironic that the Arabs attacked this law as "racist" when

its principal provision is intended to rescue the victims of their own intolerance and racism.

The Arabs' strategy is to vilify Zionism to such an extent that their planned destruction of Israel will be perceived by the West as a moral act.

If racism is truly to be combatted this decade, it is in the heart of the Arab world that one should start. But with the combined power of the new oil weapon and the indiscriminate use of terror, the Arabs have successfully turned the UN into a Kafkaesque tribunal where the criminal is prosecuting the victim.

The consequence is that the new moral giants such as Iconid Btazhnev and Muammar Qadhafi can judge people like Albert Einstein and Martin Buber — both active passionate Zionists — racists. At stake in the race between anti-Semitic destruction and Zionist reconstruction is the entire moral fabric of free democratic society.

(Continued from page 4)  
 work the land.

-*Kibush Ha'avoda* (conquest of labor) which meant that Jewish enterprises should, as much as possible hire Jewish workers.

-*T'ozeret Ha'aretz* (produce of the land) which practically meant the total boycott of Arab goods.

It suffices, at this point, to quote David Hacoen, a leader of the Mapai Party (the party that ruled and still rules Israel). In a 1969 speech he said:

"I had to fight with my friends (in London), on the issue of Jewish socialism to defend the fact that I would not accept Arabs in my trade union, the

Histadruth; to defend preaching to housewives that they not buy at Arab stores; to defend the fact that we stood guard at orchards to prevent Arab workers from getting jobs there." (appeared in Ha'aretz, Nov. 15, 1969)

Israel, the Zionist established state, has a law of return which allows any Jew who has never been to Palestine to "return." It also has a policy prohibiting Palestinians from actually returning to their home. The basis of this discrimination is that the first is a Jew, and the second a non-Jew.

A further example of Zionist racial discrimination is that in Israel Arabs are not allowed to

buy land from Jews beyond the confines of their immediate area of residence, while Jews are encouraged to buy Arab land. Sometimes Arabs are forced to sell their land for the establishment of Jewish settlements (as in a recent case in Upper Galilee, the only part of Israel that conserved its Arab majority). Again the basis of this discrimination is that Arabs are non-Jews. David Hacoen said in the same speech mentioned above;

"To buy dozens of dunams (.23 acre) from an Arab is permitted but to sell, God forbid, one Jewish dunam to an Arab is prohibited."

If this is not racism, what are we to call racism?

## ASA Impeachment

(Continued from page 4)  
 September proves his real, honest interest in activities. His work toward civil engineering and law degrees would have provided ample excuse.)

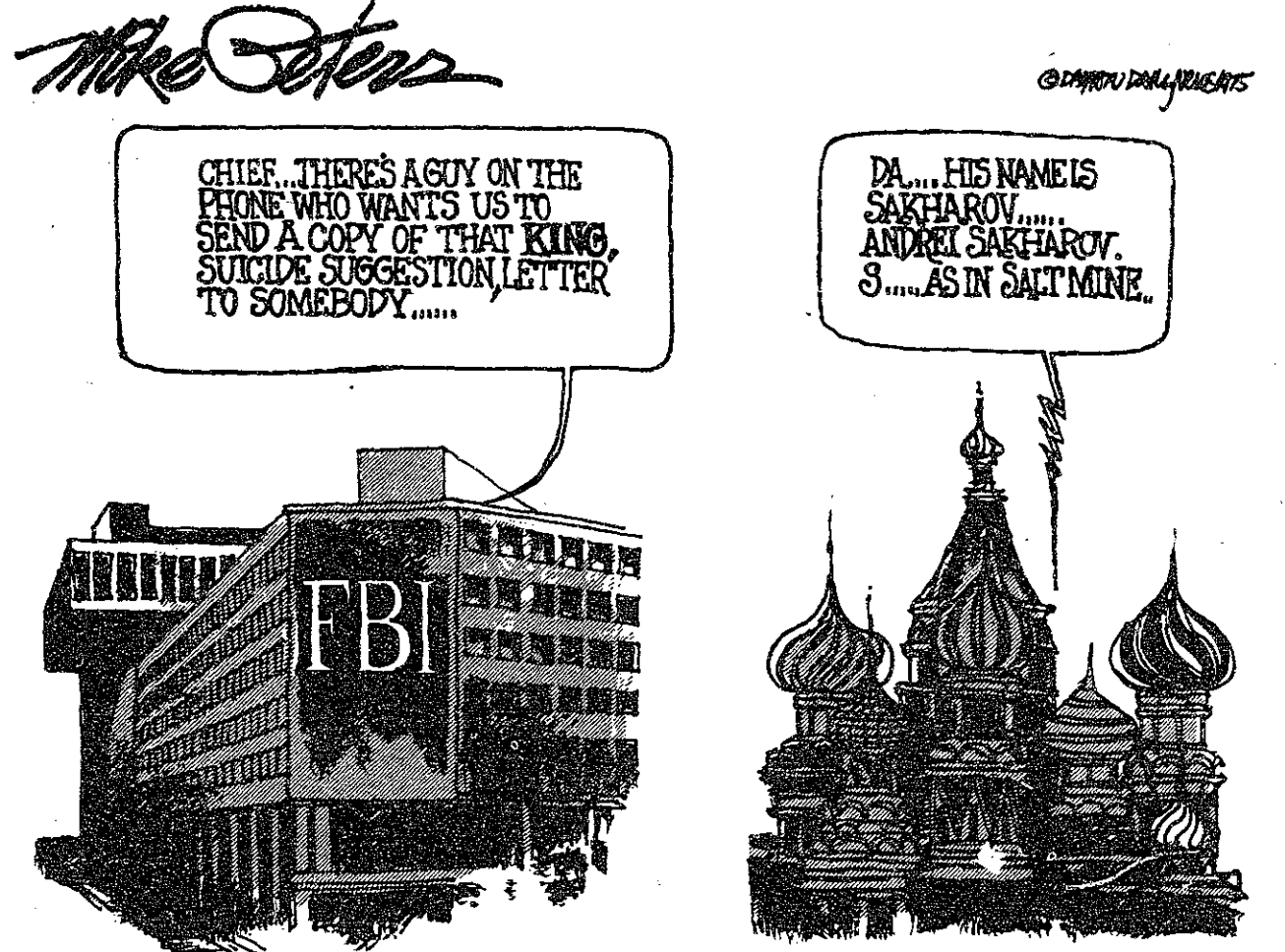
Forrest's real crime was trying to do more work than the ASA presidents before him. The greasy moves — and some people claim I should be the one to know! — didn't belong to Forrest, but to the groups which were afraid that he would give their activity space to a more deserving activity, and to the others who saw an opportunity in a weaker and more manipulable president.

McNamee said; "... if all the community sees is the greasiness of the 'leaders' of a few activities which have convinced themselves of their power and authority — activities will have no one

to blame for their decline but themselves." No one really know what went on in the minds of the students at the meeting, but the activities will continue to decline until their leaders, including those of *The Tech*, begin to fairly present both sides of an issue.

Katrina Wootton '77  
 Nov. 2, 1975

(The *Tech's* reporter attempted to contact Krutter — and other persons involved in the impeachment — before his story was written, but his calls were not returned. With regards to the procedural points Wootton mentioned, when *The Tech* attempted to get a copy of the minutes of the impeachment meeting, it was told they were not available and might not be made public. — Editor)



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## Police Blotter

(The Police Blotter is a report written by the Campus Patrol on crimes, incidents and actions on the MIT campus each week.)

### Armed Gang Hits Area Campuses

As was reported in the Nov. 14 edition, a ring of armed thieves has been plaguing this area's campuses. Although they have not appeared at MIT, it still behoves the community — especially on-campus residents — to be on guard against them.

Their method is to offer to sell narcotics to potential buyers, usually students. When the buyers agree and produce

their cash, the ring members produce firearms and force the students to give up their funds.

In the past two weeks the bandits struck at Boston College, where they got away with \$1300 in cash, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. In the latter incident the thieves — this time using a shotgun as well as their usual handguns — not only robbed the students who had planned to buy their narcotics, but also held up students in the dormitory in the area of the theft, netting a total of some \$3500 in cash.

The thieves are three in num-

ber, although at times a fourth accomplice is present. All are male and range in age from mid-twenties to one man who seems to be in his mid-forties. They are travelling, at last report, in a gold colored late model car, probably an Oldsmobile Delta 88 bearing temporary registration plates from Florida. Anyone having any contact with these men should exercise extreme caution, and notify the police as soon as possible. These men are reportedly heavily armed and should be considered to be extremely dangerous.



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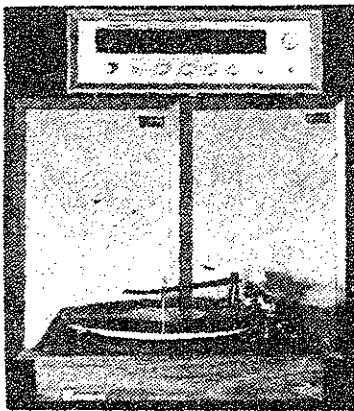
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## News Analysis

# Nuke power: accept the risks? Memorial Drive parking to be limited this winter

(Continued from page 1)

not been around long enough for its risks to be fully understood.

Technological advances have always involved a degree of risk and a chance of side-effects which will count against the benefits gained. Automobiles and air travel have increased the speed of transportation enormously, but brought with them the fatalities of car crashes and air accidents. Other side effects — air and noise pollution, the long-term effects of dependence on a petroleum economy, and the urban effects of auto transportation, for example — are just being discovered.

Rasmussen argues that a society, if it wants progress, must set a "safe" standard for itself and accept any risk that meets that standard. As he points out, WASH 1400 has established — and no one has debated — that under proper safety conditions, nuclear reactors have not proved to be an exceptionally bad risk. Such a statement, however, requires that safety standards are maintained, and constant effort must be made to understand and

## The Nuclear Debate: Basic Issues for 1976

rectify the problems that occur.

"We have developed a technology that carries a significant advantage," Rasmussen told a nuclear industry meeting in Boston last month, "and we're being forced to modify it and modify it until the adverse economics outweigh the advantages. Society must decide what level of risk it will accept, and then set the standards and live with its decisions."

But how can the risk level be set, the opponents say, if the

data isn't all in and the costs aren't yet known? And aren't the modifications and delays which Rasmussen complains of a small price to pay if the risks turn out to be larger than expected?

The difference is an example of one of the basic splits in society today, the split between those who favor progress however it comes and those who want to take a second look at technological advances before they are implemented to see what effects they will have. While the split is not as black-and-white as that — the nuclear industry, for example, has worked hard to test and develop reactors safely — the advocates and opponents clearly fall into those two classes.

Man may conquer the air, but the birds will lose their wonder and the clouds will smell of gasoline. Similarly, the conquest of nuclear power will carry some risks and some drawbacks. Whether society decides to accept those risks will determine whether nuclear power will be the energy source of the future.

## Bond: black equality is far off

(Continued from page 1)

gains at lunch counters, movie theaters, and bus stations, in a very real way we find our condition unchanged," Bond said.

Bond noted that the infant mortality rate for blacks is higher than for whites, and their median family income and life expectancy are lower than those of whites.

He went on to say that the last presidential election brought to power the "cost-accounting school of social welfare," and complained of what he called "the President's program of promoting austerity by making the poor pay more for food stamps and cutting social security."

Despite the fact that poverty was reduced during the "Great Society" by one-third, Bond said, President Nixon and a "president elected by a majority of 1" have cut social programs by 60 per cent.

When asked which candidate he supported, Bond said it was too early for him to make a decision because it is too early to see who is running, but he listed Democrats Birch Bayh, Fred Harris, Morris Udall, and Sargent Shriver as possibilities, adding, "I am particularly fond of Harris." Those four, he said, "have been on the side of right more often than on the side of wrong" over the past 10 to 15 years.

Bond's talk was part of the Presidential Politics '76 series sponsored by the Citizens for Participation in Political Action.

Bond, who has been a Georgia State Senator since 1965, entered the presidential campaign himself early this year, but was forced to withdraw when he ran out of funds.

Based on his experience as a candidate, Bond said, he has decided that "the Campaign Re-

form Act serves primarily to protect incumbents."

The bill, which sets a \$1000 maximum on the amount a person can contribute to a campaign, was enacted after revelations of abuses of campaign funds by Nixon's campaign for re-election in 1972.

"A thousand dollars is just too little," Bond said, adding that "I hope the suit (against the Campaign Reform Act) by Senator (James) Buckley and Senator (Eugene) McCarthy is successful."

Parking on Memorial Drive west of Massachusetts Avenue will be restricted on an interim basis this winter as Cambridge contractors prepare the street for extensive renovations.

The MIT Physical Plant Construction Office said the city is planning to resurface Memorial Drive next spring and summer, raising the road surface two to three inches. To accommodate that resurfacing, curbs along the road must be raised.

The contractor has decided to start on the river side of the Drive during the winter, and hopes to complete work on those curbs by spring. The work

will be intermittent, however, and so parking along that side "will all depend on what the weather is like and whether they'll be working," a Physical Plant official told *The Tech*.

Cars on both sides of Memorial Drive were being towed last week as contractors cleared the street for preparatory work. A cut must be made through the pavement about a foot from the curb to loosen the curb for removal. Those cuts have been made, and parking on the campus side of the street will be restored soon, Physical Plant said.

The Physical Plant spokesman, who said he had discussed the work with the contractor, said he couldn't explain why the work was being started in November and carried out through the winter. "This is the worst time of the year for any kind of construction, as we're finding with some of our projects around campus," he said. "I don't know why they're doing it, but I expect that contractor will have some troubles with that job."

## NOTES

\* The MIT Community Players will present *Tonight at 8:30*, three one-act plays by Noel Coward, on Dec. 4, 5, and 6, at (when else?) 8:30pm, in Kresge Little Theatre. *Tonight at 8:30*, includes *Red Pellers*, *Furned Oak*, and *Ways and Means*. Tickets are \$2.50. For reservations call x3-4730 the week of the play.

\* Tryouts for Dramashop's major IAP production, Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist*, will be held at 7:30pm Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Dec. 8-10, in Kresge Little Theatre. Production begins Jan. 5. New members are welcome. If you can't make tryouts, call Dramashop.

\* A poetry reading by Dick Lourie, sponsored by the MIT Literature Section, will be held at 8pm Tuesday, Dec. 8, in the Student Center Mezzanine Lounge. The public is welcome.

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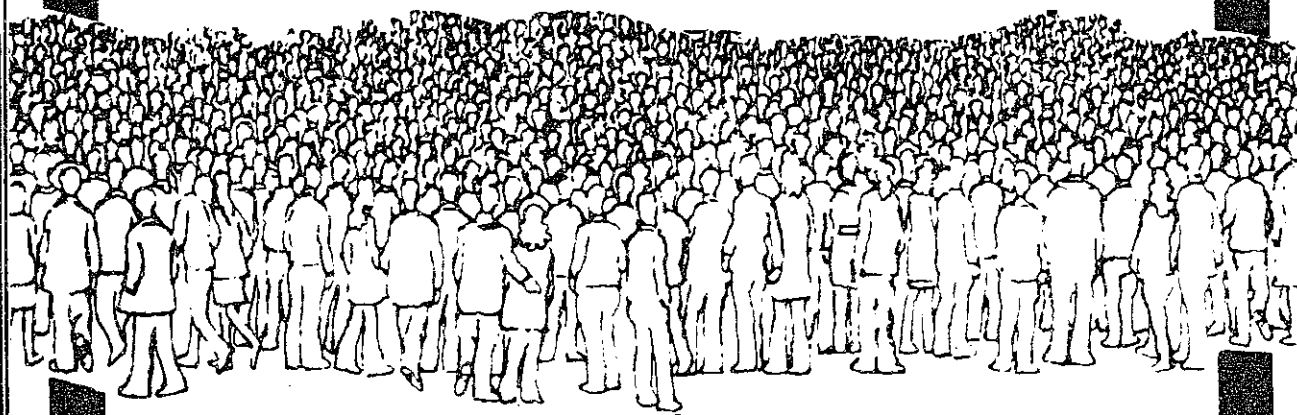
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# Sports

## Basketball falls to Acadia, 51-44

By Glenn Brownstein

After a ten-minute scoreless streak that turned a slim lead into a large deficit, MIT's varsity basketball team staged a second-half rally that fell short, dropping a 51-44 decision to Acadia College in an exhibition game Sunday night at Rockwell Cage.

Acadia, despite shooting only 29% from the floor, took advantage of MIT's 29 turnovers to gain the victory.

Al Jessamy had a sensational night for the winning Canadian five, scoring 27 points, pulling down 14 rebounds and picking up eight steals. Forward Gene

Saunders added nine points and nine rebounds to Acadia's total.

It was a night to forget for the MIT varsity, as the Engineers committed 26 fouls, had almost 30 turnovers, and shot a very poor 35% from the floor. Last season's leading scorer, tri-captain Cam Lange '76, paced a generally lackluster effort with 13 points. Peter Jackson '76 led MIT's rebounders with 14, which included the Engineers' first nine defensive boards.

Two bright spots for MIT were tri-captain John Cavolowsky '76, who converted five of nine field goal attempts and

garnered ten rebounds, and a freshman with excellent potential, John Wozniak, who tallied four points and grabbed six rebounds.

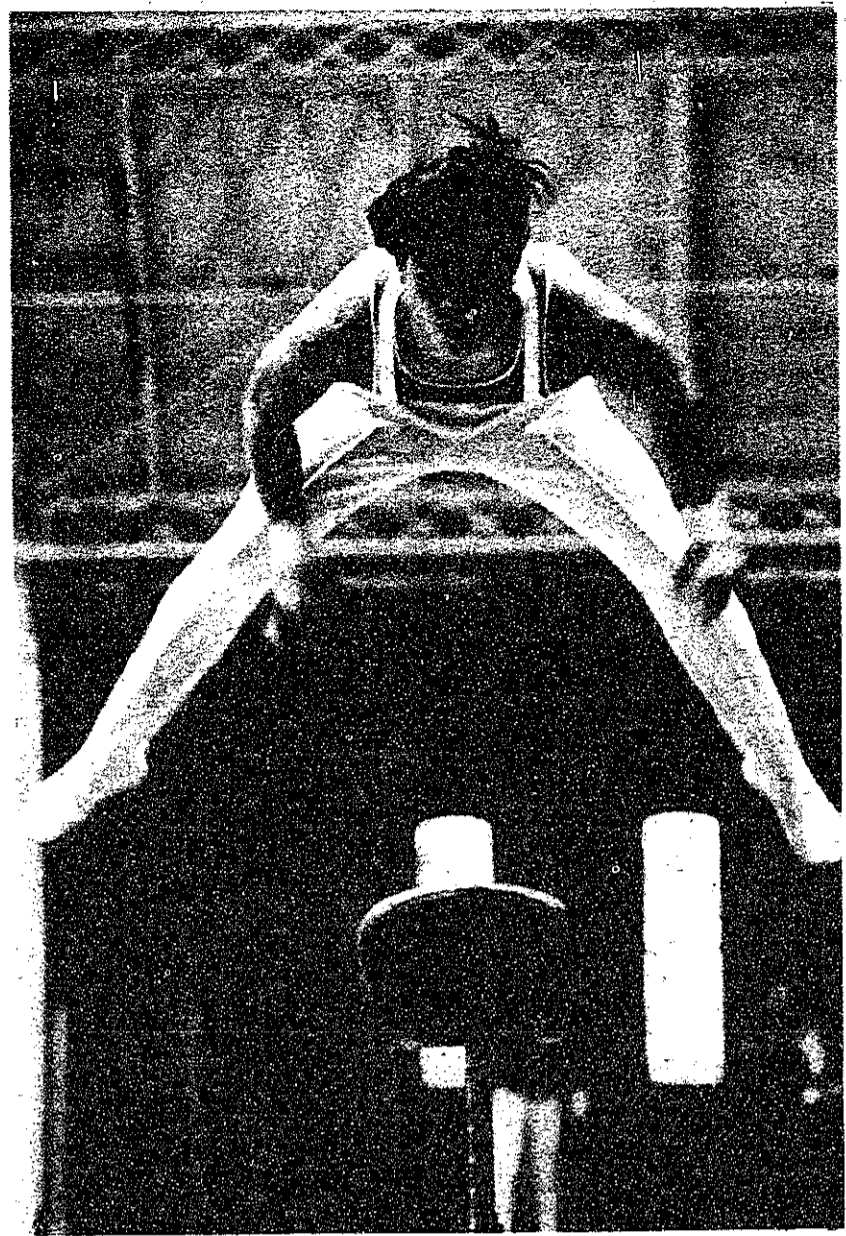
The Engineers took control of the game early, spurting to a 14-7 lead after only eight minutes. At that point, though, MIT's offense totally broke down, allowing Acadia to run off 21 consecutive points.

Jessamy scored 17 of Acadia's points during that stretch, swishing four outside jumpers, adding three layups, and putting in three of five free throws.

Lange's jumper with 2:07 remaining in the half broke the streak, but Acadia opened the lead back up to 32-17 at half-time.

The Engineer defense adjusted to control Jessamy in the second half, but poor rebounding due to foul trouble (Jackson, Lange, and Cavolowsky all had four personals early in the half) allowed Acadia to compensate for its poor shooting and maintain a dwindling lead over MIT, cut to five at one point. However, the Engineers could draw no closer, and Acadia hung on for a 51-44 win.

MIT scrimmages Bridgewater State Friday and SMU Saturday before opening up the regular season against Brandeis at the Cage Tuesday night at 8:15.



David Lu '77 (shown here vaulting) was MIT's top gymnast last season. Lu and the rest of the Engineer floor, vault, ring, bar, and pommel horse specialists open their season next Friday night Dec. 5 at 7:00pm against Boston State and Lowell University in duPont.

## Sporting Notices

The newly organized MIT Figure Skating Club will hold its first meeting on Sunday, Nov. 30 from 11:30am-1pm at the MIT ice rink, weather permitting.

To join, you must own a pair of figure skates and an athletic card and be able to skate forward comfortably. Meetings will be on Sundays from 11:30-1 and most will feature mini-classes. For more info call Esther Horwich at dl 5-8512.

\* \* \* \*

Tryouts for MIT Community League Hockey will be held from 8-11pm on Wed., Nov. 26 and Sun. Nov. 30 at the MIT ice rink.

The Community League features high-level club play (including some intercollegiate scrimmages) and an intramural schedule that is conducted approximately twice a week.

Although the league is primarily for staff and graduate students, any member of the MIT community is welcome to try out. For more info call Ken Okin at x3-7813.

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