the war is not winding down

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point of highly sophisticated, technological warfare, the draft, terrorist activities, increasing race consciousness in the United States, and the so-called 'cultural revolution' in China.

On the other hand, the war is not winding down. The conflict in Indochina continues, and the situation in Vietnam may well deteriorate. The military situation in the Middle East remains tense, and the possibility of a conflict between Israel and Egypt cannot be ruled out. The conflict in Northern Ireland is far from resolved, and the situation in the Middle East remains tense, with the possibility of a conflict between Israel and Egypt.

On the domestic front, the United States continues to face significant challenges, including the ongoing struggle against poverty and inequality, the need to address the growing divide in income and wealth, and the continued efforts to address climate change and environmental sustainability.

In the political arena, the United States continues to be a divided country, with significant disagreements over issues such as healthcare, immigration, and gun control. The election of 2020 was a critical one, with the outcome of the election having significant implications for the future of the country.

In conclusion, while the war may be winding down in some respects, there are still significant challenges facing the United States and the world. The need for continued dialogue and cooperation is greater than ever, as we work to address the challenges of our time.

By Storm Kaufmann

Seminar hears talk of noise

By Storm Kaufmann

Engineers and designers may hold responsible for hearing damage to those who are exposed to elevated noise levels.

Cudworth, who obtained his engineer's degree at MIT in 1952 and worked for Lincoln Labs on sound propagation in the Arctic, was a former executive vice-president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and director of the Hopkins Hospital in Boston. His concern was the relationship of noise to productivity, safety, and health.

His discussion concerned the possible effects of noise on productivity, the physical and intellectual processes of the brain, and the social and psychological aspects of the individual exposed to noise.

This is unlike the conductive loss due to fluids in which we perceive all frequencies at lower than their actual tones, but it is similar to the degenerative effect suffered by most people over forty years of age.

Seventeen percent of those examined had hearing loss due to noise, and the damage was progressive and permanent.

The legal realization of the point of noise and the responsibility of those at fault came in a New York case in which a worker's compensation claim was denied because the employer had not provided adequate hearing protection.

The decision was based on the fact that, while such loss of hearing may not directly or immediately result in injury, both militarily and medically, it was covered by the worker's compensation law which covers all MIT employees.

With the prospect of costly legal actions, and the need to prevent future damage, both militarily and medically, the need for continued research into the effects of noise on the human body is clear.

'Several new machines have improved the situation and some of those that cannot be replaced are probably able to shield workers. This has resulted in significant improvement of levels from two major sources: high speed gas flow and impact of surfaces with each other, Cudworth expressed hope that some of those at fault would consider the noise aspects of the machines they design and help produce a quieter environment.'