London appointed as joint med professor

By Jonathan Wecker
MIT and the Harvard Medical School have announced the appointment of Irving M. London, MD, Director of the Harvard-MIT Program in Health Sciences and Technology, to the joint professorship of Medicine at both schools.

The announcement, made by E. H. Ely, Director of the Harvard Medical School, said: "This appointment, the first such dual appointment between the two schools," Dr. London has headed the Harvard-MIT program since its inception in 1970. He previously had served as chairman of the commission that designed the program in 1969.

The intent of the program is to focus science and technology on problems arising in medicine. The program has been structured to meet the desires of three different groups of students. There are currently 50 first-year students, 50 MD candidates in the program who will attend only the first two years and 50 engineering disciplines closely related to newly-developed techniques in the current curriculum associated with the medical field.

In order to make full use of the schools with which it is associated, the Harvard-MIT program has been set up on a cooperative basis. The program is currently open to participating students only to a small extent which hereafter have been closed.

Another group of students, candidates for master or doctoral degrees in engineering, are taking part in the program.

Furthermore, according to Dr. London, a new interdisciplinary program in biomedical sciences is being designed to provide a more integrated background for students. This program will put more emphasis on life sciences and clinical practice.

Registries turn away 82

By Norman D. Sandler

Eighty-two MIT students were turned away yesterday, as a voter registration session held Wednesday afternoon at the Student Center after they "missed" to meet the requirements of the Cambridge, Massachusetts, city election commissioner on hand.

Commissioner Edward J. Samp was the official on hand, as students, faculty, and staff members waited to attempt to register to vote in the November election, only to find that in most cases students were refused after failure to answer Samp's own collection of "qualifying questions" with the correct responses.

The registries and the Commission were present at MIT only two weeks following their receipt of petitions from the Cambridge Democratic City Committee requesting the sessions to be held on the campus of Harvard, MIT, and Lesley College.

The approval of the petitions by the Election Commission did not, however, necessarily mean that the registries would, in fact, register students.

At sessions held at Harvard yesterday, some Wednesday at MIT, many Harvard undergraduates found themselves being turned away by Samp, who was appointed by the Commission to oversee their campus registration sessions.

At the Student Center, Samp went beyond the thirty-day residency requirement in his interpretation of voter eligibility, and proceeded to ask every question, most of which most people saw as completely irrelevant to the registration (e.g. "Do you have a dog?"). He also grilled students on financial ties with their parents, draft status and car registration, and in many cases did not accept the suggested items of proof such as light bills, birth certificates, etc.

Typical of the questioning was Samp's interview of Eric Katz '76. That interview went as follows:

ES: Yes, Sir, your name is what?
EK: Eric Katz

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McGovern draws 50000

By Norman D. Sandler

Throngs of enthusiastic supporters gathered in Post Office Square in downtown Boston Tuesday to greet Democratic presidential contender George McGovern, who gave a well-received speech during an eight-hour visit to the Bay State.

Conservative estimates placed the huge crowd at over fifty thousand, with estimates from the offices of Boston Mayor Kevin White placing it at 150,000, as McGovern was greeted by local dignitaries, including White, former President contender Senator Eugene McCarthy, and former Speaker of the House John M. Mcnamara. McCormack, who is seldom seen addressing crowds such as the one in Post Office Square, introduced the South Dakota Senator by giving a roasting speech on past accomplishments of the Democratic Party, and adding a pitch for young voters.

McGovern's speech Tuesday was originally billed by advance men as a major policy statement on senior citizens, and although that was an important topic in the address, he went on to dwell on the economy, the Republican party and the Nixon administration, and finally on the war.

The economy

"I'm speaking directly to senior citizens, many of whom had been brought to the rally from the Boston area," McGovern noted an enclosure which was mailed out with all social security checks this month, citing President Nixon as being responsible for a 20% increase in social security benefits. McGovern repeated: "The notice said that President Nixon signed this social security bill finally on July 1, he denounced it as 'fiscally irresponsible and inflationary,' for now he wants to give the people with pride in his note to older people in today's mud. It's like Scrooge trying to take credit for Christmas.

Cities, crime, and the war

McGovern continued to hit at the prime issues of the campaign, avoiding the major issue of the war until he had dealt with what he termed the main issues areas, specifically crime and the cities, two issues on which the Republicans have claimed he is much too soft.

He called for an end to all military and economic aid to countries involved in illegal drug traffic, and turned to the problems of the nation's urban areas, which he said will be his first domestic priority if elected.

The Senator promised to make advances in improving the public schools, and a declaration of mistrails for those already hurt by the Committee. In view of their discussion, the Committee agreed to conduct further hearings on the subject of ROTC, scheduled for Tuesday and all the remaining hearings until further notice.

In a statement issued by the committee, "the Joint ROTC Disciplinary Committee and the MIT Community, the reasons for the refusal of the defendants to answer some of them being issues which had been previously disposed of in prior hearings. The statement expresses the defendants' feeling that the Disciplinary Committee is not a legitimate body to try their cases, and that the procedures of the Committee and of the defendants lack of rights.

The reasons for the boycott include complaints that Vice President Edmund R. Wadleigh, the associate representative, is "not sticking to the charge" and "is presenting irrelevant evidence, that the defendants are unaware until the actual hearings what the evidence against them will be, and that the word of the defendants, no matter what the situation.

In addition, the statement complaints about the lack of appropriate procedure followed in the hearings of the committee, the "intimidating effects of the Administration's influence on some of the faculty members of the committee," the "lack of interest on the Committee in the charges and their validity."

The defendants conclude their statement with several demands, including trials open to the public, adherence to "some sort of legal procedure," and a declaration of mistrails for those already hurt by the Committee.

They also demand "equal treatment for equal crimes," that the hegemony of the actual charges, excluding irrelevant testimonies, that the defendants "receive a list of witnesses and the nature of their testimony," and that they be able to review all of the remaining hearings it will not be necessary to bring in what the effect of the boycott might be; Myers emphasized that the defendants "will continue to boycott everything which heretofore have been closed."

An additional 25 students are (Please turn to page 2)