### Students critical of accords

The Vietnam peace accords were signed in Paris last January 27, ending US involvement in a war that had raged on in Southeast Asia for more than 20 years. However, a recent survey indicates MIT students do not have much confidence in the accords ensuring political stability or peace in Indochina.

Results of a survey by the Vietnam Study Group of the Department of Political Science showed an overwhelming majority of MIT undergraduate and graduate students were critical of the way the Nixon Administration settled US involvement in the Vietnam conflict.

### Course Corrections

There were several courses omitted from, or incorrectly listed in the 1973-74 Institute Bulletin, which should be corrected as follows:


- Course 15.001, Introduction to Electronics, should be included in the science distribution list.

- Course 15.031, Managerial Psychology Laboratory, should be included in the laboratory requirement list.

- Course 21.363 was not included in the course descriptions. It should have been listed as:

  21.363, Sex Roles and Literature: "Have you ever thought much about masculinity, virility, heroism, aggression, work, property, marriage, femininity? Well, Shakespeare, Donne, Wycherly, Pope, Wollstonecraft, and Woolf have! For a historical perspective on these issues, read the literature of our culture with us. Sign up for 21.363, NWF as I plan with J. Horowitz, R. Perry, B. Sirota. (This course, 21.363 and 21.364, is a yearlong sequence, and anyone can take them both or either one separately.)"

The survey sample consisted of 1100 MIT students, and of the 500 students who responded to the poll, project coordinators reported 85.5% said they believed the accords did not provide for permanent stability in Southeast Asia.

"Most of the respondents did not agree with the way the US ended its involvement in the war. However, they also did not believe the war caused irreparable damage to the United States image abroad," the Study Group reported.

Researchers said the survey results indicated MIT students were not worried about the domestic effects of the lengthy US involvement in the conflict. Only 24.9% of the respondents said Vietnam "has caused deep rooted social divisions within the United States which are not reconcilable," while over 59 per cent replied the way caused divisions, but divisions which will be reconciled.

The Vietnam researchers also found anti-war activity by MIT students between the year 1966 and 1973 to be more extensive than originally estimated. A total of 53.5 per cent of the respondents to the survey said they participated in anti-war actions during the eight-year period, and researcher James Short G added the levels of participation in anti-war actions over the eight years follows a curve of increasing US involvement up to 1970, after which the level of activity declined.

Overall, the MIT students were almost evenly split over the effectiveness of anti-war actions. Only 13 per cent of the students labeled the anti-war movement as having no effect at all on either hastening or preventing a Vietnam settlement, although the Study Group said 48.7 per cent credited the "movement" with bringing the war to an earlier end.

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