By Norman Sandler
President Nixon called on Wednesday for a comprehensive program to ease the energy shortages predicted for later this year.

Nixon said Arab oil shipments cut off during the Mideast War have caused fuel shortages "inescapable," and he predicted that by the end of the month more than two million barrels of oil per day will be unavailable for use in the United States.

Nixon presented a seven-point plan consisting of energy conservation steps and government policies to speed up development of new energy resources, particularly nuclear power plants. The plan, which Nixon said will require "some sacrifices by all Americans," provided for:

1) encouraging industries and utilities currently using coal not to convert to oil as a major source of fuel and encouraging industries using oil to convert to coal for their major fuel source;

2) a 10 percent reduction in the allocation of fuel to domestic airlines;

3) a 15 percent reduction in the heating oil allocation for homes and industries, accompanied by a campaign to set temperatures in buildings at an average of 68 degrees;

4) additional reductions in energy consumption by the federal government, with the intention of reducing daytime temperatures in all federal office buildings at 63-66 degrees;

5) a maximum 50 mile per hour speed limit set for all motor vehicles owned by the federal government, occurring about 500,000, according to Nixon, with pressure on state and local governments to lower speed limits for highways;

6) Atomic Energy Commission licensing and construction procedures to be developed with Nixon's proposals to cut back on energy use, and agreed to devise new requirements, rather than just "tweaking the old had only been started that year. "As a result of many factors," Blackmer stated, "the whole question of what the requirements are, what we want to accomplish with them, and what they should be, is being discussed."

Blackmer mentioned three questions that have been raised most often in the discussions:

1) Should there be a specific list of subjects designated for freshmen and sophomores to take?

2) What about the possibility of having students feel that this pattern isn't the best way to set up requirements?

3) If such a list does exist, should it be as restrictive as it currently is? "Many students raise this question, and it has come into importance as more and more students petition out of requirements, especially sophomore requirements," Blackmer stated. "If a list does exist, guidelines should be established to ensure uniformity on such requirements."

Another aspect of the project is to establish relationships with the National Science Foundation to support communication research and development, and national data communication are among these areas to be studied.

The project of the task force for the proposal to the National Science Foundation is "a Telecommunications Policy Program." The grant is effective in early September, and will be used over the duration of the project. The project, government, legal, and academic participants will be utilized in the program.

The purpose of the proposal is to establish relationships with MIT for analysis of telecommunication policies and proposals for each of six critical policy issues of interest, and to present alternative policies.

Carroll Bowen, Research Associate at the Center for Advanced Engineering Study, stated that the aim of the grant is to "try to enrich a very wide range of interest and work in telecommunications around MIT. The center hopes to provide "some particularly research thrust" to organize the various work currently underway in the area of communications."

There are six areas for policy research planning, each of which involves an issue of national concern. The economics of the telecommunications industry in the US, the framework of telecommunications research and development, and national data communication are among these areas to be studied.

Another aspect of the project is improved integration of the nation's communication system. As Bowen stated, "The telecommunication today is initiated by telephone. You start by using the telephone, then teletypewriter to post-office, then you receive the telegraph through the mail. This involves a combination of several devices and is a way that "should be consolidated in integrated systems.""-4

Cable television in large urban areas and in rural areas is also another area of concern. The use of cable TV, which is often neglected when discussing cable TV, will be considered. Rural cable TV has been neglected, just as rural poverty has, according to Bowen, the specific region being studied in this study would be upper New England.

Three areas of concern to the group will be used as a start to explore, in order to discover which offer the most intensive and promising points for further research. The proposal for this group will be a project of recommendation and alternative policies for the problems discussed. It is hoped that the most extensive research will be in the field of management of the electromagnetic spectrum. Particularly important will be given to its use for voice and radio. "Unlike without, all rights," its potential cannot be exhausted. However, these are points that would be addressed in issues that TV has "blotted up" of the spectrum suitable for voice and radio.

The researchers are concerned with the real cost of the congestion in these frequencies, in terms of an alternate method of (Please turn to page 2)