In Case of Insomnia —

Decisions, decisions!

By Storm Kaufman

Decisions, decisions! The beginning of your college career is probably your first step into a world in which you must face the consequences of your decisions.

In your years here, you will be required to make many choices, but the nice thing about it is that if, at any time, any of these are irrevocable. MIT is basically a place where you can get along with few fundamental requirements very difficult. So don’t start worrying yet.

You are already well along the path to making important decisions for yourself. You have opted to go to college, you have chosen to which school to apply, and you have presumably picked MIT as your institution of higher education (possibly making these selections with a little “delinquent” advice from your parents).

Now you are on your own, and you will find no dearth of opportunities to exercise your judgment. In fact, decisions will lick you up a storm in the next four years, likely more so than in any previous period. Given the fact that an average academic career might indicate what is in store for you.

In that same week you might meet any number of people who might want to take up your subjects to which you wish to talk. You are not locked in here either — you can add a class any time if you can catch up in it, and you can drop a class up to two weeks before the deadline.

Similarly, all the extracurricular activities will be after you to consent of your free time — you should have plenty. This is a side of the college experience in which you must decide to become involved. Your expenses will outlive anything from sky-diving to tidying up your dorm.

What now?

By Peter Peckarsky

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What better term? Who knows? Who cares?

The end of the Nixon drama is at hand. Although the removal of Richard Nixon from the office he currently disdains will not reverse the 1972 election results, the Nixon administration will become a focal point for future historians. The recent comment of one White House official that Nixon could never be reinstated as President by the House of Representatives has been a red herring. A White House official is a red herring.

As this is being written, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives is voting to recommend one article of impeachment to the full House. Nixon’s refusal to resign will follow. By the end of next month the former President will be impeached by the House. Mephisto Leader Michael J. Mansfield (D-Mont.) has indicated that he will not support any of the cloture tactics United States, Buchanan, and Garment, et al., have utilized previously. Sometimes close friends of the Senate, the House may decide to convict or acquit Richard Milhouse Nixon.

This observer is still guessing that the House will share with the courts and the public, in particular the terribly important legal issue in this case was whether anyone, president or not, can decide what no longer relevant to the prosecution or to the crime of which Nixon stands convicted. Is the evidence used must be the “best evidence.” Because the White House tapes do represent both he and the House of Representatives as United States v. Mitchell, Judge John Sirica (who Nixon called executive perrogative).

Three times in this century the Court has had to affirm a constitutional conclusion on the exercise of self-defined executive power. In the Steel Seizure case (Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. v. Sawyer, the Court held that President Truman’s decision to seize the steel mills was beyond the scope of the President under the Commerce and Transportation Acts. In the United States v. Nixon, the Court held that the government could not restrain the New York Times and United States v. New York Times) from printing documents (Pentagon Papers) which had come into its possession, effectively destroying the notion that the government can engange in what is called “prior restraint” against freedom of the press. And the third is this current decision in United States v. Nixon, decided July 24.

The Nixon argument in this case was in the theme that there inheres in the “presidency” a set of responsibilities which are preeminent in the Constitution and that, because of this, the president must be free to declare by himself what information he will share with the courts and with the public. In particular the terribly important legal issue in this case was whether anyone, president or not, can decide what no longer relevant to the prosecution or to the crime of which Nixon stands convicted. Is the evidence used must be the “best evidence.” Because the White House tapes do represent both he and the House of Representatives as United States v. Mitchell, Judge John Sirica (who Nixon called executive perrogative).

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1971-72 extension campaign on America’s corporate hierarchy. Thus, the money could make a difference. One should remember that pneumonia, thrombophlebitis, and or spamine little is important. Anyone can appear on a newsman’s notice from Dr. Walter Tkach, Nixon’s personal physician, saying that Nixon is not, or even more thoroughly discredited than he is now, a valid public figure.

Current polls indicate that the Republican Party’s candidate for the House of Representatives will suffer a crushing defeat in the 1974 elections. This sentiment, on the part of the voters, will logically be expected to continue through the ’76 elections and beyond. Although the Committee to Reeducate the American People (CREED) did not operate under the aegis of a Republican Party, in the opinion of some voters will have trouble distinguishing between party action and the personal vendettas which can be caused by politics with Nixon and his dependents.

The problems faced by the Grand Old Party, once Nixon is removed from the list of presidential names, will be in direct proportion to the resistance that arises to “us, the party, offers to his removal. True, this resistance is perhaps more de- centered than Watergate, but it is only because of the extensive delay in the implementation of the constitutional provisions for removal. In the Steel Seizure case, 1971-72 extension campaign on America’s, under the Civil Avenues Act, they would have been two Republican presidents; in the generation of years after Herbert Hoover, there were no Republican presidents. Americans born in 1955 will, by their 24th birthday, have never had a president who was not a Democrat.