**In Case of Insomnia—Placement: Finding a Job**

By Storm Kaufman

Even the most self-assured of the perpetual students, must go out in search of a remunerative position (job) in the real world! Of course, MIT’s Placement Office helps students (and others) find their companies and personal interest (I want a job) I have been finding out all about it.

First, let us consider Robert Weatherall. He stresses that he and his staff are interested in your area. Of course, you are not just any student (the office also helps employers, employees, students’ wives, and Wellesley and Harvard students) who has a question about careers. For freshmen and sophomores, there is advice on fields with the brightest outlook.

Anyway, for the average senior or final-year student, the placement experience begins with a visit to the Office in Building 10. There, the student receives a résumé “Placement Manual” and a schedule of companies expected to recruit on campus. If you have any questions, you must go to the Placement Office to make an appointment for an interview (in person, between 9am and 5pm). If you have not specifically listed your field, you might want to know what they will be on campus. The interview will go a long way toward getting you a job offer, so dressing neatly and behaving properly are also necessary to have concrete plans.

The University has been growing increasingly frustrated with Kissinger in recent months. Many Congressmen feel that he regards them as a necessary evil, that he is too much of a manic-depressive. They feel that his obsession with secrecy is driving the public nuts.

The greatest blow to Kissinger’s ego, however, came when both the House and the Senate voted to embargo economic and military aid to Turkey. Kissinger had defined the law, the legislators felt, when he continued to ship arms to Turkey after that the US had illegally used American weapons to invade Cyprus.

So far, Kissinger’s record in New York for secret talks with the foreign ministers of Turkey and Greece, who were in town for the latest UN session. In New York, meanwhile, President Ford publicly proclaimed kissing (he hoped very much) with Congress not to slack off aid to Turkey after the US had illegally used American weapons to invade Cyprus.

The truth, according to our sources, is that there were NO “negotiations.” It was all a charade designed to convince the hawks that delicate talks were in progress.

Kissinger’s meetings with Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros, for example, were described to us as “cold, very formal, and not productive.”

Several senators, for example, loudly urged that when they learned the oil-producing nations recently sat down to talk about the oil-consuming nations recently sat down with Secretary of State Kissinger to discuss the oil crisis. Despite extreme secrecy, we can imagine what happened during the private discussions.

Kissinger warned his fellow ministers that today’s oil situation is a threat to world order. The West, he said, had several avenues open to it.

Britain’s Foreign Secretary James Callaghan took a less catastrophic view of the Arab oil crisis. He said that the Arab oil might be recycled through the Third World.

Like Callaghan, the other foreign ministers were also engaged in negotiations with the oil-producing countries. This wasn’t the best way, they agreed, to get the Arabs to talk.

France’s Foreign Minister Jean Navarre, among others, wanted to see the United States bring pressure on the Arabs. A Middle East settlement, he argued, would aid Arab cooperation and solve the oil crisis.

The foreign ministers agreed, however, that the oil-consuming nations must work together to relieve the oil crunch.