New particle found in atomic nucleus

By Mike McNamara

A new elementary particle that promises to help solve puzzling problems in nuclear physics has been simultaneously discovered by an MIT-directed research team and a team from Stanford University.

Discovery of the particle, announced simultaneously at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and the Brookhaven National Laboratories last Saturday, means that black, white, and red student groups independently, using different experiments which produced near-identical results.

The discovery of the particle was totally unanticipated and astonishing, and the discoverers described the particle's properties as "totally unexpected." It is believed that the particle is a carrier of the 'weak force,' one of four forces discovered by nuclear physicists.

The MIT research team, directed by Professor of Physics Samuel C.C. Ting, discovered the particle in experiments at Brookhaven's Alternating Gradient Synchrotron. While bombarding a target with beams of protons, the researches discovered a large number of electron-positron pairs being generated with energies of approximately two billion electron volts, indicating creation of a particle with a mass equivalent to that energy.

The Stanford discovery was made in a somewhat different manner, using colliding beams of electrons and positrons to produce the heavy particles. Due to the simultaneous discovery of the particle and the slight differences in the experiments, the announcement was made without confirmation by another laboratory, as is usually the case in such discoveries.

The new particle has some unusual properties which have not yet been explained by theoretical physicists. For instance, measurements indicate "in the spirit" of the new law, and said beginning today all approaches, requests for information and applications handled by MIT will contain a statement to the effect that the information in them is subject to review by the individual involved.

The Gray statement also grants "persons responsible for the maintenance and control of information" at MIT the right to dispose of records after the use, subject to federal regulations, require certain categories of information to be retained.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a bicameral battle appears to be shaping up over who will be responsible for monitoring implementation of the privacy law and enforcing its compliance.

The battle is between the US Office of Education and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. After a lengthy meeting last week, HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger reportedly decided his office will take complaints regarding implementation of the law, but added no federal guidelines will be issued, and no action is expected at least until next spring.

Chomsky calls US imperialistic

By Gerald Radak

According to Chomsky, the United States policy toward Europe since World War II has been aimed at subverting nationalist groups and furthering the "interests of the American consumer market by American corporations."

One of the ways in which the United States maintains economic control of Europe, according to Chomsky, is through control of Europe's oil suppliers. To support this assertion, he pointed to "efforts to prevent bilateral arrangements between European states and Arab oil producers" during the recent energy crisis which followed the latest Arab Israeli war.

"Europe may attempt to establish independence from the United States, which would mean the end of the United States' role as the dominant capitalist power," Chomsky said.

"The United States would probably never let this happen; it might go to war with Europe to prevent it."

He added that "Cyprus from this point of view is nothing more than an aikriti case. This is unfortunate for the people of Cyprus. Their fate will be of very little concern to the major powers who will use them for their own purposes."