MIT reviews handicapped policy

By Barbara J. Hill

MIT will soon again make its way toward evaluation and improvement of its response to needs of its handicapped students.

According to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, students must develop an evaluation procedure for reviewing charges affecting the handicapped.

MIT is complying with this statute by establishing a task force of handicapped students, staff members of the Health and Medical Departments, and interested faculty which plans to meet and begin its work in January and present its report in June of 1978.

According to one of the students on the task force, MIT is fairly responsive to the individual needs of physically handicapped students. The student's specificity is finding the right person with whom to discuss problems. In dormitories, this student found that the maintenance men could usually complete any modifications which students may require, such as changes in the bathroom structures, railings, and braille or raised reading instructions on elevators. The MIT Safety Office can affect major changes such as curb cuts and assuring building access.

"What they do, at least they do it a little slower, please be patient."

The City of Cambridge has not been quite as responsive. However, the student noted attempts to get more curb cuts on Massachusetts Avenue have met with little success, and existing cuts are done incorrectly sometimes causing wheelchairs to overturn.

The student stated that MIT is better prepared in all areas as the physical plant for handicapped students than the 15 other institutions which she had investigated. On one occasion, the Registrar's Office even moved one of her classes to a more accessible building.

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Silver freezes BU exposure funds

By Jordan Holtsani

The administration of President John Silber at Boston University has frozen the funds allocated to the BU exposure because of the paper's continued refusal to submit its copy to prior review by the University.

The administration has frozen the money allocated to the paper's student members and the set of funds allocated last year. It has announced that it will continue to freeze the money until the paper agrees to submit its copy for inspection before printing. According to the administration, the faculty advisor of the paper would not likely proceed with any allocations.

The exposure soon became a political issue, often critical of the university administration.

Chespeast Report

By Ken Ragoff

Report's main, Ken Rosenblatt, a third-year graduate student in economics, is the fifth-ranked chess player in the United States and represented this country in the latest world championships. His chess games can no longer be published in the Soviet Union.

New books, as well as revised editions of older ones, may not contain examples of his play. The Russian authorities act in the bizarre position of knowing that a non-person is methodically polishing off their best players, and is on the verge of becoming the world's strongest player, and this is a threat not only to the function for which the funds had been provided. The allocations Board had been set to vote on whether to release the funds but the vote ended in a tie and they took no action. After much adverse publicity, however, the administration allowed the paper to use half of their allotted funds.

For the new year elections were held for both the Student Union and the Alumni Council. The new Alumni Council has more students involved, including the new student chairman, Jeff Kornblau. Kornblau is also the president of the Student Union.

Korchnoi aims to be champion

By David Ross

Victor Korchnoi was the second strongest player in the Soviet Union and ranked World Champion Anatoly Karpov's most serious threat. That is, unless Robert Fischer miraculously returns to the world chess scene. Korchnoi became champion in 1975 when Fischer refused to defend his title against the challenger. Declining to play even a single game became becoming champion in 1972, nor even the five million dollar purse or the case with which he could have beaten Korchnoi could dedicate Fischer out of his self-imposed exile from the chess world. Korchnoi himself might be champion today had not Karpov been challenger by edging him out in unconvincing fashion.

Korchnoi's decision prompted a barrage of denunciation of which even Solzhenitsyn might be jealous. Always a masterclass, Korchnoi was not particularly popular with his colleagues, and Soviet chess authorities found him a nuisance. His defection thus formed an affront to personal revenge. Soviet Chess Olympiad president, Solzhenitsyn, who accused him of everything short of smuggling out state secrets in his chess stack. Virtually every leading Soviet grandmaster agreed to sign it, including Korchnoi. One of the three who had the courage to refuse to denounce Korchnoi was former World Champion Boris Spassky.

So it was under highly extraneous circumstances that 40-year-old Korchnoi and...