(Continued from page 2) study of old records, like Ptolemy's, or many monarchs such as Stonehenge, to find out whether their builders knew about astronomy and astrophysics many centuries ago, and how this knowledge was passed on to today's astrophysical learning. For instance, I was doing a perfectly mundane problem in X-ray astronomy concerning Sirius. One day I stumbled on a very funny reference that Ptolemy said that Sirius was red, and that someone reading ancient texts—and this was worse than eating peanuts—and every time they said that the red Sirius was red until about 1000 years ago, when they started stating that it was blue, like it is today. "My interest was, could I use these ancient astronomical observations to test astrophysics?" He went on to generate this statement. "You have 2000 years of observing compared to about 50 years of modern observations. What you know in accuracy you gain in time." The subject which Professor Brocher views with some suspicions is not one of ancient observations, but one that is very modern, and extremely popular and interesting subject: black holes. "If you believe that general relativity absolutely was true," Brocher stated, "there is (good) reason to believe in black holes. Einstein, however, did not believe in his own equation. He used a metaphor that likened the gravitational portion of the theory to marble, but those parts having to do with matter are like stone. He fully expected a new theory to replace them some day." Dr. Brocher firmly avowed that "any goddamned thing that an astrophysicist has discovered in the past ten years that is not immediately understood is called a black hole." He then used the famous Tanguska incident as a specific example. In 1908, on June 30, at a precisely known minute, something hit the Earth in the region of Tanguska, Siberia, with a tremendous explosion. "People postulate a spaceship landing," Brocher scoffed, pointing to an October 24th Boston Globe article, "Black Holes." The real answer? "Nobody ever put two and two together. I look in my reference that Ptolemy contended in his own equations. He used a metaphor that likened the gravitational portion of the theory to marble, but those parts having to do with matter are like stone. He fully expected a new theory to replace them some day." One of those jobs could be yours. Why too much regulation may rule you out. How would you like to be forced to get permission from 379 separate Government agencies before you could work? That's what Armco has to do. We think you could hear a similarity from nearby companies in America. If the regulatory paperwork leaves them any time to talk to you. Excessive regulation threatens your chance of getting a job. Most of us agree that the goals regulation seeks are important. Clean air and water. Jobs. Safety. Equally important is the work. The problem is the way Government people now write and apply specific rules to reach those goals. Too often, the rules don't really do the job. They just tie company up in knots as they try to comply. Last year, federal regulations took up a twelve-foot shelf of textbook size volumes. 13,390 more pages were written last year alone. And Washington is more than matched by a growing army of state and local regulators. Nobody really knows how much money regulation costs. Some say it's up to $40 billion a year. Spread throughout our country, it comes to almost $200 a year for every man, woman and child in America. Companies paying the bill can't use that money for jobs. A new jobs法案, at any age, now costs a company $45,000 in capital costs, causing an incredible explosion. At $45,000 per job, regulation last year ate up the money which could have created 900,000 new jobs. No sensible American wants to dismantle all Government regulation. But we think the system has grown out of control and the cost is out of control. Plain talk about REGULATION. Besides our 379 permits, Armco at last count had to file periodic reports with 1,255 federal, state and local agencies. What happens to Armco and other companies isn't that important. But what happens to a company's jobs is. Here's an example: Security regulations require companies to install special guard over electrical components to protect people from being electrocuted. Like most industrial companies, Armco has scores of giant, built-in electrical cranes to handle huge loads. Their electrical components are in the top of each crane, high away from the plant floor. To maintain and repair the electrical system, safety guards have to be removed so work can be done. Except for expert electricians, no one ever goes up on top of a crane. Yet unless we win a special dispensation, we'll have to install a useless set of guards on every Armco crane at a total cost of some $6,000,000. That wastes enough money to create 120 new Armco jobs, right there. Even though Armco people are ten times safer on the job than they are away from work. Next time anybody calls for a new regulation, you might ask for some sensible analysis of the costs and benefits—including how many jobs might be lost. One of those jobs could be yours. Let us hear YOUR plain talk about jobs! We'll send you a free booklet if you do. Does our message make sense to you? We'd like to know what you think. Your personal experience? Facts to prove or disprove our point. Drop us a line. We'd like your plain talk. For telling us your thoughts, we'll send you more information on issues affecting Jobs. Plus Armco's famous handbook, How to Get a Job. It answers 50 key questions you'll need to know. Use it to set yourself apart, above the crowd. Write Armco, Educational Relations Dept. U-4, General Offices, Middletown, Ohio 45042. Be sure to include a stamped, self-addressed business-size envelope.

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**Former Brown U president worked secretly for CIA**

By Elaine Douglas

Burnaby C. Keeny, President of Brown University from 1925 to 1966, secretly worked for the CIA during the two years he headed the school, according to an article in the Oct. 30 issue of Newsweek magazine.

The article, written by two senior graduates of Brown, states that Keeny admitted in an interview with them that his association with the CIA continued throughout his term as Brown's president. The magazine said that in 1962 Keeny began serving as chairman of the Foundation for Human Ecology, a CIA-front organization through which CIA funds were secretly disbursed.

The Foundation was part of the covert (official) CIA project on mind control, MK-ULTRA. CIA Director Sloanfield Turner told Congress in April 1977 that between 1953 and 1963 the CIA covertly sponsored research to determine means of controlling human behavior at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges and universities.

After the Senate ordered the CIA to turn over all institutional records which had unknowingly been hosted in their research projects, Armco Educational Relations, which had been formed in September 1977 that Anthony J. Weiner, a guest at the Center for International Studies during 1958-59, had been funded by the Foundation for Human Ecology. Weiner is now a private consultant, but his MIT research was on Soviet scientists.

The Boston Globe then revealed, Sept. 27, 1977, that Dr. Edgard H. Schein, current chairman of the Foundation for Human Ecology. Weiner is now a private consultant, but his MIT research was on Soviet scientists.

The Providence Evening Bulletin reported two weeks ago that after Keeny left the faculty position at Brown in 1931 he served the CIA briefly in setting up a training program. Keeny had been a military intelligence officer in World War II.

MIT's current investigation of CIA activities on campus is spearheaded by Chancellor Gray, as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on MIT and Intelligence Agencies is reviewing the arrival of documents concerning MIT and the CIA released by the Freedom of Information Act. The only activity of the CIA this fall was the public recruiting of seniors by the CIA two weeks ago.