King, Dukakis vie in Democratic primary

By Tony Zamparuti

Voter turnout in Massachusetts primary election will decide one of the most bitter fights for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the commonwealth's history.

Incumbent Edward J. King and Mike Dukakis, governor from 1974 to 1978, are locked in a rematch of their 1978 primary battle, in which King upset Dukakis.

Muckraking and vitriolic campaign charges have dominated the campaign and have obscured the issues separating the candidates.

The primary contest has deeply split the Democratic Party and may give the Republicans, usually minor players in Massachusetts politics, a chance at the governor's seat.

Dukakis had a sizable lead among Democratic voters early in the campaign, but the two candidates now stand nearly even in the polls. Dukakis won the 1978 Democratic primary to King due holding a sizable lead over King for most of the campaign.

Dukakis is also trying to de-emphasize his image as an elitist liberal, and match King's rhetoric on crime prevention.

King has deftly used his power as governor in his reelection campaign. Although he stayed in Boston for most of his four-year term, he now travels through the state announcing new projects and government-funded programs.

Three fight for GOP nomination

By Tony Zamparuti

The Republican gubernatorial candidates, rebounded by the press and public for most of the campaign, are drawing more attention as Tuesday's Massachusetts primary election draws near, following the bitter split between the two Democratic candidates and allegations that the Republicans embelished accounts of their background.

The three Republican candidates—John W. Sears, John R. Lakian, and Andrew H. Card, Jr.—faced each other in a one-hour broadcast on all the major Boston television stations last night.

A planned Democratic gubernatorial debate was cancelled. Conservative governor Edward J. King's campaign for the Democratic nomination has drawn support from many traditionally Republican groups, including business leaders, leaving the Republicans with less campaign funding than expected.

John W. Sears, a conservative, holds a substantial lead in the Republican race. Nevertheless, many observers question his ability to combat a strong Democratic challenger.

Millionaire political newcomer John R. Lakian ran a strong campaign until an article appearing in the Boston Globe last month questioned discrepancies in Lakian's accounts of his personal and professional life.

Lakian, who won a non-binding endorsement from the state Republican party at its spring convention, stresses his ability to defeat the Democratic nominee.

The Globe's charges quickly deflated his standing in the polls to a distant second, however.

State Representative Andrew H. Card, Jr., a third-tier candidate in the Republican primary, Card's campaign is running a low-budget television ad campaign foritia, which broke during his

Dukakis won his party's non-binding nomination at the state Democratic convention in May. A skilled stump politician, he has promoted his image as a reformer on issues such as stopping abortion, cutting the state budget, and toughening drunk driving laws.

Dukakis, a skilled administrator but somewhat impersonal politician, has continued to attack the Democratic administration for corruption and incompetence. An ongoing investigation of the Massachusetts Revenue Department and rumors of connections between problems in that department and Governor King have added fuel to Dukakis' rhetoric.

Dukakis' main support comes from younger, more liberal, and better-educated voters than does King.

The former governor has tried to promote his administration as one of integrity and competence. Nevertheless, Dukakis is tainted by several political scandals which broke during his administration.

The US Congress causes financial aid delays

By Jake Titone

A "very active and controversial" US Congress has caused delays virtually every major Federal financial aid program and caused backlogs of loan applications and grants in student aid offices, according to Leonard V. Gallagher, 54, Director of Student Financial Aid.

The delays in processing Federal loans and grants have increased anxiety over cutbacks in Federal aid, Gallagher said, even though those cutbacks were not as extensive as President Reagan had originally planned.

"The budget and legislation in Congress reflect the rules by which these programs were to be administered," said Gallagher.

"It is both the congression and the President's need and the manner of distributing money among the 50 states were up for grabs. Until the Department of Education knows how to make these definitions, they can't distribute the money.

This year's cutbacks will not affect MIT seriously, according to Gallagher. The three Federal programs MIT administers—the National Direct Student Loan program (NDSL), the College Work Study Program (CWSF), and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)—"have had modest cuts, but for this year, our allocation has been in the same ballpark as in past years," he said. The Federal government cut the NDSL and CWSF programs by four percent each, and the SEOG program by about ten percent, Gallagher said.

Gallagher did express concern over the severe reductions in 1964-65 student aid programs called for in the 1983 Federal budget, however. "We have gotten our year of grace, with the very real threat that it will not be extended beyond the fiscal year 1983," he said. "There are going to be some black beans about that.

Because of the Congressional delays, the US Department of Education is three to four months late in informing colleges how much money they will receive under the three college-administered Federal aid programs, Gallagher said.

Although the Department of Education has "not yet released any real money," it authorized colleges in mid-August to spend their own money, Gallagher reported. Colleges might not receive all their Federal funds until the end of September or later.

Legislative conflicts have also laced back the Pell Grant and Guaranteed Student Loan program. MIT chemical leak irks Mayor Vellucci

Cambridge Mayor Alfred E. Vellucci, disturbed by the report of the leak, requested the city council discuss the matter.

"Does all this say anything about the way in which high level commission recomzbend DNA work is conducted at MIT or will be conducted elsewhere in Cambridge?" Vellucci asked in a memo to city councilors.

The chemicals were inadvertently left with other garbage from an MIT laboratory and placed in the trash compactor by janitors, according to MIT Safety Officer John Fimena. The bottle of phenol broke in the compactor.

Vellucci also sent a letter to the Cambridge Deputy Fire Chief reporting chemicals leaking from the garbage compactor, located behind the Kendall Square fire station on Main Street, after midnight on Saturday, August 7, according to Dohebert's memorandum.

MIT chemical leak irks Mayor Vellucci

By Sam Culin

A leak of phenol—a laboratory an agent classified as the US Environmental Protection Agency as a hazardous substance—from an MIT trash compactor will be discussed by the Cambridge City Council at its Sept. 20 meeting.

Other chemicals found in the compactor included ammonium hydroxide, ether, and chloroform, according to a report by Cambridge Public Health Coordinator Kevin Doherty.