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Space shortage hits MIT student activities

By Rob Hunter

Expansion of student activities is currently placing several major organizations in the unenviable position of trying to find more space in which to house their growing operations. This problem is compounded by the fact that the Student Center, the primary housing for student activities, is already overcrowded, and other space available to student activities is subject to prior claim of other Institute groups.

The groups who are actively looking for additional space are the Student Art Association (SAA), the MIT Science Fiction Society (MITSFS), and, most importantly, the Music Department. Both of the former currently occupy offices in the Student Center, and space limitations have forced a halt to further expansion. The Music Department has also experienced growth in its membership; according to John Buttrick, head of the department, enrollment in the department has doubled in the past three years. This increase has developed a critical shortage in both classroom and practice space.

At this time, the Music Department is using rooms 4-160 and 4-260 as classroom practice areas. This creates a severe problem, as acoustic insulation does not prevent musical crosstalk when groups are practicing in both rooms. The necessary solution involves finding another large room for practice purposes. There is also a shortage of small individual practice rooms, which Buttrick characterized as a secondary requirement.

Last spring, when the problem became evident, Buttrick began looking for a room in close proximity to the music library which could fulfill his requirements. While the Institute Planning Office was unable to solve his problem, he received an

indication that space might be available in Walker Memorial. At the time, several student activities occupied space in Walker, most of them at a low level of utilization.

Jurisdiction of space allocation in Walker has been an indeterminate question since the construction of the Student Center in 1965. At this time, the bodies who maintain control over rooms in Walker are the Planning Office, the Dean for Student Affairs office, and the Association of Student Activities (ASA) executive committee. The peculiarity of this structure lies in the potential for overlapping (Please turn to page 2)

DOD assumes spin-off costs

The Department of Defense will assume the major portion of the costs associated with the divestment of the Draper Labs from MIT.

DOD will allow MIT to increase the overhead rates charged for services to research projects on both current and future government contracts at the Institute. The increases will provide MIT with an additional six million dollars in overhead, about three quarters of the overhead that will be lost when the labs spin-off.

An additional five million dollars will be spent for services at MIT on a *pro rata* basis by the labs after divestment is completed in June 1973. The Institute will make up the remaining two million dollar deficit out of its general operating funds.

The labs themselves will remain in their present quarters, but will now lease 200,000 square feet of floor space from MIT. Set up as a non-profit corporation, the Labs will receive from eight to ten million dollars from DOD as a capital

Suits question credibility of Coop management

By Paul Schindler

In a recent series of articles in the *Harvard Crimson*, a disturbing pattern of alleged mismanagement at the Harvard Coop is slowly being revealed. Three major legal actions are now pending against the Coop, and *The Tech* has received information which impugns statements printed in this paper on November 7 concerning installation of a Copyquick service in the Tech Coop.

The first legal action filed was a suit by a former Coop director to nullify last spring's elections on a number of grounds. The next was revealed by a local retail union; it involves an ongoing National Labor Relations Board investigation into alleged Coop intimidation of organizers. The third was revealed by Coop officials Sunday, November 5; former Coop comptroller Fred Fox is suing the Coop for \$100,000 for alleged "breach of contract."

Fox would not comment on the suit; according to the *Crimson*, Louis Loss, Coop General Counsel, said "He's asking for \$100,000 and we don't think we owe him anything."

According to sources on the Coop board of directors, Loss' statement is not entirely accu-

rate. They claim that the Coop agrees that it owes Fox for vacations not taken, a commission for his work on renting out some Coop property on Bow Street, and severance pay; the dispute, according to these sources, is over the nature of the commission and the details of the severance pay. The Coop's position is that it offered Fox a "fair settlement" which he then refused. Fox would not comment, but a well-placed source told *The Tech* that he has sent the board a letter indicating willingness to settle for \$22,000.

More serious are questions raised about the accuracy of statements by Coop General Manager Howard Davis and Robert Chilton of Copyquick to *The Tech*. The pair claimed that Copyquick placement of copying service in Coop locations was (a) not profitable and (b) not possible at the Tech Coop. Information received by this reporter from reliable sources disputes both of these contentions.

Davis claimed that Copyquick was not in a position to operate in both stores, and he was backed up in this contention by Chilton. According to information received this weekend, some facts argue for a different conclusion. The Copyquick cen-

ter in Central Square was closed with the specific expectation of freeing personnel and equipment

The invoice pictured at left was reputedly an attempt made by the Harvard Trust Co. (which has refused to comment) to recoup \$10,000 it contended it was owed by the Coop. The figure is, according to one knowledgeable source "grossly inflated above the normal costs." When Harvard Trust bought \$25,000 in Coop accounts receivable, the manager promised a price of \$15,000, but was overruled by the board which set the price at \$25,000.

for the Tech Coop operation; these sources added that licensing arrangements were drawn up simultaneously for both stores and approved by Coop management without consulting MIT officials (as required by the MIT Coop lease) and that Vice-President Phillip Stoddard only found out about the agreements at the last minute.

Chilton could not be reached for comment, due to *The Tech's* deadlines.

Evidence also tends to refute Davis' contention that the Coop does not profit from the copying center, and, indeed, suffers a "loss of selling space." Neither the current location (carved out of the former book service counter) nor the proposed Tech Coop location (to be taken out of unused space in the cashier's area) is currently used for sales. In addition, it was learned that operating help, cash register maintenance, and machine maintenance are all provided by Copyquick which also gives the Coop 10,000 copies per month and 10% on all cash sales (8% on credit sales). With no loss of selling space, and its only cost provision of electricity, it is "hard to understand how the Coop could lose money on the deal" according to one officer.

MIT group studies campaign coverage

By Richard Parker

Videotape monitoring of television network evening news broadcasts has shown great discrepancies between networks in Presidential coverage from September 14 through Election Day, according to the Network News Study Group. The research group, funded by the John and Mary B. Markle Foundation, includes faculty members of the MIT Department of Political Science and students from MIT and Wellesley.

Preliminary results, released yesterday, indicated that CBS spent far more time covering the candidates and the issues than either of their competitors. Controversial issues, such as the Watergate Affair and the sale of wheat to Russia, received more than twice as much air time on CBS than on ABC and NBC combined.

Throughout the seven-week period many changes were introduced into the news format of each network. ABC began the period by covering five to ten

stories each night. By election day they, like NBC and CBS, were covering about 15 stories each night.

CBS introduced the concept of extensive investigative reporting. For some of this reporting Walter Cronkite not only read the news but stood and used visual aids to highlight his ideas.

On Thursday, October 25, Henry Kissinger held a press conference and announced that "Peace is at hand." That night, both ABC and CBS spent over 15 minutes reporting news related to Kissinger's announcement. NBC went even further out of the norm of broadcast journalism and dedicated its entire evening news broadcast to discussing Kissinger's statements and their ramifications.

The research is being conducted by Edwin Diamond and Ithiel Pool working with a group of 15 students. The first phase of the project was the videotaping of the news broadcast and the development of a computer-aided system for verbal and non-verbal analysis.

ERC recovers calculator

By Lee Giguere

A \$4700 Hewlett-Packard calculator stolen from ERC was recovered last week as a direct result of a story in *The Tech*.

Captain James Olivieri of the Campus Patrol explained that after the story appeared in *The Tech* on Tuesday, October 7, the Patrol received several calls concerning the theft. On Thursday, the Patrol "found" the unit after it had been left for them.

The calculator was returned intact and without damage along

with several operating manuals that had been taken with it, according to Olivieri.

Contacted Friday, William Walton, a Senior Research Scientist in Physics and an ERC staff member, said that the calculator would be back in operation Monday (yesterday) morning. "It seems to be in good shape," Walton said. "I assume it works."

The calculator was being used at ERC to develop a computer and laboratory-oriented calculus

course. Although the group has been without it for a month, Walton said they would work "double hard." He predicted that the project would recover from the delay by this January's Independent Activities Period.

ERC, Olivieri noted, paid a \$100 reward after recovering the unit. He also added that the Campus Patrol is still investigating some aspects of the theft but was unwilling to publicly discuss further details of the case at this time.

Spinoff forces rises in overhead charges

(Continued from page 1)

Howard Johnson's decision to divest the Labs, failed to turn up sufficient capital to assure the Labs' survival.

MIT's loss of D-Lab overhead has been complicated by a movement underway within the Federal government to fix cost-benefit standards for research done through university contracts. Paul Cusick, MIT Vice-President for Business and Fiscal Relations, told *The Tech* that Congress has established a Cost Accounting Standards Board which is to seek individual rates for research in each academic discipline. Such rates would make research in a theoretical discipline, such as mathematics, very cheap at MIT, while making research in empirical fields such as high-energy physics or nuclear engineering very expensive. MIT will face increased competition for these contracts from other universities. Cusick said, because

the proposed standards do not take into account the difference in research quality between work done at an expensive, prestigious university, such as MIT or Princeton, and research done at "cheaper" universities.

MIT's bookkeeping revisions will be further compounded by recent attempts to determine the differing costs of educating students at various colleges throughout the country. Sponsored by the Office of Education and the Ford Foundation, the National Center for Higher Management Systems is developing models of faculty time allocations in teaching, research, and university responsibilities and of how students "flow" through their undergraduate years. Future federal educational funding will presumably be based on each school's cost per student, thus necessitating an extensive and more detailed reorganization of MIT's accounting system.

ASA faces office crunch

(Continued from page 1)

responsibilities, such as that created by the allocation of Dean's Office space to ASA groups. At this time, both the Black Student Union and the campus newspaper *Thursday* have been given space in Walker by the Dean's Office. While this space is not under ASA jurisdiction, the groups involved are ASA members, and as such are entitled to operating space as determined by need. The ASA would be obligated to find a substitute room should either of these highly active groups lose their specially allocated space. At this point, substitute space is unavailable.

Buttrick's proposal to the Institute Space Committee has prompted inquiries into the use of student space in Walker Memorial. The only rooms available in Walker which are large enough to meet his requirements are the aforementioned BSU and *Thursday* rooms, and substantial improvements have been made

on the BSU lounge. Recently, Larry Goldstein, editor of *Thursday*, was asked to prepare an efficiency evaluation of his organization's room, a request which in the past has been interpreted as asking for a justification for the space requirement. Goldstein has done so, and the Space Committee will meet this week to determine whether *Thursday's* space is a possible solution to the problems of the Music Department.

When contacted by *The Tech*, Buttrick discussed the problems incurred by his department's expansion, and admitted that *Thursday's* office had been a prime target. He stated, however, that this choice had been suggested last spring, when *Thursday*, because of financial

difficulties, was at a low state of activity. Since that time, *Thursday* had returned to regular publication, and their office is used on a more consistent basis. Buttrick said that, in light of this fact, he did not consider their office a particular target.

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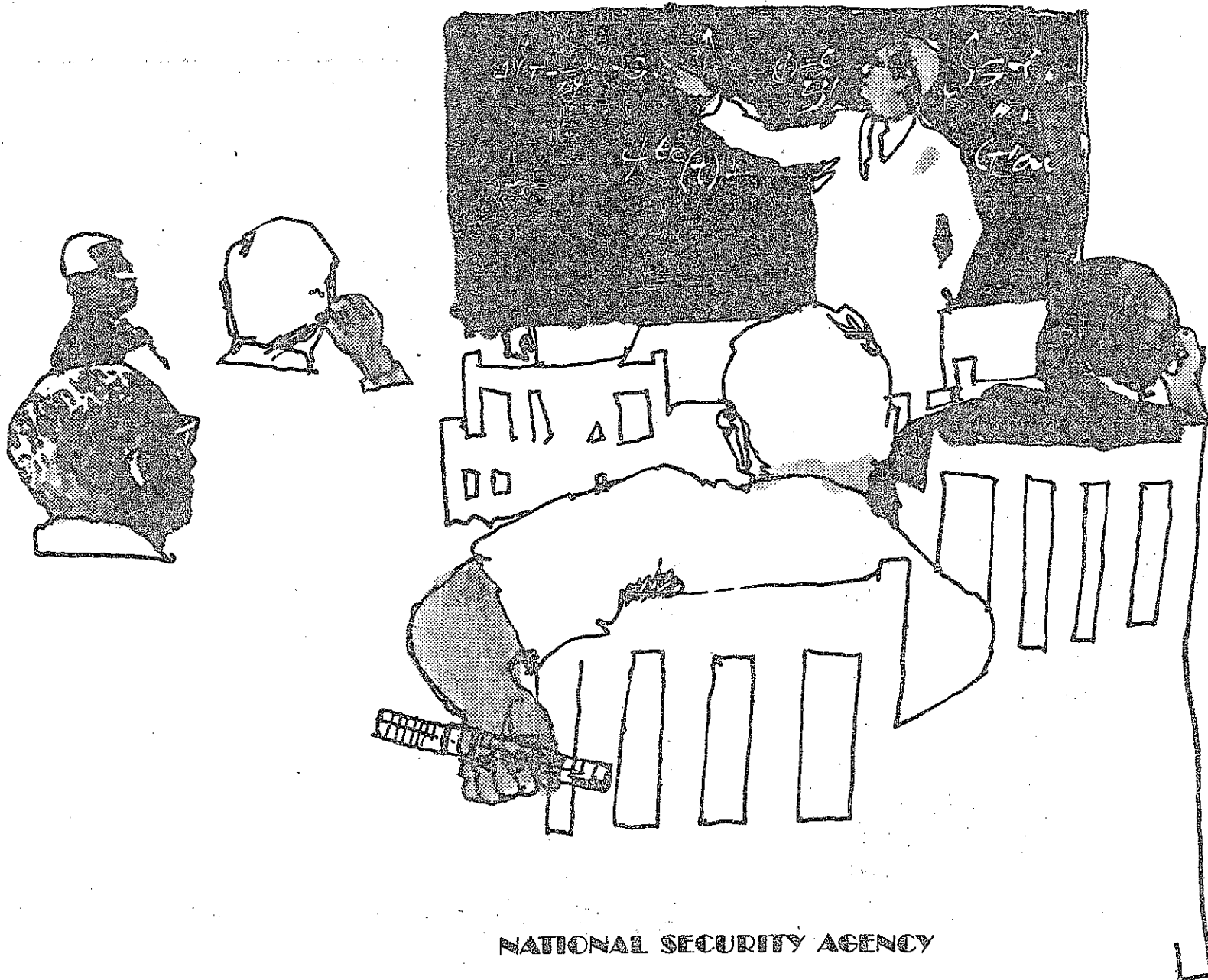
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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Campus Patrol stops crime, starts cars

By Wendy Peikes

What comes to mind when you think of Campus Patrol? Most students know that the Patrolmen are helpful when they discover that their rooms have been broken into, but know little else about their powers and duties.

According to Campus Patrol Captain James Olivieri, the Campus Patrol officer's powers are the same as any regular policeman's, with the restriction that "police powers as such are limited to lands and structures owned or occupied by MIT." These powers stem from a state law passed in 1966. Before this time, Campus Patrolmen had to be sworn in as special officers in Cambridge and Boston.

The only time that a Patrolman has the power to act as a policeman outside of MIT property is in "fresh pursuit." That is, if a crime commences on Institute grounds, and then spreads to adjoining areas, their police power continues while they are involved in this particular crime.

According to Olivieri, the Campus Patrol has a "working rapport" with the Cambridge Police. Both parties give mutual

assistance in areas such as accidents and investigations.

Olivieri says that "the duties of an officer on a college campus are far more difficult than those of a police officer in a community."

One of the ways the Campus Patrol differs from the police force is in their method of recruiting. Policemen must take a civil service exam, and are chosen purely on the basis of their mark. The Campus Patrol is not burdened by this list of applicants in order of their scores. Rather, the men are chosen on the basis of many factors.

The purpose of this method of selection is two-fold. It enables the patrol to advertise for people experienced in the police field. It also makes it possible to take a person in and send him to a police academy for formal training. He will then continue that training while in service.

According to Olivieri, "This is an attempt to amalgamate the police experience of people who are already in the field with their development into the kind of officers we look for."

As far as crime at the Insti-

tute is concerned, the worst problem stems from outsiders stealing items from students. Of the thefts from dormitory rooms last year, 19 involved unlocked doors, three occurred while doors were open and five involv-



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

ed breaking and entering, and in one case, the key was conveniently left in the lock. The most popular items stolen were wallets, cash, clock radios, cameras, watches, tape recorders, typewriters, photo equipment and stereos.

According to Olivieri, "All the problems stem from outside sources... people seeking funds for drug needs or money to live on, people who have no place to stay and who would like to stay on campus."

walking out the door with a television set.

Besides theft, there have been other crimes committed on campus. In 1968, there were three assaults; in 1967, the rate had risen to seven. In 1970, there were ten assaults reported, in 1971 there were 22. All victims were MIT students; all attackers were outsiders.

Bicycle thefts are also very common. In 1971 alone, 246 bicycles were stolen. To help combat this crime, two MIT students invented a bicycle-motorcycle lock called "The Stopper." This practically 100% effective device consists of a foldable hoop and padlock, made of a special alloy of steel. No pair of boltcutters can cut the stopper. Liquid nitrogen can also do it no harm.

The lock can be cut by an ambitious thief who has at his disposal an hour and several special tungsten hacksaw blades, or a few minutes and a large oxygen-acetylene torch. The lock sells for between \$15 and \$20. The Campus Patrol office has already received at least 15 inquiries concerning it from all over the country. *Time* magazine published an article on the lock and the two students who invented it. Olivieri describes the lock as "just fantastic." For further information, contact Wes Grandmont, 528 Beacon Street, Boston.

With all the precautions the Institute takes, major thefts still do occur. For example, a \$4700 Hewlett-Packard calculator was stolen on October 8 from Building 20.

Although the Campus Patrol has full police powers on campus, they do far more than just make arrests. They answer calls for help in starting cars, and unlock doors when students lose keys. Olivieri stated, "Only 15% of the Campus Patrol's time is spent enforcing the law. The rest is spent in service to the MIT community."

Hillel revives Jewish area

By Arnold Schwartz

More than twenty years ago, the center of Boston's Jewish population was in Mattapan. The area seemed culturally and religiously self-sufficient with storefronts along Blue Hill Avenue serving the Jewish needs of its residents. Synagogues, religious schools, and communal institutions were created with great optimism to maintain the vibrant and cohesive Jewish community.

About ten years ago, however, Jewish life ceased to flourish in Mattapan. The movement of minority groups into Roxbury and contiguous areas was met with a massive Jewish migration from Mattapan to wealthier communities in Brookline, Newton, Sharon and beyond. Younger and richer Jews rushed to build new, safer communities elsewhere, leaving behind large empty synagogues, boarded storefronts, and the elderly. As the once cohesive community dissipated, the area deteriorated. The remaining old Jews witnessed a rising crime rate, and the fear that drove others to leave forced these Jews to hide in their homes.

After learning about the Jewish Federation's response to this problem, students at MIT

Hillel decided to seek solutions as well. A program was launched last year which sent into Mattapan a van-load of students during the week to assist Mattapan's Jews in forming a *minyan* — a quorum for evening services. Reactions, which began with surprise, turned quickly into friendship as students and residents became more familiar with each other. As the students began to ensure the presence of a daily *minyan*, more residents resumed their former identity and participation in synagogue life. However this small affiliation could not maintain the synagogue's financial status. Within the past months, it was sold to a non-Jewish community group. The new owners will mainly use the classrooms and social hall and will permit the elderly Jews

to continue using the sanctuary. This agreement, though, is made with the condition that a *minyan* always be present. The students, therefore, consider the formation of a daily *minyan* to be particularly urgent this year.

In addition to the religious involvement in Mattapan, students at MIT Hillel are commencing a social encounter with Mattapan's Jewish residents. Plans are being made to invite some forty persons to be guests for a day at one of MIT's lounges. A lunch will be served and MIT students will have a chance during the afternoon to talk and interact with the elderly as well as to enjoy various programs and entertainment with them. The first encounter will be December 5.

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Four more years: what does it mean?

By Norman D. Sandler

Now that the shock of last Tuesday's events have sunk in and have been generally accepted by most of the American electorate, it is time to determine the real connotations of "Four More Years." We now face four more years of a president who has been connected with political espionage, sabotage, and a promise of peace in 1968 which has not yet been fulfilled (even though Nixon himself once said that those who have had four years to bring peace and have not yet done so do not deserve another chance).

Why did people vote for Nixon if the above allegations are true? Certainly those of us who kept ourselves up to date on the Watergate incident, the sale of wheat to the Russians, Vietnam, the economy, etc., could see why Nixon did not deserve a majority of the popular vote and a mandate for another four years.

The Court

To be sure, had every American voter thought about the implications of Mr. Nixon's having the opportunity to pack the Supreme Court with two more justices in the next four years (there exists a good possibility that both Mr. Justice William Douglas and Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall will be forced to retire due to age and health reasons), he would have thought twice about re-electing the man who has done the most to reverse the decisions of the Warren Court during the Johnson years, and has stifled personal liberties, as well as freedom of the press. If he has done all this with the appointment of two justices over the past four years (neither one of whom was considered to be a good choice for the Court, though they were better than Nixon's previous nominees), then what awaits us in the four years to come?

One hates to consider the actual meaning of what the President last Tuesday evening promised to be "the end of the era of permissiveness." And, with reports leaking out from the White House Science advisor, Edward E. David Jr., that this administration is actually considering placing FM receivers in every home, office, boat, automobile, and airplane to "keep in touch" with every citizen, it is frightening to consider what else Mr.

Nixon will be able to do, with two more of "his people" on the highest court in the land, as well as his lame-duck status, and ambition to go down in history books, though no one is quite sure how he wants to be listed.

Why four more years?

With prospects for the next four years looking as dim as this writer depicts them to be, one may ask why the American electorate, supposedly educated on the issues facing them in political campaigns, ever chose Mr. Nixon over George McGovern, who Robert Kennedy once referred to as "the most decent man in the Senate," and better yet, how the incumbent received the biggest landslide victory since Roosevelt over Landon in '36.

The answer is fairly straightforward. The campaign waged by McGovern (at least in the earlier weeks) was based on the issues, particularly Vietnam. Certainly, the Eagleton affair hurt McGovern, not because of his choice to drop the young Missouri senator from the ticket, but because of poor staff work and hesitation in making the decision which everyone knew would be coming. Later in the campaign, running further and further behind in the polls, McGovern stepped up the offensive against an incumbent president who was campaigning from within the confines of the White House gates.

McGovern continued to attack the Nixon administration on all fronts week after week, though he was no match for the Nixon re-election team. The Republicans based their campaign upon a massive misinformation effort to discredit McGovern and confuse the general public on the Senator's policy stands. Using the office of the presidency as a symbol of legitimacy (and a legitimacy which is derived from the people) the Committee to Re-elect the President succeeded in convincing a majority of this country's voters that McGovern's credibility was non-existent and that none of his allegations of corruption and deceit were true (by using such lines as "No one presently employed in this administration" had any knowledge of or participation in the Watergate bugging incident). In addition, they discredited the investigative reports of the media (and particu-

larly the *Washington Post* on such issues as Watergate, saying that the "liberal" press was again after Nixon and his henchmen).

What does it mean?

So much for the question of how Nixon ever was re-elected. The fact remains that he did receive a vast majority of the vote, though the question now facing the American public is how will he interpret his own victory, and along those same lines, how will he use the mandate he has received?

The answers to those questions are not obvious, and all we can now do is speculate. It is encouraging that the landslide was an "empty landslide" in the sense that Mr. Nixon's Republican coat-tails did not bring in enough GOP candidates to gain control of either house of Congress. In fact, the Democrats actually gained two seats in the Senate. Therefore, we can probably be hopeful that the President's power will not be absolute through this next term, and can further hope that Congress can keep Mr. Nixon at least partially in check.

Congress feelings

We have seen in the past that a combination of Nixon and a Democratic Congress does not necessarily yield Democratic policies, or liberal policies, as opposed to conservative Republican policies. We have seen cases when Congress has gone along with the President with somewhat disastrous effects (e.g., the Rehnquist nomination to the Supreme Court) and other times when Nixon had made political issues out of important actions by Congress, which have resulted in his veto of bills for education, social security, and other important national legislation.

If he could act this way while in his first term of office, we will in all probability see a step-up in the number of vetoes of important legislation passed by Congress in the next four years, since Mr. Nixon will be answerable to no one in his second term.

Executive branch

There will also be a broadening in the jurisdiction and use of presidential powers in such matters as the FM radio

installation previously mentioned. We have already seen the White House staff grow to over 500 people by presidential decree, since the Congress has no power over these executive appointments. Included in the new appointments already made by Mr. Nixon is the creation of the Office of the Director for Communications, Herbert Klein, whose job it has been to keep an eye not only on the media, searching out Agnewian attacks on the administration, but also regulating the information which the press manages to collect from the White House.

We have seen the development of a vast credibility gap between the White House and the rest of the country, beginning before the current administration, but growing at an exponential rate over the past four years, and in the next few years, Klein will be there to foster the growth of that gap, preventing the public from knowing exactly what is going on in the executive branch.

The scenarios of the next four years presented thusfar are merely speculation. However, it is speculation based on facts of the performance of this Republican administration over the past four years, which alone have been somewhat frightening. Mr. Nixon's lame duck status and his "end to the era of permissiveness" statement may be some indication that what we have seen thusfar is nothing and that the mandate for "Four More Years" may mean that the worst is yet to come.

Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

I was amused to read an article in *The Tech* a few weeks ago concerning the appointment of General Lampert to a new vice presidential post for resource development, in which you wrote: "no one really knows what the new vice president's duties will be..." Fortunately, it is apparent that his job will pull in enough money to pay his salary (and his secretaries', etc., etc.).

This is not the first time that the MIT community has been pleasantly surprised by the appointment of a Special Assistant to the Lord High XXX for YYY, where YYY is pitifully ill-defined. Some of these people manage to define YYY into a full-time job, and are genuinely useful. Others serve only as sinks and sources of memoranda. Others yet make no pretense of being useful, but merely parade the bruises of having been kicked upstairs. All use up office space and funds better devoted to research on the exponential growth of bacterial colonies.

The operation of the Dean's office is an example close to students' hearts. Some of the senior deans are active and

busy in counseling, policy making, and so forth. Among the other deans are some who are manifestly active and useful, but less obviously busy; housing, for example, is largely a seasonal concern, but one dean is concerned with it year round. I cannot see that the special-purpose deans (such as the dean for minorities), do much else than write memoranda. Finally, there are deans with functions that I cannot help considering secretarial; a dean for scheduling the Student Center? But, if you are a dean, and have nothing to do, you can always sing "There Must Be Another Meeting Somewhere." (My apologies to the example.) The other Hotbeds of Efficiency are too numerous to list.

It is time for the appointment of a Vice President for Re-organization and Firing, who would review the functions of each administrator, redefine them (or define them for the first time) so as to eliminate all the overlap of responsibilities and other forms of uselessness, and finally kick all the dead wood out instead of upstairs. A sufficiently aggressive person in such a post could save the Institute

more money than a bunch of fund raisers could hope to attract.

Bertrand C. Barrois

To the editor:

We write this letter to *The Tech* to register our dissatisfaction with the service of the Centrex ESS system. Our office extension, ordered during the summer, was installed five weeks ago (September 11, 1972), but has yet to be connected. Repeated calls and even a personal visit to the Telecommunications Office (E19-741) have elicited no response. The telephone blackout is understandably inconvenient.

If this had been an isolated incident, it perhaps could be excused; but we understand that other Institute offices are having similar problems.

We thought that connecting a phone was no big deal, but apparently we were wrong.

D. Haidvogel

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x3-6296 (hopefully)

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



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UMass Pres speaks on educational problems

By Mike McNamee

In a talk given last Thursday to the MIT Club of Boston, Dr. Robert C. Wood, president of the University of Massachusetts, outlined the educational problems of today. Wood claimed that "higher education faces a greater crisis today than ever before, even in the troubles of the late 1960's."

Speaking to approximately 40 MIT alumni, Wood reviewed the role of higher education in the last decade, and stressed the latest crisis, which he called a "crisis in productivity."

The 1960's

"The early 1960's were the Golden Age of higher education," Wood stated. "The post-war baby boom had reached college age, technology was coming into the forefront with the start of the Space Race; colleges everywhere were expanding and preparing for a boom. The number of college students in America went from two million to seven million, and higher education was responsible for 9% of the Gross National Product. We were on the verge of universal and free higher education."

This era was ended, according to Wood, by two problems that arose in the late 1960's: the problems of missing faculty and student activism. The academic world acquired a bad reputation because of all the other opportunities for trained people in public service and industry; academic life was not attractive enough to bring the best people into its fold. Student activism arose at this time, presenting a multitude of problems for the academic community. "On one hand, we couldn't put together a good faculty without being raided by industry; on the other,

our students were demanding a larger share of the decision-making process," Wood said. "Higher education was getting it from both sides."

The present crisis

Although the problems of the late '60's have largely been solved, there is still a larger (although less obvious) crisis facing institutions of education today, according to Wood — the crisis of productivity. "What are our educational institutions producing?" is a key question today, and right along with that is the question, "What should they be producing?" Wood said. "In the 1970's, examination of the how and why of our institutions will be of utmost importance." Wood cited four aspects of the crisis that affected Massachusetts especially: the division of duties between public and private colleges, changes in student bodies, dealing with commitments made during the "boom years," and the fiscal problems of private schools.

"We in Massachusetts had always assumed that, with our fine tradition of private universities, anyone could get an education here, so we neglected public higher education," Wood said. "It was quite a shock to discover that this neglect made it only half as likely that a child born in Massachusetts would acquire a college education as in the country as a whole. We've been playing a catch-up game ever since." Wood went on to describe the expansion of UMass from a mainly agriculture-oriented college with 6000 students on the Amherst campus in 1962 to a diverse university with 26,000 students on three campuses in Amherst, Worcester, and Columbia Point. "This state has made a commitment that a

student can get an education beyond high school, and we're trying to make sure of it," Wood stated.

Changed clientele

There has also been a change in the college clientele, according to Wood. He pointed out the difference between the college students of ten years ago and those of today. "We are dealing with more mature students today than ever before. Today's student often knows what he wants and how to get it." Wood also pointed out that increasing numbers of students are not fresh out of high school, but have had several years of work experience before deciding to continue their education. "This presents us with an entirely different type of student, and some entirely new problems," said Wood.

Commitments made in the "boom years" of the '60's have returned to haunt college administrators today. Many colleges have had to revise estimates

of the number of students they would have in future years, as a shrinking birth rate has affected education on all levels. Wood pointed to the 2.1 million square feet of land owned by UMass in Worcester and Columbia Point as an example of expansion plans made in the 1960's that have proved unnecessary today. "How we put the resources we stockpiled then into use now will have a large effect on our future," Wood said.

Along with re-defining the roles of public and private colleges is the problem of public help for the private schools. "Although we want to protect our fine tradition of private schools here, we run into constitutional difficulties every time we try to help them out of their present financial problems," Woods said. "Many interesting questions are raised by this issue. How much redundancy can we allow between the two sectors, and how willing are the private schools going to be about open-

ing their books and accounting for public money? These questions will have to be settled before anything can be done along these lines."

Although advance publicity had stressed that Wood would speak on educational reforms, he did not mention the issue until questioned from the floor. "We can't operate with the idea that educational reform is free," he said. "There are many problems to be worked out in all new educational plans. I think it is especially appropriate to mention this here, because MIT has been pioneering in various methods of handling the freshman year, and has discovered that evaluating the programs is usually much harder than setting them up." He tied educational reforms in with his earlier remarks, saying that increasing productivity and efficiency of education while retaining personal touches "is one of the toughest internal management problems we face."

Dean's office seeks student thought, input

By Sandy Yulke

"Is there a way for deans to meet a wider variety of students and get a better idea of what students feel?" Dean Carola Eisenberg hopes so, and she hopes that she has found at least one way of doing so.

She plans to hold a series of afternoon "open houses" in her office in the coming months, which she hopes will be well attended. She feels that she does not meet enough students in her day-to-day activities and hopes that setting a regular period of time aside in her schedule solely for the purpose of meeting students will increase her student contact.

"I could go to meetings all day, but that would not leave me any free time just to sit around and listen to students and find out what they are thinking," says Eisenberg. "Having dinner with small living groups like fraternities is an excellent way of meeting people."

Faculty Meetings

November 15, 1972

10-250 3:15pm

* Closed session: Motion from the Discipline Committee on granting degrees in ROTC cases.

* Reports from Nominating Committee and Committee on Curriculum.

* Presentation: "Trends and Support in Graduate Education" by Dean Sizer.

* Session: "Open Agenda, Opportunity for Questions and Discussion With President, Chancellor, Provost, and Chairman of Faculty."

The regularly scheduled meetings, she feels, should supplement the meetings over dinner.

In an effort to ensure that the students who attend the meetings are not simply those whom she already knows, or those "same students that everyone feels are always the source of what deans feel about students" are not the only people that will come to the open houses, Eisenberg is going to invite specific living groups to the first of the open houses, but she hopes that the meetings will be very informal. She hopes that attendance will be good, and that students will not be intimidated by her title and that they will come and freely speak their minds.

Eisenberg said that she is anxious to hear student reaction to the open house idea, and that if they are not successful that she will try some other means of meeting students. She is open to suggestion as to what these means might be, and hopes that people will come up with some ideas that they feel are feasible and they will present them to her.

She said that her main concern is breaking down the wall which some students feel surrounds the Dean's Office and to get more student input on how to make the office more responsive to students, and not merely a place one feels that one should go to only if one has a problem.

NOTES

* Meeting of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee. Emma Rogers Room (10-340), 7:30, November 14, 1972.

* Students not living in dormitories or fraternities who would like a copy of this year's Student Directory should pick one up in the lobby of Building 10 between now and Friday. Other students will receive theirs through their living groups.

* There will be a get-together for all students interested in literature with wine, cheese and conversation on Thursday, November 16 in Room 14E-304 from 4-6 pm.

* There will be an organizational meeting of the Literature section Committee on Curriculum on Tuesday, November 14 in 14N-313 at 12 noon.

* Pot Luck Coffeehouse — Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night, 8:30 to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. Performing this week: Friday; Alan Hart and Bob Uvello; Saturday; Mike Foster, Bob Fink, Robert Gear and Elaine Hawley.

* The Student Center Committee presents The Midnight Movie Series, every Friday night at 12 m in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission free. MIT or Wellesley ID required. This week: Spellbound by Alfred Hitchcock.

* MIT Tech Wives' Organization, formerly the Tech Dames, is having their annual Bake Sale all day Thursday, November 16 in the Building 10 lobby. The Tech Wives will be offering a great variety of breakfast, lunch, snack and dessert foods and beverages.

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People, primaries and conventions—

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By Norman D. Sandler

(Though the election was not even close on Tuesday, November 7, 1972 will go down in history as one of the most unique presidential races in history, particularly from the stand-point of George McGovern, who went from a 3% position in the Harris and Gallup polls back in January to the coveted position of Democratic nominee at a convention which itself was an historic event.

Throughout the campaign, this reporter and The Tech photography editor, David Tenenbaum, followed the candidates through the race for the Democratic nomination, through the conventions, and then through the final months of a campaign which began over two years ago, and which many allege actually began four years ago.

This week The Tech is presenting a two part series on the campaign.

What follows are perceptions on the campaign... what happened and why — no instant analysis since it's too late for that — rather, what two reporters saw and felt while on the campaign trail for the past eight months. —Editor)

In liberal Massachusetts, the McGovern camp was looking for a clean sweep of the state's 102 delegates in the April primary. It looked as though the only op-

position would be from Muskie, who campaigned only briefly in the state and, being from Maine, would be the only one to stand in the way of McGovern's victory.

However, the South Dakota senator held a press conference upon arriving at Logan Airport on April 11, at which he emphatically denied being the "frontrunner" in the race for the nomination. The label of frontrunner had sabotaged Muskie's campaign earlier, and McGovern was not going to lose whatever advantage was to be had in being referred to as the underdog, even though it was becoming more and more evident that he would play an important role in Miami Beach.

The student vote was important for the first time in Massachusetts. McGovern told this reporter that his campaign would be aimed at capturing a majority of the students in the many colleges and universities throughout Massachusetts. Challenging McGovern for the student vote was New York's Shirley Chisholm.

There was no question about it. The student vote would not necessarily be a bloc, but there was little chance of it going to Muskie. Hence, while McGovern campaigned for the ever-so-important working class vote, which he discovered he could swing in New Hampshire,

Chisholm campaigned briefly in the state for the student vote under her "unbossed and unbought" slogan, and promises that, unlike the other candidates, she was not controlled by any special interests.

April 25th told the story, and as it turned out, McGovern did get the clean sweep of the state's delegates, putting him that much closer to the Convention and the nomination.

On to victory

From Massachusetts on, the McGovern camp was geared for a steady string of victories in the primaries, leading up to the two crucial tests for the South Dakotan: California and New York.

California was a battle between McGovern and Humphrey, with the other candidates having almost negligible influence. The battle between the two senators who had campaigned for the nomination in '68 on completely

different platforms was bitter. Humphrey's attack on McGovern did not let up at all throughout the campaign for the state's 271 delegates, and some of the accusations which he made during the fight were even used by the Republicans during the presidential election to discredit McGovern's policy stands.

McGovern started out ahead of Humphrey, though Hubert's attacks had the effect of slicing the lead down considerably, and on the day of the primary, McGovern captured the state and its 271 delegates, though by a much smaller margin than was originally expected.

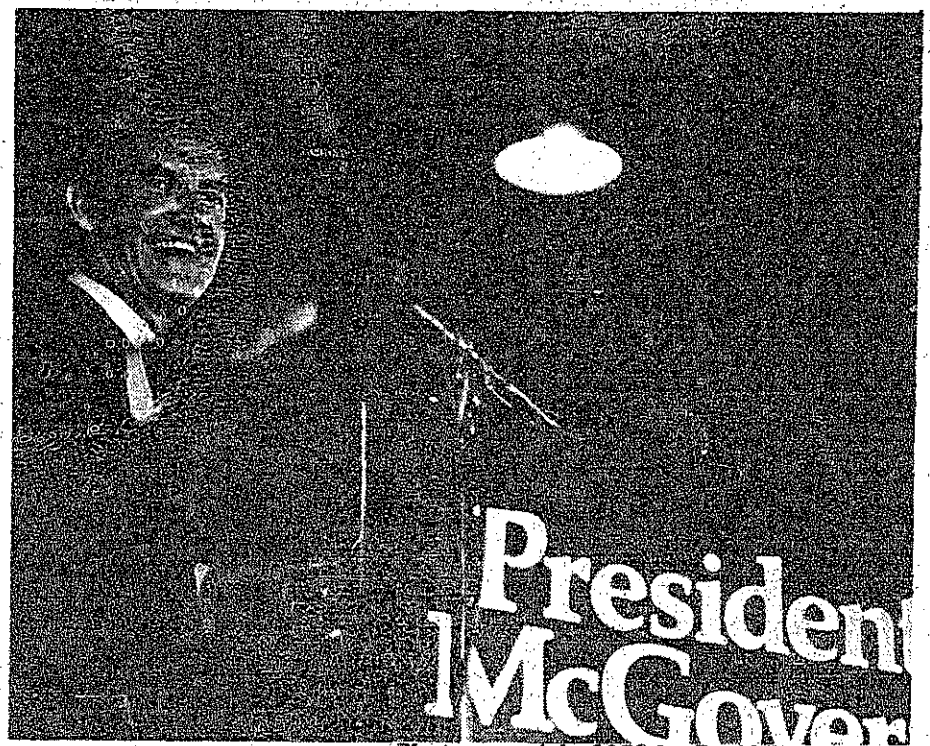


Photo copyright 1972 by David Tenenbaum "New Chicago Delegation."

With the McGovern win in California, the New York primary and all the primaries and the conventions between them were simply formalities. McGovern and his organization were strong and were now preparing for the Convention.

His people were out using the guidelines to their advantage wherever possible, and when the Credentials Committee met two weeks prior to the opening of the Convention, McGovern had the chance to make his last bid for delegates.

The Chicago delegation led by Mayor Richard Daley was being challenged by a pro-McGovern group which included Reverend Jesse Jackson. The Credentials Committee ruled that the Daley delegation had been chosen in violation of the guidelines, and turned the 81 seats over to the pro-McGovern

However, the gain of delegate strength within the Illinois delegation was soon overshadowed by a loss of 155 McGovern delegates in California, where the other candidates, in that state's primary had challenged the elected slate because the "winner take all" nature of the primary was in opposition to the guidelines, even though McGovern the year before had argued against the winner take all, and the other candidates had managed to get it installed.

McGovern argued that the challenge by Chisholm, Muskie, Humphrey and others was "changing the rules of the game after the game had been played," and he was ready to take the ruling to the floor of the Convention, knowing it would decide the nomination.

The Democratic Party during

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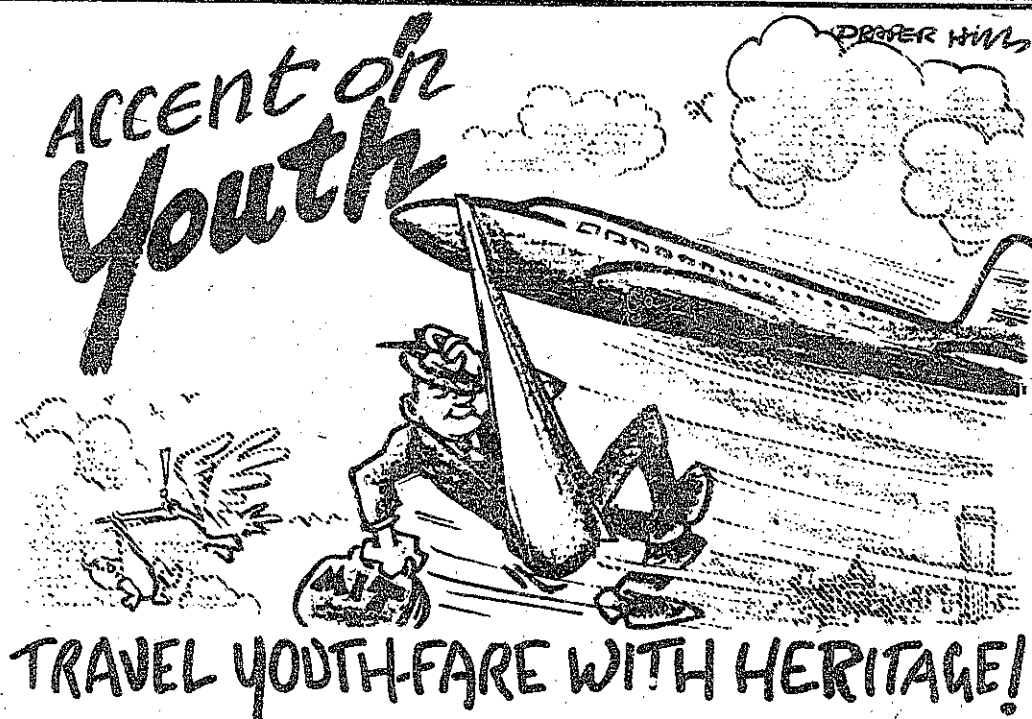
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Campaign '72 ... in retrospect

this time was divided into factions, and the control was really up for grabs. With fights over credentials, platform, and candidates, by the final day there were bound to be irreparable divisions.

One of the groups affected by these divisions was the Wallace delegates. Coming from the traditionally Democratic South, they had handled the delegation selection much the same as they had for years previous to 1972, and now they had to abide by the guidelines set down by none other than "radical" McGovern. They were vehemently opposed to McGovern, whose attitudes towards welfare, defense spending, blacks, etc., were all in direct opposition with their own views, and the planks which they attempted to pass during platform disputes.

In fact, the issue of McGovern as a "radical" is perhaps the one piece of misinformation which did most to alienate the Humphrey, Wallace and Jackson centrists. Referring to McGovern as radical had begun back in California with Humphrey's attack before the primary, and continued through the Convention with the Wallace, Humphrey and Jackson campaigns. By the time the Convention had rolled around, McGovern and his organization were already frustrated by the fact that the more conservative Democrats were so

indoctrinated to his being a radical that they could never support him in nominating a candidate.

The activity for the Convention was high, regardless of how many disputes or factions were represented. Every one of the delegates to the Convention was there for a particular reason, and most saw the changes within the Party as being beneficial, even though the advantage was with McGovern.

Throughout the first two days of the Convention the dis-

Ted Pillow (pictured at right) is a 22-year old student at Parsons College in Fairfield, Iowa. In 1968, he was in the streets of Chicago along with thousands of other demonstrators, protesting the way the Democrats had run the national convention that year. This year, Pillow was on the inside of the Convention Hall in Miami Beach. Having taken advantage of the McGovern Commission guidelines which opened the delegate selection process last spring to youths and minorities, Pillow was elected at a district caucus to go to the Convention as a McGovern delegate. At the Convention, he was very much opposed to the seating of the original Chicago delegation led by Richard Daley (whom he holds responsible for the trouble which broke out in '68), and supported moves to rid the Party of the old power-brokers.

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putes were far from being resolved. The credentials fight was the last front for the Humphrey forces, though with the McGovern staff's sharp maneuvering, that was the night the nomination was really won. Nor was the Party brought back together the second night as many of the highly ideological McGovern delegates attempted to pass minority planks calling for equal rights for homosexuals, legalization of marijuana, and liberalized abortion laws. True, some of the delegates actually felt that homosexuals should not have equal rights; however, most felt the other way, though they didn't want the party to say that in the platform on which it would run a candidate for the presidency, even though the candidate may also agree.

The third night of the Convention was just a formality, as McGovern was easily nominated. The McGovern forces were jubilant, and rightfully so. After all, they had stuck with their candidate since early in the year when he was just a Don Quixote politician against the party leaders. However, now they all felt personally responsible for having brought him the nomination after over a full year of campaigning.

The next day, McGovern aide Mankiewicz announced at an afternoon press conference at the Doral Hotel that McGovern would ask the Convention to ratify Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate in November.

The announcement was somewhat anti-climactic, since Eagle-

ton's name, as well as the name of almost every other Democratic politician, had been mentioned repeatedly throughout the day. Eagleton was reportedly chosen only after a number of others had refused the running spot with McGovern, either for personal or political reasons.

However, the Convention nominated Eagleton amidst some rumors that he had had emotional or drinking problems in Missouri, and the period following the nomination was a

time for celebration and unification on the floor of the Convention Hall. Ted Kennedy brought the entire body of delegates to their feet in the early hours of the morning with a speech which would hopefully unify the delegates before they left Miami Beach.

There had been nothing but conflict since the Convention began, and now with the assistance of Kennedy, McGovern and Eagleton would attempt to bring their party together for a victory in November. The scene in the Convention Hall was very moving as McGovern made his "Come home, America" speech, and as the delegates streamed out of the Hall for the final time to return home, it appeared that they were somewhat unified — at least temporarily.

Following the Convention, the Democrats had five weeks to organize their campaign effort before the Republicans would meet in Miami Beach to renominate Richard Nixon. Breaking tradition, McGovern decided he would use the time to get a campaign advantage on the Republicans, and he and Eagleton hit the campaign trail after short rests.

However, McGovern's organi-

zation just wasn't working as he had thought it would, and there were constant reports in the press of staff shake-ups. Then came the dropping of Eagleton from the ticket, which at this point needs little explanation. It can't be denied that the hesitation in dropping Eagleton hurt the campaign, and now McGovern had to face not only Richard Nixon, but also the Democrats who were dropping from his group of supporters.

The McGovern camp was also somewhat crippled by the Eagleton affair, and by the time it was even close to re-organizing for the campaign ahead, it was time for the Republican Convention.

(Friday — The Republican Convention and the race to November 7.)

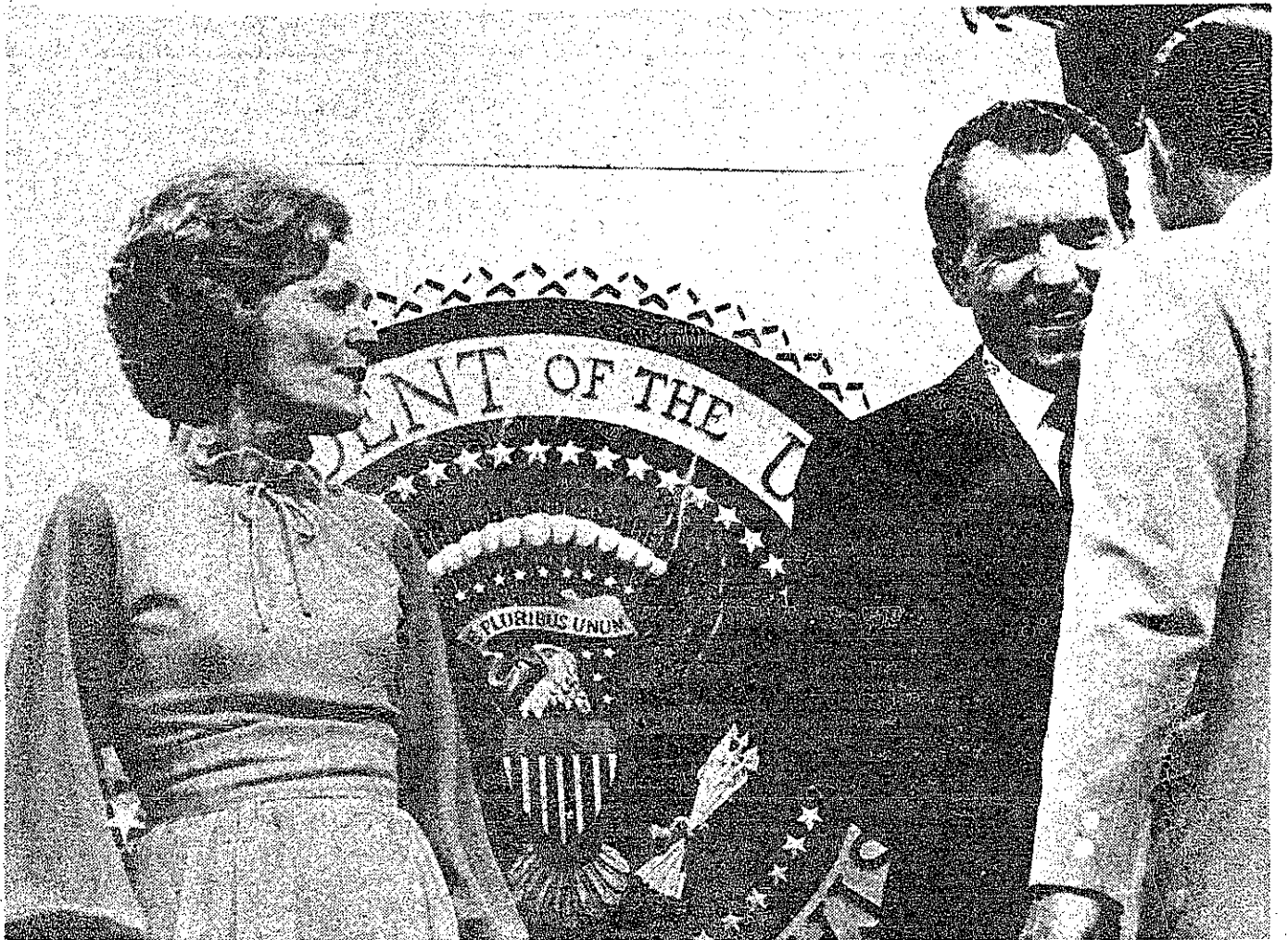


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miami beach loves
democrats



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Tuesday, November 21

"Problems in the Emergence of
Universal Higher Education"

Martin A. Trow
Professor of Sociology
Graduate School of Public Policy
University of California, Berkeley

Wednesday, November 29

"Causation in Teaching and
Resistance in Learning"

Dr. William G. Perry
Bureau of Study Counsel
Harvard University

Wednesday, December 6

"Specialization of the
Human Brain for Language"

Dr. Norman Geschwind
Department of Neurology
Harvard University Medical School

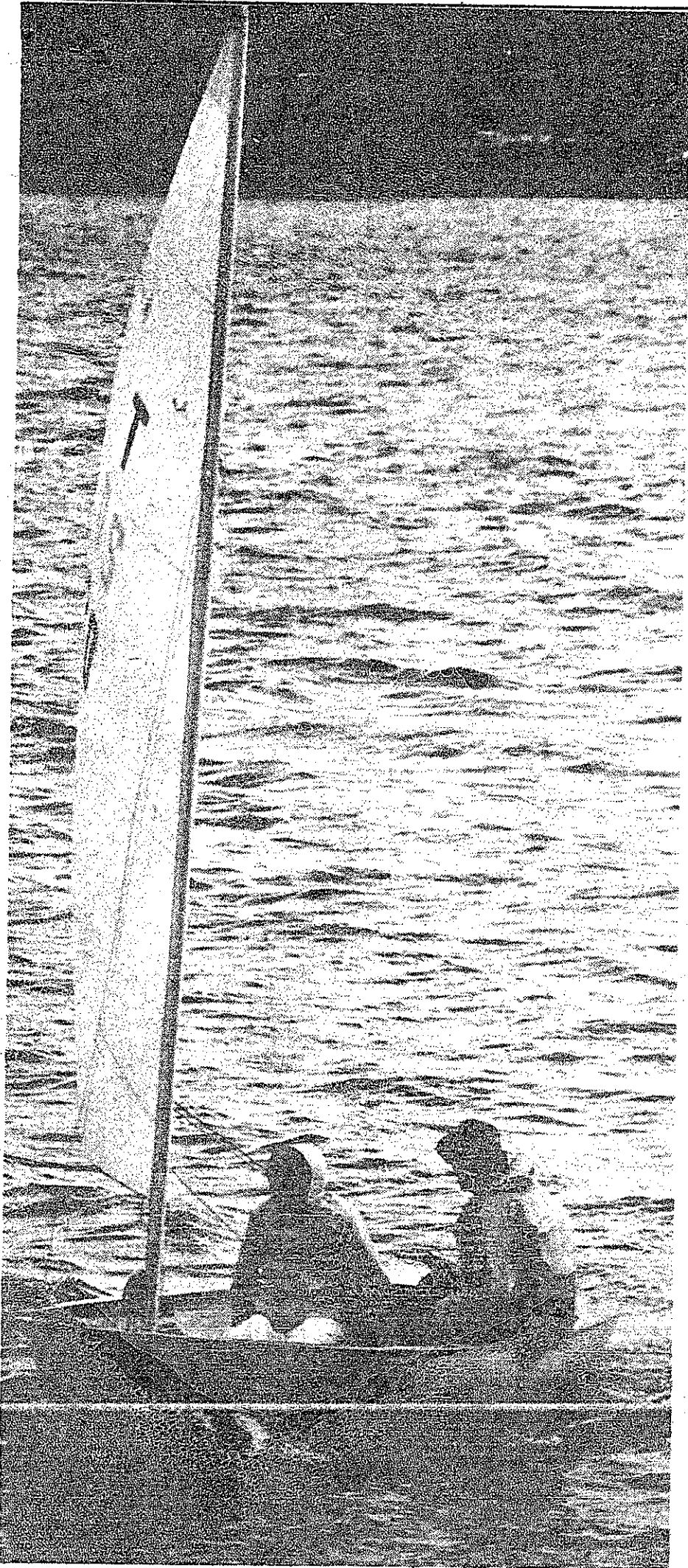
Wednesday, December 13

"Cross-Cultural Perspective
on Intellectual Development"

Dr. Jerome Kagan
Department of Psychology
and Social Relations
Harvard University

12 NOON

ROOM 9-150



Frank Keil '73, with Bob Longair '73 as crew, (above right) and an unidentified crew (above) prepare for a start in a regatta on the Charles River at MIT.

Photo by Dave Green

SPORTS



Photo by Dave Green

Sailors win Schell Regatta

The weekend before last, MIT's men's varsity sailors scored their most impressive victory of the fall season, as they won the Schell Trophy Regatta at MIT by a margin of forty-two points over the second place entry. This regatta annually brings together some of the top teams in the country, and is one of the most important events of the season.

Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Kross '73 crewing, placed first in A-Division, while Steve Cucchiaro '74, with Bob Longair '73 as crew, captured the low-point honors in B-Division. Cucchiaro compiled an impressive record of five firsts, three seconds, and one sixth in the thirteen-boat fleet, to finish twenty-eight points ahead of the runner-up B-Division skipper. Spoon, in winning A-Division, defeated three current All-Americans, including Gary Jabson, who was chosen the top college sailor in North America last spring.

By winning the regatta, coach Hatch Brown's squad defeated several schools that had placed in the top ten in the North American Championships last year, including New York Maritime Academy (runner-up in the NA Regatta), Tufts, and Michigan.

The results were: MIT 49, NY Maritime 91, University of Rhode Island 96, Tufts 113, Michigan 116, Harvard 121, Stevens Tech 148, Yale 149, Coast Guard Academy 152, Royal Military College of Canada 174, and Franklin Pierce 183.

On Saturday, the Tech sailors placed first in a four-school dinghy invitational at the Coast Guard Academy. Both A and B Divisions were sailed together; Frank Keil '73, with Jeff Freedman '75 as crew placed first overall. Randy Young '74, with Scott Luria '76 crewing, sailed as MIT's B entry, and tied for third place in the eight-boat fleet. Results of the regatta

were: MIT 39, Harvard 45, Coast Guard 72, and the University of Connecticut 98.

Also on Saturday, Todd Matson '74, Walter Frank '74, Rich Zippel '74, and Rob Armbruster '76 represented MIT in a Shields Invitational Regatta at Coast Guard.

On Sunday, the men entered an invitational regatta at Tufts, and placed second of eight schools. Chuck Tucker '75, with Young crewing, sailed in A-Division, while Matson, with Luria as crew, competed in B. The results of the event were: Harvard 27, MIT 29, Brown 30, Tufts 31, Coast Guard 41, Northeastern 44, Maine Maritime 47, and the University of New Hampshire 56.

The major event on the women's schedule last weekend was the Boston University President's Trophy Regatta, sailed on Sunday. Maria Bozzuto '73, with Penny Butler '75 as crew, represented the women's varsity in A-Division, while Shelley Bernstein '74, with Joan Pendleton '76 crewing, sailed in B. Results of the event, the last women's trophy regatta of the season, were: Radcliffe 16, MIT 18, Jackson 24, and Boston University 25.

Events scheduled for the past weekend include the White Trophy Regatta (New England Sloop Championship finals) at Coast Guard, the Hoyt Trophy Regatta at Harvard, and a Co-Ed Invitational at MIT.

Soccer team drops two in a row

The varsity soccer team dropped a close 1-0 decision to Boston University Tuesday night at Nickerson Field. The loss threw the Greater Boston League into a three-way tie for first place between Tufts, BU and MIT, each with a 3-1 record. At a meeting between the athletic directors of the three schools prior to game time, Boston University won the coin toss and a playoff bye should a three-way tie occur. As a result, MIT faces Tufts on Monday at Boston University's Nickerson Field at 2 pm, and the winner plays BU for the league championship.

BU game

The game was highlighted by superb defensive play but marred by serious injuries to MIT's

left fullback Greg Hunter '76 and BU's right fullback David Throne. The game's lone goal was scored by BU's Popalizio midway through the first half when he fired an 18 yard blast into the upper right-hand corner of the net. Goalie Ritchie Straff '74, who made a total of 16 saves on the night, had no chance on the shot. MIT pressured BU throughout the second half, but could never finish off a number of good scoring opportunities. As time expired, BU goalie Weinberger made a spectacular save off MIT forward Shin Yoshida '76 to preserve the victory.

Loss to Colby

On Saturday, November 4 the booters traveled to Colby and

lost 3-2 to the host team. The field, under heavy rain the day before the game, acted like a sponge and it became apparent early in the game that the final outcome would be decided by lucky breaks. To add to the miserable field conditions, the temperature at game time was a nippy 32 degrees. Colby struck first on a goal by Terry Reilly, but Yoshida knotted the score minutes later on a penalty shot. Steve Collins put Colby back on top at 33:18 of the period. Ray Marotta '75 picked up an Esref Unsai '75 rebound to tie the

score 2-2 at the close of the half. Colby won the game in the second half of one of the strangest goals witnessed by this writer. Colby's center halfback, Kevin Ryan, fired a shot off Reilly's rear end (he had slipped in the mud) and the deflection found the left corner of the net. This gave the booters a 6-6 record with one regular season game remaining. They closed their regular season schedule against Coast Guard Saturday afternoon at 2 pm on Briggs Field, a final preparation for the playoffs.

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