

WPI Launches Satellite

by John FitzPatrick

In September 1974 the WPI Plan will accomplish a major breakthrough—the opening of the recently announced Washington Project Center. The satellite campus will offer priceless opportunity and experience to ninety-five students each year.

The Washington idea blossomed out of a search for possible Internship Centers. After consideration of D.C. as a possible location two exploratory trips were made to the capital. On the

first visit Professors Hagglund, Demetry and Kiel, and Project Administrator Joe Mielinski met with six government and private agencies. The second time around, Joe and Prof. Demetry, accompanied by Assoc. Project Administrator Bernie Dodge, contacted six more agencies. As a result of these successful visits, the decision to establish the project center soon followed.

Since the release of the above news, scattered enthusiasm has begun to take hold among faculty and students. Response to invitations distributed by Bernie has been far short of overwhelming. "Students should not look upon the yellow form as a commitment, but as an indication of interest," explained Bernie.

Procedure for Interested Students

For students who are attracted to the fantastic Washington opportunities, Prof. Hagglund em-

phasized the "immediacy of planning" necessitated by Term D preparation. The first step is to fill out the yellow form placed in all mailboxes (extra forms available at the IQP Center). Forms can be deposited in special boxes in the Bookstore, the library, and the IQP Center. Early in December, students will be contacted to attend a meeting at which questions will be answered and further information will be given. In addition, scheduling problems will be discussed.

Interviewing procedures will most probably be used to select the ninety-five students, and their alternates, who will travel to Washington. A list of those students and alternates will be available prior to December 10, the project registration day for Terms C and D.

Prof. Hagglund stated that an integral part of the planning phase

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NEWSPEAK

Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1973 Vol. 1 No. 19

Notice to The WPI Community

Notice to the WPI Community:

On Friday afternoon, November 2, President Hazzard and Dean Bolz advised me that I would not be rehired next July as head of the Life Sciences Department. "The secret is the money," said Dean Bolz. I had brought in only one contract, for \$14,447, in my twenty-two months at Worcester Tech. Starting a new department, hiring two new faculty, personally starting four new courses and getting ready to start a fifth, and enjoying the students, teaching, the projects and the Plan was not enough. "We seem to differ on how good a job you've done," said President Hazzard. "We won't hire another person until there's more money coming in," said Dean Bolz. A week before, he had said this change was under consideration. "We want to hire an M.D.-Ph.D. as head, to pull this department together, and need your extra salary as department head and your position to do it," said Dean Bolz.

On Tuesday the equipment budgets for the departments were announced, for 1974-75. For the Life Sciences Department, including the Graduate Biomedical Engineering Program, the total new equipment to be bought on school funds will be \$5,000. "Why don't you get some grants to get new equipment?" said Dean Bolz.

So it goes.

Have a good day. Cal C. Clark

Holy Cross Gets Buchwald WPI Gets???

WORCESTER, Mass. — Humorist Art Buchwald, never one to call it quits, has won the senior class election for 1974 graduation speaker at Holy Cross College and has accepted the invitation to speak at the May 31 commencement exercises.

Buchwald, who finished second to the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J., in the controversial anti-war priest, in last year's balloting swept to a landslide victory this year, triumphing over a field of 11 other candidates.

"Having won the election fairly and squarely, I have no other choice but to accept," Buchwald wrote to the Rev. John E. Brooks, S.J., Holy Cross President. "I am very happy that I beat out Salvador Dali, Bill Buckley and Howard Cosell. It shows that the students of Holy Cross know where the power is in this country. Father Berrigan laughed at me last year, but he isn't laughing any more."

Finishing second, third and fourth were writer Kurt Vonnegut, painter Salvador Dali and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) Following them were Chief Judge

John Sirica, columnist William F. Buckley, Jr., sports commentator Howard Cosell, former Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox, Skylab astronaut Joseph Kerwin, former Attorney General Elliott Richardson, Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.) and Professor Noam Chomsky, a linguist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

When Buchwald lost last year's election at Holy Cross, he sent a tongue-in-cheek letter to the College, charging that he would have won if Buckley had not been in the race. He accused Buckley of taking votes away from him and wrote that "Buckley knew he could not win, but knew he could ruin my chances." Buckley finished third last year behind Father Berrigan and Buchwald. This year he was in sixth place.

Last spring Buchwald told a College official that he was thinking of running for the 1974 honors, saying "I didn't want to press the senior class and tell them they made a mistake in choosing

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Alternative

Ten Week Term

A new proposal has come to the attention of some faculty and students. It consists of ten week trimesters to replace the 7-week terms. First proposed by Prof. Archie McCurdy, this plan has come to the attention of a few faculty members and the Curriculum Committee. Prof. McCurdy states that he has received a favorable response and great deal of interest on the part of those who have seen the proposal.

This tri-mester idea is similar to those used at other schools, with a slight difference in the set-up of the calendar. Term A would begin after Labor Day and run up to the week preceding Thanksgiving Recess. Intersession would be offered before Christmas, giving students a choice between taking courses or working at home for 6 weeks during the Christmas rush.

Term B would commence immediately following New Year and wind up in the middle of March. Term C would run from the beginning of April to the end of May, with the school year ending at approximately the same time it now does.

This compromise plan is intended to use the best aspects of the 7-week term and 14-week semester. The most important part of this program is the increased opportunity for instructors to prepare and students to assimilate large amounts of material necessary to many courses. It would also increase the time available for preparation and execution of projects.

Prof. McCurdy said that there is a slim possibility that this plan would be implemented for next year. If enough people are interested in this proposal, action may be taken before December, when next year's catalog goes to press.

This plan may be the answer to many problems. It could also be a failure. What do you think? Prof. McCurdy would appreciate some student feedback on this idea. This is a critical time for discussion on alternatives to the 7-week term.

New Proposed School Calendar (eg.1973-1974)
Wed., September 5 - Classes start Term A.

Tues., November 13 - Classes End.
Wed., November 14 - Examination Period (Competency Exams, etc.)
Tues., November 21 - Exams end.
Wed., November 22 - Thanksgiving Recess.
Mon., December 3 - Intersession Week A
Mon., December 10 - Intersession Week B
Mon., December 17 - Intersession Week C
Christmas Recess
Wed., January 2 - Classes Start Term B.
Tues., March 12 - Classes End.
Wed., March 13 - Examination Period (Competency Exams, etc.)
Tues., March 19 - Examinations End
Wed., March 20 - Spring Recess
Wed., April 2 - Classes Start

Term C
Tues., June 4 - Classes End
Wed., June 19 - Classes Start Term D (Summer)
Tues., Aug. 27 - Classes End
Classes meet for 10 weeks, 3 days/week.
Full load is 4 courses/term or 12 courses/year.

Advantages

1. A compromise plan retaining aspects of both the short and long term formats.
2. 30 classes/term instead of 21 classes/term for a course having laboratory. This gives more class time for presentation of material, and more time for evaluation.
3. The longer term would be a great benefit to those courses having a significant amount of laboratory or experimental work.
4. The longer term gives the student more time to assimilate

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Social Comm. Concert



Social Committee Presents

"MOUNTAIN"

LELIE WEST FELIX PAPPALARDI CORKY LAING

The original trio that produced "Nantucket Sleighride" and "Climbing" with cuts such as Yasgur's Farm, Mississippi Queen and Sittin on a Rainbow.

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 8:00 p.m.

Harrington Auditorium

Tickets go on Sale Friday
Nov. 16th in Daniels Hall

Editorials Indefense of Humanities

The concept that the humanities at WPI are not 'real' humanities courses, as stated by an individual in last week's Newspeak (Objective Tests Objectionable) is certainly incorrect. The person who wrote the letter appears to be illogical as well as misinformed and unduly critical.

One of his first statements mentions the fact that he is on the Plan. Yet, the remainder of the letter seems to ignore this premise. It must be remembered that the Plan has limitations as well as advantages. The letter writer was not only grossly unfair to Prof. Roche, but failed to realize the limitations on this course imposed by the Plan.

True, Prof. Roche's course consisted of reading a 'selection' of literature and then taking true or false tests, but there were over 120 students in the one section. It would be physically impossible to have essay tests with that many students and only one professor. Literature certainly deals with interpretation and opinion (as I am sure Prof. Roche would be the first to admit) and that is exactly what was presented in class. Prof. Roche's class is interesting, informative, and certainly not one-sided. The true and false tests are meant to evaluate one thing — did the student read the material. Thus, although the class was unfortunately large, students were exposed to interpretation and opinion and could express their own opinion if they desired. One would tend to think that the person writing the letter had either not read the material, did not go to class, or both.

Another fact overlooked by our anonymous writer was that he can have the opportunity to do an independent study or project in literature. Due to the limitations of the Plan (individualized instruction through projects) larger survey sections are necessary. When a student develops an interest in an area, he can pursue it at depth with one faculty member. I have had the opportunity to do extensive research with Prof. Roche and have found it to be interesting, comprehensive and thoroughly enjoyable. I also found (as most students do) his courses to be perceptive, informative and fun.

There is no question that Prof. Roche's English courses are among the most popular on campus. My opinion in this was re-affirmed by the number of students who came to me complaining about and disagreeing with the letter in last week's Newspeak.

As to the complaint about an objective test on Shakespear, most authorities agree that a technical mastery of the facts in any piece of literature is essential to any valid interpretation.

Certainly there is much that can and will be accomplished in the area of the humanities sufficiency. A value judgement has to be made as to whether individualized instruction justifies the necessarily large survey sections. Possibly a balance will have to be reached. However, most of the present faculty are trying hard to accomodate the conditions and teach the best course they can. Is it easy to teach 120 students?

SCP

A note on Anonymous letters:

Many people have asked me why certain writers will not sign their names to letters. I know the names but, respecting the writers wish, will not reveal them. My only answer is that I don't know. Certainly, as in the case of last week's letter, one feels that the writer either does not want to be identified with what he says or is unable to defend it. I welcome a response.

SCP

McKay Criticizes Editor

Dear Sirs:
I write concerning the recent "Objective Tests Objectionable" editorial you printed on November 6. It simply was an untruthful article in all its slanted, derogatory inferences. It was unsigned so the responsibility, at least in part, must lie with the editor who accepted it.

Did any member of your staff verify the accuracy of the material therein? I cannot believe that you did.

I can see one good emerging from this terribly unfair appraisal of Prof. Roche: WPI Newspeak should print no more unsigned editorials unless the editors are convinced that they are essentially true.

Sincerely,
David McKay
English Dept.

Editor's reply:

"Objective Tests Objectionable" printed in last weeks' Newspeak was an unsolicited letter, not an Editorial Notice it starts "Dear Sirs" and ends with "Name



withheld upon request." As stated many times, all editorials are signed and express the opinions of only those editors whose initials appear. If an editorial is signed "The Editors," two-thirds of the editors present Sunday signed it. We, as a student newspaper, are obligated to print all letters — for a reply to that particular letter, please see this weeks editorial.

Heselbarth

Dear Editors,

Do you have a beef, something to say about your Financial Aid, or just an interest in the WPI financial aid policies?

Now is the time to express your feelings and see if something can be done about them. There will be a Trustees' Financial Aid Committee meeting on Friday,

November 16, 1973. It will be held at 2 p.m. in the Price Room of Higgins Lab, room No. 101.

Everyone is welcome. Don't miss this opportunity to clear the air.

Ed Heselbarth '75

Baccus's Love Letter

Dear Bag,

I can't have anything to do this week so I thought I'd drop you a line. Actually, I have something on my mind. I'm in love — with you. Will you marry me? For weeks the

dream of your flabby out of shape body has derailed my train of thought. Day after day you possess my inner most thoughts, you are the perspiration of my life, the guiding light of my dark journey through college, you are the cholesterol in my blood. I want you, I want everything about you. I want to caress your orthopedic shoes, unbutton your girdle, hear the seet sound of Efferdent cleaning your dentures beside my bed at night. I want to buy you the little intimate things that lovers do. In your case it would be monogrammed bottles of Preparation H. I need you, I can't live without you. Night after night I toss and turn restlessly knowing that instead of being separated like we are, you could be snoring beside me, with intermittant loving moans from your acute constipation melodiously lulling me to sleep. In the morning we could shake your Philips Milk of Magnesia together. In short you are the landslide of my emotional foundation.

Please respond within one week in twenty-five words or more if you can stay awake that long.

Love
Baccus

Energy Consumption Should Be Cut 10%

In all likelihood the energy crisis will be at a peak this winter, particularly in the colder sections of the country, such as Worcester. During the past week the media has been echoing various government officials pleas to conserve energy in every way possible. WPI's staff and students should attempt to conserve various forms of energy as much as possible.

There is much room for improved efficiency in all parts of the WPI physical plant. However, a concerted, aware effort will be required by everyone at WPI to achieve a significant level of efficiency. The school itself can turn down the sometimes over-abundant heat in buildings and particularly entranceways. Often an outside door is left open and a closed entryway is heated to 75 or 80. Where there are two sets of doors, the entryway should have little, if any heat. Many classrooms are so hot, due to faulty heat, that it is impossible to remain in them without opening a window. In these cases, the school should rectify the situation by repairing the heating system.

The general level of heat in most buildings should be kept down, windows should be closed, and proper insulation assured. Lights in many buildings could be dimmed (Gordon Library is a prime, energy-eating example) and should not be left on at night. Faculty and students who live close to school should walk and not attempt to drive. Those who live outside walking distance should attempt to form car pools or use public transportation.

If every individual on campus tries to save energy in every way they can each day, total consumption by WPI could literally drop by 10 percent.

SCP

Editorials We Didn't Have Time to Write

It's now a cinch that Wil Kranich will get the Trustees' Award for Outstanding Teaching.

If Adam Taylor had been elected Social Chairman he probably would have enjoyed the Rock and Roll show a little more.

There are rumors flying on campus that Baccus is somehow connected to the social committee.

Maybe the campus will settle down now that the City Council elections are over.

Business and Management underclassmen will have a tough time in the job market. Not many openings for three-year Biz majors.

The rivalry between the Bag and Miss Deb is getting hotter than the old Newspeak — WICN feud. Please stop this at once.

The girls are complaining! They want "The Bag" to teach their required phys. ed. classes.

If Ed Heselbarth had made it to the pie throwing booth the United Appeal would probably have been a few thousand dollars richer.

WPI NEWSPEAK

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Gym Requirement: Should It Be?

Editorial: No The Story Opinion: Yes

by D. Salomaki

If anyone has ever taken a careful look at the Plan requirements for graduation from WPI, they will have noticed the following: At least acceptable completion of a competency examination in the major field of study; Qualification in a minor field of study by a sufficiency examination or by overall evaluation of two units of work in the area (sufficiency); at least two units of acceptable work in projects (IQP and Major); 1/3 unit of Physical Education.

During February of 1973, the chairman of the Committee on Committees, Professor Van Bluemel, sent a memorandum to Professor Peura, Chairman of the Committee on Academic Policy, suggesting that the Physical Education requirement was not consistent with the Plan. Before any changes could be made on this requirement, it had to be studied by a Faculty Committee, and thus the charge was given to CAP to study and recommend any appropriate changes in the gym requirement and then bring it before the faculty.

On September 20, the CAP held a meeting to discuss the various aspects of the program. Unique ideas in gym programs were introduced, such as the Colorado Outward Bound Program, proposing more use of outdoor environmental programs. Adaptations of the present program were also discussed, with the general feeling that such action might be more feasible. Since opinion was widespread as to the necessity of any requirements, a sub-committee headed by Professor Ma was appointed to further investigate the situation.

Through discussions with the faculty members of all departments, with a variety of students, and with the athletic department, the subcommittee first established the fact that a need for physical education does exist. It was also brought out that 4 out of 5 Major Engineering colleges had actual gym requirements, some with or without options; Carnegie-Mellon had a voluntary Physical Education Program. Essentially

by D. Salomaki

As most upperclassmen can attest to, the gym program has taken a definite turn for the better. What used to be typically 8:00 gym classes where no one did anything and half the guys went back to bed, has evolved into an interesting, palatable gym program. Hopefully the good changes won't stop here.

If you look at the aims of education, physical development and fitness of the body should be a necessary part of education, in parallel with our major aim — intellectual development. With the more attractive gym courses offered, those who are interested will naturally take courses — perhaps this would cause one to say that gym should not be required. Yet it is the aim of the athletic department to reach every person at this school, including those who might not be very athletically inclined. Such people would not voluntarily go to a gym class, usually, but in the past there have been many who have benefited from such as the lifetime sports series. It is mainly for this reason then that gym should be mandatory — it furthers your physical education while you are trying to further your intellectual education. For those jocks who like gym, the requirement means nothing because they'd be there anyway; for people not having an avid interest in athletics, the requirement will introduce you to different sports and broaden your range of experience. Who knows? Maybe you'll find yourself liking gym and doing something to keep yourself in shape for the rest of your life!

what this subcommittee decided on was a change in wording of the requirement to make it similar to the other Plan requirements.

Bringing this reworded requirement to the CAP as its solution, the subcommittee asked for any suggestions. After some discussion, the Committee on Academic Policy decided to modify the suggestion to include the actual spelling out of some alternatives to taking actual courses for fulfilling the requirement, as well as leaving room open for any future alternatives the Athletic Department might develop.

"Qualification in Physical Education shall be established by completing 1/3 unit of course-work, or its equivalent. Such an

equivalent, for example, may be participation in club or varsity sports. This requirement normally would be completed during the student's first two years at the college." Such is the proposed gym requirement to be brought before the faculty on November 15 — this Thursday. As faculty opinion seemed somewhat divided when the first survey was conducted concerning the need for such a requirement, an interesting discussion should result. If you, the student, has any ideas concerning the gym requirement, it would seem best that you contact your advisor, and thus perhaps more student opinion can be voiced and considered. If you say nothing, as seems to follow from typical Techie apathy, don't complain about the results.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute Interfraternity Council

IFC

Corner

SIG EP

A month has past now since the first pledging date and Sig Ep has increased its pledge class to eleven. They are: Don Gagliardi, Pete Greco, Chuck Johnson, Joe Menard, Doug Morse, Brad Prouty, Jeff Tingle, Gary Pearson, Bob Komich, John Harvey, Paul Josephson.

This Thursday the brothers will celebrate Thanksgiving with a traditional turkey dinner.

Happy Hour

at

Sig Ep

Wed. 8:00

Catholic Student Parish at U.P.I.

NEW SUNDAY MASS SCHEDULE

Saturday — 6:00 p.m.
Sundays 11:00 a.m. & 7:00 p.m.

People's Bicentennial Commission Launches Tea Party Campaign

The National Office of the Peoples Bicentennial Commission is joining with the Boston Peoples Bicentennial Commission in a Tea Party Campaign that will focus on the new corporate and political tyranny in America.

200 years ago American patriots struck at the heart of tyranny in a bold, daring and defiant act. The Boston Tea Party signalled the opening of the American Revolution.

Now, a new tyranny casts its shadow over America. Once again, Americans are faced with a dictatorial and repressive government; a tax system that represents the interests of the very rich;

rising prices; and a host of other critical problems that threaten the very fabric of American life.

The Peoples Bicentennial Commission is putting Mayor White and his corporate friends on notice. The first Boston Tea Party was no polite establishment affair. It was a Revolutionary Act that symbolized the discontent of thousands of decent, hard working citizens who were fed up with a government run of, by and for the wealthy few.

John Hancock did not sell insurance! The Boston Tea Party was no party!

December 16th will not be theater! It will be real!

SHOWCASE CINEMAS 12

STARTS FRIDAY Anthony Quinn **The Don is Dead**

Monday through Friday free shows only at 6, 7:50, 9:35. Sat.-Sun. from 1:50, 3:50, 5:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10:30. Student Discount. Cards good anytime.

CINEMA 1

Streisand and Redford Together **THE WAY WE WERE**

Daily cont. from 1:30 p.m. Sat. & Sun. from 2:00 p.m.

More Letters

Variation On Same Theme-I

After hearing, reading, and discussing much about the WPI and its implications, I would like to express some thoughts from a different perspective. Whether it be 14 week terms, IPI, self-paced, visually-aided, etc., all seem to be variations of the same theme. Just as folk religions have not changed the basic nature of the church, the change in format of this school (any school) has done little contribution to the betterment of what we call education.

There are some hidden attitudes on the basis of which any school carries out its "mission". A few of these are:

Learning is the result of teaching.

The teacher teaches and students are taught.

The teachers know everything and the students know nothing.

The teacher thinks and the students are thought about.

The teacher chooses the program content and the students conform to it.

The teacher is the subject of the learning process, while the students are mere objects.

Paulo Freire has called to the attention of these attitudes the "banking" concept of education, in which education is an act of depositing, in which the students

are the depositories and the teacher is the depositor. The outcome of the "banking" education is the sterility of the mind, an impotence to transform the world, and multitudes of people who after being expelled from the maternal womb of the sacred cow become silent majorities.

After four years in college, we have spent an equivalent of five times the median life income of half of humanity, but, nevertheless, we have learned our lesson well. At last, we become fully initiated into the ritual of non-ending progress. We have learned that we need school, that learning is the result of attendance, that the value of learning increases with schooling input; and, finally, that this value can be measured by grades, degrees and diplomas.

Schools sell curriculum and we buy it. Its production starts with the so-called scientific research, from which the educational engineers predict future demand, and by marketing techniques, give the product an appealing appearance. Since grade school, we learn that our desires must conform to a certain package of values or products that somebody has thought or made for us. Then, we are made to feel guilty if we do not behave accordingly to the predictions of consumer research, that is, if we do not get

J.T.A.

And Nobody Ever Writes Me

by Baccus

It looks like I was wrong. Last year I accused someone in Boynton of selling student directory lists for the added income it would bring the school.

My roommate and I, as I suppose everyone else, were receiving tons of shit mail constantly and were getting sick of having to empty the waste pail basket so often. Which is a true indicator of how many publications we were receiving.

I apologize, it wasn't someone in Boynton, it was some dirtball student who shall go nameless, only because I don't know his name, otherwise I'd have his teeth extracted through his ears. This is a reprint of a letter received by a fellow student.

Mr. R. L. B.
X X X

Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

RE: Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Dear R.L.B.

Will you help us? We need a copy of the 1973-74 Student Directory for the above school. We would be willing to pay \$10.00 for this directory.

For the past few years, we obtained this directory from a student who has since graduated.

Your name was selected at random, from last year's directory.

Please mail the enclosed card within five days. The directory should be mailed First Class. Upon receipt of the student directory we will mail you a check for the above amount, plus postage. If you have any questions, please telephone collect at XXX XXX XXXX Extension No. 73.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,
Pat Dickerson

These scums buy directories for \$10.00 each and sell them for as much as \$1000.00, numerous times over. The profit they realize along with the annoyance they cause is stupendous compared to the minimal work they do in procuring the lists. To show the value of these lists to them here is a reprint of a first class prepaid return business card they send with the letter.

MA122 WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

()The 1973-74 Student Directory is available and I will mail it on (date)

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Higher Education: Who Pays the Bill?

by Chip Berlet

National Student Association

(CPS) — Who should foot the bill for higher education? A recent report of the Committee for Economic Development (CED) suggested students should pay, setting off a storm of controversy in Washington. Charges, threats, counter-charges and prophecies of doom filled the capital air. Press releases blanketed education writer's desks.

When the rhetorical dust settled the higher education establishment found itself divided into armed camps. Fundamental philosophical differences aligned the free market-private enterprise advocates against the societal benefit-universal education supporters. Not surprisingly, the former includes business leaders, private colleges and universities and the Nixon administration while the latter consists of labor leaders, public colleges and universities, some members of Congress, and many student groups.

The Free Market thesis can be synthesized in three salient points.

1. A college degree is so valuable in financial terms due to increased earning power, that the private individual should be willing to spend the money or go into debt as a long-term investment which would eventually be repaid through higher net salaries after graduation.

2. Raising public tuition to more closely reflect the actual costs of an education would narrow the gap between private and public tuition charges, thus making the two systems more competitive and thereby strengthening the many financially-shakey private institutions.

3. Funding the student directly would create a market economy and a system of supply and demand whereby the student, as a consumer, would define the direction of higher education through his or her choice of school and area of study.

The Societal Benefit proponents counter these points saying:

1. A college education is valuable to society as a whole in terms of the increased ability of the individual to solve the problems of the society. Further, recent studies indicate that while net starting salaries may be higher for degree-holders, gross lifetime earnings may be roughly the same due to more years in the job market and better seniority for those who start work after secondary school.

2. The principle behind public colleges and universities is to bring a college education to all members of society — not just the traditional groups who could afford private colleges. This democratic principle should not be abandoned to shore up the sagging bulwark of private institutions.

3. While targeting more aid directly to students is a desirable goal, the total abandonment of institutional

grants would destroy the traditional system of higher education as we know it and result in glorified trade schools striving to increase earning power rather than education individuals.

The battle lines may be drawn around these two competing philosophies but criticisms of the tuition-doubling plans extends into practical considerations as well.

The CED plan suggests raising tuition to cover half the instructional costs of education, a recommendation which would at least double tuition at public schools while leaving private tuitions virtually unchanged. Using costs of the 1969-70 academic year as a base, the plan would raise the average semester tuition at a state university from \$413 to \$996 and at a state college from \$309 to \$803.

The CED panel stressed tuition hikes should be coupled with increased student financial aid, with flat grants going to lower income groups and loans to middle income families.

The CED plan is predicated on a shift to direct student aid rather than institutional support. They argue that this system is more equitable because only those in financial need would receive government funds. The theory is the same amount of money ends up in the college coffers, only the route is different.

But Allan Ostar, Executive Director of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, disagrees. He suggests, "The writers of this report don't know how legislators work. Experience with federal student aid programs proves that they are grossly under-financed, and dependent on the shifting political priorities of bureaucrats, Congressional Committees, and private bankers.

Layton Olson, Executive Director of the National Student Lobby, echoes this analysis: "Promises of coupling tuition increases with grants for low income students have been around for years. The problem is that it never quite works out that way. Grants never keep up with the rise in tuition even for low-income families, much less for middle income families."

Critics of the CED plan fear the legislators, especially on the state level, might adopt only the tuition boosting aspects of the proposal and ignore the provisions for increased student aid. They feel any increased revenue from tuition increases would immediately be eaten up by cutbacks in financial support by state legislatures and Congress, and by increases in faculty salaries to meet inflation.

DEB

Dear Readers,

Ever since the heads over at Clark U. got together at their recent Reefer Rolling Raga (a joint-rolling contest, sponsored by the "Clark Dealer's Union"), Miss Deb has been trying to start a contest here, along the same lines (and with appropriate prizes!)

Maybe a pipe-making contest, or roach-clip contest, or a "send - in - your - best - drawing - done - while - stoned" contest. If there's anything you like to do for smoking or while smoking (in public, that is) send it to Miss Deb c-o Newspeak (that's this here paper you're readin'.) Maybe we could make an Intersession Diver-tissement out of it!

Love all ways,
Deb

WPI Swimming Pool Hours

November, 1973

MONDAY through THURSDAY
11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

FRIDAY
11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

SATURDAY
Family Swim — 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
Free Swim — 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
CARL S. PETERS
Swimming Coach

Packard Criticizes Colleges, Chilly to Contributions

by Robert Lenzner
Globe Staff

NEW YORK — The leaders of some great private universities and the moguls of mighty blue-chip corporations met here last week to underscore the need for private sector financing for private institutions of learning.

Their general appeal was blunted by an attack on private universities by David Packard, chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard Co., who urged that corporations should no longer make unrestricted gifts to universities, Packard, a former deputy secretary of Defense, accused universities of kicking ROTC programs off the campus, of prohibiting business from the proper campus recruiting and of "serving as a haven for radicals who want to destroy the free enterprise system."

Packard, a graduate of Stanford University, told the high-powered audience of the Committee for Corporate Support of American Universities that the power at private universities has been shifted from trustees who were mainly corporate officers to students, various ethnic groups, and "a militant minority of the faculty."

"In the future, let's focus our money and energy on those schools and departments which are strong and which also contribute in some specific way to our individual companies, or to the general welfare of the free enterprise system."

Packard's pleading must have fallen on some mighty shocked university presidents who had earlier been complaining that corporations had only given \$340 million or .37 of one percent of their

1972 pre-tax income to all of higher education.

Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University, predicted that a "situation of comparative stagnation with the difficulty to innovate programs" will result from the precarious financial stability that is forcing cutbacks and economics on private campuses everywhere?"

Howard W. Johnson, chairman of the MIT Corporation, emphasized that Federal funding won't support basic education in core fields like the health sciences. Dale R. Corson, added that Federal funds are supporting only 4 percent of the nation's graduate students, a decline from 17 percent, a matter which has cost Cornell some \$4.5 million in support.

Surprising, though, was the need by the Committee for Corporate Support of American Universities to preach the prestige and significance of the nation's private universities as distinct from the centers of learning financed by the Federal tax system. Robert Guinness, president of Standard Oil (Indiana) stressed that two every three American winners of the Nobel prize had received advanced degrees from private universities. (Guinness mentioned that his company only hired from public universities.)

Martin Meyerson, president of the University of Pennsylvania, stated that American corporations need the research base and talent created at great universities. "It was an utter act of audacity for the University of Pennsylvania to create a medical school in 1765," he said.

SUNDAY THROUGH THURSDAY

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Emersons Ltd. 1973

**The Bag isn't here this week.
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In the Public Interest

Taking the Tourists

WASHINGTON — "Mommy, what's going on in there?" asked the little girl as she waited with a group of tourists about to be herded through the Congress. That's a good question and neither she nor most of the 1.2 million Americans who are guided through the U.S. Congress each year will get much of an answer.

Instead, the tour guides emphasize the architecture and historical events sprinkled with spy advice to the visitors not to be concerned about the absence of most legislators from the floors of the Senate and the House because they are busy elsewhere.

Organized tourism in Washington is big business, very mechanical and unimaginative. This year, about one out of every twenty Americans will visit Washington and spend a total of over \$750 million. By 1976, the number of visitors is expected to reach 30 million. Yet this massive consumer industry has received little scrutiny by Congress, the D.C. government and the consumer movement.

In random conversations with tourists in Washington, I have observed more than the usual complaints about traffic congestion, confusion, indifference, price gouging and bad food. There is a widespread feeling that the capital, while awesome in its monuments and famous landmarks, is nevertheless cold and out of reach. It does not invite. It offers itself to be seen uncritically and superficially.

Yet Washington tourists could be given the opportunity to learn, contribute, participate while having fun, relaxing and engaging themselves in new experiences. Pertinent are two of the objectives of the proposed, gigantic National Visitors Center (NVC), scheduled for opening in 1975:

"To inspire the visitor with an appreciation of his Government, including the role he himself must play as a responsible citizen . . . and to bring about a clearer understanding of the organization and operation of the Federal Government."

It is not at all clear how the NVC is going to advance these loftier objectives along with its more routine mission of providing aid and information to travelers. In fact there is little that is clear about Washington, D.C. tourist policies and plans in general.

Remarkably enough, the District of Columbia has no Department of Tourism. This job is pretty much delegated to the Washington Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, a private business group that promotes tourism. Congress provides about 40 percent of its funding, with the remaining budget coming from business firms in the metropolitan area.

Although the Visitors Bureau is keenly interested and deeply involved in the planning of the federal government's National Visitor Center, inquirers receive virtually no details from either organization about the nature of this "partnership."

The abdication of both the D.C. government and the Congress from the development of a serious and

diverse tourist policy that focuses on the quality of visitors' experiences is plain enough.

The alternative would be a tourist policy which gives visitors a diversity of choices and personal involvements that can enrich our democracy and citizen awareness immensely. Given such daily information and diversity, millions of tourists and their children might wish to avoid the plastic, packaged tours with the memorized guides and strike out on their own initiatives.

For example, visitors may wish to drop in on Congressional or regulatory agency hearings dealing with subjects close to their occupations or civic interests back home. They may wish to participate in such hearings, question government officials in their offices or tell them about the problems in their regional offices. They may wish to give support to one or more of the hundreds of national organizations espousing causes with whom they have been in communication.

But for these and many other possible participations, the Washington visitor can find little or no daily calendar. If an activity is not commercially organized to attract tourists, it is most likely lost to these millions of Americans. And it is most certainly bypassed by the Washington tourist establishment which views tourists as people spending money rather than spending time.

Congress and consumer advocates should begin to think deeply about the broader horizons of creative tourism. Narrow stereotypes need to be replaced with an awareness of the mutual stimulation that can occur when 20 million Americans pass through their nation's capital every year. The place to start is with a hearing before a responsive Congressional Committee — possibly the Senate Commerce Committee led by Senator Magnuson. Send him your ideas.

Although Tozeski built the machine for his own use, his department head at WPI has other plans. "When Felix fills his wood bin, I've asked him to bring it back to campus so some of our design students in mechanical engineering can make a project of redesigning it as it were to be made in production," said Prof. Donald N. Zwiep. "Then some of our management engineering students can study the machine from a manufacturing and marketing viewpoint. This is a classic case of how new products develop from the inventor's working model to production."

Big Squeeze

Conserving energy by using firewood without burning up a lot of human energy splitting it resulted in the development of "Big Squeeze". That is what Felix P. Tozeski, a welding laboratory technician at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, calls his hydraulically powered log splitter.

He built the machine at a cost of \$35 from salvaged parts in a few week's spare time. The hydraulic piston, salvaged from a used machinery dealer, pushes the log against a knife edge, splitting the log neatly in seconds. An electric motor drives the oil pump to provide pressure. Tozeski designed his own control system from spare valves and pipe fittings.

An added feature is a plank for rolling logs into position. "That's so my wife can use it," he added, hopefully.



D. C. Project Center —

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As a Peace Corps teacher, you'll get some tough questions from your students. Like: How does the turtle Vishnu swimming in his sea of milk and pushing up the tree of life fit into your theories of the world, Mr. Bob?

You don't put legends like these down because they are a vital part of your student's culture. One of the challenges of teaching math and science in a developing country is to create acceptance for these subjects within the framework of ancient traditions.

A Peace Corps/VISTA representative will be in the Placement Office on December 3, 4. Sign up now for an interview.

Persons who have lived or worked on a farm to help develop agriculture in 47 countries overseas. Must be able to train counterparts. Long hours, rugged working conditions. Much personal satisfaction. Get more information.

PEACE CORPS will be in the placement office

on December 3, 4.

Sign up now for an interview.

Food Committee Meeting

by Bruce Minsky

The Food Committee met November 7, and the following major topics were discussed:

1..BOARD RATES FOR TERMS C + D.

According to an administration representative present at the meeting, a decision will be made at the end of November as to the possibility of an increase in the Board rate. The Administration is not positive as to the nature of the change, however one will definitely be made.

2..ICE CREAM.

The Food Committee contrived a new solution to the "Ice Cream Sandwich Madness." They decided that on periodic days there will be enough to last the entire meal. This should solve the multiple complaints that some people get them and some don't.

3..EXTENDED BREAKFAST HOURS.

It was suggested that the breakfast hours be extended until 9:15 a.m., so a student can have breakfast after his 8:00 a.m. class. However, this could run into clean-up and preparation difficulties in the kitchen because some students would stay until 10:00 a.m. and later. Also, if there was a large influx of students at 9:15 a.m. there would not be enough time for adequate clean-up.

4..GRAPEFRUIT JUICE.

Inquiries have been made as to the possibility of serving grapefruit juice. There are not enough mechanical dispensers in the dining hall, however it will be dispensed from the food line.

5..LONG WAITS IN LINE.

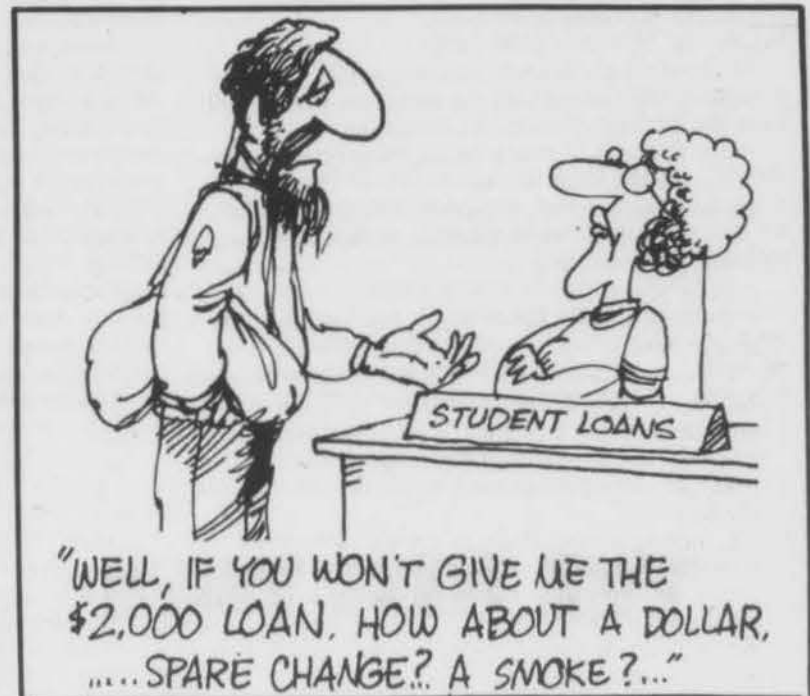
Mr. Hiza is aware of the situation and is presently trying to find a solution. Also, he is trying to schedule the auxiliary dining room for student use.

6..COMMENT SLIPS.

All comment slips are read and may be obtained from the Food Representatives. They will also be available at the checker's stand outside of the dining hall. For example, if there are enough complaints registered about a particular meal, it will be removed from the menu. The slips function as a direct line of communication between the students and the Food Committee.

7..SPECIAL DINNERS.

The Halloween dinner was a success and somewhat similar meals are planned for Thanksgiving and Christmas. The Snack Bar is open at 9:00 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays. If you have a guest and he or she wants a small meal, don't pay the price for a full meal in the dining hall, go to the Snack Bar.



The Energy Crisis

For more than a year the energy crisis has been making itself felt all across the country. Last winter many communities were threatened with serious shortages of home heating fuels. At one point the Denver school system was forced to operate on a three-day week in order to help conserve its shrinking supply of fuel. This summer gasoline prices have steadily risen, and shut-down gas stations have become a common sight. And we now hear reports that the worst is yet to come. One oil company advertisement has said,

"It could go from crisis to disaster as early as the winter of 1973-74. Industries could be shut down because of lack of energy, resulting in great unemployment; homes and commercial establishments could be without sufficient energy for their daily needs..."

While prospects for consumers may look grim, the profit picture for the major oil companies seems to have improved. In the midst of the energy crisis, the world's 7 largest oil corporations have all managed to increase their profits. In the first quarter of 1973 these companies' profits were greater than in any other 3 month period in their history. Exxon, the world's largest oil company, increased its earnings by more than 40% over profits made in the first quarter of 1972. (Guardian 6/27/73).

A NATURAL SHORTAGE?

Since most of us have never faced such fuel shortages in the past, one of the first questions we find ourselves asking is how could all this come about? The oil industry says that the crisis is mainly the natural result of our dwindling domestic supply of oil and natural gas, a supply that has been further reduced by the passage of ecology laws which make the extraction of energy resources a more expensive operation.

Many observers, however, have flatly denied these claims and have charged the oil industry itself with manufacturing the crisis to increase their profits. According to S. David Freeman, director of the Ford Foundation Energy Project and a former White House energy advisor,

"The energy crisis could well serve as a smoke screen for a massive exercise in picking the pockets of the American consumer to the tune of billions of dollars a year." (address to the Consumer Federation of America).

Certainly the oil corporations' explanations seem at best misleading. According to the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. has untapped oil reserves amounting to 80 times our 1971 consumption; gas reserves 100 times our 1971 consumption; coal reserves 800 times our 1971 consumption; and even greater supplies of oil shale. And one of California Standard's Saudi Arabian fields contains almost as much oil as the U. S. has consumed in its entire history.

Someday these resources will be used up, and if new sources of energy (solar, nuclear, geothermal, etc.) have not been adequately developed we may be faced with a very serious crisis. But that day is quite some time in the future, and the possibility of its one day happening does not provide an explanation for the energy shortage of 1973.

MANUFACTURING THE CRISIS

On the other hand there is a great deal of evidence to support the charge that the major oil companies have deliberately created the shortages:

—For the past 17 years the oil industry has been steadily cutting back its exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas. In 1956, 208 million feet were drilled. By 1972 this figure has declined to 86 million feet, a cutback of almost 60%.

—In one of its advertisements Mobil Oil states that "oil companies knew the shortage was coming...for the past twenty years." In spite of this, as late as 1967 oil fields in Louisiana and Texas were operating at only 40% of their capacity (Guardian 6/27/73).

—While proclaiming a shortage of oil and gas in this country, the major oil companies "are pushing the sale of those very same products in Europe and Asia." (Boston Globe 7/22/73). In 1972 the 5 major oil corporations sold nearly twice as much oil in other countries as they did in the United States.

—The oil industry has long fought for government restrictions on the amount of foreign oil imported into the U. S. (Oil Import Quotas, which have been in effect since 1959), in order to prevent the market from being flooded with oil which would naturally tend to drive prices down. President Nixon's Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control reported in 1970 that if the restrictions were dropped, the price of crude oil would fall more than 30%.

—The major oil corporations have long discouraged research into the development of alternative sources of energy. Recently many of these companies have begun acquiring control of these new energy resources — such as geothermal steam (hot springs), oil shale, and nuclear power — in order to control the potential competition they represent. Oil companies, for instance, already own nearly half of all uranium reserves in the United States. They have also been moving in on an old competitor, the coal industry. In the last 10 years, 4 of the largest independent coal companies have been purchased by oil and gas corporations (Progressive 4/73).

—At the same time it has been limiting production and supply, the oil industry has been doing its best to encourage greater and greater demand. Together with the major auto companies they have fought attempts to transfer money in the Federal Highway Trust Fund to mass transit purposes, for the simple reason that cars consume much greater amounts of fuel per person than do busses and trains.

THE ALASKAN PIPELINE

The oil corporations policy of limiting production is fairly easy to understand: when supply is short and demand is great, it is much easier to keep prices high. But it is harder to understand why the oil companies would limit production so drastically as to cause shortages, since that would seem to lead to a cutback in sales and profits.

The major oil corporations are apparently willing to risk sacrificing some sales in the short run in order to help set the conditions for greater profits in the future. As Christopher Rand, a former executive with Standard Oil of California, has said,

"Standard and other major companies helped to create an artificial petroleum shortage to pressure the government into making concessions to the oil companies." (Pacific News Service 6/2/73).

One concession they have in mind is the relaxation of existing environmental protection laws, many of which were passed after a recent series of oil spills and oil well blowouts had caused serious destruction to the environment. The oil companies are opposed to these laws because they have increased the cost of producing oil and gas, and in some cases have prevented the development of new domestic oil reserves. While foreign oil is available, it is more expensive to provide and the major oil companies find it more profitable to sell it abroad. So the oil corporations are creating the shortage by keeping most foreign oil out and by holding off on domestic production, and are then proceeding to blame the shortage on ecology legislation, hoping to create a popular backlash that will force repeal or at least relaxation of those laws. In particular they are fighting for permission to go ahead with the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline, which will allow them to exploit the new Alaskan oil fields at the cheapest possible cost. President Nixon has given his full support to the construction of the pipeline, although it threatens to do massive damage to the Alaskan environment.

Both movies started you off laughing and ended with a serious ending, although *The Ruling Class* is more easily broken up into two parts. The end of *The Ruling Class* was done for an effect, and it worked. The direction in this movie was definitely superior. You can appreciate that the Christ figure has been crucified by society. *Loves Of a Blonde* does not end suitably for the type of picture it is. There should be more to the story, but it just isn't there.

In general, both movies are enjoyable. If the British accent in *The Ruling Class* makes it hard to understand, or just that the subtle British humor is hard to catch, the humor in *Loves Of a Blonde* is rather blatant. If you don't think *Loves Of a Blonde* will help you discover anything new, maybe you'll find something in *The Ruling Class* which will. The choice is up to your mood.

ELIMINATING THE COMPETITION

Speaking for at least six other state attorney generals, Massachusetts Attorney General Quinn has claimed that the major oil companies have created the energy crisis for the purpose of "squeezing the little guy out of the market" (Time 6/25/73). Over the past ten years, 9 of the top 10 oil corporations have lost substantial amounts of business to the smaller, independent dealers who buy their gas from the majors, but proceed to sell it at slightly lower prices. Rather than engage in a price war with these dealers, which would lower profits, the major corporations have chosen to drive the independents out of business by cutting off their supply of gasoline. The Federal Trade Commission has reported that:

"An elaborate network of devices to deny independents access to production has been erected...and has served to squeeze out independents at both the refining and marketing levels." (Boston Globe 7/13/73)

By creating a gas shortage the major oil companies have provided themselves with an excellent cover for continuing these practices.

THE PRICE OF GAS

Keeping a firm hold over the oil industry allows the major oil and gas corporations to continue a price structure that insures enormous profits. Standard Oil of California offers a good example of how oil industry economics work. It is the fifth largest U. S. oil company and draws most of its crude oil from domestic wells. According to Christopher Rand, a former Standard executive, it costs the company roughly 75¢ to draw an average barrel of crude oil. Robert Custer, a process engineer with Bechtel Corporation, one of Standard's contractors, adds that the company then pays another 50¢ to refine that barrel. This means that the company produces and refines 42 gallons of gas for \$1.25 or about 3¢ a gallon. This same gasoline is then marked up as much as 800% and wholesaled for 20¢ to 24¢ a gallon. The dealer adds a 5¢ or 6¢ markup, and tacks on a 13¢ tax, making the California pump price 38¢ to 43¢ a gallon.

FEDERAL AID TO OIL

The major oil companies have consistently received government assistance in their efforts to keep prices and profits up. The Federal Trade Commission report, mentioned earlier, has charged that "the petroleum industry operates much like a cartel, with 15 to 20 integrated firms being the beneficiary of much federal and state policy." These policies include the previously mentioned Oil Import Quotas, among many others. One of the most well known examples of government aid to oil companies is the Oil Depletion Allowance. This tax loophole, written especially for the oil industry, makes 22% of an oil company's earnings tax-free. It is often defended as being an incentive to oil corporations to drill new, exploratory oil wells. The Treasury Department, however, released a study in 1969 which showed that only 10% of the money saved through this deduction was actually being invested in exploration. According to the Treasury Dept., the oil industry avoided paying \$1.3 billion in taxes in 1971 alone by using this loophole.

Government aid of this sort is insured by having oil's representatives occupy positions of political influence. A brief list of oil's recent and current friends in government would include:

John Connally: former Secretary of the Treasury and special advisor to President Nixon. During his recent stay at the White House a consortium of oil and pipeline companies secured a \$10 billion oil and gas exploration deal with the Soviet Union. Connally was formerly a director of two of these corporations, and both are also clients of his law firm.

Claude Brinegar: Secretary of Transportation, past director of Union Oil and former director of the American Petroleum Institute.

William Clements: Asst. Secretary of Defense, and self-made oil millionaire.

Lyndon Johnson: our former President, well known for his efforts over the years on behalf of the oil industry. Johnson, while a Senator from Texas, once wrote to TIPRO, the Texas oilmen's association, and said, "I am here (in Washington) trying to fight the organization's battles every day." (TIPRO Reporter 8/54).

As added protection, the oil industry contributes heavily to both the Democratic and Republican parties. In 1972, executives and major stockholders in oil companies gave over \$2 million to President Nixon's re-election campaign, according to the Chicago Tribune. And the Watergate investigations have led to the disclosure that at least another \$300,000 was contributed illegally by Gulf, Phillips Petroleum, and Ashland Oil. (Boston Globe 7/19/73).

POWER CRISIS

This cooperation between the oil industry and the government is at the heart of the energy crisis, and adds up to an even more important "power crisis" facing America today. To begin to meet it we need a strong, grass roots movement that calls for effective, popular supervision over the oil industry. As long as we fail to build that movement we will be forced to watch the prices, profits, and power of the oil companies continue to grow.

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Jack Diamond
"Great Times
Record Hop"

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Sunday Afternoon
2 p.m.-8 p.m.
HAPPY HOUR
with

The Fabulous "D.J."

Tuesday - Sunday

Great
Entertainment
Changing
Nightly

A Tweed Production

THE REEL THING

A Tale of Two Films

by Bruce D'Ambrosio

Len Goldberg

Last week, Lens and Lights screened the British-made *The Ruling Class*, and Cinematech presented the Czechoslovakian film *Lasky Jedne Plavovlasky* (Loves of a Blonde). These two films make an interesting contrast because of the techniques used to bring home their individual points.

To begin with, *The Ruling Class* starts off strong, vibrant, and spontaneous. Peter O'Toole plays the heir to the Gurney seat in the House of Lords, and he believes he is the all-merciful, ever-loving God. He breaks out into the "Varsity Rag" and other oldies but goodies for no apparent reason, except his enjoyment of life. The movie proceeds to show his eventual demise, caused by his "friends", to the point where, believing he is now Jack the Ripper, kills his wife. And then the movie stops cold.

On the other hand, *Loves of a Blonde* depicts a lonely girl out in search of a "boy to call her own". It is funny, there are scenes which should remind you of a typical Tech mixer, but it is not in the least subtle. A lot of familiar types of people appear throughout the movie, and we should laugh at their familiarity, but we don't always. As a result, the acting and directing contribute to a loss of any significance or fun. Everything is too contrived; "We are doing it this way because it is a movie, not real life!"

WPI/Holy Cross Joint Degree

WORCESTER, MASS. — Two of Worcester's best colleges now have a plan which will enable students to receive undergraduate degrees from each in one five-year program. Officials of College of the Holy Cross, founded in 1843, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in 1865, have announced a cooperative program leading to both bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees with majors in any of the departments of the respective colleges.

The announcement was made jointly by Rev. John Brooks, S.J., Holy Cross president and Dr. George Hazzard, WPI president.

Dean of Undergraduate Studies William R. Grogan said that the program, while not involving anticipated large numbers of students, offers several advantages to students. For example, a Holy Cross student who majors in history but decides to work for a degree in civil engineering because of an interest in urban planning, could complete his first two years at Holy Cross with a few basic engineering courses at WPI. At the end of his fourth college year, which would be spent at WPI, he will

have met the Holy Cross degree requirements for a B.A. After another year of engineering studies at WPI, he will have met all requirements for a B.S. degree at WPI. The program would similarly meet the needs of WPI students interested in studies at Holy Cross.

The Rev. Paul Harman, S.J., associate dean at Holy Cross, said the program will be implemented for classes entering both institutions in 1974.

Applications for the program will be reviewed by the admissions offices at the two institutions. The close proximity of Holy Cross and WPI is seen by officials at the two schools as an added convenience for students interested in the cooperative arrangement. Students at both schools now ride minibusses shuttling among colleges and universities comprising the Worcester Consortium for Higher Education.

The new cooperative arrangement grew out of studies made with the aid of a \$75,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York City to help local educational institutions with joint planning.

ATTENTION
Interested Frosh:
FIRST MEETING
 of the
Class of 77
Social Committee
 in the Wedge
Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Boynton Lager
 is
coming!

Bethlehem Steel's **LOOP COURSE,** Management Training Program,

has opportunities for young men and women with technical and business backgrounds who wish to acquire the management skills to make them leaders in technical, administrative, or sales management.

Our representatives will be here on

December 3, 4

Let's talk about it.



BETHLEHEM STEEL An equal opportunity employer

Should Nixon be Impeached

NATIONAL STUDENT OPINION POLL ON IMPEACHMENT

The following questions have been distributed by the National Student Lobby to students across the country in order to determine by a wide-spread and fair sampling the feelings about the impeachment of President Nixon. Please send your reply as soon as possible to: Communications Director, National Student Lobby, 413 East Capitol Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, or call, (202) 547-5500.

1. Notwithstanding the agreement by President Nixon to submit Watergate-related tapes subpoenaed by the Court:

- A. I feel the House Judiciary Committee should hold extensive hearings on the question of impeachment, although not necessarily vote to impeach.
- B. I feel President Nixon should be impeached by the House.
- C. I do not feel there is reason for House action on impeachment.
- D. Don't know.

2. In regard to potential further investigations and prosecutions arising from Watergate and the 1972 Presidential campaign:

A. I feel a Special Prosecutor should be appointed by President Nixon, and be removable by the President through the Acting Attorney General Robert Bork. (As proposed by President Nixon on Friday, Oct. 26, 1973).

B. I feel a Special Prosecutor should be appointed by Judge Sirica and the U.S. District Court, and be removable by the Court. (As proposed by American Bar Assn. on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1973, and proposed House and Senate legislation.)

C. Don't know.

3. In regard to actions taken by the National Student Lobby:

- A. I feel it is important for NSL to express student opinion on the impeachment issue based on the findings of this survey.
- B. I feel NSL staff should not actively lobby, but should serve as a clearinghouse for impeachment information and local, campus activities regarding impeachment.

NAME _____ SCHOOL _____
 ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

I would like further information:
 American Civil Liberties Union handbook on local impeachment committee operations.
 House Judiciary Committee report on impeachment — cost: \$5.00.
 Information packet — cost \$1.00.
 Statement on impeachment by American Bar Association.



Wednesday — Nov. 14
 MINI - SPECTRUM RECITAL PROGRAM. Christine Astley, vocalist. Admission by ticket only. Higgins House. 8:00 p.m.
 SPEAKER: Noam Chomsky, sponsored by the Chaplain's office. Hogan 519. 7:30 p.m.

Thursday — Nov. 15
 CINEMATECH 73 - 74. Belated Worcester Premieres. "Memories of Underdevelopment." Cuba, 1968. Alden Memorial Auditorium. 7:30 p.m.
 CHRISTIAN BIBLE FELLOWSHIP. "Study of Ephesians." Janet Earle Room. 7:30 p.m.
 FACULTY MEETING. Morgan Hall. 4:05 p.m.
 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POWER ENGINEERS. Morgan Dining Room. 8:00 p.m.
 E. E. SEMINAR. D. W. JACKSON (speaker). TOPIC — POWER. AK 117. 11 a.m.

Friday — Nov. 16
 FUND BOARD MEETING. Morgan Hall Private Dining Room 4:00 p.m.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING. Morgan Hall Private Dining Room. 7:30 p.m.
 HARRINGTON AUDITORIUM CONCERT to benefit Associate Big Brothers. The Babe Pino Boston Blues Band, Albatross, and Sunrise Express. 7:30 - 11:00 p.m.
 "FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH" COFFEEHOUSE. 8 - 12 midnight.
 SENIOR FUNCTION. Anna Maria College — Auditorium. 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.
 "Dick Booth's Original Oldies Review" (College ID's required).

Saturday — Nov. 17
 ALUMNI COUNCIL MEETING. Gordon Library Seminar Room. 10:00 a.m.
 BARN DANCE. Alden Memorial Auditorium. Class of '75.
 VARSITY FOOTBALL, HOLY CROSS vs. RUTGERS. Fitton Field. 1:30 p.m.

Sunday — Nov. 18
 MUSIC DEPARTMENT FALL CONCERT — Anna Maria Auditorium. 3 p.m.

Monday — November 19
 MATH SEMINAR. Prof. Bruce C. McQuarrie, "Additive Commutativity in Near Rings." Stratton 106, 4:00 p.m.

Tuesday — Nov. 20
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION AT WPI. Higgins Lab. 101. 6:30 p.m.

Wednesday — Nov. 21
 THANKSGIVING RECESS BEGINS

Projects

FIRE SAFETY PROJECTS

Interactive qualifying project and/or major qualifying project opportunities are now available in the interdisciplinary systems study of fire safety and buildings.

PROBLEM

This study, which involves an interrelation of skills from all major disciplines at WPI, will develop a "building fire hazard index" by which buildings can be evaluated for their potential fire safety. Small sub-system teams will develop analytical techniques for evaluating the several aspects of building occupancy, construction, and equipment. Additional teams may work on such topics as the development of improved fire prevention sub-system elements, or the social and economic factors that influence safety in buildings.

AREAS OF INTEREST

The following areas of interest have been identified:

- A) Communication Systems
- B) Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
- C) Smoke and gas movement
- D) Combustion; Products of Combustion; Heat Transfer
- E) Fire Suppression Systems
- F) Mechanical/Electrical Control Systems
- G) Physiological and Psychological Effects of Fire
- H) Information Systems Development
- I) Information Systems Development
- J) Integrated Systems Analysis and Development
- K) Architectural Design
- L) Building Materials and Construction
- M) Building Construction Technology, Codes, and Specifications

SCHEDULE

A brief seminar on this project will be held in the Project Center (third floor, Washburn) on Thursday, November 15, 1973 at 11:00 a.m.

Faculty and student planning is in Term B, 1973. Initial projects will be started in Terms C, D, and E, 1974, and continued through the next academic year.

FACULTY (Preliminary List)

- Prof. Robert W. Fitzgerald (CE)
- Prof. Carl C. Clark (LS)
- Prof. Stanley D. Weinrich (CM)
- Prof. William H. Roadstrum (EE)
- Prof. William W. Locke (EE)
- Prof. Nicholas L. Onorato (EC)
- Prof. John T. O'Connor (EC)
- Prof. Lyle E. Wimmergren (EC)
- Prof. Elliot L. Buell (MA)

- Prof. Raymond R. Hagglund (ME)
- Prof. Thom Hammond (ME)
- Prof. Allen H. Hoffman (ME)
- Prof. Walter A. Kistler (ME)
- Prof. Albert G. Ferron (ALS)

All Faculty and students who wish to participate in this project may contact any of the above faculty or the Projects Center Office for further information. Also, the seminar this Thursday will be a good opportunity for talking it over with students and faculty who are already involved. Now's the time to get into an MQP or IQP that's ready to go!

IQP'S INTECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Students are needed now and terms C'74 and D'74, to work on the Interactive Qualifying Project, "Technology Assessment." Technology Assessment is basically an effort to investigate the significant impacts of current or proposed technological programs on social, economic and cultural systems and to facilitate societal control of these systems.

Some of the topics that will be explored are:

- 1) The feasibility of setting up a technological assessment course at WPI;
- 2) Areas of technology that would be worthwhile to assess as student projects;
- 3) The proposal and possible execution of specific technological assessment projects.

If interested, please contact Professor Boyd in the Mechanical Engineering Department or Peter Rucci, 757-9308.

INTERNATIONAL LAND ACQUISITION

Suppose there is an individual or a group who wants to buy land for some specific purpose. Perhaps there are several sites to choose from. How can the "best" site be selected or how can the "best" use be made of a given plot of land? "Best" here means the one with the most favorable economic,

political, environmental, and cultural impact.

A student is beginning to define a project to address these questions. The end result of the project would be a model or formula which could be applied to land acquisition anywhere in the world. Where's the best place to put a chocolate factory in West Africa? A post office in Vermont? A commune in Connecticut? The model would attempt to provide an answer. Professors Hall and Wimmergren will advise this project. Planning is being done now, and the rest of the project will be completed next fall. If interested, contact Scott Wells, Box 2210, as soon as possible.

Student working on interactive project looking for concerned people (students, faculty, and staff) to aid in investigation.

My project involves the control of pollution and efficiency of existing motor vehicles.

I want to take a group of car owners and properly tune-up the engines as well as installing

Capacitive Discharge Ignition systems in their cars. I then want after a period of time, the driver reactions as to changes in gas mileage, performance, and starting.

I am looking for owners of pre 1970 cars who know their cars well as far as performance and gas mileage goes. I will tune-up and install the capacitive discharge ignition system at cost of parts only. (I can get the CD units at less than half normal cost). The total installation would cost little over the normal price of a service station tune-up.

It should be noted that the procedure should lower pollution as well as increasing performance, fuel economy and the time between tune-ups.

Those interested and willing please contact for more information and details:

Keith Silverman
Box 1952
756-6585

Con't. From Pg.4 Col.2

- The Directory has not been published at this time, and I will mail it as soon as it is available.
- The school does not publish a student directory.
- I am not interested.

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____ Phone _____

Well through the years I've been getting pretty fed up with these pre-paid in the ass mailing list houses — so I'm going to do them a big favor — show my appreciation. I'm going to send them a copy of this article wrapped around a brick — with their first class prepaid business card taped to the outside. And I should hope anyone else would do the same.

Don't just be looked at, be looked up to.



After a young woman enrolls in Air Force ROTC, she's eligible to compete for an Air Force scholarship that includes free tuition, lab and incidental fees, and reimbursement for textbooks for her last 3 years. In addition, in their junior and senior years, a tax-free monthly allowance of \$100 is paid to both scholarship and non-scholarship cadets alike.

When she gets her degree, the career as an Air Force officer awaits her—career that matches her abilities to a job with rewarding challenges. A career with benefits like 30 days' paid vacation, free dental and medical care, frequent promotion, good pay, travel, and a great retirement package.

Interested? Contact _____ College of The Holy Cross
at 617-793-3343.

And remember, in the Air Force, you'll be looked up to as well as at.

Thurs., Nov. 15

8:15 p.m.

Alden Music Room

Prof. Donald

Smythers

of Oxford Univ.

MUSIC LECTURE —

"The Use of Trumpets

in the

Music of J.S. Bach"

VISTA & Peace Corps have hundreds of job openings for Seniors. From agriculture to zoology. Get experience you can find in no other organization. Reps will be in the Placement Office soon. Sign up now in Placement for an interview.

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Newspeak Classifieds P.O. Box 2472

DATSUN/TOYOTA: Mounted Snowtires for sale. Size 600 x 12. Reasonable. Call Steve at 753-1411 ext. 517. Stoddard C. 105.

FOR SALE: 4 keystone Classic wheels 6 x 14, 4 in. bolt circle. \$85.00 See Jim, E-11. 791-4458.

RECORDS: New Jackson Browne, Allman Bros., New Garfunkel, Tull, Marshall Tucker Band, and others. SA 204 or Box 1484.

QUALITY DEMO RECORDING: Done cheaply on 4 Track TEAC. Call 755-5810 and talk terms. Who is this Jim Lackey anyway?

FOR SALE: A perfect Christmas gift. A complete set of 1973 Spalding Registered Golf Clubs (top grade model.) Mint condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. See Prof. Andersen in SL 310 D.

FOR SALE: Heathkit, 2 Channel Guitar Amp., 60 Watts Peak. 2 — 12" Speakers, Tremolo and Reverb. Cost us \$140.00 as kit. Works great. Call 757-9701, ask for Jon.

TAPE: Scotch 207 at absolute lowest price anywhere. SA 204 or Bos 1484.

GARAGE FOR RENT: Very close to campus. 7 Schussler Road (near Highland St. in back of Riley.) Call Mrs. Smith at 757-7938, (after 5:00 p.m.)

FOR SALE: OR WHATEVER. 5 Station Master Intercoms by Bogen. Exc. quality. \$10 - \$15. 2 watt vy powerful 5 miles. 3 channel Walkie Talkie, B.O. over \$35. See Jeff E-6, 755-5810.

ONE PAIR STUДИOCRAFT 440 SPEAKERS: For Sale. Just out of box, condition, 4 years warranty still remaining. Selling at a local HIFI store (you know the one) for almost twice my asking price of \$220.00. Speakers: 10", 3-speaker system, 100 watts RMS. Keith Silverman, E-16, 756-6585.

BASS PLAYER/ORGANIST w/Leslie. Looking to jam and put together some originals, whatever and get the whole thing on tape. No beginners. Jeff E-6, 755-5810.

TURNTABLE: Dual 1218 with or without cartridge (Stanton G81-EE.) Best reasonable offer. Call Jack at 755-7591. . . If I'm not home leave a message with whoever answers the phone.

STUDENT wanted to drive car to Tampa. St. Pete. Florida area over Thanksgiving. Expenses down paid. Mr. Hazen, 754-6648, Mill St., Worcester.

DEAN EMMETT — OFFICIAL RETRACTION. YOUR LITTLE BROTHER

ROOMS FOR RENT: 7 Schussler Road, Call Mrs. Smith at 757-7938 (after 5:00 p.m.)



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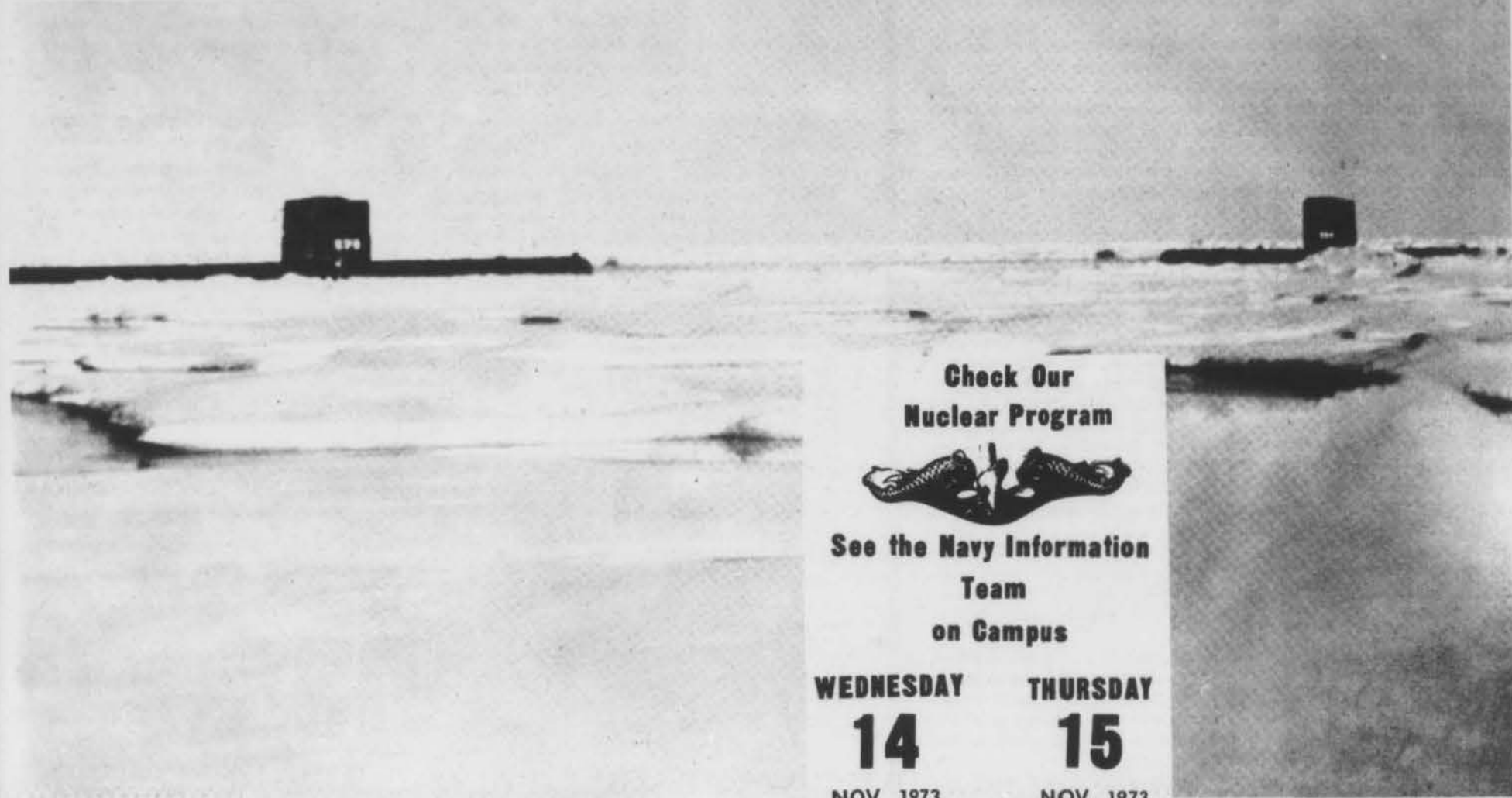
If Congress can apply money indefinitely to the general welfare and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their hands; they may establish teacher in every state, county and parish, and pay them out of the public treasury; they may take into their hands the education of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may undertake the regulation of all roads other than post roads. In short, everything from the highest object of state legislation down to the most minute object of police, would be thrown under the power of Congress. For every object I have mentioned would admit the application of money, and might be called, if Congress pleased, provision for the General Welfare. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina
Member of the Constitutional Convention 1787
Freeman 1972

The Stoned Bird

Hence, the first light! Then another, and yet another, until what could only be described as a ray was formed. This ray emerged from far off — it was the melting together of all energy, and now it made itself apparent to him.
And with the first light came the first note — a lulling, soothing twitter from the beak of an indiscreet bird. The small boy arose, seeking the source of this tune. As the rays became more plentiful, sight became possible. The boy finally detected the small bird, and taking a smooth stone in hand, discharged it at this imperfect being which had disturbed the morn.
The light was now sufficient for the bird to see that he had misread his music and missed a few notes. Then he died.
Moral: THE EARLY BIRD GETS THE STONE.

NAVY

The prospect of becoming a naval officer educated in nuclear power



Check Our Nuclear Program



See the Navy Information Team on Campus

WEDNESDAY 14 NOV. 1973 **THURSDAY 15 NOV. 1973**

The Navy

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See the Navy Information Team on Campus 14th and 15th Nov.



NUCLEAR PROPULSION OFFICER CANDIDATE

Hate Goldberg



Meeting On Architecture Courses

On November 8, over 40 students attended a meeting to discuss the possibility of having architecture courses offered at WPI. Many ideas were brought up, including exchanging professors with an architecture school in Boston, projects in architectural design fusing together knowledge in several fields (such as wiring, structures, etc.), a basic course with no prerequisites, a very technical course for civils with prior knowledge of structures, a course in architectural design with respect to safety (such as fire safety), a course in aesthetic appeal and many other ideas. After lengthy discussion, the consensus was a general course should be taught emphasizing those basic points to make students more aware of what exactly architectural design is. The specifics were left undetermined, but a subcommittee armed with these suggestions will meet to discuss the feasibility of getting a course at WPI. Much appreciation is extended to the students who gave up their time to contribute to these meetings, and to the other 30 students that indicated though they were unable to attend. If anyone wants information on the sub-

committee meetings or wants to contribute more ideas, please call any of the students on the curriculum committee: John Forster at Fiji, Scott Wells at LCA or Gene De Jackome at KAP.



Money From Heaven

by Ralph Nader

WASHINGTON — "Keeping the Church in its place" has long been the objective of businessmen who control the investment committees of religious institutions. Since the late Sixties, a growing number of clergy has been challenging the position that the Church's ethical and moral posture should have no relevance in determining the criteria for investment and shareholder action in the country's large corporations.

Documenting the need for using the Church's investment power, along with its other ample wealth, to advance the cause of corporate responsibility is the four-year old Corporate Information Center of the National Council of Churches. With an annual budget of little more than \$100,000, the dedicated CIC staff has been issuing reports on specific corporated behavior in such areas as minority employment policies, armaments, environmental pollution and impact on people in underdeveloped countries.

Every month, CIC details in its newsletter, *The Corporate Examiner*, information about corporate responsibility proxy fights, reports, commentary and other corporate-related action which it believes religious institutions should know about.

In asking the question: "What is the Church getting for its money?", Neal F. Fisher writes in one CIC report:

"We cannot simply distinguish a program planned to help people and the supposedly neutral investment program earning maximum yield to support these programs. What the Church does with its money is a part of its program. The human help or hurt accomplished through investment is a part of what the Church gets for its money."

With CIC reports such as "General Motors-Apartheid and Business in South Africa," of "Church Investments, Technological Warfare and the Military-Industrial Complex," it did not take long for the reaction to set upon the National Council of Churches (NCC). Industrialists, bankers and corporate lawyers active in church affairs frowned on such Church involvement. They counseled that the income on stock investments might be jeopardized and that further backlashes against the tax-exempt status of Church wealth might occur from continued controversy.

Such caveats were taken seriously by some clergy associated with the NCC. During the last year, there was pressure within the NCC to close down or cut back the work of the CIC. This crisis is now over and the CIC, wants to bring the issues of the Church's wealth out into the open so that the questions of the accountability and use of that wealth can be determined in the light of religion's ethical teachings.

Protestant churches alone, he says, hold over \$20 billion in corporate stocks and bonds. For such investments, he believes, each church investment committee should adopt social criteria for investment choices based on consumer, minority, environmental, armaments and other practices of various companies. Following this, he urges the use of the Church's symbolic power to humanize corporations by such strategies as (1) Church officials petitioning company management; (2) refusing to buy stock in particular companies; (3) rewarding a "better" company by investing in it; (4) using shareholder proxy rights to challenge management; and (5) initiating shareholder class action suits.

White is also planning, with the Interfaith Committee on Social Responsibility in Investments, to hold public hearings on strip-mining in Appalachia and Montana this Spring.

Father Joseph O'Rourke is working at CIC to stimulate similar action among Catholic clergy. Several sisters organizations are considering joining the Interfaith Committee and the Bishops' Advisory Council has urged two national Catholic organizations to establish social criteria for their investments.

Undoubtedly, this growing ferment will focus more attention on other controversial questions. Why have the Church investment committees, run by businessmen, produced such a relatively low average return (under 4 per cent) from dividends, interest and capital gains over the years? What about the extent of tax-exemption for Church properties that range quite far from Church related activities?

Anyone interested in the role of the Church in furthering Church and corporate responsibility can write to the Corporate Information Center, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027 for additional material.

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Because of the nature and scope of the National Security Agency's mission, we can offer job challenge and career opportunities that are impossible to match.

At NSA, we are responsible for designing and developing secure/invulnerable communications and EDP systems to transmit, receive and analyze much of our nation's most vital information. The advancing technologies applied in this work are such that they will frequently take you beyond the known and accepted boundaries of knowledge. Consequently, your imagination and resourcefulness are essential qualifications for success.

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Our representative will be on campus

December 3, 4



... WHERE IMAGINATION IS THE ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATION

Con't. From Pg.1 Col.5

material of the course. Under a seven week format, a student who is sick for a week usually must drop back a course forfeiting almost 33% of the terms credit. This is not only an academic hardship but a financial one as well.

The five week period between terms A and B could be used for Christmas Season employment for financially needy students. This would significantly reduce the amount of financial aid given by the school to students or allow the limited amount of funds to be distributed over a larger student population.

Administrative paper work could be reduced as much as 25% because registration and grades could be processed only three times each year.

The 10-week format would have advantages for off campus project work, for example, the Washington Project Center. In new surroundings with new equipment, personnel and responsibilities there will be an unavoidable period of adjustment which would significantly reduce the amount of useful productivity of the student. It is clear that this (adjustment time) would be a larger percentage of the term in the 7-week format.

Students in the 10-week format would accelerate their program by attending the summer session enabling them to take 16 courses

Con't. From Pg.1 Col.5

involves "the revising of Term schedules to facilitate one third unit in preparation for the projects." This revision concerns only students whose projects will be performed during Terms A and B. During Term D (1974) it will be vital that these students prepare a clearly defined proposal for their project. It will then follow that the seven golden weeks in Washington may be used to maximum efficiency.

Upon return from Washington, time will be spent primarily in writing up and presenting the project. There will be some projects in which successive teams will carry out different phases of the same project.

Staff

The advising staff of the new center will consist of two faculty members. Professor Lutz (CE) has been named the Center Director. Each term another faculty member will join Dr. Lutz on a rotating basis. The faculty advisors for Terms A through D of next year have already been assigned.

Term A — Prof. Demetry — Electrical Engineering
 Term B — Prof. Wheaton — Economics, Govt., and Business
 Term C — Prof. Hoffman — Mechanical Engineering
 Term D — Prof. Weinrich — Chemical Engineering

As yet no faculty for Term E 1975 or beyond have been chosen.

Facilities and Costs

Housing and office space is currently being sought after. Dormitories at other schools or apartments were indicated as possibilities. Student reaction reflects that living at another school would be an added adventure. To assure housing upon returning to WPI, a rotating system will be provided for students who do not make their own arrangements.

Local transportation to and from project locations and one round trip to the center will be provided at no cost. Expenses are projected to run about \$100 higher than those incurred while living at WPI. The increase will be in terms of housing costs and recreation. For some students costs might run a little higher — Bernie assures that "there is much more to do in Washington than in Worcester."

Types of Projects

As a result of visits already made, several agencies have provided information on the general nature of their work as related to possible projects. The New England Congressional Caucus has recently found interest in railroad development and services in New England. The Department of Transportation concerns itself with the development of transportation systems. Of recent recognition is the need for public transportation networks. An interesting project could involve air transportation problems. Community responsibility for environmental control is of interest to the Environmental Protection Agency. The NSF promotes technological interests in the area of economics and the decision making. The National Bureau of Standards is focusing attention on fire technology, national building codes, and consumer product safety. Other participating agencies will include Common Cause, IEEE, Department of Commerce, and Public Interest Research.

Further trips to D.C. this winter will serve to formulate with the agencies definite project ideas. Most projects will be Interactive Qualifying Projects. Major Projects may in some cases be performed. One requirement would be that an advisor in the student's major field must be present at the center during that

term. The emphasis is again placed on good planning.

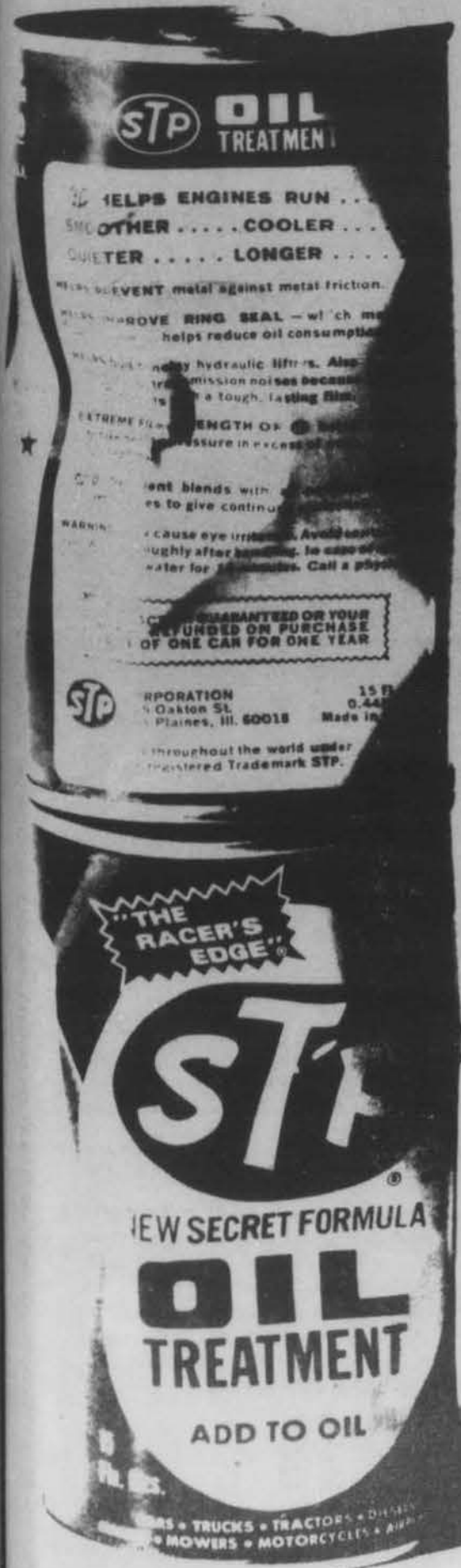
Although hard work will be required, Bernie emphatically points out that the Washington Center presents "one of the most enjoyable and exciting ways to satisfy an important Plan requirement."

Con't. From Pg.1 Col.2

Father Berrigan or they would have thought it was sour grapes." He also urged Holy Cross students "to put in their bid early (for next spring's commencement) or they will wind up with Bill Buckley."

He had three requests last spring to speak at 1974 commencement exercises, he noted, "including one from Caroline Kennedy's Concord Academy who said I was voted by the senior class to be their speaker 'over people who were even famous'."

Buchwald never visited Holy Cross to campaign for the 1974 honors, and he has refused to divulge the amount of money he spent to get elected. But, in preparation for the seniors' election this year, he promised last spring that he "would raise tremendous amounts of money" and, if he lost a second time, "take a trip to Europe."



We're surprised that they don't claim it cures cancer.

The makers of STP Oil Treatment make it sound like a fountain of youth for old cars and a super tonic for new cars.

They claim it does everything from protecting engine parts to reducing heat, noise, friction, and wear.

They say it's the "racer's edge." Whatever that means. Well, here's what STP Oil Treatment really is.

It's a can of thick goo that makes the oil it's added to thicker.

But if you want a thicker oil, you can just buy a heavier grade of oil (like 40 or 50 weight) in the first place. Or if you want a "multi-viscosity" oil (like 10W-30), you can just buy that, too. And save the expense of STP. For most cars under almost all driving conditions, the right motor oil is all you'll ever need for your car's crankcase.

The very nicest thing we can say about STP Oil Treatment is that it's probably a waste of money. But there are less nice things, too.

STP can change the proportions of chemical additives (detergent, anti-rust, etc.) already formulated in most motor oils, and it can make cold weather starts harder.

Mercedes Benz even says it could invalidate their new car warranties.

Many motor oil manufacturers, including Kendall, Quaker State, Pennzoil and Valvoline, advise you not to use additives like STP.

Even Consumer Reports (July 1971) says you don't need STP. The makers of STP must have forgotten to mention all that. And what do you have on the other side? "The racer's edge." Whatever that means.

A Public Interest Advertisement from the Center for Auto Safety
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Concert:

This Friday in Harrington

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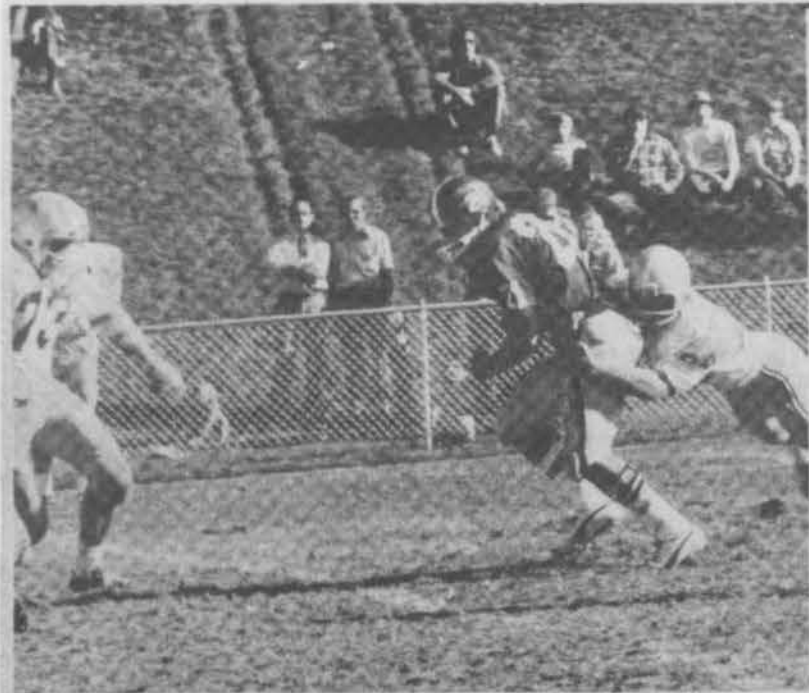
Tickets:
 \$2.00 in Student Affairs
 \$2.50 at the door

All proceeds will go to Big Brothers of Worcester County
 Note: The WPI Social Committee is only donating manpower and will incur no expenses.

CIVIL ENGINEERS

Overseas: to advise on dam construction, irrigation systems, water works. At home: to prepare cost estimates on housing, develop funding proposals, review architect's plans, etc. Peace Corps/VISTA engineers get much more responsibility and experience than their peers who go to work for private engineering firms. Talk to a representative in the Placement Office on December 3, 4. Sign up today for an interview.

Sports Highlights



Senior Fullback Geary Schwartz (21) led the WPI ground attack against Norwich.

Fencing Club Splits Opener

by Rich Loomis

A surprisingly strong Brown fencing team invaded Worcester last Saturday and edged Tech's men's team 15-12 while our Tech gals dispatched Brown's women fencers 14-2.

In epee 2nd co-captain Bob Smith turned in a 2-1 record. All the other winning records belonged to the foil team. Led by Joey Yu (3-0) and Rob Goeller (3-0) and followed by 1st co-captain Rich Loomis (2-1) the foil team combined for a record of 8-1. Meanwhile in women's foil, Paula Sabaj and Claudia Berger each turned in 4-0 records. Celeste Tetrault (2-0), Liz Ronchetti (2-1)

and Marian Bishop (2-1) also proved more than adequate at straight attacks. The foil team therefore combined for a total of 22 victories and only 3 defeats, an amazing feat!

Next Saturday, WPI will host a tri-meet with SMU and Dartmouth at 1:00. SMU reportedly has a strong team so come out and support the club.

Anyone interested in taking up the lifetime sport of fencing, please show up at practice Mon. thru Fri. at 4:00 in the ROTC Squad Room, Harrington Aud. or contact Rich Loomis SB 216.

WPI FENCING CLUB SCHEDULE as of 9-9-73

November		
10 Brown University (M-W)	home	2:00
17 SMU and Dartmouth	home	1:00
December		
9 Fairfield University	away	2:00
14 Trinity College (M-W)	away	7:00
February		
2 Concord High (M-W)	away	2:00
9 Norwich University	home	2:00
16 Holy Cross College (M-W)	away	2:00
20 MIT (M-W)	away	7:00
23 Brandeis University	home	2:00
24 Women's New England's March		
2 Men's New England's	SMU	
10 Women's New England's, indiv.		

Sir Morgan's Cove

Appearing Now through Sunday

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Coming Monday 19th

ABRAHAM

SUNDAY & MONDAY

All students with College ID's admitted at half price.

proper attire required

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ID'S REQUIRED

Engineers Drop Finale 15 - 6

by Mat DiPilato

Worcester Polytechnic Institute closed out its 1973 football season on a somber but fitting note. They lost to a good Norwich University eleven 15-6 in a manner which is becoming everyday for WPI. Once again mistakes and the lack of any consistent offense did WPI in; and once again another very fine defensive effort was wasted as has happened many times this season.

It was one of those "almost games" or "we could have one - but games" with once again the buts winning out as they did against Bowdoin, Wesleyan, and RPI. In the end it was the running of Norwich's Jim Kelley (98 yards in 23 carries) and Don Brown (73 yards in 16 attempts) which made the difference. Norwich started things off when they marched 85 yards in 13 plays in the first period for their first TD. The drive was capped with a 27-yard pass from QB Tony DiLeva to end Ken Fairchild and it was 6-0. Here Norwich borrowed an old WPI nemesis and fumbled the extra point try. It remained, 6-0. And that's how it stayed in snow covered Northfield, Vt., with temperatures in the twenty's and winds blowing, until things started popping again in the fourth period. Here WPI got the not-to-often break and made the most of it. WPI got the ball in good shape after a bad Norwich punt to their own 45 and was returned by Bob Simon, who had another fine game, to the Norwich 37. Geary Schwartz, who also had another fine game, carried to the 25, and two plays later to the 13. Tom McAloon picked up three and an offside put it on the five. Schwartz took it in two plays later from the three. Dave McCormick's pass was dropped and it was 8-6 Norwich, with the third period safety for Norwich looming large.

But the Cadets quickly dispelled any Engineer hopes for victory by taking the ensuing kickoff 63 yards for a touchdown. With the extra point succeeding it was 15-6 as it would remain.

WPI tried to come back mostly on Schwartz's efforts but couldn't get it home.

Schwartz and Simon were pointed out for good running by Coach Massucco with Schwartz WPI's leading ball carrier with 76 yards in 16 carries.

- In Retrospect -

Although a disappointing season for WPI (two wins, six losses) it was not dull. WPI was only out of one

game all year and that was Middlebury. Against RPI they lost to a team that was down right disgusting and Bowdoin and Wesleyan were at best no better than Tech. Against Coast Guard it was a matter of the team getting the most breaks winning as both teams put on a tremendous display of hard hitting football. It was probably the most enjoyable game to watch. Overall WPI was talented or more so than at least half of its opponents which makes it tough to explain a 2-6 record. Obviously the endless flow of turnovers and mistakes were the cause of many losses. Also the inability to move the ball inside the opponent's 10 yard line time and again proved disastrous particularly against Bowdoin, RPI and Norwich.

- Comment -

This inability to turn the big play and win the game often referred to as "the ability to play in the clutch" is definitely lacking at WPI. It is a personal aspect of the game dealing with the individuals attitude and character. It can be instilled by the individual or by others on him and is mostly a confidence factor.

It is most exemplified by a team like Coast Guard which performed well against WPI in a tight situation. It is not necessarily the yelling and backslapping that CG is famous for, but the way they handled themselves, the quiet confidence each player seemed to have in the other that made the difference.

Whatever you call it, WPI didn't have it. It is not the individual fault of players, coaches, or fans, although WPI fans are not worth the seats supplied for them since they are as fair weather as they come, but the general attitude of the whole WPI community. There's an old saying that if you're not going to be your best then why try at all. Well that's how it seems at good old WPI! From the top on down, from the administration in controlling, athletic department, indirecting, players in competing, and fans in supporting; the effort is not its best. Which leaves WPI some soul-searching to do in regards to its athletic program. Does it really fulfill its objectives? What are its goals?

I hope this situation improves so that this year's freshman don't suffer from the same display many seniors have for four years.

Mat DiPilato

Tour of St. Vincent's Hospital Internship Center and Clinical Laboratories

November 14, 19 and 26 1:00 - 2:30 p.m.

Visit several laboratories including the Biomedical Engineering Laboratory, Vascular Research Lab, Pulmonary Function Lab, Animal Research Lab, Clinical Chemistry Lab and the Cardiac Catheterization Lab.

The tour illustrates the application of technology to medical problems in the hospital setting. Some potential projects will be discussed.

If interested please contact

ALBERT SHAHNARIAN
Biomedical Engineering
Ext. 432, 235



QUOTE OF THE WEEK

I've got nothing against the plan but it won't work. It's a good idea.

But there've been a lot of good ideas... like the perpetual motion machine.

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