"No grades," said p/f report

By Kenneth Stowe

"One of the major purposes of pass/fail was to relieve the anxiety and sense of pressure felt by incoming students during the year of transition from secondary school to work in a university of high quality and high expectations. It was also hoped to develop in each student a more mature motivation for his university education and a more active, expressive involvement in his studies; and to give him a sense of freedom to make a wider choice in the allocation of his time among his subjects when a topic within one of them especially excited him. These attitudes, it was felt, might persist throughout the upperclass years," said a report to the faculty on the four-year trial of freshman pass/fail grading submitted by the Committee on Evaluation of Freshman Performance (CEFP) on February 1, 1972.

Last week, the Committee on Educational Policy (CEFP) considered major changes in the pass/fail system. Part of the proposal before the CEFP is standardization of hidden grades for all freshman and grading of grade reports to all freshmen for the spring semester.

The report, stated, "The use of evaluation forms relating to freshman performance in subjects should be continued... We recommend that it be made as clear as possible to the freshman that it is in their own best interest first to initiate detailed and thoughtful evaluation forms, and then to seek help from instructors whose comments are not illuminating, and third to keep a personal file on all written feedback."

As a faculty meeting in March of 1972, then-Chancellor Paul E. Gray ’54 said that the original intent of pass/fail had been to remove the "unnecessary and unproductive" pressure of recorded grades, but not to remove the pressure to adjust to a new environment. The intent had been for the student to have more access to the kind of information that would allow him to assess his own progress.

The CEFP report stated, "We could not make a clear-cut decision in the fact that the transmission of unofficial grades to anyone for previously and ability staffed," according to the MIT Corporation Visiting Committee on Student Affairs. In the report of their May 1981 meeting, the committee focused on the Undergraduate Academic Support Office (UASO), but also commented on the ODSA in general and seeks to student feedback.

"The Institute (ODSA) should more explicitly recognize the socialization process in a long term or going process in which many offices and individuals play a part," stated one committee member. "Freshman orientation is a part of this process," he continued, but the ODSA does not continue the process. "When it comes time [for a student] to choose or change a major to decide on a job or graduate school..."

The Committee recommended the Dean and ODSA staff members meet regularly with students and student groups. The Committee also reported the recent reorganization of the ODSA "provides a good structure to supplement students' participation in the academic program."

The Committee presented two recommendations to the MIT administration. It suggested that the administration consider having the Dean report to the Provost. The OASA presently reports to the Vice President in the Office of the President; all other Deans report to the President. The Committee also recommended the administration place the Dean on the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP).

When the Visiting Committee met at MIT last May, an evening was set aside for "an open presentation of issues by the students." Approximately 60 students attended that session, and commented on the lack of ODSA contact with students, overcrowded dormitories, mandatory common meals, escalating tuition, and academic pace. The Committee listed those issues in an appendix to its report, and one Committee member wrote an additional appendix "as a result of the interaction with students."

(To page 3)

Passeresby check out winning Biological Display at state science fair Saturday.

Visiting Committee reviews Dean

By Andrew Robbins

"The Office of Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA) as a whole seems better organized than previously and ability staffed," according to the MIT Corporation Visiting Committee on Student Affairs. In the report of their May 1981 meeting, the committee focused on the Undergraduate Academic Support Office (UASO), but also commented on the ODSA in general and seeks to student feedback.

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(To page 3)
RKO loses WNAC

Charles D. Babik
New England Television Corp. (NETV), a local company in-
volved in thirteen years of litiga-
tion in its attempt to obtain con-
trol over Boston's Channel 7, fi-
nally won that case on April 19,
when the US Supreme Court reluc-
tantly reviewed the Federal Com-
munications Commission (FCC) revocation of RKO
General's operating license.

The president of NETV is MIT
Professor of Electrical Engineer-
ing and Computer Science Edward Fredkin, who is on tem-
porary leave from the depart-
ment. Jerome B. Wiesner, MIT
President Emeritus, is also a
member of the corporation's
board of directors.

RKO General, a subsidiary of
General Tire and Rubber Com-
pany had its operating license
revoched on June 6, 1980. It ap-
pealed to the US Court of Ap-
ppeals, which reaffirmed to FCC's
decision on December 4, 1981. On
February 4, the decision was ap-
ppealed to the Supreme Court.

Committee reviews Dean

(Continued from page 1)

In their analysis of the Undergraduate Academic Sup-
port Office (UASO), the Commis-
sion emphasized that "the UASO
must not lose its credibility with
the rest of the Institute by trying
to do too much and not doing
a good job on anything." The
report stated that any academic
study should be cospon-
sored by the Provost's office and
should attract faculty participa-
tion.

Prior to the meeting, Dean for
Student Affairs Shirley M.
McBay prepared a report for the
Committee which contained se-
veral questions "relating to the
potential role of the UASO." These
questions ranged from
"Should UASO and the various
non-departmental programs
work closely together to coordi-
nate operations?" to "What ad-
ditional expertise should be
added to the UASO to assist
the Provost's office in fulfilling
its responsibilities?"

The Committee endorsed the
"concept presented" in all the
Dean's questions, but "was not
in a position to evaluate the
desirability of providing the
financial support required" to
carry out her ideas.

The Visiting Committee on
Student Affairs is one of many
visiting committees that operate
during the year. The MIT
Corporation. Each committee
looses interest on the opera-
tion of a single department. The
Visiting Committee on Student
Affairs periodically observes and
advised the operation of the
ODSA. The Committee last
visited the Institute in October,
1978.

E-Systems continues the
tradition of the world's great
problem solvers.

Unquestionably, Leonardo
da Vinci possessed one of the
world's great minds. Not only re-
nowned as a painter and sculp-
tor, da Vinci also applied his
exceptional talents to the ma-
nequin of physics, to cartography
for planning military campaigns,
and even astronomy.

Today, scientists and engi-
neers at E-Systems continue the
tradition by expanding the prac-
tical application of advanced tech-
nology. E-Systems uses the
principles of flight mechanics as
the basis for major modifications
to aircraft, expands basic car-
tography to encompass highly
sophisticated guidance and com-
mmand and control systems, and
has designed and built a sys-
tem that greatly expands man's
ability to study the universe. That's
only a small segment of the tough
problems E-Systems engineers solve in the
area of antennas, communications,
data acquisition, processing, storage
and retrieval systems and other systems ap-
plications for intelligence and re-
connaissance - systems which
are often the first of a kind in
the world.

By SUSAN V. HANDS
Staff Writer

Getting the right eyeglasses isn't as simple
as many consumers think. Eyeglass manufac-
turing is precise, but you don't have to sit-
isk for less than the perfect pair.

The Herald American took a doctor's
prescription for nearsightedness and
assigned and ordered identical glasses
from eight Boston-area opticians. When
the doctor, George Garcia of the Massachusetts
Eye and Ear Infirmary, checked the glasses he found:

• No two pairs were the same.
• Only one pair matched the prescription perfectly, although four others fell within ac-
ceptable tolerances.
• One pair was flagrantly wrong; two others were slightly wrong enough to affect vision slightly.
• The two pairs that were slightly wrong had no discernible effect on the wearer's vision. The
same was true for the re-
peated glasses, although Garcia said these
would hinder the vision eventually.

The cheapest glasses, made by appren-
tices at The Optique, were also the
fastest fit. Yet the second-cheapest pair,
maiden by technicians in the central lab of
the Community Opticians chain, were the
exact cheap.

Community Opticians
534 Mass. Ave.
Central Square Cambridge
354-6535
World

Argentine cruiser damaged by British torpedoes — The Argentine cruiser General Belgrano was severely damaged Sunday by torpedoes fired from a British submarine 230 miles southwest of the Falkland Islands. A British government statement said the Argentine cruiser "posed a significant threat" to the naval task force enforcing the British blockade of the South Atlantic islands. A peace plane drafted by US Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Peruvian President Fernando Torry was rejected yesterday by Argentina. The General Belgrano, formerly the USS Phoenix, was purchased by Argentina from the United States in 1961; it was the only US ship to survive the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. An Argentine submarine and patrol boat were damaged earlier by the British.

Militia disperses Polish protesters with tear gas, water — Riot police in Warsaw, Poland used tear gas and water cannons to disperse 15,000 Poles demonstrating in support of the independent trade union Solidarity. Chants of "Down with the junta" and "Free Lech Walesa" were replaced by cries of "Gestapo" in the streets of the Polish capital as militiamen arrested demonstrators.

Reagan to sell arms to Jordan — President Ronald W. Reagan announced yesterday the planned sale of F-15G fighter planes and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. The sale will proceed unless Congress vetoes the plan.

NATION

Exxon quits synthetic fuel project — The Exxon Corporation is withdrawing from the Colony shale oil project in Colorado, the company announced Sunday. Exxon has a sixty percent share of the $5 billion project. Tosco Corporation, Exxon's partner in the venture said it "cannot prudently" continue the project alone. Exxon blamed increasing costs for its action.

NASA budget 25 percent military — A report prepared for Senator William Proxmire (D-WI) by the General Accounting Office said about one-fourth the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration supports military programs. NASA Administrator James M. Beggs will testify before the Senate Appropriations Committee Wednesday, and Proxmire indicated he will address the issue of increased militarization of space research at a cost of civilian science and technology.

World's Fair opens in Knoxville — 87,659 people attended the opening day of the 1982 World Fair at Knoxville, Tennessee, Saturday, but organizers were disappointed with Sunday's turnout of only about 30,000. Officials remain confident, however, that 11 million people will visit the $173 million fair before it closes in late October.

Marijuana arrest nabs $9 million in pot — Four persons, including three from the Boston area, were arrested in Farmingdale, New York, Sunday as they were allegedly loading seven tons of marijuana into a truck. Police staked out the warehouse holding the marijuana for 24 hours before making the arrests.

Local

Gypsy moths hotline in place — Massachusetts Environmental Affairs Secretary John Bewick is expected to announce a new gypsy moth hotline to aid residents beginning this week. The moths are expected to destroy 1.5 million acres of trees in Massachusetts this year.

Sports

Lakers take Western Conference semifinals; Celtics, Sixers, Sonics lead series — The Los Angeles Lakers advanced to the Western Conference finals in the National Basketball Association playoffs. The Boston Celtics, Philadelphia Seventy-Sixers, and Seattle Supersonics all hold 3-1 leads in their best-of-seven series.

Barry S. Surman
Student voices need to be heard

Pass/fail must not be a sacrificial lamb

The Committee on Educational Policy's (CEP) attempts to revise the freshman pass/fail system are well-intentioned. Instead of sustaining MIT's commitment to innovative education by instituting a more useful system of freshman evaluation than simple letter grades, however, the CEP has just driven hidden grades, a phenomenon that has weakened MIT's pass/fail system. If MIT is truly committed to its pass/fail system, hidden grades should be eliminated entirely.

There were several reasons for eliminating freshman grades originally. One was to ease adjustment to MIT's challenging environment. Moving away from arbitrary grades and replacing them with substantive evaluations was designed to give students a personalized assessment of their performance that single letter grades do not provide.

Formal hidden grades will increase pressure on MIT freshmen. Many freshmen, aware of the difficulty of gaining admission to selective graduate schools, will not be fooled by the CEP's arguments that hidden grades will aid their evaluation process out of MIT. When other schools realize MIT does not really have a pass/fail system, they may demand release of freshman grades. Students who believed they were on pass/fail would in effect be placed on grades retroactively. Whether they did well or poorly, the grades would still be based on their freshman performance.

The argument that concrete A-F freshman grades are essential in evaluating future performance is faulty. Almost all such schools are satisfied with MIT's certification of pass or fail. The one medical school in the country that requests them—Johns Hopkins University—would have to relax its rules, or forego the possibility of admitting MIT students. The MIT Administration should have confidence in the qualifications of its student.

Hidden freshman grades are not a needed precursor to sophisticated, grade-coded sophomores. The CEP's evaluation to grade-coded sophomores, who have pleaded for traditional grades, is analogous to throwing the baby out with the bath water; the forms are not returned, and imposing grades instead, is analogous to throwing the firstborn child overboard.

There are several ways of improving the current freshman grading system to help students learn course material. These changes would place the burden of improving undergraduate performance on the MIT faculty—not always renowned for their interaction with students.

The first step is to revamp the freshmen advising system. Advisors get no credit or recognition for advising freshmen; they have no incentive to do their jobs well. The faculty should appoint an ad hoc committee to investigate this essential aspect of student life.

There is no reason to reform freshman evaluation forms to avoid revision. The CEP argues that the current evaluation system does not work because no one completes the forms. Eliminating the forms entirely, and imposing grades instead, is analogous to throwing the baby out with the bath water: the forms are not returned, so get rid of the forms. The solution to the problem is to require freshman grades to be accurate, not an incomplete in the course. The entire blame for this problem may not be placed on students, however; faculty members fail to fill out forms, too. They should be required to turn in evaluations or else face the same penalty they would face if they did not turn in grades for upperclassmen. Hidden grades should not supplant the in-depth evaluations pass/fail was designed to elicit, and MIT students who pay $8,700 tuition bills deserve.

A second way to assist freshmen is to overhaul the MIT curriculum. Rather than ripping away at the edges and adjusting a humanities requirement here or a science distribution there, the CEP should consider the relevance of core courses to later performance at MIT. Once courses are deemed important, MIT must dedicate more of its resources to teaching such courses. The faculty should identify and deliver understandable, understandable lectures should be rewarded, rather than being reminded they have not published anything. Such moves from freshman classes do not learn core courses; the sad fact is that this is as much the instruction of non-core classes is the same.

Pass/fail is a valuable asset to MIT and its students. It must not be sacrificed to solve petty administrative problems.

Opinion

Spoke out on freshman pass/fail

For the past academic year, the Committee on Educational Policy has attempted various changes to freshman pass/fail in closed meetings. The CEP and the Student Committee on Educational Policy claim they have solicited student opinions on these changes. Yet at several open CEP meetings on pass/fail, the CEP deliberations were presented as vague considerations, not as a proposal which would be railroaded into enactment. Undercover student surveys showed that freshmen were somewhat surprised. The Dean's Office, with these concerns in mind, has not yet printed Chapter 8 of the Freshman Handbook, in case it needs to be rewritten.

Felix M. H. Villars, Chairman of the CEP and of the faculty, claims there is a strong consensus on the CEP is favor of the proposed changes; only details need to be resolved before a vote. Indeed, many of the proposed revisions do not even need full faculty approval, just CEP assent to take effect. The proposal will be rushed to a closed vote before students and outside faculty members consider the merits of their proposal.

The CEP is also including Undergraduate Association President Ken Segal '83, question the timing of these proposals. Segal noted that it probably could not attend the May faculty meeting because he probably would be taking a final exam at the time. Although the CEP members claim they are interested in student opinions, they are presenting their final proposal at the end of term—just when students are overwhelmed by papers, exams, the pressure and other woes. They believe they are making their move to present their proposals as vote-getting devices for the current term and are now ready to present it as a fait accompli to future freshmen of MIT.

The Dean's Office claims some freshmen want grades to find out how well they are doing. If so, they too should voice their opinions to the CEP. Nevertheless, grades are an inferior man-ner to evaluate performance. A student does not find out how much he has learned, or how well he has performed, from a grade report—along with the-navbar transcript for all the world. It is the personal assessment of their performance that single letter grades cannot give. These grades are the necessary remedy.

The CEP should be as willing to hear student opinion as they are to listen to high school students. The argument that vague ignorance is not as good as the reality of fresh-ness coming to a consensus and making a decision, the CEP should allow time for a community-wide debate on their pass/fail plans.

In the mean time, students should not hesitate to contact CEP members; student tuition pays faculty salaries. Make your voice heard on this issue; the names, offices and telephone numbers of CEP members are printed below:

Chairman: Felix M. H. Villars
Room 6-311, 25-4843
Jim Kimbrell
Room 6-227, 25-4664
A. McBav
Room 5-227, 25-4664
Frank F. Perkins
Room 5-219, 25-4654
Leon Trilling
Room 7-219, 25-4674
A. M. Scilploki
Room 5-256, 25-4365
Harvey P. Segal
Room 5-272, 25-4366
Robert Carlisle
Room 5-264, 25-3606
Sally E. Croll
Room 5-403, 25-3606
Sara E. Flaxman
Room 5-403, 25-7410
Shirley M. Clayb
Room 7-123, 25-7676
Derek French
Room 7-191, 25-7676
Laurie Balson
Room 7-191, 25-7676
Glen D. Berthoud
Room 7-256, 25-7676
Evad A. Bruson
Room 7-256, 25-7676
S. B. Bower
Room 7-256, 25-7676
Kevin B. Bower
Room 7-256, 25-7676
Robert C. Bower
Room 7-256, 25-7676

Student Members:
Robert V. Duncan
Undergraduate Association
25-2606
Michael P. Nett
Graduate Student Council
25-2195
Irene A. Prizk
Graduate Student Council
25-2195
Lesley C. Saunders
Undergraduate Association
25-2606
Joseph A. Mark
Undergraduate Association
25-2606
James J. Taylor
Undergraduate Association
25-2606

Ivan K. Fong '83
Chairman
Jenni-Lyn Scholfield '83
Editor-in-Chief
The MIT Tech '83
Managing Editor
Mie Pagot '84
Business Manager

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Jenni-Lyn Scholfield '83
Editor-in-Chief
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Business Manager

Volume 102, Number 23 Tuesday, May 4, 1982

The Tech is owned by The MIT Student Association, Inc., and is published weekly except during MIT vacations, weekly during January, and once during the week of the MIT I.A.T. Page 4
Committee on Educational Policy would be preserved with no per-
tent proposal for changes in but they cited problems with the pass/fail for all of freshman year, very much in facor of keeping MIT. Students also said that they important in relieving much of the is that Student Committee on again, I didn't think it would snow column for The Tech, but then thought I would be writing a evaluation was available or specific facts.

You've probably heard that the general but I can present some might make of them. I cannot graduate and professional schools. The only exception to schools. The other, personal case is also typical, I did well enough in high school, well enough at least to feel the academic office into let-

The issue of pass/fail hinges on the freshman grade issue, they did not want to deal with this will be discussed. Be-there, meeting Thursday night where GA rep how you feel about this...
The Class of 1982 finally presents
Senior Week 1982

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26
BAR-B-Q at the BEACH
$3 for a bus ticket - Buses leave at 9am
Rain date is Thursday

THURSDAY, MAY 27
END of THESIS CELEBRATION
Music, Beer, and Pizza at the Baker Dining Hall
9pm to eternity FREE!

FRIDAY, MAY 28
THE HARBOR CRUISE
8pm to midnight $5 per person
leaving from Long Wharf near the Aquarium T-stop

SATURDAY, MAY 29
CLAMBAKE Co-sponsored by the GSC
Lobster, clams, chicken and more!
Kresge oval 3pm - 6pm $10 per person
Rain site is in the Student Center

‘82 NIGHT at the POPS
The Boston Pops $8 and $6 seats 8pm at Symphony Hall

SUNDAY, MAY 30
CHAMPAGNE BRUNCH
10am - 1pm in Walker Memorial
$5 for all you can eat!

COMMENCEMENT SEMI-FORMAL
8 to 11:30pm at the Museum of Transportation
$10 per person Bus tickets $1 each way
2 bands (rock and swing), open bar, hors d'oeuvres

Tickets on sale May 5-14 10am to 2pm in Lobby 10
For more information call Charlie Frankel at 437-0732
Lieutenant Governor Thomas O'Neill speaks on education, research, high technology

By Barry S. Surman

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., the Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1974. He has served in that office under Governors Michael Dukakis and Edward King. O'Neill ranked third in this spring's Democratic caucuses for that party's gubernatorial nomination, behind ex-Governor Deukakis and Governor King. O'Neill is a native of Cambridge, his father, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., is Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Q: I'd like to talk about the governor's race. One of the issues of great concern at MIT and throughout the state is, of course, funding for education. Education is a large industry in the State of Massachusetts, and the Federal Government seems to be doing all it can to reduce aid for education. What do you think can be done about this?

A: Many things can be done, but it's been a very close race in the future at the federal cutbacks, both in education and in other areas. In fact, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Federal Government seems to be doing all it can to reduce aid for education. What do you think can be done about this?

Q: You have considered that possibility as a way to make up some of the funding cuts?

A: As you well know, I've talked a lot about it. I think it is a very serious issue of constitutional law which this state government is not prepared to rework with. I think that in lieu-of-excess payments to cities like Cambridge from schools like MIT or Harvard, I think it is fair to say that we have a fiscal reform, which ought to be taken care of state-wide or distributed state-wide. But you pay for your basic services or at least you have your own police or security forces, you have your own garbage disposal firms, you have your own service capacities. And, to that extent that you've made a contribution to the city where you've worked and paid for all of that, I think there is a great deal of equity there. MIT and Harvard are amongst the greatest institutions that we have and we're giving young people an opportunity to an af-

Q: What about the future of basic research?

A: The future of basic research? There's a massive national debate in the future at the federal cutbacks, both in education and in other areas. In fact, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Federal Government seems to be doing all it can to reduce aid for education. What do you think can be done about this?

Q: What about at the higher levels: department heads, for instance?

A: Are you linking that to patriotism? My feeling is that the department heads, as a group, are very patriotic in the way they appoint people. I've watched one state government bring in people who are very similar to them, they were basic appointees, in him in attitude and ap-

Q: The Speaker of the House, a Congressman from Massachusetts, suggested that any democratic candidate for public office should not be represented by a Washington lawyer.

A: That is what I think. I think that the delegation of the Democrats here in Massachusetts, and the Federal Government seems to be doing all it can to reduce aid for education. What do you think can be done about this?

Q: The press has recently been reporting political patronage in the King administration, the administration charges that the Speaker of the House is working for the Democrats. Would you comment on this, from the Lieutenant Governor's office?

A: Well, we have not been working on this, you have a very straightforward view. In state government in the first four years of Michael Dukakis, he saw state government it's time to appoint a businessman, in state government in the first four years of Michael Dukakis, he saw state government it's time to appoint a businessman, in state government.

Q: A tax restructuring plan which begins with a base to give the average working man and woman a break. I think that's what I think.

A: To guarantee and make permanent.

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A: To guarantee and make permanent.
O'Neill addresses state campaign issues

(Continued from page 7)

Q: Specifically, what about Governor Dukakis, who is still without a bonding bill in the State Legislature?

A: Well, I think it's one of the silliest things I've ever seen. I don't agree with, let's say, Ted [King or Mayor] White on everything they did. But I think the leadership dictates that the chief executive officer of the state, the governor, and the executive officer of the city have the capacity of leadership sitting down to iron out what a Tregor bill or a bonding package is. I think it looks like, in part, to put their fiscal state back in place.

Q: In Cambridge and Boston, many local residents are concerned about the growth of the universities. The Simplex Steering Committee and similar organizations are trying to determine the needs of local community for local jobs and for residential areas with the economic demands of high technology.

A: There really distastes that both your school, MIT as well as Harvard, and the government of Cambridge not only in a programmatic way, but also in an institutional way, understand what the impact of expansion means to us, displacement, the lower jobs, has recent opportunities because you're removing some of the revenue package, whether you're a portion of a residential community or an industrialized community. Okay, but there's a public policy developed around your expansion policy, so you know that whatever your expansion whatever your expansion takes you, you know exactly what's going to happen to the people that you are going to displace, what's going to happen to the jobs, what's going to happen to transportation, who's going happen to the industrial base, and what long-term effect that's going to have in the city like Cambridge. But the open warfare, the canals, I think, can cause a difference between a private higher education institution and a city like Cambridge.

In one sense, MIT and Harvard are wonderful opportunities for our future. I came from Cambridge -- North Cambridge -- and as far as I was concerned, I never knew that Harvard or MIT even existed in that city, for the lack of contribution that the institutions made to the neighborhood folk.

Q: Do you think that's changed now?

A: I think a moderate extent. I don't think anybody has been able to bridge the gap between the town and the university relationship, and that's because nobody has ever attempted to. It's always been an adversarial situation where one side gets pitted against the other. In some sense, you have a transitory population moving in and moving out, and in some sense, it's going to be for a longer term. Q: There isn't a single campaign. How has the campaign. How has the campaign. The campaign. How has the campaign?

A: We've never had that type of problem of saying, "Look, we're broke, we've got to go another route." There's a whole [number] of people out there that haven't even focused on this gubernatorial race, most people in the state work long and hard in the course of a workday, then they go home. They eat dinner with their family, they watch the evening news and have a drink, a beer, and then themselves; he was behind by 40 points in the polls. Ed King was behind by 50 points in the polls six weeks before the primary. I ran Ted Kennedy's campaign in New England. The day he announced he was ahead of Carter by 10 points. So, the polls are applicable to the day they are taken, but [don't] show my movement. You can develop...

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and Germany, the United States has the office, I will place some emphasis on the influence on this committee. I did clarify that they do not A: Yes, don't go looking at their college educations, A- Oh, just once -two weeks ago today. [This -interview instrument is crucial in developing new curricula for the teaching of science, and that is the only fundamental difference. And it is much more associated with manpower. We are looking in the needs of the Soviet Union or Japan, but we look at it in the needs of our own industry and our own defense, for example. And we are very much trying to stimulate activities in the private sector, and we are very sensitive to the fact that there very well may be a major federal role. But what we're really doing, incidentally, is we're trying to look at development of the institutions for the '80s and for the '90s that will be those that will best foster a science and technological base that will support the needs of the future, instead of simply trying to re-tap to ourselves. "This is what we did in the '60s and '70s, and we have to find a way for preserving the momentum." And these are changing times. The biggest problems, in my opinion, in issues that touch science and technology really is the flagging international competition. Many of the industries are not doing well. And that is very much associated with manpower. We are looking in that context. It's not a simple answer, but it's not a simple question.

Q: So, you seem to be saying that the Federal government should be in the business of developing science. When should it be at an institution like MIT for undergraduate next year are approaching $14,000 — those costs have risen greatly in the last several years, and I feel, because of that, that there is an increased role in financing undergraduate education in engineering or science, rather than a declining one. A: I think the dominant role is not the federal role, but I don't wish to . . . the reason I answer it that way is because I don't wish to eliminate the role that the Federal government must be in a position of meeting those needs that cannot be met by the private sector. What we are trying right now is to develop mechanisms that we feel will have the longest, best potential for stimulating effort in stimulating training in science and engineering. I might re- the point is, I paid absolutely no attention to demographic distribution. I paid an enormous amount of attention and spent six months — discussing it, of course, with members of the White House, but also — is simply picking 13 people who I thought could be responsible, possess excellent qualifications, and able to provide a real contribution in formulation of policies and setting issues here in the White House. And in a sense, I am more than dependent with the selection, and so are the rest of the members of the White House. Ed Meese came and talked to us on our first day, for example.

Q: How many times have you met? A: Oh, just once — two weeks ago today. [This interview was conducted on March 23, 1981.]

Q: Well, two MIT people are on that committee. Dr. Gray and Dr. Arthur K. Kornberg '31 Professor of Physics A: Yes, don't go looking at their college educations, A- Oh, just once -two weeks ago today. [This interview was conducted on March 23, 1981.]

Q: And your second question relates to manpower training issues. There are many people claiming we have a severe shortage of scientists and engineers, both at the under- graduate and post-graduate professional level. Particularly when compared to the U.S.S.R., Japan, and Germany, the United States has a much lower percent of scientists and engineers. Yet, administration policies regarding student financial aid are cutting off support of aid for science and engineering. I might re- this is not something that has been generated in the last year. I think the requirements or the situation where the need is outstripping the supply has been building for several years now, from what leaders of American industry tell us, and it is now quite apparent. Namely, for the perception of inconsistency, let's address that. And the point is, I paid absolutely no attention to demographic distribution. I paid an enormous amount of attention and spent six months — discussing it, of course, with members of the White House, but also — is simply picking 13 people who I thought could be responsible, possess excellent qualifications, and able to provide a real contribution in formulation of policies and setting issues here in the White House. And in a sense, I am more than dependent with the selection, and so are the rest of the members of the White House. Ed Meese came and talked to us on our first day, for example.

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I think I definitely think of the problems in particular; I am aware of the problems of the Washington science policy establishment. And basically, I think one of the concerns that were voiced when I first came here about my being limited by that, I think, in my opinion, just have never arisen at all. In fact, I would turn it around and say that one thing I have come to appreciate is the fact that having worked in a large, multi-disciplinary institution that lay in some ways between industry and academia gave me a good background for accomplishing the tasks I have to do. But basically, credibility is something that only either the... I guess I can attest to credibility into the White House, and I think that is strictly a local affair. But, as far as credibility on the outside, I think that's for the scientific world to try to evaluate, but I doubt very much if it will be evaluated based upon my involvement or lack of involvement in the science policy establishment.

Q: You mentioned you were at Los Alamos, correct?
A: Right.
Q: Do you think that experience, background, valuable experience, helped you to formulate more innovative university—industry cooperative relationships?
A: Perhaps so. I think I am particularly... I think I definitely was aware of the problems of academia, less so, but somewhat aware of the problems of industry, but obviously, I think I should have been. I like to believe I am—rather aware of the role that national laboratories could play. And in that sense, perhaps I sat somewhere in the middle than I would if I had been in either industry or academia. And I didn't feel this way when I first came, but I think that is developed from something...
Many music lovers shy away from concerts by amateur orchestras, fearing the sound of the players—outside of pitch, instruments sounding at different speeds and often out of tune—will make the concert a musical fiasco. Thus, I was a little leery of the opening Allegro. At other climactic moments, particularly the powerful ending of the 3rd movement, there were stirring moments with a cool precision, as was much of the orchestral backdrop. Hodgkinson opened with a fiery start, to match the orchestra's similar Zander, featured Robert Schumann's famous for its use of the folksong "Bruder Martin" (perhaps you know it as "Friges" and Emerson, Lake and Palmer. Gone were the days of fascinating technical skill and orchestral fireworks. Instead, recorded scores were filled with music from bands of minimal skill and modest complexity. In an effort to bring some of the flavor of "classical rock" back into the public eye, four musicians of distinguished background have banded together to form Asia. Their music breaks little new ground, but it is well conceived and faultlessly performed. John Wetton, former singer/bass player for King Crimson and U.K., is the single greatest influence on Asia's sound. He has a pleasing voice and is a competent composer. Steve Howe, of Yes fame, lends his unique guitar stylings, but as usual, he doesn't stand out, choosing instead to contribute unobtrusively to the overall effect. Geoffray Downes, who replaced Rick Wakeman on the last Yes album, now brings a battery of synthesizers, creating a spacious orchestral backdrop. Virtuoso drummer Carl Palmer, (formerly with ELP) adds an awesome five minute drum solo, complete with oriental gongs and tympani. Not to be outdone, Rick Wakeman delivered a more than adequate performance, with a stage-wide raised platform, behind the rest of the band. He contributed to the keyboard solo that was purely pretentious bombast (but fun). Palmer contributed to the bombast with a few new songs that showed promise. With "Heat of the Moment," the most recent, the band closed a show that was entertaining and definitely enjoyable. What would the world be without a bit of good wholesome bombast now and then? Although the virtuosity and material of bands like Yes and ELP, Asia is quite up to the task of creating enjoyable music in the "classical rock" vein. And although they may never create an album like Fragile or Brain Salad Surgery, they are worth a listen—if only as an alternative to the Cars or AC/DC clones that infest the airwaves these days.

Roger Pellegrini

The New England Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Zander, featured Robert Schumann's Symphony No. 1 in D Major. From the first note of the Schumann my biased fears were laid to rest. The instruments were not merely in tune, but produced a fine, rich tone which was consistent throughout. The beginning of the concert has a very brief interplay between orchestra and piano, a pas de deux that unifies the entire piece and is particularly important in the second Intermezzo movement. Hodgkinson opened with a fairy start, to match the orchestra's similar brilliance, and when the first theme was arrived, calling for a lyrical depth, Hodgkinson failed to produce. The melody, which begs to be sung, was played with a cool precision, as much of the work. This does not detract from the piece, but leads to the drama-filled coda. There were stirring moments throughout the performance, and the orchestra was handled quite well. The majestic dirge. It gave the 19th century audience an effort to bring some of the flavor of classical rock' back into the public eye, four musicians of distinguished background have banded together to form Asia. Their music breaks little new ground, but it is well conceived and faultlessly performed. John Wetton, former singer/bass player for King Crimson and U.K., is the single greatest influence on Asia's sound. He has a pleasing voice and is a competent composer. Steve Howe, of Yes fame, lends his unique guitar stylings, but as usual, he doesn't stand out, choosing instead to contribute unobtrusively to the overall effect. Geoffray Downes, who replaced Rick Wakeman on the last Yes album, now brings a battery of synthesizers, creating a spacious orchestral backdrop. Virtuoso drummer Carl Palmer, (formerly with ELP) adds an awesome five minute drum solo, complete with oriental gongs and tympani. Not to be outdone, Rick Wakeman delivered a more than adequate performance, with a stage-wide raised platform, behind the rest of the band. He contributed to the keyboard solo that was purely pretentious bombast (but fun). Palmer contributed to the bombast with a few new songs that showed promise. With "Heat of the Moment," the most recent, the band closed a show that was entertaining and definitely enjoyable. What would the world be without a bit of good wholesome bombast now and then? Although the virtuosity and material of bands like Yes and ELP, Asia is quite up to the task of creating enjoyable music in the "classical rock" vein. And although they may never create an album like Fragile or Brain Salad Surgery, they are worth a listen—if only as an alternative to the Cars or AC/DC clones that infest the airwaves these days.

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The Intermezzo's dialogue was more like a syllogism—the continuity between piano and orchestra was not there. But the銹ling finale, Allegro vivace, came off well, with the help of the orchestra's strong accompaniment, and Hodgkinson ended with a rousing ovation.

Mahler's Symphony No. 1, a true test of any conductor and orchestra's technical and interpretive powers. And here the challenge was met with success. The first movement opens with a slow introduction, a sustained A, creating suspense. The orchestra began a bit tensely, with the strings wavering a bit, but opened up with the arrival of the main theme, a quotation of one of Mahler's own songs, "On the Morning Field I Tread." Zander built up to a truly thrilling climax at the end of the movement which was especially remarkable in that it was totally under control. The enthusiasm of the orchestra spilled over into the 2nd movement scherzo. The third movement is worthy of some background comment. It is titled "Funeral March in the Manner of Callot" and is famous for its use of the folk-song "Break Martin" (perhaps you know it as "Friges Jacques") — a rather ironic use in that Mahler turns it into a doleful canon. It gave the 19th century audience a case for much disgruntledness, but it set the pace for future uses of musical quotations. The performance here began well enough, with a grand buildup of tension. But as it progressed, the mood was fast and it was just notes. The orchestra picked up quickly with the third movement, and the virtuoso runs were handled quite well. The final movement was so impressively played that the orchestra received a standing ovation from the appreciative audience.

The New England Conservatory is a top-notch music school as evidenced by their fine symphony orchestra. They offer renowned soloists such as Robert Schumann's Symphony No. 1 in D Major. From the first note of the Schumann my biased fears were laid to rest. The instruments were not merely in tune, but produced a fine, rich tone which was consistent throughout. The beginning of the concert has a very brief interplay between orchestra and piano, a pas de deux that unifies the entire piece and is particularly important in the second Intermezzo movement. Hodgkinson opened with a fairy start, to match the orchestra's similar brilliance, and when the first theme was arrived, calling for a lyrical depth, Hodgkinson failed to produce. The melody, which begs to be sung, was played with a cool precision, as much of the work. This does not detract from the piece, but leads to the drama-filled coda. There were stirring moments throughout the performance, and the orchestra was handled quite well. The majestic dirge. It gave the 19th century audience an effort to bring some of the flavor of classical rock' back into the public eye, four musicians of distinguished background have banded together to form Asia. Their music breaks little new ground, but it is well conceived and faultlessly performed. John Wetton, former singer/bass player for King Crimson and U.K., is the single greatest influence on Asia's sound. He has a pleasing voice and is a competent composer. Steve Howe, of Yes fame, lends his unique guitar stylings, but as usual, he doesn't stand out, choosing instead to contribute unobtrusively to the overall effect. Geoffray Downes, who replaced Rick Wakeman on the last Yes album, now brings a battery of synthesizers, creating a spacious orchestral backdrop. Virtuoso drummer Carl Palmer, (formerly with ELP) adds an awesome five minute drum solo, complete with oriental gongs and tympani. Not to be outdone, Rick Wakeman delivered a more than adequate performance, with a stage-wide raised platform, behind the rest of the band. He contributed to the keyboard solo that was purely pretentious bombast (but fun). Palmer contributed to the bombast with a few new songs that showed promise. With "Heat of the Moment," the most recent, the band closed a show that was entertaining and definitely enjoyable. What would the world be without a bit of good wholesome bombast now and then? Although the virtuosity and material of bands like Yes and ELP, Asia is quite up to the task of creating enjoyable music in the "classical rock" vein. And although they may never create an album like Fragile or Brain Salad Surgery, they are worth a listen—if only as an alternative to the Cars or AC/DC clones that infest the airwaves these days.

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(Column/Ken Snow)

People die in conventional wars

The recent problem in the Falkland Islands is a necessary relief in these iring times. With all the problems in foreign policies, it is nice to have a place, an ordinary war again. The Falkland Islands incident is not another religious war or an expansion of Communism or Fascism. It is not a broadening of the cold war. It is not a nuclear threat. It is war. Your plain, run-of-the-mill type war. One country had some land, another country took this land, claiming it was rightfully theirs and another country invaded and as an added bonus, we can actually see it. If this wasn't the last two of the countries are of substantial size and have major economic policies with the U.S.

It has been a month now since Britons gathered at Portsmouth harbor to watch a scene that has occurred many times before throughout history. Ships with names such as Hermes and Invincible moved majestically through the harbor as the crowds cheered. Sailors and marines on board waved to the crowd — to their loved ones. Women stood on the decks and watched their husbands, sons and lovers go off to war. They all knew that once the first shores were fixed in they wouldn't be revivable that some of the soldiers would not return. Meanwhile, Ground Zero Week ended recently and a number of politicians are talking about nuclear arms control. Fortunately, Great Britain has not dispatched any nuclear weapons to the Falkland area and even refurbished some planes that had been equipped with nuclear weapons conventional weapons.

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Hey, pitcher can't pitch... 

By Eric Fleming

There is more than one pitcher who writes columns. Robert Malchman chronicled the demise of his pitching career on these very pages, and not to be outdone, I tell of another such stint, I speak now of my slow-pitch softball career.

At this point, I'm sure there are those who ask, "What's so big about slow-pitch a softball? All ya gotta do is hit it up there!" and let them hit it." Well, my uninformed friends, after watching numerous games and pitchers over the last ten or so years, it's a little bit more involved than that. I began by watching my father pitch when I was a kid. I always thought he was a good pitcher, of course, not too many years ago — old enough to be a little bit more involved than that. When you're only 46 feet from the plate, and watch 'em drop. I've seen four batters called out on such a pitch; I love to throw pitches as high as possible, and walk 'em. A high arc gives a good batter a little more time to look for the ball, but to save you out, he has to hit the ball, you're bound to see a number of corners come back to haunt you. Therefore, you have to be ready. A high arc gives a pitcher just a little more time to get set (I usually do it by moving a few steps back). Backing up throws, covering home, and positioning fielders are all important while pitching, and may mean one or two runs a game. Unfortunately, there is no designated hitter in softball. I would use one, since I have been rather wimpy at bat this season. I've hit only a couple of shots I could be proud of, and I've had the dubious distinction of going down swinging — a "flush" in slow-pitch softball.

This year I've been pitching C-League, as well as a couple of games for my floor in the Boston University house. I felt confident enough in my pitching to look for an A or B-League team next year. Of course, I'll have to get rid of my "D-League bat, but if I work at it, I think I can be a good hitter.

After all, the only thing pitchers do is lob it up there and let me hit it.