**CONTINUOUS NEWS SERVICE SINCE 1881**

**The Tech**

**MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1969**

**FIVE CENTS**

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# Black mayor offers solution to urban ills: ‘people power’

**By Bob Dennis**

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, addressed an audience in the Sala de Puerto Rico Tuesday night. He said that the problems facing our society today, including those of the city of Gary, have been ignored for too long. “The problems are complex, but the solutions are simple,” he said. “We must unite as a people to address these issues.”

Hatcher then told the audience about the struggles of inner-city residents, particularly those in Gary. “The poor and the homeless are the most vulnerable in our society,” he said. “We must work together to improve their lives.”

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Emotions ran high and tempers flared Monday evening as an overflow crowd of about 130 concerned and frustrated Cambridge citizens converged on City Hall to confront the Mittee on Community Development, which is comprised of the city manager and the council. The discussion centered on the future of the council chamber and its impact on the city’s downtown area.

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"The interdisciplinary environment keeps you technologically hot."

"Working in data processing today pretty much means you work in a broad spectrum of technologies," says Nick Donofrio. An Associate Engineer at IBM, Nick is a 1967 graduate in Electrical Engineering. He's using his technical background to design circuits for computer memory systems.

"Circuit design used to be a narrow job," he says. "Today it can take you into the front yard of half a dozen different fields. In my job, for example, I work with systems design engineers, chemists, physicists, metallurgists, and programmers."

Nick describes a hypothetical case history: "A memory systems man comes to me with memory circuit requirements. Before I can start designing the circuit, I go to see a physicist. He helps me select an appropriate technology for the monolithic circuit.

"As the design develops, I work with a test group and also check back with the systems and semiconductor people to make sure I'm on the right track."

Keeping up.
The interdisciplinary environment at IBM helps you keep up to date technologically. As Nick puts it, "You're constantly exposed to what's happening in other fields."

IBM needs technical graduates to work in research, design and development, manufacturing, product test, field engineering, and space and defense projects. We also need technical people in programming and marketing.

Check with your placement office
If you're interested in engineering and science at IBM, ask your placement office for more information.

An Equal Opportunity Employer
Citizens decry housing stalemate

(continued from page 1)

Cognitive Velucci then declared that he was tired of all this "fancy talk." To the routing appeal from the "har" people from East Cambridge, he asked, "Let's get on the ball." CRA controversy

The focus of attention then shifted back to the Redevelopment Authority as another representative of the Housing Convention charged that the CRA was neglecting the noisy citizens in favor of the high-income employees of NASA and MIT. He asserted that the CRA actually represents the university community since all five of its members were Harvard graduates. He then asked the Council to consider a resolution to fill the three upcoming vacancies on the CRA with one black citizen, one residential victim of urban renewal, and one low-income East Cambridge resident to be appointed by Governor Segretig. In the ensuing debate, Councilman Daniel Hayes declared that the citizens ought to focus their complaints against the City Council, not against the CRA. He further asserted that the city's housing program has taken as long as 10 years without any finished results because of governmental red tape. He charged that federal programs actually lead people astray since they are not adequately funded to be successful. Hayes stressed the need for widespread community support in order for housing to succeed, and he stated what is probably the major overall obstacle to progress.

"Everyone wants low-cost housing, but not in their back yard." Councilwoman Corinna Wheeler similarly stated that the CRA was under the influence of the City Council and opposed the proposed resolution on the basis that the present group offered continuity of expertise. Councilman Ackerman, on the other hand, supported the resolution, insisting that low-income residents should become involved in redevelopment plans.

One of the dramatic highlights of the evening was when several Councilmen insisted that they should not vote on the CRA resolution that night since the appointments were not scheduled to be debated until next week's meeting. Velucci insisted that the vote should be taken, since the issues had been fully discussed that night. When Councilwoman Wheeler declared that the City Council must not be dictated to "by outside interests," she was quickly shouted down by determined and angry councilmen in the gallery who retorted, "We put you there!"

When the CRA appointments resolution was finally voted on, it was defeated by a 6-3 vote, with only Councilmen Ackerman, Deheny, and Velucci supporting the CRA's Housing Convention resolution. After the vote, Velucci took to pulling his defeated constituents as he shouted, "Bring out the troops!"

The subject of the NASA Research Center was brought up several times during the evening. Velucci asked whether it took only six months to push through the NASA project when it has already taken more than six years for the Wellsing-ton-Harport project. Mahoney, in defending the CRA from blame, reiterated that the NASA center was not only vital for our nation's defense, but also a factor in lowering the city's tax rate.

UNIFIED ARTISTS

Original Soundtracks

Man and Woman
Live for Life
Mary Sue
Moody Blues
Hang Em High
Good Bad & Ugly
Chitty Chitty Bang Bang
Hard Days Night (Beatles)

Special 2 Record Set for Price of One

Ten Golden Years

36 great original sound track and motion picture themes to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of United Artists Records; included are Man & Woman, Never on Sunday, Magnificent Seven, Mondo Cane, and Good Bad & Ugly.

Original Broadway Cast

Promises Promises—Burt Bacharach—Hal David

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Sidney Poitier—Poetry of the Blackman

Gordon Lightfoot

Back Here on Earth

Did She Mention My Name

Way of Life

Lights Out

Traffic

WORLD PACIFIC

Jacobson—Wilton Feldler
Calabria—Gerald Wilson
Powerhouse—Jazz Crusaders
Mercy Mercy—Buddy Rich
Welcome Home—Richard Groove Holmes
Chris Blackwell and Sonic
Arrival of a Young Giant—The Craig Heyland Trio

Original Soundtracks

Charity—Music by Ravel
Endless Summer—Sandells
Last of the Bums

International

Ravi Shankar Festival in India(2 rec for price of 1)
Ravi Shankar in San Francisco
You Are Not Alone—Ray Blans Germany
Carla Kaye—Spain

Solid State

Bouzouiki's of Theodrakis—Greece

Sam Nasser—Gilbert Broad—Fascio

SOLID STATE

Realization

Reel to Reel

Goldies Hits

LIBERTY

Canned Heat

Living the Blues(2 rec set)

Google

Canned Heat

Jim Fowley

Outrageous

Blue Note Jazz

Say It Loud—Louis Jordan
Always Somethin there—Staply Terrontime

Alligator Boogie—Louis Jordan
The Empty Frontline—Martin Coleman
Fame and Fortune—James Brown
Black Is Beautiful—Martin Coleman

Maida Vargas—Lampert Coleman
Look Like—Staply Terrontime

Talk to Me—Vernon Coleman
Speak Like a Child—Herbie Hancock

SERENDIPITY

Serenade to a Soul Sister—Horace Silver

Alligator Boogie—Louis Jordan
The Empty Frontline—Martin Coleman
Fame and Fortune—James Brown
"Nixon denounces student violence," read the Sunday headlines. Unfortunately, that is a very easy way to make short-term political hay these days—particularly in California, where incidents on campus have made the residents particularly paranoid. What is indeed unfortunate is the way in which any student "requests," "proposals," "demands" and whatnot are lumped together with violence by many. Attempting to even discuss student participation in the university community by an over-the-counter average citizen of California can be an extremely frustrating experience.

Despite the wide press coverage Nixon's quote received, he said little that was new. The quote received, he said little that was new. The most interesting portion of this entire message, however, was only found by those who bothered to read all the way to the end of the story. After Nixon placed emphasis on ending campus violence, he also said that universities must fight "depersonalization of the educational experience" and the "internal emphasis of the student." He added that universities must work towards "students involved in decision-making and a new emphasis on faculty teaching.

"When we consider this statement, we must wonder why it hasn't occurred to him that universities must work towards "student involvement in decision-making and a new emphasis on faculty teaching."

"We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable."

"Let there be Spring"

We would like to support God's recent move away from winter and into the much more popular season. We feel that such a move is in the best interests of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable. We feel that such a move is in the best interest of all concerned; one that has been passed, he would have to consult the student body is deplorable.
They're mad.
They're absolutely mad. Everyone can see that things at home are getting worse all the time, and that little or nothing is being done about it.

The last thing in the world we need is to spend six or seven thousand million dollars for the down payment on an anti-ballistic missile system.

But what can you expect from the type of mind that got us into Vietnam in the first place, and that keeps plunging us back in for one-last-victory-try every time it looks as though we might finally extricate ourselves.

Mr. Nixon and Secretary Laird and their advisors in the Pentagon seem to have lost touch with reality. There are bombs going off in our cities, but they're not coming from China or the U.S.S.R.

The air we breathe is being poisoned, but it's not being done by enemy agents.

Many Americans no longer believe what the Government tells them, but it's not because they listen to Radio Moscow.

The gold in Fort Knox is, for all practical purposes, no longer our own—but it's not because they laid the groundwork for a state of home-grown anarchy.

A few observations on the A.B.M.

The war and weapons people have become so obsessed with International Communism, they fail to see that they themselves are laying the groundwork for a state of home-grown anarchy.

The number they use is six or seven billion dollars. But that is just the well-known foot in the door.

Experience with Pentagon procurement in the past indicates that actual costs run two or three times the original estimate.

Furthermore, there is every likelihood that the “light” ABM system will get heavier and heavier as it goes along, and would ultimately cost over fifty thousand million dollars.

All this for a “Maginot Line in the Sky” (as the N.Y. Times described it in a recent editorial), that would most likely be obsolete by the time it is operative and wind up as surplus electronic junk on Canal Street.

Meanwhile, back in the U.S.S.R., do you think their hawks would be standing still for this?

What can we do about it?

Unfortunately, the Pentagon doesn't seem to be able to learn from experience, but we wouldn't give up hope for the U.S. Senate.

There are a lot of Senators—including conservative Republicans—who feel they were “hugged” by the infamous Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and this time they don't seem to be buying the Pentagon's big public relations campaign on the A.B.M.

This thing can be stopped in the Senate. But it will take the kind of grass roots' effort that did so much to change the political climate on Vietnam last year.

Our marching song has come again.
Rabi stresses military need for academic enlightenment

By Jeff McRoberts

Nobel laureate I. I. Rabi, visiting Professor of Physics, told an East Campus audience last week that the American government and military are in great need of more involvement and guidance from the academic community.

In his talk, "The Concept of National Defense," Rabi developed the thesis that the military should not be left to its own resources of judgment and that enlightened help from outside is needed.

He said a concentration of power exists when there is not an accumulation of wisdom. Drawing illustrations from his own experience of work with the military, Rabi claimed that military leaders do not have the background to deal with expanding technology and complex international situations.

He said also that a military left to itself has rather undemocratic features.

The role of the universities, to the extent that it has developed, has helped to provide leadership and technical assistance, and has extended democratic government, forming "a more perfect union" between the military and the outside community that must control it, he reminded his audience.

"We are in Vietnam," he said.

Proceeding to a deeper look into the great impact of the war on the Vietnam war, "how did we get into a situation in which the public is left to itself and is not being fought under the old principles -- the experts running the course of the war," Rabi said.

In fact, he charged the American people with forgetting that "the experts are not experts." With reference to the illusion of academically-oriented young people from the government and the military, Rabi said the current war climate is "disturbing the backbone of a generation of young people.

In an examination of possible reasons that university investment in government has not helped more than it has, Rabi said Congress pays too much attention to uniforms. He charged, "There is too much centralized power ... in the hands of the military leaders."

"We are working for a Congress that is not there."

The Union of Concerned Scientists, formed with a more fully political organization Saturday with the formation of several new working groups directed at specific issues.

In the wake of its March 4th worktopping, UCS moved toward a more cohesive, unified structure, which although loose, would coordinate, in a number of important areas, many of the earlier groups of concerned masses, management, ecology, military issues, and socio-economic problems.

Dr. Francis Low, UCS chairman, stressed that membership is based primarily upon an individual's willingness to devote some time to one of the subgroups. Effort will be directed primarily toward informing some scientists and the public on existing knowledge in various fields affecting national policy, research into those areas where information to make policy decisions is lacking, and undertakings of action directed by this knowledge.

A steering committee, which is to consist of two members of each working group, will be responsible for organizing joint decisions and coordinating its political efforts. In addition, it will be responsible for inquiring closer communication between the various work groups. UCS dues will be two dollars per year for student members and ten dollars per year for non-student members. An anonymous donor has promised to match a large percentage of all funds collected by UCS up to a few thousand dollars.

After some discussion, UCS decided that it would take political action in the future, and not merely restrict itself to collecting and disseminating information. Further, it decided to begin to look into areas not strictly within its sphere of competence at the present. In this manner, it hopes to attain a broader base.

The next UCS meeting will be in the Kolker Room 26-144 at 3 p.m., April 17.

Seddlar and Oke poster

AUDITIONS

for "Ramothe"
Chancel Drama

Wednesday, April 2
MIT Chapel
7:30 p.m.

Saturday, March 29
Knapp, Rehearsal Room B
10:00 a.m. - 12:00

For information call X3225

Every father's daughter is a virgin

Seddlar and Oke poster

DOOM TO THE AITOR

SDS hits "harassment"

By Larry Klein

Thursday in the West Lounge of the Student Center the MIT SDS held a first meeting to consider ways of acting on the Institute maintenance men's continuing action for better working conditions. Attended by some twenty-five persons, the Thursday meeting was expected by its organizers to serve as the initial step in building an active SDS chapter at MIT.

Many of the questions put by the SDS members were also of concern to the Institute. More specifically, the Institute has been conducting a campaign of harassment against their charges for the past year, with complete approval of the Institute. Moreover, the Institute was changed with increasing work loads of the men beyond reasonable amounts and with preventing the men from striking to threaten to break such a strike through employment of nonunion personnel. As evidence for this claim, a student quoted from an Institute memo, which dealt with an expected strike in late January: "In summary, the administrative position should be to withstand the students' strike with reasonable forbearance."

The main topic of discussion at the meeting was MIT's treatment of the students who had signed the petition to build up a strong student movement, which can either

The purpose of the meeting, as seen by its organizers, was twofold. First, to build up a strong student movement which can either
MIT paints busy corridor in student-run experiment

Of course, there are some who might say that the MIT administration is not interested in the desires of the students who are doing the experiment. This is a misconception. The administration is aware of the students' desires and is working to accommodate them as best as possible. The administration has been working closely with the student government to ensure that the students' voices are heard and that their needs are met. The administration has also been working with other organizations, such as the Student Assembly and the MIT Student Council, to ensure that the students' desires are taken into account. The administration is committed to making the MIT experience as positive and fulfilling as possible for all students.
On Columbia Records...The Revolutionists

The Live Adventures of Mike Bloomfield and Al Kooper

The Electric Flag

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Activities Council chooses Flynn temporary chairman

George Flynn '69 was elected temporary Activities Council Chairman at last Thursday's Activities Council meeting. Flynn, Steve Loeb '70, temporary Secretary, and Bob Pokorny '70, temporary Treasurer, are expected to become the permanent officers at the next Activities Council meeting. Both Flynn and Pokorny will be at the Institute next year as fifth-year undergraduates.

It had been expected that Barry Rosenberg '70, last year's Secretary who had planned to run for Chairman this year, would present a new constitution to be voted on at the election meeting. As it turned out, neither Rosenbaum nor the last Chairman, Mike Ginzberg '69, attended the meeting. Carl Weiss '69 presided in Ginzberg's absence.

Since a new constitution had not yet been drawn up, it was decided to elect temporary officers whose first duty would be to prepare a new constitution. Within a month, another meeting will be held at which the new constitution will be presented and permanent (i.e., for the next year) officers will be elected.

The basis of the new constitution will be the expansion of Activities Council membership to include all 100 odd recognized activities. In view of this goal, the Activities Council voted at its last meeting to allow all recognized activities to vote in the elections. A similar motion, to apply to the next meeting, was passed at the end of the election meeting.

Flynn, who was elected by a large margin, campaigned on a platform of finding more office space for activities, encouraging financial responsibility among activities.

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If you read carefully, you will find that the text refers to the Rite of Spring, a famous ballet composed by Igor Stravinsky. The text describes some performances of this ballet, including one conducted by David Epstein. The text also mentions the orchestra's ability to give an acceptable rendition, although hampered by this inherent problem. It goes on to describe the different sections of the ballet, such as the opening with a primitive pulsing rhythm, and how the orchestra was able to give a more meaningful interpretation of the music. The text concludes by saying that the Rite of Spring is a masterpiece of modern music, and that the orchestra's performance was a success.
By Robert Fourer

Apartheid—forced separation of the races—is law in South Africa, and pub-
lic dissent is illegal. President, much like
Communist eastern Europe, must be
discreet or re-directed to be
allowed; symbolism in the arts, not
critically disguised or re-directed to be
taken seriously, becomes natural
and goes off to travel, the black
remaining and taking a degrading job.

The more fortunate brother has
returned, however, unable to bear
the separation, and for a year he
has been saving money to go off and start a
career in his intelligence.

Different on surface

Throughout most of the play, on
the surface, the lifes would be a strong
argument for apartheid. The black
trackman who has returned, women
drink, is now burdened with planning
and discussion beyond his intelligence,
while his white brother is unemployed
and unhappy in society. They are
so close, yet so different, that one
cannot separate. They might
be happy, and both productive, if
the social structure has imposed on
them the problems living together has crea-
ted, and attempting to
kill each other; then, let it be
"peace," and are unable to
work up any hate at all. Thus, the playwright
has made his point, that apartheid
cannot succeed as a natural social system.

Interpretation poor

In presenting the play, it is essen-
tial to realize that it only holds toge-
ther because of this symbolism. Indeed
as it tells a dramatic story, it is mean-
ingless; the specifics of the plot, if
taken literally becomes nonsensical.

Nevertheless, the TCB production does
largely emphasize the dramatic ele-
ment, and, at least for the first hour
and a half, the play hardly survives.

Only the exceptional strength of the
logic manages to bring the point home.
As it tells a dramatic story, it is mea-
surably, and a natural conclusion, and attempting to
resist taking common feelings to their
natural end, we put instructions on self-defense
and keep your uniform
untouched. Toward the end, they attempt to
set out their socially acceptable roles,
to treat each other as the law dictates.
In this, still, they fail—first they cannot
afford taking common feelings to
their natural condition, and attempting to
kill each other; then, let it be a
"peace," and are unable to
work up any hate at all. Thus, the playwright
has made his point, that apartheid
cannot succeed as a natural social system.

The Ark itself has been vastly
improved since its somewhat premature
opening in January. The addition of
several small but effective features,
such as fluorescent footlights and a
black-light room, and a general
improvement of light show and finish
details moves it closer -to its
total-environment goal and farther
away from the more pretentious
theater...

The mode of the theater changes...

By Jim Stone

"Anyone who uses violence against
his enemy will turn and use violence
against his own people."

Waiting muscles, sweat-drenched hair,
shouting, cringing, and, inarticulate ex-
pressions announced the temperament of Julius Buch's Living
Theater in the Hub, after premature
pronouncement of their run at Kneipe
Auditorium. The performance of Judith Malina's translation of
Brecht's version of Holberin's
adaptation of Sophocles' Antigone at the Ark last Thursday was an attempt
to shake theater-going Boston out of its
conservative seat and into civic
disobedience.

Although the production was
slashing in its own polished chaos,
the onstage's effectiveness was slightly
stained by the omnipresent but
inescapable police and fire
departments and the pervasive fear of
not succeeding. The Ark itself has been vastly
improved since its somewhat premature
opening in January. The addition of
several small but effective features,
such as fluorescent footlights and a
black-light room, and a general
improvement of light show and finish
details moves it closer -to its
total-environment goal and farther
away from the more pretentious
abuse philosophy of "if it's a bad law, ignore
it." To attempt to describe the Living
Theater itself would be like trying to
describe the sunset to the proverbial
blind man. It's something in the
experiential mode, not the descriptive,
and no Goenish-style description of
it would rise above abstraction.

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...
Free store, student lounge change Bldg. 10 lobby

The lobby of Building 10 witnessed a number of unusual activities as students attempted direct action to change their environment.

A "free store," where unused and unwanted items were left to be picked up by anyone who wanted them, was an instant success as items were redistributed at a rather surprising rate.

By now, almost everyone reading this has noticed the lounge furniture in the Building 10 lobby along the main corridor. Expanding upon the suggestion that students should exercise some control over their environment, a number of participants at last week's student government meeting decided to take direct and immediate action to remedy the lack of a suitable lounge near the main corridor. In order to take this direct action, they also had to take some "vacant" chairs from the main rooms of the Student Center. Although the Student Center Committee countered, looking all the expropriated furniture in the Busk room, the lounge was soon back in operation where it was originally set up late Thursday night.

This summer, study a language with the world's most experienced teachers.

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The things we'll do to make you happy.
Grading: faculty discusses alternate proposals

By Alex Makowski

Friday's issue of The Tech contained a discussion of MIT's past grading policy. More important than where we have been, though, is where we are going. What are some of the important grading philosophies current around the Institute, and what changes do they imply?

As Undergraduate Planning Professor Edgar Schein emphasized, "It is a good mistake to separate grading from educational policy. Any reforms in the grading system are impunctual if they buck this larger issue. Assistant Provost Paul Gray elaborated on MIT's role in our modern society: "Today education and certification are wrapped up together. Although it is a legitimate question whether universities should be responsible for certification, the present context requires that we play a role in pre-professional evaluation." All faculty members questioned, from the most liberal to the most conservative, agreed with the above analysis. "Teachers everywhere would welcome a feasible method of diverting education from evaluation," reflected Professor Pierre Brian, "but we can probably provide a more effective assessment than some outside agency." Only students dissented, arguing that a strict grading system conceals the learning process.

Consideration of the grading system, then, should proceed in light of the Institute's dual role. Consider first the effects of grading on education. Professor Schein finds that any system tries to provide the student with "informational feedback on his performance...what the student needs is detailed information on how he is doing, and he needs this information frequently so that he can correct for any errors he is making." Professor Beim adds that evaluation is needed "to insure competence in students; the teaching process could break down were an instructor forced to teach a single class composed of students with wildly differing abilities."

Is our present system adequately meeting these needs? "One grades are too vague," offered Professor Schein, "we need more specifics, i.e., "writes poorly, but has good ideas." This approach requires more personal contact between students and faculty, but, as Professor Richard Held pointed out, "There are economic problems involved with more contact. Being involved in other activities, many faculty do not have the time for closer relations with their students."

However, Freshman plan does seem to succeed in enhancing the educational process. "Many of our first year students are more aware of the social sciences in this environment," remarked Professor Herbert Woodson, Burton Institute President, "some come from a variety(5,10),(994,991) of backgrounds. Pass-fail grading alleviates the effects of a poor background," giving the students a stronger foundation for their upperclassman studies.

Of course, there have been many innovations in the grading system. Already cited, the most obvious is upgrading the advisory system. There was unanimous support for a system that strengthening the advisor system would improve the evaluation process. Close contact between a student and his teacher is the optimal means of informing the student of his progress; yet no single solution has been found. Professor Schein suggested some sort of "legitimated" mechanism for feedback, but this would be voluntary without more contact.

Consideration of the role of grades as motivators toward increased learning forms a connection between the importance of grades in education and their value in education. Many feel that grades are important in judging students some extra impulses in their studies. Professor Dan Nyhart, Chairman of the Committee on Academic Performance, feels that grades are useful as a "reward system, but just as recommendations or personal satisfactions." Yet Professor Campbell Steare, also a member of CAP, noted that "some students view grades as a hang-up, and this arbitrary constraint of grades can be detrimental." One solution for this, suggested by Professor Schein, would be to allow more than one type of system per course, perhaps with fewer credits for the less structured marks.

Evaluation process

Moving on to the second function of grades, the philosophy of certifying was clearly expressed by Professor Woodson: "In spite of indications, few people in the same situation will compete. Given competition, a rank-ordering system is necessary." Our society," adds Professor Brian, "expects the colleges to evaluate students. Certainly, we can provide a better assessment of a student's ability than some outside agency." According to both men, the question is not whether to evaluate, but whether the current system is working effectively.

Again, our present system seems to work quite well. "Grading in humanities, lab, and science courses," remarked Professor Gray, "avoid recognizing different skills, yet we use the same marks. "Feasible," added Professor Wodson, "our system rewards qualsomanship, rather than knowledge." And Professor Held pointed out still another problem: "Our present grades are doctrine, an A here does not mean the same as an A elsewhere. We're trying to solve this by giving more A's and B's, but that tends to be self-defeating."

Professor Gray suggests a stricter version of the current system. "Freshmen should have pass-fail grading. Not directly pre-professional courses do not justify precise evaluation. The most obvious solution is to use standard grading in upperclassmen departmental programs, though, more distinction is needed.

Rota's proposal

Professor Rota, head of CAP, offered a specific grading program that could be implemented within the plan. "Most courses may be classified as either tough, requiring the development of mental or physical faculties, or easy, fascinating, or trumpery. If grading is to be used at all, then the testing techniques should be used to evaluate many facets of the student's performance. The methods of over-simplification, giving a single letter grade for a tough course, is a travesty of justice. Finally, the specific grades would be for the most part meaningless to those who continue and will contain written evaluations only." Although not directed toward this proposal, much faculty comment does apply. Professor Steare also emphasized the need for explaining the public on the meaning of MIT's grading scheme. Professor Held, however, did pose one objection to the concept of written evaluations. "There is always the fear, when faced with a written evaluation, that it may be used for an ulterior motive. This apprehension is lessened when grades are included."

Future changes

With all these different ideas, can there be any clear prediction of future grading decisions? The consensus is that the faculty will want much more investigation of current systems, of course, as well as the CAP plan for pass-fail and a greater degree of student participation. Although not directed toward this proposal, many faculty members feel that the grading system has taken no steps toward a change.

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Underwriters and Investment Bankers
Can you justify foreign exploitation?

Dear Mr. DeYoung:

"It is an extraordinary fact, that at a time when affluence is beginning to be the condition, or at least the potential condition of the people of this country, the poor, rather than of a few favored individuals, and where scientific facts are becoming possible which stagger mankind's wildest dreams, that so many in the world are suffering from hunger and want.

Such a situation is so intolerable and so contrary to the best interests of the corporation that it should use the determination on the part of the advanced and developing countries alike to bring it to an end."

This eloquent statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations points up a problem of which any informed citizen must certainly be aware. Corporations, also doubtless sense the magnitude of the disparity between the rich and the poor, between the-thriving and the hungry. As the chief executive officer of a giant multi-national corporation, and as an individual who has had considerable working experience around the world, you have not only seen the wretched state of mankind referred to by Mr. Thant.

At the same time, as Chairman of Goodyear, you are one of the most responsible for the long-run material aggrandizement?" interests of the company. To that end, you have led Goodyear through a period of significant growth in sales and capital investment, most dramatically in areas outside the United States.

In response to a rapidly growing market for rubber goods abroad, more than 60% of Goodyear's capital expenditures during 1963-1967 were for expansion of international operations. Considerable amounts of total assets at home and abroad for the same period.

Range 8.5%—11.5% 5.3%—6.0% Average 5.8% 5.6%

Had Goodyear International's earnings on total assets been at the same percentage level as the home company's, foreign earnings would have been $52.3 million lower.

Whether the countries where these operations are located have

In direct consequence the host-country's GNP is increased, tax revenues swollen, local manufacturing stimulated, local employment is expanded broadly with a wide range of new jobs, and local consumer needs satisfied—which is of crucial importance in conserving "hard-money" reserves or foreign exchange credits.

Equally, the impact of these operations upon local living standards cannot be dismissed casually. For many it has meant the incredible step forward from "bare-survival" existence to a viable way of life. To an inordinate number this is as basic as obtaining an adequate supply of potable water, treatment of diseases we've forgotten about in this country, sufficient food, and at least literacy level education.

The dimensions of this picture are broadened further by the fact that an investment climate is generated that begins to attract other major enterprises to the area resulting in broader diversification.

The simple truth is, Mr. Clark, that the modern multi-national corporation, disciplined by the profit and loss risk, is the only mechanism capable of creating, implementing and managing changes and processes by which it operates that rapid social and economic development will occur in the emerging nations. Don't you agree that its position is justified?

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung, Chairman
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

David G. Clark
Graduate Studies, Stanford

Mr. DeYoung:

Can you justify foreign exploitation?

Dear Mr. Clark:

Whether measured by economic or social yardsticks, the direct results of most modern multi-national corporate activities in the emerging nations are aimed at fostering of progressive development—then disentanglement under the outdated concepts of 19th Century mercantilism.

Any casting of accounts reveals that corporate policies, and their implementing operations, are focused toward growth within a country. There is also a realistic understanding that those operations can be the essential motivating force for any viable progress of the region. Essentially, the profit is far greater than the outflow, all factors considered.

This is clearly revealed from an economic perspective by the fiscal policy planning and profit position of many major companies abroad. As demonstrated by Goodyear's own position, we have repatriated considerably less than half of our foreign earnings over the past ten years. Conversely, more than half of our earnings have been re-invested abroad. This has been buttressed further by additional capital investment—both equity capital and long-term loans—in the emerging nations.

Even with this continuing infusion of additional capital, coupled with re-investment, for the past three years, returns on capital investment in these areas still does not equal—let alone exceed—returns on domestic operations.

This disparity is broadened further by the tax factor. Taking into account an overall tax rate abroad of some 40 per cent, as compared to the U.S. corporate tax rate of 52.8 per cent, foreign investment returns still are markedly less than the domestic operations, notwithstanding the more favorable rate.

Implicit to this picture is the posture of the major corporation abroad both in terms of its relationship to the needs of the foreign government, and the effects of its operations on economic and social progress. Essentially operations are designed to establish a base for growth while meeting immediate local needs, justified by the necessities of the profit-motivated free enterprise system.
Aero and Astro symposium studies industrial problems

"While shuffling out of your 3:00 Aero class with a tired butt from sitting on the board, have you ever wondered if that's the best way to accomplish your assumed objective of becoming a good, creative, and innovative engineer?"

This is the question that the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics will try to answer in an experimental Creative Engineering Symposium to be held April 16-19. The Symposium is the effort of the Student Creative Engineering Committee.

The Symposium will run for three days with all classes scheduled. Students outside Course 16 can also participate in the experiment.

Participating in the Symposium will be all the department professors, about 300 undergraduates and graduates, and 100 top engineers from the aerospace industry. The participants will split up into "workshops" of one professor, two men from industry, and about six students.

Problems posed

Working together on a more or less equal basis, the group will tackle a problem typical to industry which requires a new and creative synthesis of a solution rather than a numerical answer to a linearized, futility, post-essay mathematical problem. The problems will come from the aerospace industries and will be distributed beforehand so everyone can choose his favorite, form the student segments of the teams, and think about solutions before the Symposium starts.

Interpersed with the workshop meetings will be ten minute talks to the whole Symposium by engineers describing how they and their companies have attacked certain problems requiring highly innovative approaches. Let- ters have already been sent out to tell the speakers that the Symposium should focus on creative ways to get the job done under time and money constraints.

"Essence of problem"

In a letter to the Course 16 students, the committee explained, "We want to learn the essence of the process-the part that means as much to employers as grad students. Afterwards there will be time for discussion and questions."

As to the outcomes of the experiment, the Committee stated that "Evaluated as a whole, nobody knows. However, a few are obvious: it is not difficult to get good men from industry plus 50 professors to work on the board, have you ever wondered if that's the best way to accomplish your assumed objective of becoming a good, creative, and innovative engineer?"

The Symposium is as follows: problems have been posted on the undergraduate bulletin board on the second floor of Building 33. Between March 26 and April 19, students should peruse the problems and contact group members and interested professors.

Groups formed

On Wednesday, April 9, group forming meetings will be held. A week later, the industrial representatives will arrive. Student groups will meet with them in informal groups in the Student Center. Work then commences on the problems through April 19. Problem solutions will be submitted to the Registration Desk in Kresge by noon Friday.

Hansen praised by Ithiel Pool

(continued from page 1) toward quantitative, empirical meth-"odology. Although Department Head Robert Wood was out of town and unavailable for comment, Professor Ithiel Pool, former Department Head, commented that Hansen's departure was "the normal process of a young man moving from his initial job to a more appropri-ate and secure position." He added that "our judgments of Hansen are very positive," and that he could not think of any instance in which a faculty member who had taught at MIT as a doctoral candidate (as Hansen had) had been retained permanently.

American Power and the New Mandarins

For people throughout the world, Noam Chomsky's essay "The Responsibility of Intellectuals" was a major intellectual and moral event. American Power and the New Mandarins reaffirms the importance of Professor Chomsky's political and historical work and shows its extraordinary range. In this new collection of essays he dismisses the way in which American liberal intellectuals have responded to their doubly privileged position—as representatives of a society with incomparable wealth and power, and as individuals who can share in the use of that power. Pointing out that "the way in which American liberal intellectuals have responded to their doubly privileged position—as representatives of a society with incomparable wealth and power, and as individuals who can share in the use of that power."

The Paulists arrived on the West Side of New York City in 1858. In 1895 they moved into St. Francis's Chinatown and into the fringes of the Ghetto. The Paulists are still there. Times change. Neighborhoods change. Sometimes they go up. Sometimes they go down—but through it all the Paulists stay. As long as there are people to be served the Paulists will be there. They may be in the same old place but he con-stant-ly change the things. That's one of the characteristics of the Paulist order: using their own individual talents in new ways to meet the needs of a fast-changing world in the col- leges...in communications...in the ghettos.

If you have given some thought to becoming a Priest, write for an illustrated brochure and a copy of our recent Renewal Chapter Guidelines. Write to: Vocation Director,

Paulist Fathers

Room 225
415 West 59th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
Ruggers prepare for season

By Don Arkin

The MIT rugby club got its first taste of contact and competition last Saturday when the always tough Harvard club sent over two full teams for a practice game. Instead of playing a normal game consisting of two halves each lasting 40 minutes, without substitution, the teams agreed in the first 72 minutes with substitutions after each quarter.

The players who will represent MIT on the North Carolina tour started the game as a unit and played the first two quarters without substitution. In the third quarter, the forwards were exchanged but the backs stayed in for further back-handling practice. This exhibition of endurance surprised some of the Harvard ruggers who were being exchanged at the end of each quarter and occasioned a bit of laughter by the players.

Unfortunately, this surprise did not come early enough to daunt the Crimson backs who were able to outflank the Tech line for large gains. Although Tech's defense was able to keep any of these breaks from going all the way for a try, they were less able to stop the concentrated charge of the Crimson scrum as Harvard scored three tries early in the period to take a 9-0 lead.

After these first few minutes of disorder, Tech settled down and started playing solid rugby. They scored two tries of their own in the second period while keeping Harvard scoreless. It was only in the fourth period that all the institutions had been made, that the Crimson were able to score their last two tries.

This year's team looks as if it has some good prospects in store. The scrum, led by Bill Stowell and Yuris Apse, is pretty much the same as the one which has provided determined play in the past. The backs have some new faces, most notably that of Bill Thilly, as well as forwards.

Thilly's vigorous tackling was a refreshing sight with much promising play in the spring season.

Lettermen form golf nucleus

By Ray Kwasnick

The rifle squad is continuing to roll up points this season. The marksmen, who are entered in two leagues, the New England Intercollegiate and the Greater Boston Golf Tournament on May 9, 10, and 11. The team will also be held at MIT. University, Northeastern and the Crusaders of Holy Cross. As in most other MIT sports, the big match of the campaign will pit the golfers against Harvard on April 29.

By John Light

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MIT unveils major housing plans

By Bob Dimson and Steven Kaleau

In a move of major significance, addressing the city's housing crisis, MIT today announced a proposed housing program of 1600 new housing units in Cambridge plus new accommodations on campus for about 800 students.

It is study that opportunities for student involvement in the program will exist, but the exact nature of participation is yet to be determined. Any student participation, like all phases of the proposed program, will be subject to approval by the residents of the ghetto areas in which the developments will take place.

Of the 1600 units of off-campus housing in the community, about 750 would be available for low-income and elderly persons. These would be subletted under various federal and state programs. The other 850 units would serve other Cambridge residents and MIT personnel at the lowest feasible market rates. If federal, state, and private funding sources provide the appropriate support, the units could be constructed within five to six years.

Most of the land needed for the housing is already existing vacant or is underdeveloped industrial or commercial facilities. The projects will located on existing residential buildings, houses on eight sites, which MIT would undertake to renovate to accommodate the students.

Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the Corporation, and President Flora W. Johnson were explicit in their presentations to members of the local community re the necessity for cooperation of both city officials and the community in expanding student facilities, as well as the beginning of much hard work to come.

Conceptually, the off-campus program covers three stages: site acquisition, building planning with civic and community personnel, and finally housing construction and occupancy. The announced MIT program to date involves essentially the completion of stage one (site acquisition) and the active initiation of stage two, involving suggested types of buildings and meetings with civic groups to obtain community response and ideas.

President Johnson, in his letter to the faculty, described the effort as a comprehensive plan to add significantly to the housing supply for all income levels in Cambridge. There is a potential in this plan for the beginning of some creative ways in providing technical assistance to others and also to stimulate relevant agencies and groups in Cambridge to make further contributions to the housing supply. This program could come to represent, in a new, a bold and a comprehensive program as an educational institution to participate in seeking solutions to a major urban problem.

The tentative housing plan for the use of the sites which MIT has already acquired or has signed leases for includes five major parcels of land located in various areas of the city of Cambridge:

1. The North Cambridge site located near Clarendon Avenue was originally announced by MIT on Sept. 13, 1968. This area represents an opportunity for low and moderate rent housing intended primarily for elderly and low income families. The land would be financed with federal funds (under FHA type 36 loans), and this development will be MIT's first capital, staff time, and rent on-or-low units and 600 regular units for Cambridge families and MIT personnel at lower rent contributions. The program is particularly novel in that it will involve the close cooperation of the Redevelopment Authority, at least three cities' groups, and the MIT program planners.

Among the various innovative federal programs which will hopefully be utilized in the development of the five Cambridge sites, the "Tunnel" program will be eyed for the Eliot St. and Geer St. sites. Under this program, a private developer would independently plan and construct the buildings and then convey them to the Cambridge Housing Authority with financing provided by HUD through the Housing Assistance Administration. The program is aimed to cut red tape, encourage private enterprise, and speed up the overall process.

With the possible exception of the Eliot Ave. and Portland St. sites, the new housing sites are expected to contain either public housing facilities or co-operative structures, in which the MIT and the students will be shareholders in a cooperative that would own the property and would gradually transfer the benefits of ownership to the tenants and management to the tenants.

As an immediate step to aid families suffering from the rent/affairation spiral, MIT has set a goal of having 50 units of its off-campus housing inventory of 206 units accepted into the Leased Housing Program, a federal program which effectively provides rent supplements to eligible families and the elderly.

Some novel concepts in the overall program include the direct contact and involvement of neighborhood, OSD-funded planning teams of citizens; working with the local Housing and Redevelopment Authorities to plan and develop specific sites; or unusual implementation of innovative or large-scale use of federal supplement or loan programs; and the encouragement of students...

MIT unveils major housing plans

Proposes 1600 new units for Cambridge residents

By Bob Dimson and Steven Kaleau

In a move of major significance, addressing the city's housing crisis, MIT today announced a proposed housing program of 1600 new housing units in Cambridge plus new accommodations on campus for about 800 students.

It is study that opportunities for student involvement in the program will exist, but the exact nature of participation is yet to be determined. Any student participation, like all phases of the proposed program, will be subject to approval by the residents of the ghetto areas in which the developments will take place.

Of the 1600 units of off-campus housing in the community, about 750 would be available for low-income and elderly persons. These would be subletted under various federal and state programs. The other 850 units would serve other Cambridge residents and MIT personnel at the lowest feasible market rates. If federal, state, and private funding sources provide the appropriate support, the units could be constructed within five to six years.

Most of the land needed for the housing is already existing vacant or is underdeveloped industrial or commercial facilities. The projects will located on existing residential buildings, houses on eight sites, which MIT would undertake to renovate to accommodate the students. The projects will located on existing residential buildings, houses on eight sites, which MIT would undertake to renovate to accommodate the students.

Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the Corporation, and President Flora W. Johnson were explicit in their presentations to members of the local community re the necessity for cooperation of both city officials and the community in expanding student facilities, as well as the beginning of much hard work to come.

Conceptually, the off-campus program covers three stages: site acquisition, building planning with civic and community personnel, and finally housing construction and occupancy. The announced MIT program to date involves essentially the completion of stage one (site acquisition) and the active initiation of stage two, involving suggested types of buildings and meetings with civic groups to obtain community response and ideas.

President Johnson, in his letter to the faculty, described the effort as a comprehensive plan to add significantly to the housing supply for all income levels in Cambridge. There is a potential in this plan for the beginning of some creative ways in providing technical assistance to others and also to stimulate relevant agencies and groups in Cambridge to make further contributions to the housing supply. This program could come to represent, in a new, a bold and a comprehensive program as an educational institution to participate in seeking solutions to a major urban problem.

The tentative housing plan for the use of the sites which MIT has already acquired or has signed leases for includes five major parcels of land located in various areas of the city of Cambridge:

1. The North Cambridge site located near Clarendon Avenue was originally announced by MIT on Sept. 13, 1968. This area represents an opportunity for low and moderate rent housing intended primarily for elderly and low income families. The land would be financed with federal funds (under FHA type 36 loans), and this development will be MIT's first capital, staff time, and rent on-or-low units and 600 regular units for Cambridge families and MIT personnel at lower rent contributions. The program is particularly novel in that it will involve the close cooperation of the Redevelopment Authority, at least three cities' groups, and the MIT program planners.

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Institute takes initiative in Cambridge housing crisis

Concerned with community problems to work cooperatively with the university and concerned student groups in order to see that the overall program is well-understood and accepted by all groups involved, MIT officials emphasize that there are many uncertainties in financing, in obtaining special changes such as zoning variances, and in coordinating the overall program. They say that patience, hard work, and good communication are virtual necessities in the coming months and years, during which the administration hopes that the plan will come to benefit fruition. The off-campus program will require an estimated expenditure of about $38 million, the bulk of which will be raised by federal funding.

Off-Campus Plan

The off-campus housing program is aimed at solving the situation which presently has about 200 undergraduates and 700 single graduate students living off-campus in Cambridge. The overall program is intended to eventually house an additional 230 undergraduate and up to 630 single graduate students on campus. President Johnson asserts, "Since no significant increase in the MIT enrollment is foreseen, the campus program should help to reduce the pressure on existing housing in Cambridge."

The first phase of the on-campus program will be the scheduled completion in June of 1970 of the MacGregor dormitory, currently under construction on the site of the old Dwinel, which will accommodate 352 undergraduates. Upon its completion, a major milestone of the Burton Comer dormitory will be continued with the eventual result of decreasing its capacity by 195.

Contingent upon the availability of funds, two additional new projects are being planned and would be started within the next five years. At the second Westgate tower, located near the present one, will be built 401 single (and possibly married) graduate students. A second new undergraduate building will be built alongside the new MacGregor dormitory and will also house 325 undergraduates. In another effort toward supporting the graduate facilities, the second identified and Random Hall will be improved and renovated over the next five years, after which they will become single graduate student apartments.

Planning Officer Sinha notes that the above programs need not be entirely for undergraduates or for graduates as described above but could be mixed or divided between the two.

Outlook

Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the MIT Corporation, noted the unprecedented nature of the program. "The proposal that we make represents an effort to push forward for an educational institution, without disturbing its core academic functions. We are taking initiatives to smooth the way for the community in meeting critical needs, including financing of construction, zoning changes, federal and state approvals, which are necessary in order to implement the program." Dr. Killian noted, "MIT has secured the necessary financial assistance and provides technical assistance, but this program cannot succeed unless all elements join together in a unified effort."

Neighborhood Groups

The combined on-campus and off-campus plan by MIT has been in preparation for many years, with the off-campus package in continuous development since summer 1966. A collaboration of the city and its officials, and the relevant federal and state agencies should be essential because of the diverse requirements, including financing of construction, zoning changes, federal and state approvals, which are necessary in order to implement the program. The Cambridge Housing Authority has already expressed its basic support of the program in principle.

A collaboration of the city and its agencies, the neighborhood organizations, and the relevant federal and state agencies will be essential because of the diverse requirements, including financing of construction, zoning changes, federal and state approvals, which are necessary in order to implement the program. The Cambridge Housing Authority has already expressed its basic support of the program in principle.

Kite contest postponed

The first annual The Tech kite-flying contest has been postponed until sometime in mid-May. Details will be announced.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11
26-100 7:00 and 9:30
10-250 8:00
MIT ID REQUIRED

SATURDAY, APRIL 12
26-100 7:00 and 9:30
10-250 8:00
MIT ID REQUIRED

A SPORTIVE LOOK AT THE FERTILITY RITES (AND WRONGS) OF WESTERN SOCIETY.

Deborah Kerr David Niven in FELDGR COOOGP

A KAHN-HARPER PRODUCTION - Color by DeLuxe

Photo by Don Arkin

Carl Lamon, '70, who has just come back this term and has shot in only four meets, holds a season average of 262 points per meet. Even the team's most consistent shooter, has averaged 263 points. The rest of the squad is bracketed around 255.

Responsible for assembling the preliminary part of this issue's contents was Mr. Frederick Awerinos, Assistant Treasurer.