ASA elects officers, revamps constitution

The election of Robert Dwyer '72 as President and adoption of a new constitution calling for restructuring of the Association of Student Activities marked Tuesday night's election meeting of the ASA.

In addition, the organization elected Robert Ellin '73 as Secretary, Robert Hunter '73 as Treasurer and Fred Duncanson '74 as member-at-large to Finboard.

The new constitution, adopted by a unanimous vote of those present, will recognize existing recognized activities into two categories: Class A and Class B. Class A activities are defined as those activities which have a representative space in MIT facilities, other than honoraries of their classification. Class B activities will be composed of the remainder who do not qualify as Class A activities, but Class B activities may be elevated to Class A status by a majority vote of the existing Class A activities. If more than one activity uses a given space, they will elect one representative between them.

Only Class A activities will have a vote at ASA meetings and elect ASA officers to the Executive Committee with the addition of the newly created position of member-at-large from Class B activities who will be elected by that group alone.

A change in voting procedure will restrict proxies from ASA representatives (chairmen of the activities) to another officer of the activity. This will eliminate the current ability a person has to collect votes and thereby control a meeting of the ASA.

The restructuring of the organization was prompted by a feeling that the larger activities who participate in and benefit most from the ASA should actually run the organization. It was felt that the smaller activities tend not to be concerned with the furtherance of activities in general. None of the organizations which classified as Class B had representatives present at Tuesday night's meeting, though notice was mailed to all.

An important provision requires all activities to review their constitution on file in the Activities Office, W20-401, and present a current list of officers with addresses and telephone numbers within four weeks following last Tuesday's passage of the new ASA constitution. In addition, each activity will also be required to review their constitution on file and update their list of officers by October 1 of each school year. Failure to do the above will result in loss of recognition, upon two weeks written notice to the activity by the Executive Committee. An activity must be recognized to remain on Finboard and hold office space. The purpose of this is to allow only active organizations to retain ASA membership.

Rosenblith bans use of facilities by SDS

By Joe Kashi

Provost Walter Rosenblith has denied SDS the use of any MIT facilities for the group's March 30-31 national convention citing SDS's attempts to "thwart the free exchange of ideas."

SDS has countercharged in leaflets that Rosenblith "explodes" and "smashes" MIT communities by charging a new committee and a new university, "the is the notion that social harmony can be achieved by the battle of ideas."

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By Bert Halsted

Universities should continue to be dispensers of "esoteric knowledge" in the humanities as well as in the sciences, argued Professor of Literature Alvin Kibel at last Tuesday's Technology and Culture Seminar.

The original title of the talk was "Objectivity in the Sciences and Humanities," but Kibel announced that he had decided to call it "Without Benefit of Clergy" instead - it seems that the church and the university are the only two medieval institutions that still survive today. The function of both of these institutions, according to Kibel, is to transmit so-called "esoteric knowledge."

First, Kibel launched into a brief history of the philosophy of rationalism. The basic premise of this philosophy, which came almost immediately one can see why it was necessary. This is not true, Kibel continued, in a discussion of "esoteric knowledge."

Next, Kibel turned to the current ability a person has to collect votes and thereby control a meeting of the ASA. The restructuring of the organization was prompted by a feeling that the larger activities who participate in and benefit most from the ASA should actually run the organization. It was felt that the smaller activities tend not to be concerned with the furtherance of activities in general. None of the organizations which classified as Class B had representatives present at Tuesday night's meeting, though notice was mailed to all.

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MIT offers grants in urban affairs

The Office of the Provost has announced a program for funding projects in the Boston-Cambridge area throughout the summer for interested students.

Sponsored jointly by the President's Fund for Community Affairs, the MIT Community Service Fund, and the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program the competition for funding has been developed to encourage students to engage in projects in urban-related topics over the summer. The program will offer funds to cover supplies, materials, and other expenses for selected projects.

All interested groups will submit written proposals to a final review committee, complete with attached budgets. Complete guidelines for the program are available at various locations throughout the Boston area.

Preliminary criteria for all projects as specified by the review committee are as follows:
1. Each specific but brief written proposal must be submitted by April 18, 1972.
2. Each project must involve both on-campus and off-campus advice and sponsorship in planning implementation, and evaluation.
3. Projects must involve full-time (i.e., 40 hours per week) commitments.

Rosenblith bans use of facilities by SDS

(Continued from page 1) on March 20 at 3:15, for what was generally considered a police action. Rosenblith told Crouch that he could not accept SDS's attack on himself. Richard Hernstein called Rosenblith a "racist" in New Left Notes. After reading the SDS publication in question, Rosenblith said he felt that SDS's view of social problems and ways of approaching them was destructive of the foundations of academic freedom.

Knapp left. Several other members of MIT-SDS, including Aaron Towish '73 and Tim O'Brien returned shortly. Mandan, Hartshorne, and Wallis were present. The discussion quickly became heated.

Rosenblith told Towish that SDS's attacks on Hernstein and their conduct during Oris Bronfenbrenner's lecture at MIT two weeks ago precluded their use of MIT's facilities.

At that point, Steve Wallman told Ted The Tech, Towish called Rosenblith a "hypocrite." Claiming that Rosenblith supported American imperialism and war efforts in Indochina, and that MIT extended academic freedom to "war criminals," Towish pushed a fist toward Rosenblith. After the incident, the Proctor showed him out, saying that he did not want to see him. Towish was later heard to say that he did not want to see Rosenblith there at all.

The scene was reported to the MIT police, and a written statement was made. Rosenblith was later told by the police that there was no evidence of any wrongdoing.

Get to know the two of you before you become the three of you.

Get to know what you both really like. What you both really want out of life. Get to enjoy your freedom together until you both decide you want to let go of a little bit of it. But make it your choice.

Research statistics show that more than half of all the pregnancies each year are accidental. Too many of them, to couples who thought they knew all about family planning methods. Get to know how the two of you don't have to become the three of you. Or the four of you. Or...
ASA sorts activities into two classes

(Continued from page 1)

In addition to being able to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages, 18-year-olds would be allowed to work in bars and other establishments which serve alcohol.

The bill, in its final form, had two amendments attached. The first, an amendment to the law on the issue in Nebraska. The second was a clause that the law would take effect at March 1, 1973. This delay would make it possible for the legislature to repeal the law before it became effective if such action were indicated by the results of the referendum.

During Monday's session, two attempts to add other amendments failed. One would have changed the age from 18 to 19 and the other would have allowed 16-year-olds to drink only with parental consent.

One of the major arguments presented for the bill was that if 18-year-olds had adult status in other areas (right to vote, eligibility for the draft and adult status in criminal cases) they should be given the right to drink. It was also stated that by the end of the year Massachusetts would be surrounded by states with lower drinking ages and that if we didn't lower ours, young persons would drive across the border to drink and then get back on the highways.

Those against the bill said it would result in an increase in drunk driving accidents (Those who favored the bill cited New York as evidence to the contrary.) There were also attempts made to link a lowering of the drinking age to an increase in pregnancy and V.D. and a general deterioration of morality in our society. One representative said, "Soon, instead of teaching the 3 K's in our public schools, we'll be teaching the 3 B's; Booze, Butts and Breasts.

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New authentic Greek restaurant.

Variety of liquors

Moderate prices, superb European wines.

Open 11 am - 11 pm Daily

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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERTS

Michael Tilson Thomas

F. John Adams

March 31 & April 1, 1972/8:30 pm

BACH: Christ lag in Todesbanden, cantata no. 4

David del Tredici

Pop-Pourri

Joquin des Prats

Deploration on the death of Gehan Okeghem

Messiaen: Et expecto resurrectionem mortuorum

Harvard-Radcliffe Collegian Musicians

Philippa Bynes-Jackson, soprano

A scientific project on adult sexual behavior needs volunteers help.

Helpful, confidential assistance. For cancer, open heart, stroke centers.

Contact: Interpersonal Communication, Radiation Therapy, Boston, Mass.

Thank you.

EUROPE this SUMMER $199!

INVESTSYN VIA BMA Jet. Also available 1973. Only 30 seats available to MIT students, employees and their families. CALL:

UN-TRAVEL, 502-3818.
Letters To The Tech

To the editor:

We, the undersigned members of the MIT community, hereby provide the rooms that MITSDS has requested for Thursday and Friday of the SDS National Convention, and demand that they be given up immediately. After March 30-April 2. The Provost's refusal to grant rooms that MITSDS has requested for the first week in August, by John Randy Young '74, Dan Gantt '75

Liz Sheilds Loewen '74, David Tenonban Walter Middleton '73, Paul Schindler '74, Michael Feitling '72, Joe Kash '72, Jorn Hasland '72, Alex Makowski '72, Advertising Manager Bruce Weingard '72, Production Manager

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Contributing Staff:
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Sports Staff:
Rick Heuling '72, Mike Charette '74
Randi Young '75, Dartt Cooper

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Goldie Halley '74, Dave Dunn '74, David Gromoll '74

Second-round postponement at Boston, Minnesota, and环境污染 twice during college vacation, and once during the 1970-71 academic year, Room W18-633, MIT Student Center, 84-31-

George Boolosing XXIV

Commentary Staff:
Diane S. Clemens

Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences

By Peter Paczynski

Making the delegation selectee process more responsive to the will of the people was one of the main ideas underlying the reforms in Democratic Party rules adopted between the 1968 financing and this year's will also still in effect.

So the people spoke in Florida and Louisiana. The national rules had faded away and the candidates had retreated to the next primaries, in the hope that the Democratic Presidential nomination would be clarified by the New Hampshire state primary. Tuesday, Illinoisans went to the polls and with the findings that the leading candidate was a politician by the name of George McGovern. A person who controls them supposedly "uncoordinated delegates is the Chairman of the Civil Rights Department of the Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. The delegation was supposed to prevent a "brokered" convention in which, they said, the convention would enter the convention hall with large numbers of delegates who would control. True, the rules and a gentlemen's agreement among Daley, Mayor Eugene McCarthy of Boston, and Senator George McGovern did reduce the number of delegates which normally have expected to control from the entire delegation with 170 votes to the last in this way. But this time, the last vote was in the second round of the convention. After Daley, the other candidate and the mayor of Chicago, the mayors of the 11 largest cities (II, 1975, Wallace) (75), McGovern (27), Humphrey (20), Hubert Humphrey was the New York Representative Shirley Chisholm (5).

It is still, as it was in January (The Tech, 1/17/72) the crucial early primary due to its being a microcosm of the state of the nation as a whole. It has all the peculiarities of New Hampshire, Florida, or even in the election. The national rules for the election are among the clearest in the nation in comparison to those in Illinois where 13 electoral votes were awarded. The Cook County is a third of the 1972 Florida primary. A number of voting machines were discovered with missing ballots and some polling places were closed entirely.

All of the major candidates are entered into the Florida primary which will take place on April 4. Currently, Humphrey appears to be winning the race. Minkis in second place and McGovern is third, Washington Senator Henry Jackson fourth, and New York Mayor John Lindsay and former Vice President George McGovern fifth. It is still far behind. Lindsay and McCarthy have carried out an aggressive campaign to get the electorate and appear to be going nowhere fast. The big unknown factor in the Florida primary is the vote of the young people.

Busing is not an issue in Wisconsin. Students are not supported in school buses from the inner city to the suburbs in Madison, the state capital, for two years with no noticeable opposition or unintended incidents. The main issue in the campaign is the economy.

We protest the MIT Administration's decision and to work towards reversing it.

Peter Paczynski

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MIT's Affirmative Action

By Bruce Schwartz

and Sandy Tulio

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been operating under an affirmative action plan since 1969. The program has produced modest changes in minority employment and recruitment, but has been criticized by the American Association of University Professors for its failure to meet the goals set by the Faculty Council in September of that year. The plan, which gives an indication of the federal government's attitude toward affirmative action, was promulgated publicly and down the chain of committees.

MIT has compiled its worst record in the hiring of black and women faculty this year. The Institute's largest department, Engineering, has been the least representative with only four black professors. However, the university is taking steps to improve the situation in the long run.

The underrepresentation of women on the MIT faculty (20 professors out of 1095) is due to the scarcity of women Ph.D.s. This is true of some fields, especially physics, where virtually no black or women employees are to be found. Even the untenured staff member, where women have been successful, does not have the same role as biology (which just got its first woman Ph.D. in 1971).

The plan, which went into effect in the fall of 1969, requires that the Institute affirmative action plan to date has been made in a "welcoming" manner. The plan, which includes a list of guidelines and forms to develop Affirmative Action Plans to correct the effects of earlier discrimination.

At MIT, compliance measures included the establishment of a minority Development Office within the Employment Development Office. The office is responsible for implementing the Affirmative Action Plan of October 1969. Despite the promulgation of the plan, some areas in which progress has been made, of course only guidelines.

The new plan's goals are to accommodate Affirmative Action Plans. Some have argued that recruiting blacks and women out of science and engineering in large numbers to female PhD's (or, for example, overlapped with the Academic Appointments subgroup of the Academic Appointments Committee. Allison was Oppor- tunity Development Officer, responsible for minority or female employment. Prior to 1970, MIT had never broken down its campus into a series of separate departments. (A recently-developed computer program now permits continuous up- dating of the plan.)

The basic weakness in MIT's Affirmative Action Plan has been the lack of centralized authority and inadequate publicity. With so little publicizing of the plan, it has had the effect of making it appear that minority or female employment are being undertaken in a "welcoming" manner. The plan is, made of impending recruiting drives for lady plumbers and electricians. Under-representation in all categories except custodians. Women are under-represented in all categories except clerical workers has reached and exceeded 50% of the national population.

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Pictures talk.
Some little boys don't.

Some inner-city ghettos have special schools. For little boys who don't talk.
Not mute little boys. But children so withdrawn, so afraid of failure, they cannot make the slightest attempt to do anything at which they might fail.

Some don't talk. Some don't listen. Most don't behave. And all of them don't learn.

One day someone asked us to help.
Through Kodak, cameras and film were distributed to teachers. The teachers gave the cameras to the kids and told them to take pictures.

And then the miracle. Little boys who had never said anything, looked at the pictures and began to talk. They said "This is my house." "This is my dog." "This is where I like to hide." They began to explain, to describe, to communicate. And once the channels of communication had been opened, they began to learn.

We're helping the children of the inner-city. And we're also helping the adults. We're involved in inner-city job programs. To train unskilled people in useful jobs.

What does Kodak stand to gain from this? Well, we're showing how our products can help a teacher—and maybe creating a whole new market. And we're also cultivating young customers who will someday buy their own cameras and film. But more than that, we're cultivating alert, educated citizens. Who will someday be responsible for our society.

After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.
Senate votes rights act 
hears report on pot

By Norman Sandler
Washington, D.C. is just now beginning to settle after the political scene was somewhat shaken last week by the passage of one major piece of legislation and the possible introduction of yet another.

Women's rights

Sweeping through the Senate Wednesday was a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to "absolute equality" with men in all instances before the law.

The proposed amendment, passed by an overwhelming margin of 84-4 after passage in the House last October, will, if enacted, virtually nullify all statutes currently in force in 30 states which currently place women in subordinate positions in state and federal law. This results in the granting of certain legal and economic rights which women have been calling for for over 40 years in the Congress.

Sponsored by a bi-partisan group of senators, the proponents of the bill said the amendment will end discriminatory practices in job application, the type of jobs women may take (many states specify certain jobs which they consider "unsuitable" for female employees), property and business rights of women to college, and all other archaic laws which treat women differently as criminals. In addition, the amendment will restore women to a position equal to that of men in ending all current exceptions for women from the draft.

Opponents of the bill, including Republican and Democratic conservatives, agreed that passage of the bill would actually strengthen Juneau women's rights, rather than benefiting them. In addition, the opponents have said that women would "accept the resulting liability."

In another action on the political scene this week, President Richard Nixon and the Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse issued a report to the effect that they have determined that the drug causes no permanent damage and recommended to the president that all penalties for possession in the past be abolished.

The report followed a full year of intensive study, during which time the Commission did not that a relaxation of the laws may be forthcoming in the recommendations. Shortly after announcement of the recommendations, the White House issued a statement reaffirming Nixon's opposition to legalizing the drug, and his firm stand on the issue of drug abuse. However, with the results of the Commission's study now public, the differences between the drug abuse and marijuana problems will become more legally distinct.

The results did, however, differentiate between buying and selling of the drug, and the actual approval of legalization, as penalties for dealers will remain intact, and some members of the commission expressed disapproval for legalization of marijuana.

Although the penalties for possession for the most part were recommended abolished, there lingers a number of distinctions which the Commission made between what should and should not be considered punishable.

For instance, growing of marijuana was recommended to remain a federal, possession or distribution in private were considered to be free from criminal enforcement, possession in public of over one ounce was considered to be a crime for a $50 fine, and operating a minor vehicle while under the influence was recommended to be a violation, punishable by fine.

The actual findings of the Commission's study, originally called for by Nixon, were based upon drug studies done into the physical effects of marijuana, and stated that short-term effects had no bearing upon the other rate, juvenile delinquency, or sexual promiscuity. "If anything," stated the report, marijuana generally serves to inhibit aggressive behavior and aggressive tendencies."

On the subject of long-term effects, the Commission found no effects of marijuana, physical, mental, emotional, or emotional side-effects, which have been nullified for quite some time.

It should be noted that the report of the Commission was requested so that national guidelines could be established, however, it appears the report will have little effect upon the President, who will in all probability have the final say concerning national legislation.

Vote & check out of office.

(The Choice is Yours)

You make your opinions count and support the issues you believe in when you vote. Make sure you can. Register now at your Town or City Hall. Your vote does register.

18-20 year old voter registration.

Deadline to register for the April 26 primary is TUESDAY, March 29.

In Cambridge: Register at the Cambridge Election Commission, 275 Green Street (at police station off Central Square), TODAY, 9 to 5 pm; THURSDAY, noon to 10 pm.

In Boston: TODAY, at City Hall and all Little City Halls, 9 am to 5 pm; at Boston Public Library, Copley Square, 4 pm to 9 pm SATURDAY, at City Hall, 9 am to 5 pm; Little City Halls, 9 am to 6 pm; Boston Public Library, 9 am to 5 pm.

Brookline and somerville: until 5 pm today, and SATURDAY, noon to 10 pm; at Town and City Halls.

When you go to register, take proof of age (you must be 18 by April 26 and six months residence. Proof of residence includes: listing in 1972 phone directory, lease in your name dated before October 25, 1971, rent receipts, telephone or utility bills dated before October 25, etc.

Questions and hastes: The Student Vote, 544-2086; Cambridge Committee on Voter Registration, 547-1437.

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16 Phillips St., Beacon Hill, Boston

All of the Jewish faith welcome

New low coach fare

BOSTON-NEW ORLEANS

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Tickets should be purchased before boarding the train.
The Theory of the Occurrence of Planets

By Storms Kaufman

Planets are one of the most common features of the universe and are likely to be found around most stars, according to John S. Lewis, professor in the department of Chemistry and Earth and Planetary Sciences.

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