R and D to increase, student support down

By Storm Ras puff
Professor Franklin A. Long of Columbia University in New York City today expressed concern over a moderate increase in undergraduate and graduate student support for basic research, though basic research programs will be placed under a blanket of support for students and prospects for societal programs. He added that a deal set of new priorities: civilian research will be increased, though he believes that older programs cannot be affected through a lack of support for students and prospects for societal programs.

In a statement released last week, MIT President Jerome Wiesner joined with the presidents of Brown University, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale in publicly denouncing the war in Indochina.

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MIT anti-war protesters call for strike to start today

By Byrom Sandell
Memories of 1970 thronged through a meeting of the MIT Spring Anti-war Committee on Wednesday, when some 350 persons voted for a strike beginning today to protest the war in Indochina.

The vote comes following similar votes at many other colleges, including Boston area, as students plan massive demonstrations and anti-war action. The vote was held in New York City tomorrow.

MIT's Spring Anti-war Committee sponsored the meeting, though he believes that they may not be a great deal of public attention if it is the first official word from an organization.

Noteworthy was the attendance of MIT's Social Change Committee, and several others.

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Gray reports rise in funding

By Lee Giere
In a report optimists, financial note in many months, Chancellor Paul Gray, addressing Wednesday's faculty meeting noted a "moderately improving climate" for research.

In the middle of a discussion of MIT's Affirmative Action program, Gray commented that minority hiring programs are "possible in a very rich country."

Other nations are far ahead of us in that regard. We have made far more deliberate efforts in our national goal; examples are France, West Germany, and Japan.

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Student grants to decline

(Continued from page 1)

Part of this division of effort in the US can be attributed to the large role that private industry plays in R&D. In 1953, industry spent $5.2 billion compared to the federal share of $2.8 billion. In subsequent years, industry has continued to lead: 1958, $16.9 to $6.8 billion; 1963, $17.4 to $11.2 billion; 1968, $25.1 to $15.0 billion; and 1971, estimated, $27.9 to $14.7 billion. On the whole, the ratio of R&D to the Gross National Product climbed to 3.0% in the mid sixties from 2.7% in the fifties, but has since dropped back to about 2.6%.

Long analyzed these figures, noting that in the early fifties the federal government was funding about half of all R&D. It made gains in the following decades. However, the federal contribution has actually received some $2 billion to $3.5 billion from the private sector as well. DOD sends 60% of its money to defense, 10% to applied work and $2.5 for development. Thus, due to inflation, the federal budget has been maintained at approximately the same level.

NASA does 40% of its work in-house. New federal agencies have come on the scene and several are already important. The Department of Transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, and several more that are still in the proposed stage may become major sources of research revenue to universities. Long applauded the inclusion of the Office of Science and Technology in AJD, stating that it was about time that technological problems of developing nations were recognized.

Long felt that one of the most significant aspects of the past year was Nixon's specific references to promoting science in three separate addresses: the State of the Union, the budget message, and the First Special Message on Science and Technology. Thus, Nixon has asked his audience to note how little of the projected increases in various federal and industrial areas are still in the proposed stage and not yet in the budget. Programs in education up 39%; transportation should be up 27%; work on clean, cancer, and poverty relief to be increased 37%; and study of the health effects of pollutants up 34%. Long again asked his audience to note how little of the projected increases in the areas dealing with the quality of life.

Long showed a series of tables outlining the expenditure in various federal and industrial areas. Of the total, basic research received some $2 billion to $3.5 for applied work and $2.5 for development.

Long pointed out the ways the big groups spend their money around. DOD sends 40% to industry and keeps 30% in universities. DOE receives four-fifths of the National Science Foundation funds and about half of those of HEW.

Students: Encourage folks you would like to have as a freshman advisor to volunteer or ask them to join you as an advisor-associate advisor team.

Consent and Advise

Note that they have settled into their new jobs, these two long-time freshman advisors have volunteered to resume advising next year.

Our goal is to assign to each advisor no more than the number of freshmen he or she would prefer to work with. Last year advisors requested as few as one or as many as ten freshmen. As of April 19, 78 current advisors and 29 new people have volunteered to be freshmen advisors next year. We still need 118 more.

If you would like to get to know a few freshmen well, to update your knowledge of the incoming class and to help freshmen advisors, you should volunteer now as a freshman advisor for next year.
Campaign 72: a look at the candidates

By Normand Sandler and Iras Cohen

The Massachusetts presidential primary is due for next Tuesday, and from all present indications, it will be a race between South Dakota Senator George McGovern and Maine Senator Edmund Muskie.

Appearing on the April 25th ballot will be a field of 12 Democratic contenders for the presidential nomination, although only six of the candidates have campaigned at all in the Bay State. Among that group of six are McGovern, Muskie, New York Representative Shirley Chisholm, Arkham Representative William Mills, Washington Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson, and Hartford social worker Ned Coll.

Thus far, the Massachusetts campaign has involved only McGovern, Chisholm, Mills, Coll, and Jackson slipping into Boston one day last week for an unannounced speaking engagement, and rather quick departure later that day. Ironically, McGovern and Muskie were also in Boston the day of Jackson's short campaign.

Boston

New York's Shirley Chisholm, who at the beginning of the campaign took the presidency shocked political outlooks by announcing she was a serious candidate, has played primarily to the college vote during her appearances in the Boston area.

Campaigning on the fact that she is a political "freak," she states that she is actually challenging the American political system to elect a president truly of, by, and for the people. In fact, the present convention system has until now been her major campaign issue.

Being born and raised in the ghettoes of New York, she has told supporters that she is the only real populist candidate in the campaign.

Of the other candidates, the Massachusetts political figures in this rather unstable political climate seem to think that students have had difficulty in perceiving the, the blacks, the Chickees, and other minority groups, once having lived through it all.

McGovern still considers himself the underdog, but his support could well prove to be again determining factor in next week's vote.

Coll

Ned Coll, perhaps the least known of all the candidates on the primary scene in Massachusetts, called a meeting of student newspaper editors earlier this week. He was hoping to gain support not for his candidacy, but for his anti-poverty program.

At 32 years of age, Coll is prevented by law from serving as President; however, he is running in the hope that he can bring certain issues to the surface. The black, plastic cut which he introduced during the candidates' debate with George McGovern, Edmund Muskie, Sam Yorty, and Vance Hartke, which preceded the New Hampshire primary, is his symbol of poverty, violence, and racism in America.

On Tuesday, Coll made it clear that when he refers to poverty, he also includs "poverty of purpose" or apathy. He feels that widespread apathy is something which has grown up in America since the early 1960's. In 1964, he states, he terms a "private peace corps," an organization called the Revitalization Corps. He called it, "The earlier sixties was a period of idealism was looked upon as a good thing."

The programs of the Revitalization Corps include the tutoring of 1000 students in a week in Hartford, and providing transportation for families to visit prisoners. Coll is hoping to convince the TV networks to air a program this fall, in which a panel consisting of a prison

Muskic

George McGovern appears to be the frontrunner for next week's primary in this basically liberal state, which may be a shot in the arm for McGovern's campaign in the rest of the country.

Muskic has been spending a considerable amount of time in the Bay State, rallying widespread public support, much of which was given to Muskic in closing two weeks of the Wisconsin primary of three days ago.

In an effort to establish contact with the ever-important labor and working class vote, McGovern has split his time during the past two weeks between the Massachusetts campaign, where he campaigns virtually unopposed, and the race for the Pennsylvania primary, also scheduled for next Tuesday.

Towards the beginning of the Massachusetts campaign, McGovern was attempting to reaffirm his solid campaign support. However, he has realized that the cadmus vote will be a near sure-thing for him, and is concentrating his appearances on various shows, textile, and health factors outside of the metropolitan Boston area, where support from the working class will be so crucial in winning the entire state from Muskic.

During the campaign, the South Dakota lawmaker has stuck close to the issues, making certain that he is no longer seen as strictly a one-issue candidate, a label he earned from early on in the primary campaign.

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Coll seems to think that students have a lot of potential, but, as he says, "Students haven't been trained to have an effect on the establishment." He believes that students have had difficulty in pre- senting themselves to other groups. He says, "I want them to be catalyst for bringing things into focus." One such coalition he suggests, might consist of students, union leaders, teachers and police. All these things show, as Coll says, "The Revitalization Corps is not just one happy little organization."

Coll says that the opposition of the government is no excuse for inactivity. "Agawa doesn't stop anywhere from going to South Boston to tutor a kid." "I'm an cynical on our leadership, I am not cynical on our ability to change things."

Massachusetts

Arkansas Representative William Mills, powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has been in the Boston area to rally support for his limited campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Mills began his "quest" for the nomination after winning his write-in vote in the New Hampshire primary, during which the Southern Legislator spent an estimated $150,000 for the 2,000 votes he received. His campaign in Massachusetts appears to be taking the same or a similar shape, as he has a small organization, including his own bodyguards, and has been running a statewide television and radio advertising paper campaign, which should have approximately the same effect as in New Hampshire.

Mills has been somewhat mild-mannered during the course of the campaign thusfar, however last week with the Massachusetts media, he announced his opposition to the war on the ground and in the air, and called upon Nixon to immediately withdraw all troops and military support from Vietnam.

Muskic

The man who probably has the most to gain or lose in the primary is Maine's Edmund Muskic, once the obvious choice of the Democratic Party, and now in a very vulnerable position in next week's primary.

Muskic has spent very little time in Massachusetts, campaigning hard in Pennsylvania for the massive and influential labor vote which traditionally goes to Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey, who has not come to Massachusetts.

Muskic is most definitely the underdog in the primary race, and possibly a write-in candidate, which would shock many people. He is currently far back in status from frontrunner before the New Hampshire primary to his present position. He has more or less lost the Bay State primary and is now very selective on which primaries he will enter.

By all rights, Muskic should win at least a portion of the 102 Massachusetts delegates to the National Convention, although McGovern takes the districts in question, the predominantly working class districts, the Maine senator's campaign may indeed begin to show signs of fatigue.

Muskic's organization is centered towards the national party structure and leaders. His campaign does not compare with the grass roots support by which the McGovern campaign is being run. However, Muskic does have the advantage of being endorsed by a number of politicians in the Boston area who are, in a sense, staking their reputations on his showing next week. Leading the list of political figures in this rather unstable leadership is Boston Mayor Kevin White...
Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

While attending SDS, SAW, etc. in combination with the Vietnam War as an atrocity and a blot on the national conscience, we condemn with equal fervor the methods employed by these groups in furthering our common cause. We do not oppose the proposed strike on three grounds:

1) It unduly curtails the student's right to attend classes. MIT each year writes a page on the basis that "they should quit smoking." But this is an election year, such action this year is likely to. Yet at the end of the day they didn't make a point. Even though this is an election year, such one-day events are easy for national leaders to write off—they have no lasting effect.

2) The "identified... immigrant from Europe" who spoke at the sit-in outside MIT's insurance offices did not identify himself as a German who had just been released from Hitler. Not that proven anything, but it did lend a sense of drama to his urgings for Americans not to be "good little boys." It was a simple, cursory questioning of the obvious.

3) The advertised "leadership" at the meeting at MIT was not shared by the large majority of those present. The people who smoke at MIT meets not with any of those issues.

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4) We understand the people who smoke at MIT meet not with any of those issues. But a newspaper's job is not to comment but to inform. We leave the choice to expose. We leave the choice to you, our individual readers. We can look for new ways of living with our apparent differences. In particular, it should be emphasized that separate students from the rest of society. A nationwide strike on the part, a vast number of students would be involved. Whatever the differences among us, there is one thing we all have in common. A strike, which would "cost" many of us very little, would only serve to underscore the students' pitiable position in society.

Robert Elkin '73, Chairman
Lee Giguere '73, Editor-in-Chief
Sandra Cohen '73, Managing Editor

Reid Ashe '70

The Strike: will it go to anywhere?

By Lee Giguere

Earlier this week, sixteen college newspapers, including The Tech, published an nationwide student strike. Initiated by the San Francisco administration's sudden escalation of this summer's student movement in Vietnam, the editors of those papers saw the need for a coordinated action to be chosen to call for a strike against the war.

The Tech was not among them.

Our decision was not an easy one—it was made after several hours of heated discussion among the members of the paper's editorial board. It was not that we did not believe in the strike—although we may differ in our political views none of us supports the daily killing in Vietnam.

The reason for our decision was whether the strike should be a nationwide action, which, to be successful, would have to be expressed in a single voice which, to some extent, could serve to dramatize our conclusion that it would not. A strike, no doubt, is a very dramatic way of drawing public attention to an issue. But war is not an issue. It is a war. But war is not an issue. It is a war. And a strike, which must necessarily be a strike against a war, and indeed many people were visible. "When the crowd arrived at windows in which professors would serve to do little more than ease the prerogative to skip classes for the upon receipt of an exorbitant sum, it will reduce the evidence show that it produced any the prerogative to skip classes for the upon receipt of an exorbitant sum, it will reduce the evidence show that it produced any

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But a newspaper's job is not to comment but to inform. We leave the choice to you, our individual readers. We can look for new ways of living with our apparent differences. In particular, it should be emphasized that separate students from the rest of society. A nationwide strike on the part, a vast number of students would be involved. Whatever the differences among us, there is one thing we all have in common. A strike, which would "cost" many of us very little, would only serve to underscore the students' pitiable position in society.

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The nation is rapidly recovering from the aftermath following the Nixon Administration's decision to reduce the American military presence in Vietnam. The decision, announced by Mr. Nixon on July 4, 1971, involves the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, a move that has been greeted with mixed reactions.

The decision was prompted by the President's concern about the growing anti-war sentiment in the United States. The reduction in American forces is expected to allow the South Vietnamese to take over the responsibility for their own defense.

However, the decision has also been met with criticism, particularly from those who believe that the reduction in American forces will undermine the South Vietnamese government's ability to defend itself.

The reduction in American forces is part of the Nixon Doctrine, which seeks to shift the burden of the war to the South Vietnamese government while maintaining American military presence in the region.

The decision has been praised by some as a step towards reducing American involvement in the war, while others have criticized it as a retreat from American responsibility.

The decision has also been seen as a significant step towards the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam, which has been strained by the war.

Overall, the decision is expected to have significant implications for the future of the war in Vietnam and the relationship between the United States and Vietnam.
Remember when a young man could get ahead in business simply by growing old? It was a good system for those with a little talent and a lot of patience, but today's technology moves too fast to wait for seniority.

At Kodak, our extensive involvement in basic research has made the need for fresh, young thinking more pressing than ever. So we hire the best new talent we possibly can. Then we do both of us a favor by turning them loose on real problems, and giving them the freedom and responsibility they need to solve them.

That's how three Kodak scientists in their early thirties just made a breakthrough in liquid lasers, developing an organic dye laser with a continuous beam. Their discovery means more than just a new kind of laser. It means a whole range of new laser applications, in fields from medicine to communications.

It was the kind of discovery most men work a lifetime for. Yet these young men still have most of their lifetimes ahead of them.

Why do we give young men so much freedom and responsibility? Because it's good business, and we're in business to make a profit. But in furthering our own business interests, we also further society's interests. And that's good.

After all, our business depends on society. So we care what happens to it.

More than a business.
Gray reports funding rise

(Continued from page 1)

maintains close contact with the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid, and has been reporting to that group information on the academic progress of admitted students.

Rogers, reporting on the "current business of the CEP," discussed its recent consultations with the departments on the Seminar/Research program. He noted that the CEP reacted with "gratified pride" to the amount of growth of activities. However, he voiced the committee's disappointment that "many, perhaps most of the departments had not addressed the question in as thorough-going and perhaps imaginative ways as we had hoped." He tempered this criticism, though, by saying that the CEP's letter might have caused the disappointing response. The CEP, he said, is proposing to consult with the departments again.

In particular, Rogers said that the CEP "saw too much of a concern with Seminar/Research as an additional need added on to everything else." Rather, he said the departments should be concerned with "how the basic fabric of undergraduate education might involve Seminar/Research."

Rogers also reported that the CEP has been examining experimental undergraduate educational programs. There are a large variety, he noted, and the existing programs "have been and are continuing to be of immense value." The programs, he stated, deserve credit for encouraging increased flexibility in teaching, in addition to providing very valuable alternative options for freshmen.

Martin reported that the Nominations Committee had selected candidates for all the openings for next year and would present them to the faculty for final approval in May. There had been no additional nominations, he noted.

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Gallo Wines. Kennebec Valley Nurseries, Modesto, California.
By Storm Kaufman

The MIT Peace Coalition held a meeting Wednesday afternoon to consider issues raised by the Nixon administration's recent escalation of the Vietnam war. Little of immediate import was decided.

Those present, about two dozen faculty and another ten or so students, did agree to begin an advertising campaign to publicize their positions. The Coalition hopes that it will be able to obtain the support of the majority of the MIT faculty in condemning the escalation with an eye to eventually running an ad in The New York Times.

The Times ad would depend on the notoriety of MIT and the individual fame of some of its signers for its impact. The original proposal called for a short statement condemning "President Nixon's massive and brutal escalation of the bombing of Vietnam," which was said to be "the climax of a long series of outrages against morality and peace."

The statement warned that such policy will increase casualties on all sides, will "frighten the nations even more deeply than it is now divided," "endangers the liquidation of the cold war," and "outrages the moral sentiments of the people of the globe."

Further, the "undersigned members of the faculty call for an immediate halt to all bombing by American planes and immediate withdrawal of all American ground, air and naval forces from Indochina."

"We also endorse the initiative of our students committed to bringing an end to the war in Vietnam."

This proposed ad brought a good deal of negative comment. One of the faculty noted that endorsing student initiatives might be dangerous, saying, "We don't know what our students are going to say."

The cost of the ad was also rewritten. It was noted that Harvard was also considering a similar message and that it was hoped that this might be the start of a regional and then national campaign. However, several felt that such ads have had no effect on an unresponsive government and that there is no reason to now believe that there will be a change of heart. The statement was eventually rewritten to concentrate on support for Medical Aid for Indochina, Inc. (MAI).

The Medical Aid Committee... in collecting funds to purchase medical supplies for the victims of American intervention in Southeast Asia... Its organizers argue that official US relief programs are not reaching the people who have suffered from the continuing war. Instead, they claim, medicine and other supplies have been used for military purposes, including pacification and....

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City:
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HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL
Robberies spark anti-crime campaign

By Walter T. Middlebrook

A recent crime spree reported in Tech Talk (April 19) has put the subject in the forefront. In a period of two days last week, six members of the MIT community were violently attacked by armed robbers. Four of the incidents occurred on the MIT campus, one on the Harvard Bridge, and the sixth on Memorial Drive between MIT and Harvard. In each case, the robber was armed with a knife.

In order to fight the present wave of robberies, Captain James Olivieri of the Campus Police reports, "we've completely altered the patrol procedures and realigned resources in an effort to spend more time in the high crime areas at MIT." According to Olivieri, 1970 was a good year for a thief. Students lost more than $40,000 worth of articles during that year totalling $24,107. Of these losses, $12,000 worth of personal property was recovered, while $1,549 of the Institute property was recovered in 1971. Figures for 1970 were unavailable.

The crackdown by the Campus Patrol has resulted in arrests of 80 people, none of whom were MIT students. Most of these were charged with trespassing, larceny, breaking and entering, assault, and robbery. Olivieri points out that the number of arrests for crimes on MIT could possibly be higher, "but records only cover those arrested by the Campus Patrol -- the Cambridge and Boston Police forces have made some arrests in the past.

The "main theft problem comes off the MIT campus but no one knows whether or not they belong in certain places. Visitors on the campus include salesmen, interdicted applicants, and regular visitors. The numbers of visitors to MIT is about the same as the number of people belonging to the community, which is approximately 30,000.

George Petrichov, Administrative Officer for Physical Plant, points out that there is an essential difference between stealing from individuals and from an organization, property. The police, for example, consider this to be quite a different; they would steer from MIT if not have any second thoughts, but from an individual they just would not do it.

"Vandalism costs MIT $40-50,000 per year or about $16 per year for each student," remarks Petrichov. This does not include the only acts of destruction such as breaking windows, spray painting buildings, and smashing computer tape drives. One of the more spectacular acts of vandalism was done by someone on the MacGregor House cornerstone. Petrichov diagnosed the causes of the crime problem as 1) MIT is an urban campus, 2) there is a conflict of academic freedom versus security, and 3) the misuse of these freedoms creates massive problems. His alternative is that his office might be forced to tell people to work limited hours or accept fines.

On the other hand, Rothman feels that the crime problem is a community problem that should be faced by all those in the community. "There is no way for the Campus Patrol to cover all the areas of the Institute unless people in the community take the responsibility to do some policing. Everybody is up tight about the war and is willing to march on the Common or in Washington, but no one had enough guts to ask some one what they're doing at 4 a.m. carrying a four part bulletin board.

"We sent job questionnaire type mailings to over 1800 employers in November. These mailings cost approximately $300 and were sent to companies that had some type of relations with the Institute. Of these 1800 mailings, we got about 600 leads back."

Because of the gloomy outlook predicted for the job market this year, the Student Aid Office put out a notice in Technology Review asking alumni and companies across the country for job leads. The

Summer jobs are available

By Walter T. Middlebrook

Although he feels that the MIT Summer Job Bulletin presented this summer's job outlook for college students should be better than last year's, Daniel T. Langdale, Associate Director of Student Services, points to some qualifications. "If you're not too high on a pedestal that's it for you. There are no boom year for a student like '67-'68."

"Most companies that had some type of jobs in 1971 have set up our summer jobs, it will take some initiative on the part of that student to find a worthwhile job. Students should start making contacts with advisors, professors, and instructors they know, to see what's available. In other words, my advice is that students just start knocking on doors."

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OVERSEAS JOBS FOR STUDENTS.

Ann and Jack Overseas Employment Agencies, Crowd (')

FOR SALE: Kenwood KR70 Rec $110 and two eph type mailings. Excellent condition, buyer $35.

PERSONS of various occupations interested in work overseas. N. American and Overseas Opportunities, 40-600.00 monthly. For complete information write to JOB RESEARCH Box 1253, Art Area, Off. $5 to cover cost.

MIT Stamp and Coin Club: Students interested in forming a stamp and coin club please contact Adele, 9807 or Dave, 8806.

Send your summer in Europe

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[Advertisements for various companies and products]

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Corps. promotes research

A new experimental corporation designed to promote more rapid application of technological innovation to problems of widespread public concern has just been formed by MIT.

This new corporation, which will be called the MIT Development Foundation, Inc., was announced by President Jerome W. Wiesner. The state of Massachusetts granted the charter for the corporation on April 3.

At the time, Wiesner said, "There is a growing need for new mechanisms whereby education and science and technology may be more effectively employed to solve problems of public interest."

"Too often good ideas languish for want of proper impetus, and good new organizations will assist in the generation of new enterprises and serve as a communications link between government, industry, and academic centers of capital that may be interested in the development and application of technology at MIT."

The corporation will not engage directly in business operations, though Wiesner added, "It may make modest investments in new ventures with which it is involved and acquire donations in the form of gifts and stock from alumni and others in the new enterprise community."

The Executive Committee of the foundation has appointed three directors, pending the election of a full board for the Foundation. The three are C. M. Mueller, Senior Partner, Loeb, Rhoades & Co. of New York and a member of the Corporation; Albert G. Hill, professor of physics and MIT vice president for research; and Richard S. Morse, the senior lecturer in the Sloan School and newly elected president of the Executive Committee of Partners. Morse, an MIT alumnus, organized and was president of the National Research Corporation. Since 1950, he has become a director of the Research and Assistant Secretary of G.E.; Eisenhower and Kennedy. Currently, he is a corporate director of the MIT Corporation; Albert G. Hill, professor of physics and MIT vice president for research; and Richard S. Morse, the senior lecturer in the Sloan School and newly elected president of the Executive Committee of Partners. Morse, an MIT alumnus, organized and was president of the National Research Corporation. Since 1950, he has become a director of the Research and Assistant Secretary of G.E.; Eisenhower and Kennedy. Currently, he is a corporate director of the MIT Corporation; Albert G. Hill, professor of physics and MIT vice president for research; and Richard S. Morse, the senior lecturer in the Sloan School and newly elected president of the Executive Committee of Partners.

The Institute has provided initial funding for the Foundation in the amount of $500,000. Additional operating funds will be obtained from a number of sponsors interested in the generation of new enterprises and concerned with the need for new mechanisms for solving industrial problems. For the time being, the offices of the Foundation will be in the Sloan School.

Summer job info available at Aid Office

(Continued from page 19)

response to that notice this fall has been nil.

Near the end of last summer, the Student Aid Office sent a questionnaire to all the students that would be returning to MIT to find out about their summer jobs. From more than 3000 questionnaires the Student Aid Office sent a 5% return. According to the Foundation in the amount of $500,000. Additional operating funds will be obtained from a number of sponsors interested in the generation of new enterprises and concerned with the need for new mechanisms for solving industrial problems. For the time being, the offices of the Foundation will be in the Sloan School.

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Half of the MIT undergraduate student body cannot remember a time when hundreds of police, armed with clubs and dogs, repeatedly charged against a disorganized crowd of a few thousand demonstrators who had broken windows and set fires in trash cans in and near Harvard Square.

That half of the Institute’s students were in high school; their approaching collegiate life seemed a dangerous time, when their elders might demonstrate a moral commitment that their elders had seemed to lack. Sardonic cartoons in and near Harvard Square.

...and destruction is to send medical supplies to the victims of continued American bombardment of Indochina, but also Laos and Cambodia. The committee also collects the medical supplies themselves and textbooks and journals. Some goods have already been sent, partially through the aid of the American Friends Service Committee. The M.A.I. pamphlet concludes with, “One way we can actively oppose administration policies of death and destruction is to appeal to the medical suppliers to the victims of this aggression.”

Police cleared the area in a quiet, sporadic “trashing” and fire-setting continued at the Square. They had apparently been decided upon in about a week, at least for the remainder of the summer, the nation seemed to begin its descent into insanity and seeming indifference to anything that the Administration might decide to do in Indochina.
The new Fairport Convention album is about a guy who never got hung up.

John Lee and his 16 year old mother photographed at Amsterdam the day after he was home from Portland Prison.

“Babacombe” Lee Innes
On A&M Records.