Blood drive short of goal

By Robert Elkin

At a time when increasing demand for blood is outstripping a slowly increasing supply, MIT's contribution to meeting the blood needs of Massachusetts appears to be heading downward.

The 1973 Spring MIT-Red Cross Blood Drive, now in its second and final week, is projected to net less than 1600 pints, the worst showing since 1965, far short of its goal of 2500 pints. After six days, only 1299 pints have been collected.

Last spring, over 2000 pints of blood were collected and, this fall, traditionally a smaller drive, the entire MIT community pitched in to donate 1524 pints.

Currently, all members of the MIT community and their immediate families, including children and grandparents, receive complete blood coverage as a result of the high level of donations in past years. However, if this downward trend continues, as the community increases its demand for blood, MIT could lose that lifetime coverage.

The poor showing, 25% lower pre-registration than last spring, comes from almost every segment of the MIT community employees and staff. In past years, students and staff contributed about half the total number of pints collected. However, figures indicate that the drop is more pronounced in the employee and staff group, though it was over four-fifths of the total MIT community demand for blood. Only the number of donors from the Deaper Laboratories has remained fairly constant.

Michael Konietz '75, student chairman of the drive, is at a loss to explain the poor showing. "Our dossary soliciting started late... it seems as if people, in general, don't know or don't care about the drive. We have tried to make the donation process as convenient and fast as possible by pre-screening types. We even attempted to bring the sale with live music."

The Blood Drive will continue in the Student Center Salsa de Puerto Rico from 9:45 am to 3:30 pm every day through Friday. It takes only an hour to donate. Appointments can be made by calling x3-7911. Donors can walk in without appointments and are advised that the fastest center is around 10 am and 2 pm.

There are 10,000 potential donors in the MIT community, but only a fraction take the time to give. Anyone between the ages of 18 and 66, weighing at least 110 pounds, and in good health is eligible to donate. Persons 66 and older can also donate if they have specific written permission from their physicians.

MIT contributes almost half the blood collected in Cambridge and over 2/5 of the statewide total. It currently leads all colleges and universities in Massachusetts in number of pints donated, though Harvard University's rapidly expanding program is threatening to overtake MIT. In past years, the Spring Blood Drive has been the largest p血me blooddrive on the East Coast.

The need for blood is especially acute. Over 1000 pints per day are needed in this state, for only two-thirds are covered through volunteer donations to the Red Cross. The rest must be purchased commercially or brought in from other states. The demand is constantly increasing as medical advances require greater blood usage.

The supply of blood from volunteers has increased but not fast enough to meet the increased demand. Supplies tend to be especially short during vacation periods and holidays. (During the past month there was a total of only 22 pints of blood available in the greater Boston area.)

"We know that the entire MIT community will continue to respond to the increasing need as they have done in the past," stated Konietz. "It is one way that MIT can only benefit itself, but at the same time help the outside community."

Wellesley rules against opening school to men

By Casey Ramos

Wellesley College has announced a $70,000 million fund raising campaign for the next decade in order to raise the status of the college as one of the nation's leading all-women's institutions.

Wellesley College President Barbara Newell made the announcement last Thursday, stressing that "co-education has failed on the collegiate level. Women have a conflict of roles in co-educational colleges; they don't speak as much and tend to go into women's fields." Mrs. Newell stated that the major consideration in the decision to remain an all-women's school had been the interests of Wellesley students.

Newell pointed out that Wellesley produces a larger number of economists majors than any other comparable coed school in the US, although economics is generally considered a male field.

Wellesley plans to use two-thirds of the $70,000 million for academic and student concerns. The remaining third will be used for construction of a new science complex, library additions, and remodeling of three buildings. The Tech asked Newell for the construction of the new science complex at Wellesley, in order to give MIT students access to science courses at Wellesley (as opposed to biology subjects). In response, she said, "Yes, I think the proposed developments, particularly in the area of interdisciplinary sciences, might well affect MIT students."

The Wellesley President also expressed an increase in the number of students involved in the college's political science program. "At present we're still protesting the verdict. The principal, are not interested in co-education as a whole. Although they don't speak as much and tend to go into women's fields."

Tufifs, Vlad in UA race; collective is ineligible

By Howard D. Sitzer

The Spring Collective, a group of students concerned with the Undergraduate Association, was declared ineligible to participate in the Undergraduate Association elections by the Student Committee on Elections.

The Committee on Elections deferred to the Registrar's Office for decisions on the Collective and Curtis Reeves, Reeves, who is not registered as a student this semester, and the Collective were ruled ineligible on the basis that technically the two entities were not "undergraduates."

While Reeves withdrew from the race independently before the weekend, the Collective took a different stance and is protesting the verdict. The principal offenses involved intent to contact.

While Reeves withdrew from the race independently before the weekend, the Collective took a different stance and is protesting the verdict. The principal offenses involved intent to contact.

The Committee on Elections ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections, which are currently under way, for the following reasons:

1. "The Committee on Elections has ruled that the collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections because the Collective is not an eligible organization as defined by the Student Committee on Elections."

2. "The Committee on Elections has ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections because the Collective is not an eligible organization as defined by the Student Committee on Elections."

3. "The Committee on Elections has ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections because the Collective is not an eligible organization as defined by the Student Committee on Elections."

The Committee on Elections ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections, which are currently under way, for the following reasons:

1. "The Committee on Elections has ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections because the Collective is not an eligible organization as defined by the Student Committee on Elections."

2. "The Committee on Elections has ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections because the Collective is not an eligible organization as defined by the Student Committee on Elections."

3. "The Committee on Elections has ruled that the Collective is ineligible for participation in the UA COE elections because the Collective is not an eligible organization as defined by the Student Committee on Elections."

The attempts of the department to include the undergraduate collective as a full-fledged member of the department will also be discussed. Much of this will be viewed in terms of technical proposals, including security lines, and frequency of undergraduate seminars and get-togethers.

People who are interested in talking to the Wellesley students' pro-grams of articles, or anyone who has comments concerning problems in departments, courses, or teachers should send the relevant article to The Tech, Room W20-483.
**NOTES**

Civil Engineering: students find broad, interdisciplinary curricula

By Richard Parker and David Olives

With the continuing controversy concerning the alleged narrowness of many of MIT's departments, Course II, Civil Engineering, stands as a strong refutation to the charge. According to the MIT Handbook, "The undergraduate course..." is dedicated to "the field of Civil Engineering..." and "The field of civil engineering is such a vast field..." Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.

The term "civil engineering" is so encompassing that many students in the department are self-conscious about their major. As one student in the department stated, "I tell someone I am a civil engineer and I almost feel a need to further explain myself... today, today, today..." and much more.

Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.

The term "civil engineering" is so encompassing that many students in the department are self-conscious about their major. As one student in the department stated, "I tell someone I am a civil engineer and I almost feel a need to further explain myself... today, today, today..." and much more.

Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.

The term "civil engineering" is so encompassing that many students in the department are self-conscious about their major. As one student in the department stated, "I tell someone I am a civil engineer and I almost feel a need to further explain myself... today, today, today..." and much more.

Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.

The term "civil engineering" is so encompassing that many students in the department are self-conscious about their major. As one student in the department stated, "I tell someone I am a civil engineer and I almost feel a need to further explain myself... today, today, today..." and much more.

Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.

The term "civil engineering" is so encompassing that many students in the department are self-conscious about their major. As one student in the department stated, "I tell someone I am a civil engineer and I almost feel a need to further explain myself... today, today, today..." and much more.

Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.

The term "civil engineering" is so encompassing that many students in the department are self-conscious about their major. As one student in the department stated, "I tell someone I am a civil engineer and I almost feel a need to further explain myself... today, today, today..." and much more.

Civil Engineering is designed to balance the problem-solving and problem-posing needs of a broad range of careers. Within the department there exist five sub-departments. These divisional structures, transportation, geotechnics, materials and water resources act synthetically as the mini-computer that comprise the larger "Civil Engineering." Such divisions are necessary, stated Dr. Peter Engleman, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, "because the field of civil engineering is such a vast field. Imagine one department centered with building codes, dams, bridges, and other structural engineering. Civil Engineering is designed..." and much more.
Holloman: technological life

By Paul Schindler

(A wide-ranging discussion was recently held by this reporter and Herbert J. Holloman. Excerpts of the transcripts are re-printed below. — Editor)

What is your background?

I am presently director of the Center for Policy Alternatives, newly created at MIT, and a visiting professor of Engineering. Prior to this I was an assistant to Dr. Wiesner who offered me a job in the early spring of 1962. He introduced me to President Kennedy and Secretary of Commerce. Wiesner previously worked on a number of things with the President’s Science Advisory Committee. I was also in charge of the Central Engineering Laboratory of the General Electric Company, and before that associate director of research. I think the most important thing is my own sense of changing values of what is important in life, particularly the value of or the importance of the human animal, you survive, and get enough food and shelter and clothing... Beyond that, the most important things have to do with our relationships with people. Both our relationships to ourselves and our relationship to those we come in contact with. That seems to me to be the most important thing.

Have you ever interfered with your personal life?

That’s a very difficult question. When I was in Washington, my house was filled most of the time with young people. I had two young children living in Washington with me, their friends were there, they were involved in writing legislation, they did projects with me.

At the University of Oklahoma, I had a role. If the light was on in front of my house, anybody was welcome. It would not be unusual to have 30 or 40 people drop in on an evening. Certainly never less than four or five.

My family and I have a number of unusual occupations. Two of my sons have worked with me; one of my sons and I just finished a paper together on values having to do with engineering that was published in the IEEE Spectrum. He was a political science-philosophy student. Another son did a study of five university presidents, of which I was one. Hopefully, someday, we will get it published.

Are close executive families the rule or the exception?

I haven’t done any statistical studies. My impression is that many people want work as an escape from themselves. It’s a habit; that is work in the sense. (Please turn to page 5.)

SPRING AWAY VACATIONS for $93

Pick from the Caribbean Island of your choice. All Trips 8 days.

Sun 'Swim $164

Bahamas—Freeport $104*

Barbados—Puerto Rico $199*

Jamaica $264*

Bermuda $500* (凡 week.) Price excludes tax & tips.

Wander Europe $200

Explore, tour, or just wander. We'll take you to Europe and when you're ready, bring you back. This is our specialty, from transportation on the biggest airlines to pausing on the smallest trains.

If you're going this summer, let us plan your trip

Ski Vermont $93

The best ski school in the east offers a week of fun, wine, and friends. Beginners and experts welcome.

Nothing better than spring skiing at both the Snow and Sugarbush Valleys.

NATIONAL STUDENT TRAVEL SERVICES (617) 661-1818

On Harvard Square 4 Brattle Street Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Open Monday-Friday 10:30-3:30 Saturday 11:30

THE TECH TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1973 PAGE 3

Harvard Black American Law Students Association presents

ATTY. HOWARD MOORE speaking on "POLITICAL TRIALS & BLACK DEFENDENTS"

Lowell Lecture Hall Harvard University

March 15, 1973 $1.00 admission 8:00 PM

Get Metal Frames at

Tech Coop Optical

Opticians to the campus since 1967

Technology and Culture Seminar
Images of Man Series
Science & Mystery in the Study of Human Language

Professor Noam: A. Chomsky, Linguistics

Respondents: Phillip Morrison, Physics

Ned J. Block, Philosophy

KRESGE AUDITORIUM, 8:30 PM Wednesday, March 14
By Paul Schindler

Last fall, members of the MIT administration and ROTC occupiers found themselves on opposite ends of the negotiating table. They were both quoting the same "Statement of Rights and Responsibilities," each trying to justify their diametrically opposite opinions.

The statement they were quoting has never been adopted as a formal position of the Institute. Rather, it was contained as part of the "Rogers Panel Report" (the "Report of the Panel on the November Events and the MIT Community"). Both groups chose to ignore a later, more complete formulation of rights and responsibilities, contained in the "Searell report." The "Report of the Working Group on Judicial Process to the Commission on MIT Education".

Their inconvertible non-use is easily understood: it is, of course, from the title that this document was part of the work of the Commission on MIT Education, an effort which is probably most notable for the disappearance of all its suggestions (Institute Council, First Division) and the massive indifference which greeted its final report. Yet this more formalized statement of rights and responsibilities (and procedure, and other thoughts on events and the MIT Community). Both "Statement of Rights and Responsibilities, contained in the "Searle report." They were both quoting the same "Statement of Rights and Responsibilities".

Although essentially a full-time activity for freshmen (and half-time for sophomores), students often take some subjects in the regular curriculum, usually in fields in which the EGG staff does not have expertise (such as foreign languages and history). Each freshman usually gets 50 units of free elective credit per term, which is turned into specific credits (e.g. 18.01, 5.41, 21.023) as he or she demonstrates that he or she is able to take an appropriate or complete subject or pass a subject in the regular curriculum. Certification is by a simple agreement between the individual and the department. Each student works out with a staff member a feasible and methodical way of demonstrating competence.

The day-to-day life of EGG students is, in some ways similar to that of students in the regular curriculum. EGGers participate in seminars, talk with staff or other students, or work in the lab for much of the day. However, no student is required to stay with the EGG. For another EGGer, faculty talk with students as peers and even ask students for help. This allows students to feel they are getting the respect of the faculty. It also makes it easier for students to see members of the staff as friends, rather than as teachers. Personal problems may be discussed with regard to the context of closer-student-staff relationships. But the EGG atmosphere results in some what EGGers regard as a second home at MIT.

We offer freshmen and sophomores the opportunity to choose what and how they want to study without the usual constraints on time, method of study and evaluation, and subject matter. The reason for trying this approach is that we believe that the educational process is best acquired through taking on one's responsibilities as fully as possible in one's education. In an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship, freshmen and sophomores, upperclassmen, freshmen, and staff members are able to recognize their needs and determine the best means of meeting them.

A period of adjustment and maturation is a fairly common initial reaction to the freedom offered by EGG. Students are encouraged to consider the nature of their commitment to college, to their friends, and to themselves. The EGG staff and older members work to provide a supportive environment, allowing the individual student to deal with the problems he is experiencing.

Freshmen and staff join EGG on a voluntary basis. Prospective EGGers are given as much information as possible about the EGG, and are invited to visit at length. This year about fifty freshmen joined - our largest group ever. Once a freshman decides to join, he or she is asked to choose one of the EGG faculty members as an advisor. The only formal requirement is that the freshmen and advisors meet at least twice a week.

DO THAT AND I SHALL CRY WE A RIVER FOR ETERNITY.

Photost from Sheldon Lowenthal  

The Wizard of Id

The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in The Boston Globe

The Wizard of Id
I see unnecessary duplication and learning how it applies to the projects are required from the for-
other departments. It seems this Earth & Planetary, and many material with Aero & Astro,
quite a bit of overlapping of departments. There seems to be department may actually be its

knowledge instead of always something just for the sake of

'I Portland Cement.' Everything in 'Economics for Engineers' and

of this are the courses entitled courses," stated William

more open-endedness to these

had my way there would be

ing department. "I think the

specialization consisting of a

senior years they specialize in

problems with the civil engineer-

During the students' junior and

mrer and two from the latter.

should be established. Three sub-

THE TECH TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1973 PAGE 6

Hearings for 2 positions
for FINBOARD will be held

Tuesday, March 13
at 7:30 pm
in private dining room 3
in the Student Center.

by Undergraduate Nominations Committee
W20-401
X 3-2696

MIT Red Cross
BLOOD DRIVE
March 5-16
Sala de Puerto Rico,
M.I.T. Student Center

Appointments not necessary
Call X3-7911 for information

Only 4 days left!
Join the 1289 members of the MIT community who have
done their share by giving an hour of their time to

Why Give Blood?

© To provide complete blood coverage for the MIT community
(including children, spouse, parents, and grandparents)

© To help alleviate the rising shortage of blood and blood components
in the Greater Boston area

Give the gift of life
The question is: What do each of us live for?

We became wealthier than Europe prior to the time we had any significant amount of industrial research and development or any basic research underway. This is not to imply that it is not essentially essential to us today. Most, but nowhere near all, of the productivity increases (incomes in output per unit labor) come from relatively small technological developments that do not require direct research and development in the conventional large expensive sense. These productivity increases often result from new processes and product designs that take place in engineering organizations. It is only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell fervently believes that student government at MIT is "utter bullshit" because of student government at MIT. He is quick to point out that he has no qualifications for the position of UA President because he doesn't think that government is necessary. According to Russell, "nobody ever does anything anyway.

Russell fervently believes that student government at MIT is "utter bullshit" because of student apathy and students' interests in the governance of their individual living groups. Russell favors the present Committee System of the Institute because he feels that MIT is too immense and diverse for students to govern themselves.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

The Corporation of the Institute can be governed themselves. The original growth of US productive capability (we became wealthy because of Europeans per capita) came before the Industrial Revolution. We continued to grow wealthy and become more affluent. Beginning about 1900 we began to apply new techniques that were primarily developed in Europe. We then established the Department of Industrial Laboratories and Industrial Science and Technology in the US. The two major thrusts around this turn of the century were the American Organic Chemistry, leading to the first major chemical industry. The other thrust was in electrical engineering, which led to the development of the electrical industry in the US, then subsequently to the electronics industry. About the same time the automobile was invented: that developed into an indigenous aeronautical technology, which was largely squandered in this country, and for which we have maintained traditionally a somewhat superior technology especially in the last two or three decades.

Implementation of the Institute GI Bill will be run for UA by Jorgen Jernberg.

Tufa

Tufa likely would to restructure the Undergraduate Association into an organization functioning in a similar manner to the Institute Committee System. An Advisory Board to the UA would be created consisting of the principals of the Harvard Student Council, the Student Body Council, the Athletic Council, CSC, BSU, and other organizations which serve large concentrations of students.

In order to combat student apathy, Tufa and her running mate Dave Beth ('74, urban studies and economics) intend to hold more town meetings, to get more people to the Student Assembly meetings and participate in the various living groups.

Vlad

Vlad has served in the General Assembly as an associate advisor, and as being an associate advisor, and as an enthusiastic participant in the Undergraduate Association. He is presently running the Non-Resident Student Association, and is a member of the UA Secretariat.

We believe wealthier than Europe prior to the time we had any significant amount of industrial research and development or any basic research underway. This is not to imply that it is not essentially essential to us today. Most, but nowhere near all, of the productivity increases (incomes in output per unit labor) come from relatively small technological developments that do not require direct research and development in the conventional large expensive sense. These productivity increases often result from new processes and product designs that take place in engineering organizations. It is only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.

Russell and his running mate Mark Neuhouser ('75 physics) are promoting a platform calling for "the removal of the Springfield Ovals at the Institute and the production of one free core. Beyond that, they're asserting that they will do nothing. They always had in their intentions to destroy the Undergraduate Association if elected and have put this in writing as follows in their platform: "It's only in those fields in which advances in scientific understanding are necessary to push back the frontier of knowledge; only here does research and development play a direct and significant role. That does not mean that research and development plays a direct role elsewhere.
it requires great restraint"

(Continued from page 6)
Furthermore, we did something else, inadvertently; we didn’t do much to cause the farmer, or anyone else, to take care of the displaced workers.

In Japan, you can’t be fired.

Yes. Both Sweden and Germany, for example, have national programs to aid the retraining and movement of displaced workers. The programs are substantial and widespread, of course they are smaller countries.

Germany though, imports workers so the situation is even better where you have a growing economy, and demand for more and more workers. Their rate of growth has been much higher than ours for several decades.

In Japan, you can’t be fired. It’s a social value in that society. You go to work in a huge company in Japan, and you have a job for life. Here’s a highly competitive society, and if you look at that kind of stand in the US, the people would think you were some kind of fool. The essential value structure there is that the company is paternalistic and you work for them for life.

Their growth rate is 10%, ours is 2%. Sure, we have pressure to grow [in this country]. It’s clear that getting a larger share of the market, or increasing volume increases profitability. But the pressure to keep those workers working is nowhere near as great as in Japan.

What is big industry in the US? The biggest single factor in the American economy, I think, is the construction industry. Something a little less than 20% of the industrial output of the US... I don’t think anybody would claim that advances in construction technique depend very markedly on advanced research and development carried on today.

To talk of technology as demonic is just nonsensical. The importance of the industry has to do with R&D for.

What is big industry in the US? The biggest single factor in the American economy, I think, is the construction industry. Something a little less than 20% of the industrial output of the US... I don’t think anybody would claim that advances in construction technique depend very markedly on advanced research and development carried on today.

Is the construction industry hard to do R&D for? The nature of the industry is such that it is difficult to both support the R&D and it is difficult to use the results of new technology.

First, it is a local industry. In housing building, for example, there are very few firms, like three or four, that build more than five of 10,000 units. So, they can’t economize on scale.

Secondly, it is an industry that has great fluctuations, from year to year, and season to season. There is great resistance to change on the part of the labor element in the industry, because they clearly, as you and I would want to protect their jobs against yearly economic or industrial fluctuations.

Thirdly, there are a wide variety of housing and building codes to protect local interests; sometimes to protect the public, sometimes to protect the building firms, sometimes to protect the displaced workers. The programs of long-term movement and training are basically nonexistent.

Furthermore, there is very little external competition. All of these tend to make the construction industry somewhat more resistant to change and somewhat more resistant to the application of technology, and somewhat less capable of supporting what you and I would call sophisticated R&D.

Holloman says our wealth came before our R&D.

Indeed, sometimes to protect the indigenous labor, and sometimes because we haven’t learned better.

Furthermore, there is very little external competition. All of these tend to make the construction industry somewhat more resistant to change and somewhat more resistant to the application of technology, and somewhat less capable of supporting what you and I would call sophisticated R&D.

Open Mon. thru Fri. 8:30
Larry’s Barber Shop
“For that well-groomed look”
255-8231
285 Tech Square
(Adjoining gas station)
Behind the
eral garage

Our office is located at 700 Kinderkamack Road, Oradell, New Jersey 07649. Please direct all inquiries to Mr. James L. Caw, Director, Corporate Employee Relations at that address. Fully equipped branch offices are also located in Hempstead, L. I., New York; and Paramus, New Jersey.

OPPORTUNITIES:
Our work requires engineers with Bachelors or advanced degrees in the architectural, mechanical, electrical, civil, nuclear, chemical and environmental disciplines. In addition to liberal benefits, the Company provides financial aid towards advanced continuing education. Challenging opportunities exist for technologically qualified men and women who can meet the high standards necessary to the growth and development of our Company.

COMPANY LOCATIONS:
The home office of the Company is located at 700 Kinderkamack Road, Oradell, New Jersey 07649. Please direct all inquiries to Mr. James L. Caw, Director, Corporate Employee Relations at that address. Fully equipped branch offices are also located in Hempstead, L. I., New York; and Paramus, New Jersey.

CONTACT PLACEMENT BUREAU TO SIGN UP E19-455
Report on MITAA Constitution:

AA elects officers, approves constitution

By David Wilson (David Wilson is the past president of the Athletic Association.)

Wednesday evening, February 28, the MIT Athletic Association held its annual meeting.

The new officers of the Association are: Randy Young, president; John Kavazan, vice-president; Maria Bozzuto, chairman of the IM Council; and Peter Schulz, secretary, and Mike Cuccissi, Student Council representative.

Several points of interest were raised at this meeting. One was the perennial question, "What is the purpose of the Association meeting more than once a year?" The MITAA is the parent organization to all other athletic groups on campus with the exception of those who have not yet to elect officers. Hence they have not been accused of doing nothing. It was pointed out that this isn't really true, like the Association acts through its executive committee, which meets at least once a week. The Association is an important group in that it contains a voice for the athletes and the athletic community. It ultimately can be called together to hash out the problems the executive committee presents to the proper body as covered in the constitution of the Institute as the Athletic Association.

The MITAA Constitution:

ARTICLE I. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Name

The name of the Association shall be the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Athletic Association.

Section 2. Object

The object of the Association shall be to promote the athletic program of the Institute and to be an advisory body to the Institute as the Athletic Association.

Section 3. Membership

(a) Each women's athletic club shall elect one representative to the Association shall be during the third week of February and shall be for the purpose of electing the President, and two Members-at-Large, as provided for in the Constitution of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Section 4. Powers

(c) shall be the highest student body as the Athletic Association.

The Chairman of the Intramural Council shall serve as the President

The Constitution of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association shall include provisions in regard to voting, elections and all other items which they feel necessary for the efficient operation of the Intercollegiate Council.

ARTICLE VII - ATHLETIC BOARD

The names of the President, Secretary, and Student Council representative of the Athletic Association, as well as the Chairman of the Intercollegiate Athletic Council, the President of the Varsity Club, and a representative and a Graduate Student Council Representative shall be sent to the Office of the President of the Board of Student Accounts of the Athletic Association's nominations to be appointed to the MIT Athletic Board.