By Howard D. Sizer

The Undergraduate Association elections have been post-postponed indefinitely after the spring vacation due to complications arising out of the elections process. The tense situation was further aggravated by the infallibility of Linda Tufts '74 and Derrick Vlad '74 consolidating their tickets and running as co-UAP candidates.

The elections period commenced three weeks ago when candidates began soliciting signatures for their nominations. Initially, Curtis Reeves and the Spring Collective were among the field of contenders seeking a place on the ballot. However, the Committee on Elections examined the petitions and both entities ineligible after having deferred to the Registrar's Office for a determination. The Constitution stipulates that only "undergraduate" may serve as UAP. According to the Registrar, Reeves and the Spring Collective did not meet that criterion as Reeves was not registered this semester and the Collective was more than one undergraduate.

This all but disputed the ambiguity in the Constitution and set off a chain of events to obtain 1200 signatures as opposed to the usually required 400 in order to legitimize candidates into the three separate positions - UAP, U-VAP, and the Executive Committee.

On Wednesday, March 14, the nominations deadline, Reeves met with all the candidates and the Committee on Elections to finalize the ballot. In order to overrule the earlier decision on the eligibility of the Collective, Reeves appointed himself as chairman of the Elections Committee. In response to this action, the Committee, which had previously disqualified Reeves from the race, resigned. Reeves then declared the Collective eligible on the reasoning that it was a broad-based movement which deserved recognition.

Before confirming his decision, Reeves consulted with the other candidates to ascertain whether his resolution was a just one. There were no objections at the time to allowing the Collective to run. However, there were several developments at the GA meeting on Thursday. UAP Steve Taylor presented the possibility with the possibility of the Tufts-Vlad proposal to run together. Two problems arose: should the nominations deadline be changed after the deadline, and should collective be authorized? (It was removed thereafter.) House would run for UAP as a collective. The candidates decided to discuss the issue formally with Reeves after the GA meeting.

According to Reeves, most of the candidates reconsidered their original stance and approached him in an effort to disqualify the Spring Collective. (The Collective candidate was contacted by The Tech, and all denied this allegation.) Reeves finally resolved to postpone the elections in order to reconcile the flaws in the election procedure. However, there was a broad consensus on the need to reform and only Tufts and Vlad were aware of Reeves' decision.

Most of the candidates were confused and tried to contact Reeves over the weekend in order to clarify the situation. Reeves was unavailable and for the time being everyone was informed of the postponement. Two of the candidates conjectured that Tufts and Vlad are the prime obstacles in holding the election on Wednesday. The confusion over the weekend resulted in the deferment of their campaign. Janice Benson of the Spring Collective ascertained that the Collective had been operating under previous obstacles, yet no allowance was made. According to Benson, the delay will cost the other candidates in early popularity and momentum.

By Sunday evening everyone was informed of the postponement. The other UAP candidates, Roland Janbarzg '74, Larry Russ '74, and Jerry Wilkins '74, were disbursed by the recent events.

Female engineers: they like the work

By Paul Schindler

A sold-out open house for freshmen women was held Thursday at 3 pm in the Bush Room.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Polina Grobstein, Secretary, Aero-~1~9274, was "to encourage women to go into engineering." Placement Director Robert Weatherhead, Dean Alfred Keil of the School of Engineering and Associate Dean James Bruce spoke to a group of 50 women about their chances in the field.

Keil began by saying that in English, the word engineer sounds like "engine," while in French it sounds like "ingenuïty." He then listed two different attitudes that can be taken. He also theorized that much of the work in engineering fields is turned into applied science, new technological developments, and societal needs. People usually begin by concentrating on one of the fields, but according to Keil they soon discover and explore the main intersecting directions between these areas.

Weatherall moved the discussion from engineering in general to engineering for women. "Women engineering students are particularly encouraged to become involved in student activities from a variety of student organizations."

A low student-faculty ratio encourages student participation in research. In Course XII, the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences. The third part of The Tech's series on undergraduate courses is on page 6 of today's issue.

Sha-Na-Na concert planned

By James Moody

This Spring's Kaleidoscope will feature Sha-Na-Na, in concert at a major student-sponsored Spring Party on Friday, May 4 in Rockwell Cage. The Sha-Na-Na party is a focal point for a much larger celebration, Kaleidoscope. The Student Center Committee is coordinating the event. The festivities will begin late Thursday afternoon and will include an Ernie Kovacs film, a student-faculty-administration softball game, kids flying, frisbee throwing, and pie eating contests, the "big screw" contest, portions of Alt Tech Sing and a roast beef picnic. Various student activities will be presenting demonstrations and exhibitions throughout the day and evening. Plans are also underway for the Fiji Island Party, on Saturday, May 5. This is sponsored another year by the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. Buses will take people to and from Fitchburg, where the party is being held. Admission to free, there will be a charge for bus tickets.

Student interest seems to be rising again in this activity. If the students' desire to participate in and monetarily support such activities is any indication, this spring will see the rebirth of a long dead institution.

New Improved Informal Dance Committee. It is co-chaired by Steve Taylor '73 and Rob Hunter '73, and includes representatives from a variety of student organizations.

The money for the party will be student money, solicited from various student groups. The budget is approximately $11,000, including an expected $3000 "low." Sha-Na-Na will cost around $7500, including lights, sound and personnel fees. The 4200 tickets (the selling capacity of Rockwell Cage) will go on sale the second week in April.

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Fredkin discusses Project MAC:

"It was a very expensive and difficult project and my feeling is that it will turn out one of the best investments the government ever made."

By Paul Schramdler

(President Edward Fredkin is director of MIT's computer-oriented Project MAC. He is also one of the few full professors at the Institute who does not have a college degree; he is a Caltech dropout. Fredkin was the topic of a previous profile in The Tech in the spring of 1972. This time, the discussion centered on MAC, System III, assistant director of the project, who participated. -- Editor)

Is MAC an MIT organization?

Well, no. We have visitors come from different countries and different universities. Last semester we had a visitor from Stanford, Professor John McCarthy, who is an ex-MIT professor. ...We've had a visiting professor from the Soviet Union, several from Japan. Do you know the history of MAC, and precisely what MAC means?

Project MAC was started (about ten years ago) to both develop and exploit time-sharing. This was a new technological area, and many early experiments were in progress, and so early systems, CTSS [Computer Time Sharing System] was beginning to function. That precedent MAC?

Oh yes, Project MAC was set up really both to further develop the ideas and to exploit them. It existed quite a while before it had the name, MAC, and while I wasn't at MIT I happened to be on what was called the Steering Committee, which met every week, and one of the things we decided was the name.

There were lots of proposals. One I remember particularly was "Plexus." Doug Ross wanted to call it Project Plexus or something. He had a name for plexus, I suppose.

So, in my case, MAC was chosen as kind of an arbitrary name, but the letters had two interpretations. "Machine-Aided Cognition" was one, and "Multi-Access Computer" was the other. "Man and Computer" was something someone thought up later. Once you have an acronym you can think of what it stands for easily.

It was called a project in order to encourage participation by people who had other laboratory assignments. In other words, in the early days, they wanted people from other laboratories to come in and thought if they called it a laboratory, they might exclude people from different laboratories. Since then, it's kind of evolved into a laboratory; it's now considered a standard MIT interdepartmental laboratory.

Two questions: First of all, what is the emphasis, hardware or software, and second, who were some of the pioneers of MAC?

For your first question, the emphasis has always been on software and systems. Now, lots of hardware ideas got thought of, in the sense of modifications to computers to make the software possible, but the emphasis has been on software.

The other question: in my view, there are two pioneers of Project MAC, and they're both here, Professor Licklider and Professor Fano. At that time, Licklider was not at MIT, but was in the Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA) at Dunn, and Fano was at MIT ...

Project MAC was started by MIT in request to an initial probe that came from ARPA; in other words, the idea that time-sharing was an important new area and should be reported by the government and quickly come from ARPA. Government support of time-sharing is due to Licklider, and when he became director of that office he started pushing time-sharing. He brought the idea of some large project to MIT, and MIT responded by creating Project MAC.

What have been the major contributions of Project MAC?

CTSS existed as a developmental and experimental thing before Project MAC was started; but, what MAC did was to make it a real computer utility, the likes of which could run all the time and be available and people could trust it. Also, many unsolved problems were handled later on by MAC, even in terms of CTSS. A good example was the file system; they started out with a very simple-minded file system, and rethinking turned out to meet the demands of time-sharing imposed.

How about the AI (Artificial Intelligence) Lab? Are they talking to computerists yet?

Let me just say a little historically about the AI Lab; it's much older than Project MAC, by far. It existed in BILE for a number of years and then in 1961 a group was formed at MIT, headed by Professors MacInnes and McCarthy. Then McCarthy left, went to Stanford to form the Stanford AI Laboratory. After Project MAC was formed, it seemed the natural thing for the AI Lab to be part of its budget, more natural than otherwise. So it became an independent laboratory with MAC in that sense, and, in a couple of years, it became an independent laboratory ...

All we [have] mentioned [so far is] CTSS, and that was seven years ago, if that was our only accomplishment, things were going to turn out to be bad.

Muller was another really important job to bring off, and EDSAC. While people felt it was almost like a white elephant, maybe wasn't as successful, it entered an era of bad feeling. What seems to be very clear is that the ideas in Multics are sort of healing in the minds of those people designing tomorrow's systems.

What do I mean by that? What distinguishes Multics from CTSS?

Well, a whole host of systems ranging from protection and security issues to the idea of a kernel all kinds of programs written in different languages being able to communicate with other programs in other languages, the idea of virtual memory ...

Is that original with Multics?

I think that about half the things were mentioned or done in some environment elsewhere but were never brought to a point of being developed to the extent that they are today. There are many original ideas in Multics; I think the "kings of protection" is an example of an original idea in Multics.

There are many original ideas in it, and another thing is if someone comes up with an idea or demonstrates it in a quick and dirty demonstration on a little computer system somewhere, it's very different from integrating it into a usable, workable utility, like Multics as an example. As a matter of fact, turn out that the test of getting all these ideas to run in the same computer at the same time is much harder than it is to do any one of them by itself.

How long did Multics take? How many years, months, days ...

How many man-years, man-months, or man-hours ...

It was a very expensive and difficult project, and any feeling is that it will turn out one of the best investments the government ever made.

The government paid for Multics. Why is Honeywell selling Multics?

[Paul]'s that very complicated question. If you ask me, multics was developed by MIT, and GE were three groups that were interested in seeing something like this develop. So they came together and jointly wanted multics. I don't know the details of who was supposed to do what, and exactly who, but you could easily see -- GE was the computer manufacturer, its computer was to be modified to make a GE 635 into a 645, incorporating whatever would be necessary in order to get such a system as Multics.

It turns out later that Bell Labs, whose interest was in the computer as a utility, got discouraged somewhere along the line, and they stopped any participation in this. GE sold its computer part, put to Honeywell, and that's how Honeywell got into the business.

In other words, when Honeywell sells this for six in eight million dollars, they have it now because they bought it from us or get it from their government, but because their predecessor GE was co-developer of the technology.

Right. Now, if Multics ended up being a very popular thing it would be interesting to see how much money they'd make. It's very different from what they did with CTSS; the program was written in 1967, and that's how Honeywell got into the business.

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"Computers can become your life!"

(Continued from page 2)

nothing so much to do with Project MAC, other than the fact that when you are in it, you actually don't encourage it. It has caused some very bright people to drop out of school.

That has to do with the field. For instance, this same thing will happen (or happened) with the EP RP 1, seven or eight years ago, or the TX 67 to ten years ago.

The computer field can be terribly confusing, and here's the reason why: whatever it is you expect to accomplish is entirely up to you in this field. If you're going to build something out of pieces of metal and material and what-not, you get stuck because you need a gear and you don't have a gear, or you order a part and the part doesn't come. Is the computer field, when you are building a program system, are you stuck stuck for anything, because you do it all yourself.

The steady and total lack of any impediment to accomplishment, other than your own capabilities can be very exhilarating, really. You can tout start harrel-sing along, making monstrous accomplishments. Very often you will get stuck, but it's up to you to work and fix it. There's so much that is so hard, it's so marvellous. It's the nature of the task. I think where is Project MAC going from here? What are you breaking into?

The one field we're breaking into and pioneering now is in automatic programming. It is a major field, as was the Multics effect. In other words, it's a new major important direction for Project MAC. Automatic programming is really an application of artificial intelligence, which comes out of the field of artificial intelligence to the task of getting programs written automatically.

What we mean... is that perspective. We mean that some one should be able to have a discourse with the computer in English, a natural language, as long as he talks about the things the system is supposed to deal with. It should then write the programming system that is best for him. Is that self-programming? You can think of it as self-programming in the following senses: what all programmers do today is tell the computer how to solve the problem, step by step. No matter what program management you use, it tells you all the steps to solve the problems. Now, as programming languages got more and more advanced, you began to not to tell it certain things that were peculiar to the machine you were using, such as how to allocate the registers of the machine to the variables, and so on. But you still had to lead it through the steps of how to solve the problem.

In automatic programming, you tell a about the problem, not how to solve it. You describe the situation and tell it the goal and so on, as you would another person; as a matter of fact, whenever a manager, except in this case, the manager would tell the automatic programming system how you would be able to do that. In the system we are designing now, in the limited areas in which this program has knowledge, as we call it, Do you believe that any problem that a person can solve can be solved by a computer, if you know how people solve it? I think that's true. We've gotten many things into computer programs that people don't know how to solve. In artificial people don't know how they solve things. They just do it. In the

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Projects at MIT, that cover a whole range of things, but it isn't the trouble with the field. The trouble is that sense: what all programmers do today is tell the computer how to solve the problem, step by step. No matter what program management you use, it tells you all the steps to solve the problems. Now, as programming languages got more and more advanced, you began to not to tell it certain things that were peculiar to the machine you were using, such as how to allocate the registers of the machine to the variables, and so on. But you still had to lead it through the steps of how to solve the problem.

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Editorial

The Undergraduate Association Presidential election, originally scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed. Why? Because some members of the current government have refused to resign.

Curtis Reeves is at least partially responsible for the current fiasco. He held a meeting Wednesday night (reported in last Friday's Tech) at which it was decided to allay the current Community Russell, the "no-IAEP" candidate, that the current Election Committee either (depending on whose version you accept) was dissolved or quit, for "lack of historical perspective." Reeves took over their powers. The whole situation came unwound, and it was decided by a small group that the election would be postponed. This information was not disseminated very widely, and there were persistent rumors (even after the meeting that the election was back on for Wednesday). Indeed, one candidate who called this office Sunday night had not yet been informed about the postponement.

The point of this editorial is not to quibble with the manner in which the postponement has been handled; rather, it has been to chastise those involved for further sounding the death knell of popularly elected student government. The credibility of the entire structure has now been forever denigrated, and one wonders if a more fundamental criticism of further obvious public politicking such as this can only serve to undermine what little faith in the system the undergraduates retain.

This delay, which we hope will not be extended indefinitely, has served to indicate an insensitivity: this delay has sapped any enthusiasm the election might have generated. The caution those involved should exercise in public actions related to the election has been sadly lacking. Larry Russell, the "no-IAEP" candidate who wears an aluminum foil nose, has the right idea.

A closing note: The Tech has been treating the elections as serious news. This is in line with our concept of professional coverage in regard to most events. It is not in line with our opinion of how seriously the election should be taken.

Elections and finance

The Graduate Student Council elections are forthcoming. Positions are available to represent each of the academic departments; Censor, Coding, with the exception of Courses VI and XV which each have two seats on the Council. In addition, there are positions available for each of the following groups: Western Europe, East Asia, and the Foreign Students. Positions for sitting on the Council are now available in the offices of the Council, Rooms 501-502, and x3-2195.

Finally, a Technology Community Association (TCA) delegation is in the process of soliciting GSC support for participation in the TCA Course Evaluation. This is an excellent opportunity for graduate students interested in making useful and meaningful contributions to graduate student life through the channels set up by the GSC. Support is also sought for some of the activities of the Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP), including academic symposiums and investigation into the general issues of Grape and grading. In addition, Academic Project representatives are reported to be seeking the Division of Academic Affairs, a new project designed to develop, support, and maintain projects which improve the academic, curricular, or educational life of the MIT students and which coordinate existing projects in TCA and SCEP. Graduates students with experience on project work, educational studies, or survey design technique, or who are just interested in academic projects, are invited to contact Robert Sacks at 15-Westgate II or c/o TCA at W26-450, 494-8889 or x3-4883, respectively.

When is a guest not a guest?

By Mark Fishman

The residents of McCormick Hall - who is to blame for the present irritations of some residents of McCormick Hall - have recently confronted their Judicial Council, the Dean of Freshman Student Affairs with a dilemma. In the words of Professor fishman, the solution is simple and straightforward: "There are two conflicting rules on the books at MIT. There is a legal limit to the number of guests that one resident can have in McCormick Hall. There is another rule which allows resident accommodation to be restricted to guests approved by the Dean's office, which is complicated by the nature of the situation. This would like it if all the guys in McCormick Hall were randomly vanished."

(The Tech, March 7, 1973)

The residents of McCormick Hall and Dean Eisenberg seem to be of the opinion that a girl who is accompanied by another male guest should seriously consider moving away from her current room. "Horton summed things up by saying, 'If you don't like where you're living, there's no sense in staying there.'" (ibid.) "Eisenberg continued to say that girls who are accompanied by problems with habitual male guests... should not wonder why they can't adjust, and immediately the question of whether or not permanent male guests are causing conflagration and inconveniences, then they and their guests will have to move, and not the girls who complain."

There is no question that the confusion in the Dean's office over who causes problems in living in McCormick. To my way of thinking, probably the answer is that it is the female in the equation. If permanent male guests are causing conflagration and inconveniences, then they and their guests will have to move, and not the girls who complain.

It is perhaps a long time since anyone seriously suggested that the Dean for Student Affairs concern herself with "protecting" students from each other or from themselves; at least with regard to the male-female dilemma, it has been generally accepted that the students can and should handle their own problems if the Dean will interfere for items with the outside world. But, in this age of the "liberated" women, it is enlightening to note that the outside world still views with horror the notion of exposing "their little girls" to their "little boys," whose unnecessary antics are going to plague the campus. It is, in fact, not clear that the Dean ever intended to create this problem. She has, after all, been generally accepted that this is her job.

There are undoubtedly some people who are seriously upset by the situations they find themselves in. It is not my purpose to undertake to give them any sensibility, nor is it my purpose to undertake to give them any solution. They axe, after all, facing a degree of seeming impotence which is new and embarrassing.

So, a few days ago, before the advent of a co-ed residence at MIT, East Campus (Came in to the inauguration of Dean Wehrli), DCF staff predicted "it will be helpful to know regulations. The Institute has 24-hour visiting regulations and not only a "no-keeps" change which recognize the de facto state of affairs (no pun intended), was foreseen to create potentially troublesome situations. The current regulations (which allow "female guests" to be handled by removing the guest, this did not seem proper."

I am not suggesting that the Dean is at least partially responsible for the current fiasco. I am merely suggesting that some people lack of consideration."

In any event, the popular mind has altered drastically in five years, and one person females would have the right to harbor resentment of practice of a guest. There is, additionally, the consideration that the sex of the guest may influence the determination of the the consequences of disruptive behavior and the consequences of disruptive behavior and the consequences of disruptive behavior of the guest."

We look forward with enthusiasm to the resolution of this problem. They are, after all, facing a degree of seeming impotence which is new and embarrassing.

Continuous News Service

The solution was simple, and I recommend it to the Court House Committee and Judicial Council here. All have been generally accepted that this is the present. For the present, there are those who are having any sorts of problems with habitual male guests... should not wonder why they can't adjust, and immediately the question of whether or not permanent male guests are causing conflagration and inconveniences, then they and their guests will have to move, and not the girls who complain.

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Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a compilation prepared by Campus Patrol to report crimes occurring in the MIT community.

3/1/73
Attempted break-in on fourth floor of E52. Lock cylinder partially damaged but entry was not gained. Locksmith repaired damage.

Larceny of a violin in Building 54 during the day from 9 am to 5 pm. Label: "Antonio Mariani." Information dispatched to outside agencies.

3/2/73
Larceny of furniture and table lamps from the Green living room at McCormick Hall between 1 and 7 am this date.

Larceny of a small hand calculator from a desk drawer in a chemistry lab in the Building 2 basement.

3/3/73
Larceny of a coat valued at $300. Complainant left his office on third floor of Building 41N for a few minutes to visit another office. Coat was blue leather with a belt. No suspects observed.

Reported illegal entry into Westgate II. Small auto battery charger taken from counter top in kitchen. Separate rooms not entered.

Student locked inside Dewey Library released by Patrol—subject was unable to hear warning bell and was overlooked at closing time.

3/6/73
Larceny of a wallet. Wallet taken from open locker in Dupont while complainant was taking a shower.

Disturbed person: 9 am. Subject drove motor vehicle into Great Court area, upstairs to Building 10 area. Extensive damage to motor vehicle. Sprinkler system and grounds damaged. Subject removed to a local hospital with difficulty. One Campus Police Officer injured.

3/7/73
Fire alarm at Burton House at 9:30 pm. Accidental alarm believed to be result of prank.

Public safety problem. Complaint to headquarters concerning very strong light beam flashing from Baker House into the eyes of motorists on Memorial Drive could cause serious accident. Matter resolved through assistance of house officers.


3/8/73
Larceny of hand calculator. Complainant purchased unit at MIT Coop. Left it on his desk in NW13, still in bag. Departed from office from 12 noon to 4 pm. Unknown person entered room and removed bag with calculator.

Summersplit. An out. An out of the apartment, room, landlord, lease, or roommate you don’t want this summer. Summersplit. A guiding tool to be consulted by people who need to get into an apartment, room, or roommate. Summersplit. An alternative. To pay for an ad, hassling with real estate agents, giving your landlord a half a month's rent. Summersplit. An added dimension. Because the apartment, room, and roommate listings become available both locally and nationally. In short, if you have an apartment or share an apartment you don't want this summer, Summersplit is the answer.

Summersplit starts out as a questionnaire. You fill in what it is you have and you send it to us with $3. In April (with the help of a computer) your apartment, room, or roommate becomes a part of the Summersplit guide. This guide will be available free in over 1000 college housing offices, libraries, and bookstores across the country. In addition, interested people can also send for individual city sections of their own at minimal cost.

What Summersplit comes down to is a very available, very specialized, very useful directory. For $3 you'll be contacting literally thousands of people who need an apartment, room, or roommate where you are. Look for our flyers (or get one from your housing office) or send us the coupon below). That will be your first step toward getting away from where you don't want to be this summer and getting to where you do. That just has to be worth $3 to you.

At 8:30 pm two windows of the Fairchild building on Vassar Street (EE Building) broken by rocks hurled from railroad track area. Damage $150.

Broken glass at Kresge Auditorium. Student running in lobby crashed into glass door. Subject slightly injured, assisted by patrol.

If you are fully qualified and can start at once, write for details. No obligation. Send name, address, and phone number to:
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**THE TECH TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1973 PAGE 5**
By David Olive

and Richard Parker

"The department is very stratified," stated Jeffrey Star, a sophomore majoring in Earth and Planetary Sciences. "With the meteorologists on one floor, the oceanographers on another, and everyone else on each on his own floor, the daily coffee house get-togethers are an important way of bringing people together, and they provide a social atmosphere. I think that they have been a great success.

The faculty of the Earth Science Department is dedicated to the idea that student-faculty interaction is very important to the success of a student. There are only two undergraduates per professor and the faculty feel that they can double that ratio and still provide the interaction and research opportunities that are so important.

"The size of our department allows us a great deal of freedom in dealing with students," stated Frank Press, Chairman of the Department.

"Knowing the students on a personal level enables the faculty to help their students in choosing courses," explained Press. MIT graduates achieve a strong background in math and physics simply because of the emphasis Department. I think they have been together, and unifying the department. It is very straightforward, oriented to have two advisors," stated Jeffrey Star, a postgraduate in Course XII especially appealing to graduate students. Press added that faculty members who know students well can and do call their colleagues at other schools to recommend students.

The advisor-student relationship is critical to the success of the student in Course XII. For that reason and others, majors in XII often have two advisors. Each undergraduate is encouraged to have two advisors," stated Richard Naylor, Course XII Registration Officer. For the class of '74, "The Registration Office has to worry about students meeting requirements, the second advisor deals with the rest of the student's growth.

The second advisor is frequently the student's research advisor. A student is required to do at least twelve units of research. There are over 60 students participating in various research projects. 'The second advisor allows important freedom in course selection,' Naylor stated. Freedom in course selection is necessary in a department as varied as Earth and Planetary Sciences. The field spans the wide spectrum from astronomy to ecology, from the formation of the planets to the application of science in solving today's problems.

The interest in ecology and today's environmental problems has led to a new environmental emphasis in the department. Graduate students are involved in research related to dealing with the environment exist in the School of Engineering. However, our approach to the problems of the environment differs in that we are concerned with the scientific aspects, especially the study of natural systems," said Press.

Next year John Kanwisher, a biophysicist from Woods Hole, will teach a year-long course in environmental science. It will be an undergraduate course with no prerequisites. It will describe systems and structures that underlie these systems through history.

The department is oriented to meeting the needs of the students. This is reflected in the flexibility of course requirements, the daily coffee house meetings, the emphasis on student research and the comments of the faculty members.

Almost without exception the students were very happy with the department and the opportunities which are available. The only dissenting opinion came from a student majoring in geophysics, who did not see himself as part of the department. However, he stated that his discipline required such a strong math and physics background that most of his courses were not in the Earth and Planetary Sciences Department.
Lobby 7

Photos by Roger Goldstein
and Dave Green