HEW report outlines minority hiring plans

By Norman D. Sandler

After over one year of preparation, MIT has completed a report to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, on its Affirmative Action Plan for equal opportunity.

The plan is in compliance with federal guidelines set down by HEW, and is aimed at increasing representation of minorities and women at MIT. Originally the committee on equal opportunity consisted with itself with employees – administration, faculty and staff. However, the final report which is to be released tomorrow deals with all categories of employment, and all educational programs.

As a major federal contractor, MIT has been compelled to develop an Affirmative Action Plan. A draft of the HEW report emphasizes that the Institute is not understanding the new plans and policies due to governmental requirements, rather because it is "right and proper" for MIT to commit itself to the program, as a large contractor and employer.

Policy of action

The HEW report comments MIT to a shift in attitudes. Previously, the Institute took a "neutral" stand of non-discrimination. The new plan has MIT taking "affirmative action" in the hiring of minority and minorities. The report defines minorities at Blacks, Indians, Orientals, and Spanish Americans.

The body of the report outlines steps to be taken and policies which are to be adopted by MIT in taking on the program. For the achievement of long-term goals with respect to representation, seven principles are stated:

1) Imbalances in representation of women and minorities in all categories of employment must be identified and eradicated by more vigorous recruiting efforts.
2) Employees will be encouraged to take advantage of the Institute's programs in career development with special efforts made to inform women and minorities of all opportunities as they become available.
3) All employees in similar positions with equivalent credentials will receive equal compensation.
4) Educational programs, financial assistance and other benefits will be made available to all employees.
5) Efforts will be made to increase the numbers of women in both the undergraduate and graduate student bodies.
6) Changes in employment and admission procedures will eliminate discrimination against women and minorities applicants due to prior limitations which may have influenced previous achievement records.
7) MIT will ensure maximum opportunity for growth of services and products from minority and female vendors.

Implementation

In addition to setting forth

Alumni discuss education

By Walter T. Middleton

Black students and faculty used the discussion sessions of the Black Conference on Science and Technology held Saturday to relate their grievances with their situation with the administration, the faculty, and black alumni of the school.

Their stories were different, but there was basically the same theme — "Tech is hell" — as stated by a different Alumni group at the MIT black student today and as the alumni shed a guiding light from the MIT black student of yesterday.

One female student noted that the social life for the black woman was not as roya an affair as for the rest of the students, according to many men. MIT women are considered "too heavy (very smart)" to deal with by black men.

A specific position of the black foreign student was also questioned. "The students come here for an education to be educated and statistics show 90% are becoming Americanized," one foreign student, who expressed the opinion, said. "The education of foreign students has been a total failure," he said, "students should return home and help their own countries."

Another student described his ordeal in as "a one man band playing all alone," another questioned MIT's position in the black student. "These projects are student initiated, student developed, and student run. Very few faculty and staff play any role other than teaching the students required for their classes." This idea was further developed by another student who said, "students approach the administration and say, "we have a problem," the administration then say, "well set up a committee to study it." After months of studying the problem, the committees report, "after four to six months of study, we have found that we do have that problem," and that is it very little done is said.

A graduate student on the panel disclosed that since MIT had begun its equal opportunity programs five years ago, "There are still several graduate schools at MIT which have no black students, and a majority of the others the percentages are ten or less." To bring any kind of change above the problem lines on the shoulders of the students: "We should have students go out and do something about recruiting and doing the jobs of the professionals they should get on the staff so that you can have an education in technology for black students."

MIT President Jerome B. Wiesner, who was present at the conference, reminded that it was quite evident that we have a lot of problems on our hands. "Our worst immediate problem is that

In the Office of the Georgia Tech Research Institute,Tech approaches and techniques are being explored. Photo by William S. Chappell.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

The Undergraduate Association election for UAP/UAVP will be held tomorrow, after a referendum last Friday made it a collective eligible to run on the ballots.

After seven hours were cast in last Friday's referendum, held in the lobby of building ten, and the motion on collectives passed by fifty votes. The referendum read: "Should collectives be allowed to run for the offices of the UAP/UAVP?"

Implementation

In addition to setting forth

By James Moody

A collective is defined as any group of registered MIT undergraduates, members that either both offices are shared. However, the collective will be in the offices of the UAP/UAVP.

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By Mike McNamara

"We have shifted away from the idea of technological assessment if I had any way, but we had no choice – we had to face the question being raised." By Mike McNamara

MIT President Jerome Wiesner, speaking recently at a Technology and Culture Seminar, explained one of his concerns with the field of technological assessment: "As Presidential Science Adviser to 4 S, it is clear that the question of technology was growing faster than we can keep up with it. A problem well known at MIT but instead of growing linearly, it was growing exponentially, with a doubling period of five to six years. This was much faster than the awareness of technology, the evaluation of what it could do and be, was growing.

The awareness of technology and its effects, according to Wiesner, is what is lacking in many governmental offices and projects. However, the President does not call for an investigation of the subject, I found that a small group in government is working on the problem, that the implications for the whole country, and that the decision were

(See page 2)
"Tech is hell's say Blacks"

(Continued from page 1)
We don't have the black faculty, but where do you get them from? There just isn't that many around.

This was the first time a considerable number of blacks had returned to the campus and the students who graduated got the chance to meet many of their predecessors.

Questions arose as "Should the black college graduate channel himself into white corporation or should he be about establishing a more in the black community" or "How does the black student go about bringing about the changes that are need-
ed in their environment? Is the white corporate black college?" are still as unanswered as they were many years ago. There were entirely too many examples in too many direc-tions to make opinions to stand on.

One interesting point to be noted, however, is that the subject matter of the older class (Grad Class of '40 or earlier) and the younger students (Class of '70 and later) were not the advocates of the same ideologies. For example, one problem that should have been studied with care would be the effects of having a $10 million army race - what it would be to employees par-ticipating in it all seemed that no one was taking a long look into the effects of such a diet can cause. Food Sciences.

By Paul Schrader

Continued use of all meat and meat-by-product dog foods may have harmful effects on your pet, according to Dr. Paul W. Newberne, professor of nutri-tional pathology is the Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences.

Newberne said that tests with animals showed that the fat con-tent of such a diet can cause digestive problems, and that in high protein content-overworks a dog's liver and kidneys. The tests were undertaken, he added, because "so many complaints came to us from vets about the all-meat diets." A "significant number" of the nation's 26,000,000 dogs seem to be on such diets, he noted.

One prominently advertised all-meat and meat-by-product dog food is Alpo, produced by Allen Products of Altoona, Pennsylvania. A source close to Newberne identified it as "the major offender." According to Robert Hyde, director of Marketing for Allen Products, some of Newberne's research was performed several years ago, with non-fortified food. At that time, Alpo was also non-

footnotes.

NUTRITION RESEARCH cites harms done by all-meat dog foods

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footnotes.
Course XXV instills broad science background

By Richard Parker and David Olive

Where, but at MIT, do students have it half done of the world’s finest science department? From one source, you can decide that none meets their interest in degree? And do students go when they decide they want to teach science to high school students rather than doctoral candidates? To solve these problems and others, the interdisciplinary Science Program was developed. Coarse XXV, formerly XIIIB, was created four years ago through the efforts of Professor Frank Press, Chairman of the Earth and Planetary Sciences Department. “Dr. Press recognized that MIT seems narrower than it really is,” recalled Professor Charles Counselman, a former MIT undergraduate and a member of the supervisory committee of ISP. “For instance, Course XII B contains many astronomy courses, yet I didn’t discover that until I was halfway through my graduate work.”

“The purpose of Course XXV is to allow students to devise academic programs in fields, like astronomy, that are taught in many departments.” Many students at MIT want to receive advanced degrees in fields that span many of the existing departments. The interdisciplinary field of IXIB was formed by Press and then-provost Jerome Wiesner in order to make this possible and “broaden the range of available educational opportunities.”

Students receiving degrees in Course XXV are required to design programs consisting of at least 64 units in the School of Science that leads to expertise in some area of science not covered by one of the existing degree programs. Naturally, they are also expected to fulfill the usual Institute requirements for all undergraduates. The 64 units form the ISP equivalent of a departmental ‘core’ program. The program must be built around science, the field of interest, must be explored in depth, and the program must be different from those offered in any other course.” The latter was a necessary inclusion in the original proposal for the ISP because a number of department heads were understandably concerned about the possibility of many students switching departments and majoring in XXV.

When the faculty voted to allow a degree to be given for interdisciplinary study it did not limit the program to the School of Science. However, it is only there that the program has come a working degree offering. “We need not be unique,” stated Counselman. “In fact, I expect the School of Engineering to establish such a department within the next couple of years. As presently organized, ISP is governed by eight professors representing each of the departments of the School of Science. The 27 students who are enrolled in ISP have had to submit program proposals to this committee for formal approval as worthy of the Bachelor of Science degree. Once the student has been accepted to the department, two faculty advisors are assigned to him. One of the advisors works with the student in the particular field of interest. The other is the Registration Officer or faculty counselor who is responsible for the paper work.”

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The Spring Collective is a group of diverse individuals united by one ideal — real student power. Some people may tell you that if you don’t like the way things are here, you can go somewhere else. We think staying here and trying to correct what you don’t like is preferable to running away. It is our belief that the people are partners in the educational process and those environmental factors which affect it.

We reject the paternalism inherent in the faculty having the sole power to decide academic policy directly affecting students (i.e., Institute and departmental representatives, I.A.P., Paul Fisk, hiring and firing, etc.). We have been forced to accept this authoritarian attitude from the agencies which control other aspects of student life. Because the Coop and our dining service are run as commercial enterprises, we have little association with the closing of Ashdown, the forced mobilization of dorm residents, and orientation of the Coop’s solicitation of funds. Because we have become sole books of cost and such staples as food products and inexpensive clothing.

While putting forth effort in these areas we will by no means ignore the social aspects of student life. We believe in an integrated social/academic environment. Subsequently we are against the concept of tiering all week and then going to a sterile mixer on Friday night. We favor more impromptu events occurring with greater frequency in a less formal atmosphere.

Besides these on-campus issues there is the problem of relations to the Cambridge community. Both MIT and Harvard have the same problems with the residential areas. There are some things that are McCoy in Ashdown, but there are many things that areSimilar to the Cambridge community. Both MIT and Harvard are large and undisciplined communities, and they are living in a very large environment. I.A.P. and Paul Fisk are sitting on the land I.A.P. and the community there is a grave shortage of room. The house of students and the students themselves are not all quiet and study. The situation is one of the average members of the Cambridge community.

We also feel that students should have partial control over the type of research taking place at MIT; especially with regards to weapons or other war-related fields. We want to build middle to upper priced housing in the community there is a grave shortage of huge tracks of land, destroying any community.

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Lame duck squawks

By Curtis Reeves

If someone had told me four months ago that anything I did was going to cause as much excitement as the elections have brought, I would have said that he was crazy.

But the same thing happens every year. Maybe it's because of spring and the warmer weather; tempers flare, words fly, everybody gets worked up about elections. At least to the extent that newspapers and candidates constitute everybody. Besides a few people asking me to clear up what was going on, and telling me how much they liked my picture, no one -- save a few columnists and a couple of would-be officials -- has seemed to have much to say about the recent controversy.

That's not to say that there haven't been problems here and there, but two things seem clear to me: 1) that the student body is, in general, knows little and cares less about student government; and 2) those who purport to care -- the ones who lose one election seek others to win, rather than taking a lesser role with the group that had turned down their services. For the amount that people say they want to do, for the platforms that candidates present, it is astounding how little post-election help there is from losers. It happens every year; if this year is any different, I'll be pleasantly surprised.

Why is this so important? Because there is so much talk now about this candidate or that elections procedure. To how many people is that important? How many people are going to take the time and get out and vote? How much of a difference will it make if one does or doesn't?

I'll supply no answers to these questions. Obviously, it mattered to me who won last year's election. But I never could, and would never try to speak for every undergraduate -- too many people voted against me for that.

All this talk about apathy and political inactivity is not meant to discourage but to point up things that I've noticed during my years in student politics.

Almost twenty dollars of your tuition goes into the student government budget every year. That's good for two movies, forty LSC movies, over 100 Bic pens, 240 pinball games. That should be reason to your interest in some. Who is spending your money next year?

Of the year with free music, free food, free beer, and anything we can buy or steal-B.Y.O.D.

Student government at MIT is a pile of hassle. All the other candidates want to pile it higher. We want to climb on top and eat to our hearts' content. (Tasty, just like Servend.) But seriously folks... I got mah duck / I got mah goose.

Either one's better than Self abuse. Spring Oval is an affront to basic human decency. Jerome Wiesner knows this and had it removed from his office. If Spring Oval is not fit for the occupation of the President's Office, it is not fit for the occupation of ours.

MARK NEUHAUSEN-candidate for no UAP was hatched in a sow hole in Iowa, the second son of a beer and a 650 lb. hog. If he had gone to high school, he would have been president of his club. He was first brought to MIT as a test animal in psychology (he competed for a brief time at learning patterns of colored squares against a lobotomized squirrel, but came in third, and was returned to lab supplies). A short time later, after a particularly fine office party at the Registrar's, he was mistakenly made a student. He plans to furnish the UA office with color chips before abandoning it because of the smell. After that, it will be given to any needy but strong-stomached student group. The only way to make him mad is to step on his tail. This is the occupation of ours.

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Several Faces
of
Doc Edgerton

Photos by Roger Goldstein
and Dave Green
Sports

The sun shines and crew glides to a win

By David I. Katz

The 1973 MIT crew season started officially last Saturday morning, with the lightweight teams racing Marist College, and some unofficial races between the freshmen heavies and the Harvard lights. Despite many ships in the water, and the rowing difficult and made all the times much slower than usual.

In the frosh light race, Marist only had four men for their crew, so coach Laurens Sompayrac split his first eight into four fours for the race. MIT's two weeks of experience in fours was quite obvious as they finished the race in 350 meters, or 17 lengths ahead of the competition.

The varsity and JV lights went against the Marist varsity in the second race. The race was never close as MIT jumped into the lead at the start and kept on putting away. At the 500 meter mark, the varsity had 3/4 of a length over Marist, and at 1000 meters, they had 3/4 of a length over Marist. With 500 meters left in the race, the varsity was one length up on the JV and two lengths ahead of Marist. The final times were 7:17.4 for the varsity and 7:31.0 for the Marist varsity.

In other races, MIT frosh heavies raced the Harvard lightweight crew, and another frosh boat race was no contest; the Harvard boat showed superior style as they pulled through the choppy water. With a three length lead after one kilometer, they were never challenged.

The most exciting race of the day was the first frosh heavy race. The MIT frosh heavies jumped out of Harvard at the start and had a lead of two seats after 500 meters. This lead gradually increased to one-half seat at the Harvard Bridge, as MIT overtook Harvard 34 vs. 31. At the 1500 meter mark, Tech had a lead of 3/4 of a length when Harvard started their sprint.

With about 100 meters left in the race, MIT had a lead of about one seat. Just then, a strong gust of wind blew the two ships together and the oars hit. This threw more confusion into the Harvard boat than into the Tech entry, and MIT finished with a lead of about two seats. It was impossible to determine fault in this case as there was no judge for this race.

This week's racing schedule will bring Columbia to Cambridge to race the heavyweight crews, and will send the lightweight crews to Yale. The Harvard Bridge will also see the MIT women's crew going to Lowell to open the first season of the New England Association of Women's Rowing Colleges. Their opponents will be Williams, WPI, Holy Cross, Assumption, and possibly Syracuse.

By Bill C. Kadeskin

Under sunny skies and ideal playing conditions on Saturday, the MIT Rugby Football Club established itself as an emerging New England rugby powerhouse. Augmented by the return of Bill Bubb at prop, the MIT "A" forwards matched the consistently outstanding play of their back line as they administered a 26-0 drubbing to (previously) well-regarded Boston Pilgrims RFC. Despite injuries to key players that had MIT starting play without Captain Roger Simmonds and finishing with 13 players to the Pilgrims' 15, the MIT attack never subsided, resulting in the most thorough and convincing rout in this writer's memory.

After some preliminary scoring threats by both teams had evaporated, the MIT backline went to work. Center Don Arkin swept right, overlapping several Pilgrim defenders, and passed to center Wayne Book in the open. Book promptly faked the remaining 40 yards to begin the bloodletting. Shortly afterwards, fullback Bob Stewart corrilled a loose ball in the Pilgrims' in-goal, bringing the score to 6-0, where it remained until halftime. It was a costly score, however, as Stewart broke his leg in the attempts and habdled to the sideline in obvious pain. Bob (who is probably lost for the season) was MIT's leading scorer and best placekicker; he will be sorely missed when the New England Championships come around in May.

Stewart's loss seemed to go unheeded by the MIT side, however, as they dominated play throughout the second half. Arkin surged through one of the many gaps he had been creating in the Pilgrims' defense, and scored easily through the goal post. Bill Schwartz at wing faked his own defender and several others to score a try from 15 yards out. Ed Walker convert ed the following kick to make the score 18-0, and the rout was on.

The Red Tide was stalled momentarily by the loss of halfback Scott Badger. But the Pilgrims would never be the same. The Pilgrims RFC established itself as an emerging New England rugby powerhouse.

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