Coedility verdict due soon

By Dave Danford
Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning has indicated that a decision on which living groups will be allowed to go coed could be made before spring break.

Browning indicated that the proposals submitted by Chi Phi, Pi Kappa Alpha, MacGregor House and Baker House were being considered, but he added "it is probably unlikely that both Baker and MacGregor will go coed next year."

Commenting on how the decision will be made, Browning said, "There aren't a lot of real hard criteria, I think it's a very qualitative, subjective sort of thing. We'll try to see what makes the best sense for the people and for the system."

Nancy Weatherall, Assistant to the Dean for Student Affairs and member of the administration panel that will evaluate the proposals, said she couldn't speculate on the probabilities for their approval. She said, "My opinion is we're not going to get two hundred women in the freshman class."

Weatherall noted, "We have seen concern on the part of people and for the system."

"Continuous Service to MIT", says Weatherall. This is more students than they actually saw," says Weatherall. This is due both to increased recruiting nationwide and to a growing dependence on MIT for engineers.

IBM nationwide was looking for 2100 students in all fields, up from 1300 last year, according to Weatherall, while Grumman and other aerospace companies were looking for more engineers. Since national engineering enrollments have dropped considerably while MIT engineering enrollments remain relatively stable, the demand for MIT engineers, already considerable, has increased accordingly.

"MIT is a diamond mine of talent," according to one interviewer. Weatherall says that the companies "are delighted by the high quality of students they see."

Another interviewer, relates Weatherall, "was amazed by a student apologizing for only having a 4.0 gpp. Also women students are in great demand. "It has never been better for a woman MIT graduate," reports Weatherall.

Grades are not as important for masters, Weatherall says, "as those in architecture, are having problems. "This is a very bad year for architects," says Weatherall, who attributes this to. many factors: the high interest rates on mortgages and high construction costs have reduced housing starts 50 percent from a year ago; school start dates are decreasing in population of the pre-secondary grade school and urban renewal projects are suffering from a dryup in Federal funds.

The economy crisis has also had an effect on MIT graduates. Weatherall mentioned the current "economic vacuum" of increased unemployment. Weatherall says that "it is more difficult to be disenchanted when the national economy is at peace." Adding that he didn't expect the teach-in, Weatherall said, "As a former, I defend, I hope they get a fair trial. The grand juries went to think that they should have several fair trials."

Eellsberg cited research by Stanley Milgram as evidence that the majority of people will obey seemingly legitimate authority rather than refuse to act. The Milgram research involved subjects administering what they thought to be lethal electric shocks to other people in a setting that lent authority to their actions. The results of the experiments, Eellsberg said, varied little between economic, racial, or national classes.

The research showed that "Americans don't like to be tormented, but that it is easy to push them into that role," Eellsberg added. "When these experiments are described to people, they see them as immoral," he said. "But when they are subjects they do it."

In the Vietnam war, Eellsberg said, was an example of "our willingness to go along with a massive campaign of terror and torture" for almost nine years. He stated that President Nixon's State of the Union remark that America is at peace was "a flat-out lie."

The approximately 1100 students in the audience could "unlease" the Nixon Administration with refusal to go along with authority, Eellsberg said. The Watergate case showed that "it is more difficult to be dishonest at high levels than it is at lower levels," and that "it is easier for people in the White House could have said 'but it would be wrong' to the President, Eellsberg said.

Course midway draws small crowd of freshmen

By Storm Kaufman
Approximately 200 students attended an Academic Midway held Wednesday in the Armory for the purpose of introducing the Class of '77 to the various departments. Most departments turned out in force, faculty and upperclassmen, but many of the freshmen seemed disinterested.

This was the first year in which such a Midway has been organized, and one upperclassman felt that, while the setup was potentially of the right format, the setup may suffered from lack of previous experience.

Several departmental representatives agreed that insufficient publicity was the prime reason for a poor turnout. Pat Callahan '75 of Mechanical Engineering said that "many freshmen seemed unaware of the existence of the Midway, much less of when and where it was being held." Roger Goldstein '74 of Architecture concurred and pointed out that, because this was the first Midway, upperclassmen did not know of it and so could not advise freshmen to attend.

"I stopped to talk to the Dean for Student Affairs Nancy Weatherly pointed out that a letter had been sent to all freshmen. Departments had elaborate attractions, from handouts to a slide show. Although the faculty were there expressly to talk to the freshmen, one said that she was afraid to ask questions.

Another freshman said "Some departments seemed to be well organized, while others were rather disorganized."

An upperclassman commented that all of the freshmen seemed to either know exactly what they wanted or had no idea at all. Callahan said that she had talked to about 35 people but felt that most were still undecided. Goldstein noted that most of the students who stopped to talk with him had seemed interested.

In Memoriam

Carson, Galva Julius

Felled by assassins' daggers at the Seraglio, the site of the Ides of March in 44 B.C.
Dean expects decisions on coed living groups

(Continued from page 1)

there's going to be a long adjustment period," she said. That coup ing up and subsequent withdrawal of pairs of residents in coed living groups might detract from the advantages of coed. She went on to say, "In-house couples can be harder to live with because they are going to cause a lot more emotional upsets."

Lynn Kozinetz, an ASA member, said that Chi Phi would draw upon the experiences of other coed living groups. "Adjustment problems are inevitable, but we are in a decent position to deal with them."

Bachman brought out another potential point of conflict when he said that the national organization of Pi Kappa Alpha, like that of Chi Phi, at present does not allow women to be initiated or held office. bachman commented that this did not particularly bother her. "It's the individual house's attitude that really matters. It wouldn't choke me to decide."

A fifty-fifty sex ratio within particular groups could be approached with fewer women, he said. Few sources are willing to predict the outcome of present efforts to achieve coed. Flanagan commented, "We shouldn't be premature. What the prospectus is going to depend on who we hear them from."

"For Chi Phi," Parker said, "everything hinges on an alumni vote later this month."

Browning, noting the likelihood that only one dorm will be available to move to, concluded, "It's not going to be easy to decide."
Companies delighted by quality of students

(Continued from page 1)

where previously they were looking for 100. Now they have the money and are hiring again.”

However, despite the fluctuations in the economy, engineering students are generally well off, according to Weatherall. The main burden of economic dislocation falls on workers in mid-career, who are unable to change. “The companies are interested in bright young fellows,” he said.

Among students, there is a “renewed interest in the business world and industry as opposed to the academic world,” Weatherall says. “More graduates with bachelor’s degrees are going into industry.”

However, many students are suspicious of the biggest firms. “They aren’t sure they want to work for the top of the Fortune 500. Students would like to be in an environment where they can be noticed, like MIT.”

Weatherall believes that the current attitude of students toward military-related work seems to be: “I don’t want to work on a defense program if I can help it.” Weatherall thinks that this hesitancy results from “not only stem from moral grounds, but from the instability of the defense budget, with thousands of people being laid off by defense contractors.”

The Placement Office is considering putting out a resume book in the fall for the School of Engineering, similar to the one put out each year by the Sloan School of Management and the Harvard Business School for their graduates. The book would contain resumes of all the senior and graduate students seeking jobs in industry. “An MIT alumni in industry has told me such a book would be worth a thousand dollars to his company,” Weatherall says. While it would put a burden both on the Placement Office and on students who would have to prepare resumes early in the year, Weatherall believes it “would be of benefit to both the companies and students.”

Since the Placement Office moved to its present location, 10-180, from E19, in December, a much larger number of students are using the office. “The flow of resumes, for example, is much fuller than last year,” notes Weatherall. But he would like to see more student feedback. “I’d like to see more students drop in and talk not only with companies but with me – students are good sources of ideas.”
By Storm Kauffman

One of the major tragedies of the growth of civilization has been the extinc-
tion of numerous species of plants and animals. Less obvious pollution is probably the most other forms of ecological bungling, this is an irrev-
ocaible degradation — the plowing of the last big
field.

Small cities groups and, spurred by their interest in a long-pending plan, have finally begun to take action. But a variety of approaches are necessary because animals (I'm henceforth dropping the plural) are threatened in a variety of ways: destruct-
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ference, requires great caution and sensitivity in the change of a species.

Krege Auditorium hasn't seen a flew like this one since the science advisory symposium finished last October. Daniel Elsberg, folks like the '70s, came to MIT. Crowds came to see him and he left them yawning in the skies.
The Man was supposed to speak on "The People's Right to Know" — a topic that the release of the Pentagon Papers should certainly be able to address. The Student Center Committee, which invited him back to MIT in hopes of getting a strong audience like the one he gave here three years ago, got only black marks for the poor arrangements they made.

And 'the 1000-plus students who showed up got only the consolation that at least they did not have to pay to get in. Where to begin? Chronologically, the first indication that the event might be far less than could be expected might have been Sunday afternoon, when the SCC sat down and formulated their "ex-
clude-the-prem" policy. As Chairman Steve Wallman explained to The Tech that night, "I'd rather see one more freshman get a seat than have the Boston Globe cover this." The argument that allowing one person from the Globe in would allow 400 people to hear Elsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's remarks (as population calculation figures) read Ellsberg's 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Black holes flunk at MIT
Unlikely as the answer to the riddles of the universe...

By Storm Kauffman

Black holes have come into their own at last. They are being touted as the answers to such puzzling physical questions as 'What was the Tunguska Meteorite?' and 'How can we solve the energy crisis as easily as throwing hydrogen away?' However, several MIT astrophysicists doubt that black holes are all they have been cracked up to be.

Black holes are regions of space into which a mass has catastrophically collapsed and from which no light, matter, or signal can ever escape (because of the intense gravitational field).

Scientists are not yet sure that the holes exist. Although the theoretical arguments for them are strong, there has been no proven discovery of a black hole. According to present models (such as that of Remo Ruffini and John Wheeler of Princeton), three possible processes for the formation of a black hole are:

1) Direct catastrophic collapse of a star with a white dwarf core. The implosion velocity is great enough (the result of a large mass, probably greater than three solar masses) to overcome the repulsive nuclear forces by gravitational effects, and the collapse continues without stop as the matter is crushed beyond nuclear densities.

2) A two-step process in which the star collapses to a hot neutron star. According to present models (such as that of Remo Ruffini and John Wheeler of Princeton), three possible processes for the formation of a black hole are:

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3) A multistage process in which a stable neutron star is formed, followed by the accretion of sufficient additional material to make the mass beyond the critical limit for hole formation.

The one other source of black holes in the formation of the universe. Several years ago, a popular theory suggested by Stephen Hawking was that "in the beginning," the earliest and most chaotic phase of the universe's explosive birth, some arcs were forced by turbulence to implode instead of expand. This process could have led to the formation of black holes.

Until recently, the most conclusive evidence for the existence of black holes comes from the release of "fuel." Dumping any sort of "fuel" into a hole results in the release (mostly in the form of X-rays and gamma rays) of the gravitational potential energy of the mass. Burke estimated that this gravitational energy would be on the order of 10^9 times that released in fusion of the same mass.

Once within the critical radius of a black hole, no mass or energy can escape. The energy released is released before the matter reaches this limit.

Tunguska explosion

Burke and Brecher also totally discounted the idea that one of these tiny black holes might have been responsible for the 1908 Tunguska incident, in which the Siberian countryside was devastated by an explosive event. Both pointed out that entire area of Siberia was covered with dust for days following the explosion. Thus, the event was consistent with the explosion of a comet, or similarly non-rocky, object at some point low in the atmosphere.

While he did not exclude the possibility, Brecher does not think that Cygnus X-1 (currently the leading candidate for a black hole) is likely to be the first hole discovered. He states that the radiations from Cygnus X-1 might be explained by supposing a neutron star as part of a trinary system.

So the search for black holes, both large and small, goes on.

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A representative will be on campus Wednesday, March 20. Contact the Career Planning and Placement Office:

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"Uh, they were taken off the market. Wounded eggs in the filters."
"Any chance of you having Astoria 6000 Self-Filterers?"
"Are you kiddin'?
"I didn't think so. Uh, RX, pal.
"They're prescription only."
"I see. Do you stock Perfect String Filters?
"We considered it."
"Suppose you just reach behind you there and gimme a box of Eclectic Exfoliators."
"We don't buy from them any more.

Then I'd like some Jesus Pencils, Diamond-Cuts, please."
"Little outta your price range, huh, fellow."
"Spore you're right. How about Thoroughbreds?
"Funny, you don't look like a queer, but..."
"No, can't afford that. Do you have any Domino Black-and-Tans yet?
"Not in this neighborhood, Sambo."
"Er, right. Do you by any chance import Eden Ores?"
"Can't afford to."
"Diplomats?"
"Fresh enough.
"OK, toss me a pack of Yon Flo Zeplys."
"They're on strike."
"Hey, you must carry Pink Nun Brokers!"
"Do you have an ID?"
"Darn, not with me. Look, what about El Naranos with Vazuta 72?"
"Does this look like a goddamn health-food store, Tarrase?
"Scare me. Well then, Turkish Big Tops?
"Last shipment didn't come in, must be Customs or something.
"I hope I don't have to go home and water it with a pack of Promo Lactisseets."
"You get your wish."
"Spruce Drill Chiropriters?"
" Haven't seen any for ages."
"Leguna 100's?"
"Sorry.
"Satisfactions?"
"Couldn't never move 'em."
"Not. By some remote possibility, Ramar Banana-Tips?
"Try down the street.
"Thanks anyway. Failsafe Two-Tones?"
"I could order..."
"Booey. No, wait, you must have Splinter Smo-Smokers?"
"No soap."
"Listen, could I just have a package of condoms, please?"
"Sure, gay. What brand."

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*A Tribute To Woody Guthrie*

On March 16, 1974, at 8 pm, the Folk Society of Greater Boston, in conjunction with The Committee To Combat Huntington's Disease and the Brookline High School, will present a performance of Bound For Glory at Brookline High School. *Bound For Glory* is Woody Guthrie's autobiography of sorts, based on his book of the same name, which is a collection of Woody's poems, stories, oscutations, drawings, and philosophies. *Bound For Glory* is the story of a person who would not let his downed, who suffered a great deal and complained little, and who devotes the majority of his musical career to writing songs for the workers, the downtrodden, or the persecuted. Some critics have claimed that Woody Guthrie couldn’t sing his own material well— and Woody himself was the first to admit that he was a "polished" performer (i.e., in fact, claiming that he had no desire to become "smooth"). Some say he sang a little off-key sometimes, sounding, for migrant workers, kind of sour. But when you consider all that his singing did for people for migrant workers, children, laborers, union people, and downtrodden, you must admit that Woody Guthrie was an important and important musician being. And Woody might say, that ain't nothin' at all.

*Wanda Fischer*
The MIT Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of David Epstein, will present a concert in Kresge Auditorium tomorrow (Saturday) night at 8:30 and repeat it next Tuesday at 8:00 in Wellesley's Houghton Chapel. The program will consist of John Harbison's incidental music for Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Ernest Bloch's Suite Hebrewique for viola and orchestra, and Gustave Mahler's First Symphony. John Harbison is a member of the MIT music faculty, as is Marcus Thompson, the viola soloist in the Bloch Suite.

These concerts are a preview of the Symphony's upcoming tour, and the choice of music reflects the high degree of confidence which Epstein has in the orchestra. The Mahler First is a great challenge to any orchestra, requiring a great deal of virtuosity and mercilessly exposing any faults. John Harbison's incidental music is written for five-part string ensemble, and features jagged melodic lines played in rapid bursts of short notes.

All of these pieces raise interesting questions about the place of extra-musical influences in so-called "absolute" music.

Mahler's First Symphony was originally titled "The Song of the Earth--A Symphonic Poem," and its five movements were divided into two parts as follows: Part I: From the Days of Youth: 1. Spring without End, 2. Blumine (A Chapter of Flowers), 3. Ut Woh! Saill! (I Cannot Answer You), 4. The Hunter's Funeral Procession, 5. From Hell to Heaven. Mahler later sought to remove the titles and other programmatic information, feeling that they hindered rather than aided in understanding the music. He also eliminated the "Blumine" movement, leaving Andante that may have served as a painful reminder of an unsuccessful romantic love and thereby the scoring in many subtle ways. (A recording is available of the early 1893 version on British Pye TPLS 13037, conducted by Wyn Morris, that should be heard by anyone seriously interested in the evolution of Mahler's style.) The titles are thought-provoking additions to Mahler's concept of "programs," most concert and recital programs deal with the musical depiction of the original movement titles rather than with the strong musical unifying factors that underly the piece as a whole. As with most of his symphonies, Mahler borrows from his earlier songs for much of the thematic material of the First Symphony. In addition, there is a fascinating preoccupation with the interval of the fourth--the opening theme of the symphony is made up of descending fourths, the key lines underlying both inner movements are built on fourths, and the great theme of triumph in the finale is a transformation of the opening theme. (It is also an echo of the music for "And he shall reign forever" in the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah to symbolize the arrival in "heaven").

Ernest Bloch gave the sections of his Suite Hebrewique for viola and orchestra, and as Marcus Thompson, the viola soloist in the Bloch Suite.

John Harbison's score, receiving its local premiere, was written to be an adjunct to a staged production of Shakespeare's play, but it was also carefully designed so that the short segments would fit together to make a continuous work for concert performance. Certainly, as with any piece written to accompany a staged or filmed dramatic production, there are direct associations between events in the music and events on stage, and these links are an essential part of the music/theatre experience. The musical form is necessarily dictated to some extent by the dramatic structure.

As an example, the song which Portia sings (to give Bassanio a clue to help him choose the proper casket that will win her hand under the terms of her father's will) is an important thematic element of the Harbison score (it is reprinted here). It is in the form of a question and an enigma, and the two halves are superimposed when Bassanio figures out the meaning of the clue and chooses correctly. Does an understanding of the action taking place at this point help the listener to understand the music, and is it essential to an understanding of the music? Harbison believes that the piece should be able to stand more or less on its own in a concert setting; he says that it could just as well be titled Suite (or Strings in a non-theatrical setting. The kinds of understanding to be gained from the musical/dramatic and purely musical approaches will probably be different, but it is not clear that one or the other is better.

In his narrative introduction to Walt Disney's Film Fantasia, Deems Taylor said that music is divided into "music that tells a story" and "absolute music." It is clear from even the most cursory examination of the music on the MIT Symphony's program that this division is not at all clear-cut, and that many pieces exhibit both types of characteristics. It is particularly important to realize that a piece can legitimately be approached from the purely musical and extra-musical angles, and there should be no stigma attached to listening to a piece of music for its extra-musical values.

It would be impossible to give a complete listing of the concerts that are coming up in the near future in the local area in any reasonable amount of space--this seems to be the time of year when all of Boston's many musical organizations schedule their spring concerts simultaneously. I will therefore briefly list those events that have caught my attention for the next two weeks.

March 15: Handel and Haydn Society performing Handel's Israel in Egypt. One of Handel's first oratorios, Israel tells the story of the Exodus from Egypt, and is chock-full of the glorious choruses of exultation that Handel wrote so well. Symphony Hall, 8 pm.

March 16: MIT Symphony Orchestra.

March 17: Chorus Pro Musica performing Bach's St. John Passion. Of the two Passion settings by Bach that we know today in their complete forms, the St. John is the more tart and dramatic. Charles Breed will be singing the part of the Evangelist. Symphony Hall, 7 pm.

March 19: MIT Schola Cantorum singing two Cantatas of J. S. Bach (B.WV. 120 and 190) and the Missa Brevis K. 192 of Mozart. Kresge Auditorium, 8:00 pm.

March 23: Camera of the Museum of Fine Arts performing Masses of Josquin. MIT faculty member Rufus Hallmark is the tenor soloist. Sanders Theatre, 8:10 pm.

March 24: Harvard University Choir under John Ferris' direction will perform the Monteverdi Vespers of 1610 with original instruments. This glorious work, the piece that Monteverdi wrote to show off his talents in order to gain the musical directorship of the Cathedral of St. Mark in Venice, is rarely performed, and all rate performances are using the original instruments of the period. Memoral Church, Harvard, 8 pm.

March 24: Masterworks Chorale under Allen Lamont performing Bach's St. Matthew Passion. Nothing more needs to be said about the music, and Mr. Lamont's chorus has acquired itself quite capably in the past. Sanders Theatre, 8 pm.
Science-humanities gap closed

By Ralph Nunnan

The Technology Studies Program (TSP) is gaining momentum at MIT as it expands its activities to bridge the gap between the humanities and the sciences.

An example of this was the TSP Workshop seminar on Monday, featuring Dr. Robert S. Anderson, Visiting Professor of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of British Columbia, who spoke on 'An Anthropologist Observes Research Institutions.' The seminar was one of a series sponsored by TSP to suggest areas of technology which can be studied using the tools of the humanities.

Anderson has been difficult to get his professors to conciliate that research institutions are significant human subcultures while a graduate student at the University of Chicago, but now he has no trouble.

Anderson was pleased by "signs the somewhat dry period I've been bouncing around with for the past ten years is changing," but added, "We are still at the problem of designing proper scales" for an anthropology of the scientific community.

Anderson described individual attitudes at the Fermi Institute in Chicago, the Shaba Institute in Calcutta, and the Tata Institute in Bombay, all nuclear physics research facilities. Noting a certain utility of behavior within the variety of the three, he concluded, "The problem of interpreting the role of domestic culture in the construction of research is very complex."

Technology Studies Program

The TSP began early in 1973 from a concern over the schism between humanities and science/engineering at MIT. Professor Nathan Sivin, de facto chairman of TSP, described the two aspects of MIT as viewing each other "with the Grand Canyon in between them."

"What we're concerned with," said Sivin, "is using the humanities to study science and engineering." He has been aided by the TSP Steering Committee of Maurice Fox (Biology), Harold Janham (Humanities), Arthur Kandel (Humanities), Irving Kaplan (Nuclear Engineering), Jerome Levitt (Electronics Laboratory), Philip Morrison (Physics), Judzw Schwartz (School of Engineering), Cyril Smith (Metallurgy and Humanities), Louis Smilens (Electrical Engineering), Leon Troullin (Aeronautics), and Judith Wechsler (Architecture).

According to the TSP's January (1974) Bulletin, the diversity of the Steering Committee "ensures that a great variety of Institute viewpoints are reflected in staffing decisions and invitations to temporary personnel." TSP plans a headquarters, says the Bulletin, "for contacts between scientists and engineers with humanitarian interests." Also planned is an archive "which will attract the collected papers of scientific and technological innovators" for "historical and social research."

Currently, TSP sponsors the weekly Workshop seminars for the faculty, a curriculum in Technology, Society, and Value, in which faculty teaching humanities, social science, and technology are invited to describe their experiences; and a Library, which is "in the process of being formed."

Meetings for IM softball umbrellas will be held on Sunday, March 17 and Wednesday, March 20 in the Varsity Club lounge at 7pm. All teams are responsible for having at least one umpire present. Rules and pay scale will be discussed.


tent in all, by Mountier, Leitviv, Segan, Wood, Margulis, and Siever. With numerous answers to interesting questions, May be heard any time at Polaroid, 740 Main St. For further info, please call Karen Houstan at 864-6000, ext. 2800.


Free lecture by

Sherman Skolnik

8:15pm MONDAY 26-100

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AWARD NOMINATIONS:

are being accepted for the:

STEWART AWARDS

The William L. Stewart Awards are given to students in recognition of a single outstanding contribution to a particular activity or event.

Send nomination letters to the Awards Committee, Room 7-101.

COMPTON AWARDS

The Karl Taylor Compton Awards are the highest awards given to students by the Institute community and reflect the belief that real excellence and devotion to the welfare of MIT in any area, with emphasis on lasting or sustained contributions to the MIT community as a whole, should be recognized.

Send nomination letters to the Awards Committee, Room 7-101.

MURPHY AWARD

The James N. Murphy Award is given to an Institute employee whose spirit and loyalty exemplify inspired and dedicated service, especially with regard to students.

DEADLINE DATE: April 5.