Construction is continuing into the cold weather at two sites at MIT — the new West Campus dorm (shown above) and the Chemical Engineering building at the other end of campus — as workers try to complete exterior work before winter.

**Computer for architects funded**

By Larry Everett

The expert designing your dream house may someday be a computer, if work funded by a recent $600,000 National Science Foundation grant to Professor Nicholas Negroponte '66 and the "Architecture Machine" group succeeds.

The goals of the project, as proposed by Negroponte, are "to augment design abilities, to interpret a person's intentions in cursive of his attitude toward certain features of the drawing." A long-range goal of the project is the application of these techniques to the development of "Architecture by Yourself." Programs in this area allow the user to accept and react to sketches done on a special tablet. The computer reads the drawing by observing the position of the pen at fixed time intervals, and uses, among other parameters, speed and pressure to determine special features such as corners. Research in graphic input may also allow the machine to interpret a person's intentions in drawing. Future programs may consider the user's hand and eye movements, as well as his approach to the sketch, as indicators of his attitude toward certain features of the drawing.

Negroponte's work in computer-generated design is important, because "this is the first time our efforts are geared toward system growth and development. The remaining time is divided between instruction on both graduate and undergraduate levels, and research."

The National Science Foundation grant is important to Negroponte, who realized that "this is the first time our efforts are geared toward system growth and development. The remaining time is divided between instruction on both graduate and undergraduate levels, and research."

Negroponte estimates that about 25% of the group's effort is geared toward system growth and development. The remaining time is divided between instruction on both graduate and undergraduate levels, and research.

The National Science Foundation grant is important to Negroponte, because "this is the first time our efforts are geared toward system growth and development. The remaining time is divided between instruction on both graduate and undergraduate levels, and research."

Negroponte realized that the grant will basically be used to develop machines that can eliminate "incompleteness, contradiction and vagueness" in computer-generated design.

**Weisskopf honored here**

By Stephen Blatt

Six Nobel Laureates and many friends of Institute Professor Victor Weisskopf gathered at MIT last Thursday and Friday to honor his retirement from the Physics Department.

The two day symposium featured eleven speakers and a preview of a new film on Albert Einstein's early education. The speeches ranged from reminiscences of graduate studies with "Vic" as assistant to generally known, to lectures addressing public policy problems such as the energy crisis and the possible reinstatement of the President's Science Advisory Council, to technical lectures on nuclear theory.

The symposium was opened by James Killian, Honorary Chairman of the MIT Corporation, who called for the establishment of a Council of Science and Technology in the White House, as proposed by a National Academy of Sciences committee he headed last year. Killian stated that it is essential that the best scientific and technological talent of today be used to solve the problems facing our nation. According to Killian, the proposal to institute a Council of Science and Technology received "a cordial response in Congress and an extraordinary response from the press." He noted that

"We could go on, year after year, cutting $2 million out of our budgets each year." Bruce said, "but eventually there would be nothing left to cut. Each year we would come closer and closer to zero." In an attempt to understand the basic issues behind the budget problems, Gray briefed the Engineering faculty about two weeks ago on the overall budget situation. The Chancellor discussed the Institute's finances from Fiscal Year 1963 until 1974, Bruce said.

He added that ordered to form 19 task forces, each assigned to a particular area of the school's operations, to review budget deficits in the last several years. The deficits have provoked some useful innovations around MIT — such as the thorough reevaluation of most of the large-scale changes in the Institute's financial picture — such as the divestment last year of the former-owned Institute subsidiary — have given MIT operating deficits in the last several years. According to Killian, the deficits have provoked some useful innovations around MIT — such as the thorough reevaluation of most of the large-scale changes in the Institute's financial picture — such as the divestment last year of the former-owned Institute subsidiary — have given MIT operating deficits in the last several years.

"Cut's' describe budget for last several years"
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(legendary story)

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Friday, October 25
7:00 PM
Kresge Auditorium
Free
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Task Forces for Engineering Review

Data and Analysis
1) Who and What is the School of Engineering at MIT?
   - Associate Dean James D. Bruce
2) Opportunities for the School of Engineering.
   - J. Herbert Holloman, Head CPA

Cost Reductions, Improvements
3) Alternatives to Engineering Degree Education.
   - Prof. Frank Perkins, Jr.
4) Opportunities for Continuing Education.
   - Prof. J. Francis Reynolds, Jr.
5) The School's Research Program.
   - Prof. Peter S. Eagleston, Head I.
6) Administrative Services for the School.
   - Prof. Joseph M. Szumsl, I
7) Alternatives for Technical Services.
   - Vice President Kenneth Wade.
8) Space Utilization.
   - Prof. James B. Melcher, VI.
9) Financial Management Within the School.
   - Prof. Robert D. Lager, I.

News Analysis
MIT budget problems not new

(Continued from page 1)
the MIT School of Engineering's operations (see story on page 1), for the most part they have caused only headaches for the MIT administration.

The administration has also tried to augment its economy more majorly by increasing the amount of unrestricted income coming into MIT. Aside from raising tuition, the best way to do that has been through raising the endowment by traditional fund-raising. While all colleges are always interested in fund-raising, MIT has had a special stake in it during the last several years, and has been making strong efforts to get more unrestricted funds to meet operating expenses.

The same economic effects that make MIT's budget harder to meet, however, also make it difficult to get funds from donors. One trend among development officers, as fund-raising experts are known, is that large donations play the largest role in determining the success or failure to a fund drive. Under the economic conditions prevalent recently, few donors are willing to give sizable chunks of money - in the tens of millions of dollars - can be found. Thus for example, MIT is holding up making any announcement - or even making any final plans - of a fund drive that has been discussed by the administration for more than six months now, while the Institute waits to see what happens to the American economy.

The problems faced by the Institute are similar to those faced by a number of other colleges, including some of the largest and most prestigious private schools. Columbia University, for example, has suffered from even larger deficits than MIT for several years, and, according to the Columbia Faculty, continues to face them.

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One of the technical lectures given at last week's symposium honoring Professor Weisskopf – "Model Free Views of Deep Inelastic Scattering" by Julian Schnurmacher – provided this authoritative backdrop of equations for the speaker. Photo by Tom Kleinources

(Continued from page 1) in a recent speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called science "our most precious" and "least nationalistic" resource.

Hans Bethe of Cornell University, 1967 winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics spoke on the opinion only one situation in this century was comparable to today's – the Second World War. In World War II, scientists, particularly at this Institute, came to the rescue to save the Western world. We must do it again.

In discussing the various sources of power available to us in this century, Bethe said, "We have three attractive alternatives. We must use nuclear fusion." Bethe believes that the existing safety problems are not insurmountable; they can be solved by technology.

In a speech entitled "Is Negated Arms Control Feasible?" Walter H. Fano, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, debated the propriety of efforts to include "beneficial applications of nuclear weapons" from the point of view of safety.

Allowing nuclear tests for peaceful purposes, he said, is simply a loophole that will allow military testing.

Fano called attention to what he felt were the dangers of arms control negotiations, stressing the fact that the negotiations had an accelerating effect on the arms race. For example, he said, a country involved in negotiations is likely to increase its nuclear stockpile in order to increase its power at the bargaining table, or to create weapons for use as "bargaining chips," only to destroy them later.

The three options open to us are: arms control, according to Panofsky, are (1) to forget about arms control entirely, an option which is clearly very dangerous, (2) to impose unilateral restraints, or (3) to continue mutual restraint and negotiated arms control.

David Hawkins of the University of Colorado, speaking on the relationship of science to the layman, called for the recreation of science on an elementary level. This would give the layman a better understanding of "real" science, as opposed to "popularized" science. Hawkins noted that there are many important concepts in science which the layman accepts as being fact, but doesn't really understand.

Nobel winners honor Weisskopf

(Continued from page 1) volunteers, are expected to report by the end of January, so a final report can be released by March 1, 1975.

"The faculty are the ones who must respond if any efforts to cut the budget are going to be made," Bruce said. "We felt it was necessary to get the faculty involved as possible in the review. We have asked any faculty member with ideas or the wish to work on this to serve, either by sitting on a task force or by submitting his ideas to the appropriate chairman."

Bruce said that about 20 to 25 per cent of the faculty of the School was involved in the review.

The task forces are dealing with three broad areas, Bruce said.

Two groups are involved in gathering data on "where we are, and where we've been," and on external changes in engineering as they affect the school. Trends in research contracts, the numbers of faculty and students, and departmental characteristics will be considered by the internal task force, Bruce said.

The committee concerned with external changes will study some changes in the structuring of academic programs in the School as a result of the review. For example, many departments offer their own versions of some basic course in some areas. At the same time, Bruce pointed out, the median enrollment in engineering courses is 12, far below the teaching capacity of the faculty teaching the courses. "We hope to eliminate some of these parallel courses, bringing them together, to use the faculty more efficiently," Bruce said.

One calculation shows that need for engineers, growth of US industry, and the types of engineers that will be needed in the future.

Nine task forces are involved in studying cost reductions and improvements. Bruce said. They will study delivery and costs of engineering education, continuing education, research programs, and technical services, and will review space utilization, financial management, and personnel policy in the school.

Eight groups are assigned to study income improvements, or programs for which the income exceeds the marginal costs, according to a means describing the review. Programs in this area include cooperative programs with industry, new programs for graduate study, new research programs, and new programs for foreign students.

Another important study in this area, Bruce said, was consideration of "the way we use our services," including study of variable tuition, use of computing centers, and increase in the number of students over the years, and charges for special programs.

Bruce said he expected to see up to 15 per cent of the total faculty teaching time could be saved by such a move, according to Bruce – time that could be used for more teaching or research.

"Our purpose is to assume that anything could be changed, and then to look at the implications of changing it," Bruce said. "The School feels it has to look out for itself, and we want to review as much of this our-"
Quiz break, easing the crunch

By Peter Becknancy

When the baseball season comes up with good ideas in the area of eased academic stress, the students seem to be overwhelmed. When a simple and workable arrangement is allowed to disappear.

In my capacity as a member of the Committee on Educational Policy I suggested that on three days early in November (by the student vote and after some discussion), the last quizzes are always scheduled for one day. This would enable them time to choose their candidates and vote for them. Perhaps the most important thing that affects a larger number of students is that a shortage of academic space. In some cases, the test is counted as all or six.

As I remember, those of the instruction that decided to do away with the date at which one or a day of class due to the request of students, and the classes are already let go of the term when quizzes and problem sets are coming fast and heavy, and the break would enable them time to choose their candidates and vote for them.

In addition and in this time (while there is still sufficient time for the CEP to act), I would like to suggest that some quiz scheduling arrangement be made for the final week of the term. The current term, the last two classes, has resulted in an awesome concentration of "last tests of the term" when quizzes and problem sets are coming fast and heavy, and the break would enable students time to choose their candidates and vote for them.

The main difficulty is that those last quizzes are not controlled. Finals are carefully scheduled so that no student should have more than two examinations on any one day. Finally, it is after the usual deadlines for term papers and everything else, so students are free to concentrate on finals. However, last quizzes are always scheduled for one of the last two classes, and, as a result, the student may find himself or herself as well as many of three four major tests on one day.

In some cases, the test is counted as all or six. The last two classes, has resulted in an awesome concentration of "last tests of the term" when quizzes and problem sets are coming fast and heavy, and the break would enable students time to choose their candidates and vote for them.

In the past year apparently everyone else has also forgotten about it. The three days of eased academic load provided an opportunity for students to vote and to follow the election. Of course, 1972 was a Presidential election year, but this year there are more students registered to vote in Massachusetts and such a break would enable them time to choose their candidates and vote for them.

Perhaps, another informative Ford observation was that a simple and workable arrangement in Case of Insomnia- In my sophomore year, the Committee on Educational Policy suggested that on three days early in November (by the student vote and after some discussion), the last quizzes are always scheduled for one day. The three days of eased academic load provided an opportunity for students to vote and to follow the election. Of course, 1972 was a Presidential election year, but this year there are more students registered to vote in Massachusetts and such a break would enable them time to choose their candidates and vote for them.

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Workers try to beat winter at dorm site

The new dorm going up on the far-West Campus is the result of three years of planning, thousands of man-hours of work, and an MIT investment of more than $5 million.

The dorm plans date back to 1971, when the Committee on Student Environment (CSE) was instructed to begin a new study, released in the spring of 1973, replaced a 1963 CSE report which had provided the basis for planning of MacGregor House, and for the renovation of Burton House.

The CSE recommended the "big house" concept — the idea of a house unit of 300 or more people — be rejected in favor of smaller house units of about fifty residents. By using these small house units, the committee said, students could find their own social group among a group larger than the average suite in the newer dorms, but smaller than the whole house.

The dorm is being constructed along those lines. A total of six units, each housing 50 residents, are planned along a long central hallway. Each three-story unit will center on a common area with a kitchen where residents will be able to cook. A connecting hallway with MacGregor will allow residents to take Commons and use the laundry facilities in that dorm.

Construction of the dorm began in June, and is scheduled for completion next September. Labor problems during the summer, however, have slowed the work, and MIT officials are not certain now that the dorm will be fully ready for occupancy in time for next year's incoming students.

Photo credits, clockwise from top left: Mike Garcia, Rob Mitchell, David Schaller, Tom Klimowicz, David Schaller, Tom Klimowicz.
Anti-smoking program held

The anti-smoking method, known as “The Five Day Plan to Stop Smoking,” has helped more than 2 million people quit smoking — 80 per cent of the people who take the program, according to its sponsors. It has been used by a number of New England businesses, including Polaroid and MITRE, and some high schools, to help employees and students quit.

The program, open to all members of the community and their families, is offered by the Medical Department as a service to the community, according to Dr. Warren Point, assistant Medical Director, who called smoking “an extremely serious public health problem.”

According to the program’s sponsors, the smokers wanting to quit are often (a comprehensive, all-out plan of attack based on sound physical, psychological principles designed to strengthen the will and overcome the habit.) The program is timed to the smokers’ progress in quitting, so that the problems discussed in the sessions each day relate to the problems smokers usually face at that time when quitting.

Point said he strongly sup-ported the clinic, and urged all smokers — including pipe and cigar smokers — to participate.

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NOTES

* There will be a work session for MIT Ecology Action Team, Oct. 24 at 7:30. ALL HANDS, ARMS and FEES will be greatly appreciated. Work will be office recycling and urban bikeways publicity, so try and make your schedule include us.

* Root-Tilden Scholarship Program — New York University Law School: The Root-Tilden Program is designed to provide a unique educational opportunity for the student committed to the use of his professional talents in the service of the public. Complementing the normal law curriculum, the Program offers its members the opportunity to observe and support the work of lawyers committed to promote the interest of the public. Candidates from MIT will be nominated for the Root-Tilden Scholarships. The deadline for the nomination is October 22. If you are interested in applying for the scholarship, or an appointment to see Susan Riddle Hoss, Preprofessional Advising and Education Office, 10-186, ext. 34138.

* Pre-Professional Office Notices — contact the Pre-Professional Advising and Education Office, 10-186, ext. 34138, for interviews. University of Pennsylvania School of Law — Dean Arnold Milberg, Group meeting Tuesday, October 22 at 5:30pm in Room 3-133. Stanford Law School — Dean William Korg. Group meeting Friday, October 24 at 11a in Room 4-145.

* Columbia University School of Law — John F. Kullberg, Director of Admissions. Interviews Wednesday, October 23 from 9am to 12pm and from 1:30pm to 3pm.


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New energy study funded

By Jules Mallove

An international study of energy options available to industrialized countries will be sponsored by MIT and directed by Dr. Carroll Wilson, MIT Professor in Problems of Contemporary Technology at the Sloan School of Management.

According to Wilson, one area in which this workshop will concentrate is in developing methods of using energy more efficiently and in finding better ways of reducing waste. Each of these alternative methods will then be evaluated for its application to the various countries involved.

Another group will “begin to develop a global framework for integrating combined national supply and demand options” which will be included in this framework are capital needs, import patterns, producing country expenditures and absorptive capacities and balance of payments effects.

Wilson considers such a workshop to have certain inherent advantages over any strictly governmental machinery rarely can afford a time horizon longer than that of governments — usually than four or five years — and is not well designed for the conduct of assessments involving a mixture of political, social, economic and technical factors for a period of 10-25 years into the future.”

Wilson also said that he expects the intergovernmental machinery will be kept busy “with the probable continuing crises of supply and distribution of the next decade.”

In his view, it is these advantages that make the Workshop “an experiment with a new mode of assessment for critical global problems.” Wilson said that, should this “experiment” succeed, its approach could be applied to other global problems such as food and materials.

The Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies will involve scientists and businessmen from Canada, France, Iran, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Mexico and the U.S. The participants include the President of Atlantic Richfield Co., Chairman Detroit Edison Co., Chairman Allied Chemical Corp., and the Chairman, General Motors Corporation.

The first meeting of this workshop was held at the New Seabury Country Club on Cape Cod last week. Subsequent meetings will be held over a two year period in various parts of the world.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1974 PAGE 7
Women win at volleyball

"Hey, where are you going?"

"Oh, you play IM's?"

"Hey, where are you going?"

The game itself, Harvard vs. Cornell, was plenty exciting. Although unaccustomed to the pace and pressure of a real college game, Engineer captain Ray Krakauer ran in and scored on a sharply angled right-to-left shot. As a result of the lopsided score, the "A" team won, 16-0. The "B" team dropped its record to 1-4. Although there was no trouble in defeating Gordan Donnelly College at home on October 10 in the year's second intercollegiate game, the MIT women were at home again, hosting Brandeis. After putting in a good fight, the "B" team lost, but once again the "A" team won with little difficulty.

Remaining are three road games for MIT, all at Salem State on October 24 at Boston State on November 12, and at Mount Ida two days later. The team has also been invited to compete in the sectional tournament on November 23.

IM volleyball standings:

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IM soccer results:

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MIT Freshman Sheila Luster is shown above bumping the ball to Brandis in last Thursday's win by the women's A team.