Forrestor finds critical trade-offs are jobs, housing

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phases, there is simultaneously a high demand for people per industrial area, and a low density per housing area.

At this point, the area is physically filled - essentially "frozen." In this period, industries are being separated by others, and the trend is for employment per industrial area to decrease while density per housing area increases. Thus, although opportunities are going down, the number of people is rising.

Professor Forrestor points out that due are marked not only by reduced housing but also by excess housing. This excess housing is often ignored, however, because it appears unimportant. The lack of favorable balance of tenure depopulates cities of the money needed for the upkeep of these facilities, causing people to move together.

Housing-job trade-off

He says cities are necessarily changing their state of equilibrium due to changes in their degree of attractiveness. The relative costs of housing and jobs can always be changed, although only in opposite directions, since their proportion and net total is subject to change once a city has completed its era of growth. In a trip to Boston, he saw how political factors can also be a crucial augur.

Prof. Forrestor's research resulted in three criteria by which he feels that our cities can be made more desirable: increased job opportunities, improved economic institutions, and a relative housing shortage. He called for new tax and zoning laws in the effort to move the job-housing trade-off to cities in favor of jobs. Attracting new industry into cities will create more and better jobs for today's poor classes, enabling them to afford better housing, and offering them the "economic upward mobility" needed for social acceptance.

Introcom will install new data system

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from the floors above. Work on Project Introcom is also done in this area. The remainder of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors is a three phase process. First, the annular rings will be renovated and information access stations installed. Such stations will have, unrelatedly readers and a link to the computer center at a time-shared basis. The annular rings will then be occupied by March, 1969, the second phase of the renovation procedure is only one step in remodeling the entire library. New lighting has been increased 10,000 square feet to serve as a center for the entire library. New Fall Suits—by Freedberg of Boston and Michaels, Stern, Taylor, Superba. From $79.50 to $125.

Sports Coats—Blazers, tweeds, shetlands. From $45 to $75 Slacks—From $13.95 to $25.

Raincoats—by London Fog. From $42.50 to $65.

Drawers—by Intrex program.

The floors at intervals were removed the drab, stuffiness in the stacks. Mobility will enable evaluators to accurately assess any changes made in the system. The entire remodeling procedure is one step in the Introcom project.

While updating the present facilities was necessary, it is only the beginning. The new library will become an arena—a model system—for experimenting with the methods of information transfer. Four sets of activities will form the core program of experimentation: augmented-catalog experiments; text-access experiments; network-integration experiments; and fact-intelligence experiments. Evaluation of the results will be a slow process since the data can only be collected as the library is used by the academic community of the Institute.