At the first goal, the Urban Coalition will seek to improve education, care, poverty, to starve the would-be and handicapped, and, most of all, to help blacks achieve full status as citizens. It will attempt to end the interlocking relationship between poverty and discrimination.

The second goal is aimed at the average citizen's feeling of anonymity in today's "quick-and-disappeared." In order to correct this loss of identity at all levels, Prof. Gardner said that we must promote a society "for the people" in which technology serves the people and not vice versa. He believes local communities should be given real decision-making responsibilities for the good of a citizen to gain a feeling of real participation at the local level. The extreme federal-state-local relationship must be reversed, giving greater importance to local governments.

The third goal has been inspired by the concept of the "Living City" and the growing "menace of Big Brother." Prof. Gardner stressed that we need not be victimized by technology, the impersonal supremacy of large organizations and the invasion of privacy and said that we can overcome these threats if "we have the will." Prof. Gardner noted a general apathy and resistance to change among the people. He declared that the present "machinery is not working" and that a desire for decentralization of the federal-state-local relationship is important. A revised tax system is also essential for our national economic system, "full of amnesia."

Vitality must be strengthened at lower levels since "local problems can be solved in Washington." Although a "living city" and a "living community" is necessary, Prof. Gardner assered that it must be redesigned to increase the role of the local communities.

By Joseph Kanji

Recent innovations in the MIT educational process were discussed by Professor Richard Wertz of the Humanities Department in a lecture to about 30 potential and accepted students and faculty members.

The students, from the Cambridge High School Studies Program, attended courses at MIT on Saturday morning and lectures in the afternoon. Professor Wertz stated that Pass-Fail could be considered an important attempt to change the freshman student to a toally new environment by changing their traditional thinking and by forging a realistic and valid method of certifying the achievement of the MIT student. Under discussion at this time are an experimental college within the Institute where large educational processes might be tried out. These could include the study of a number of courses, concentrated studies courses such as the S-60 (S) experiment conducted last summer, and the possibility of extending Pass/Fail into the sophomore year. In addition, Professor Wertz proposed that it might someday be feasible to place all courses except the student's major on a Pass-Fail basis.

Also, in an attempt to remedy the obvious discrepancy in the proportion of black students at MIT, the Administration conceivably may set up some sort of social action program for Negroes from disadvantaged areas. However, the feasibility or shape of the program is not clearly evident at this time.

By Reid Ashe and Alex Makowski

A bid for students to attend tomorrow's faculty meeting and a report on extraordinary progress made by the Black Students Union were included among the items discussed by the MIT Student government at the weekly meeting in the Student Center.

Mike Albert, an active member of the MIT Resistance, said that he hopes to help eliminate the "censored" practice of holding closed faculty meetings through bringing it to public view. His plans are for himself and any other concerned students or faculty members to attend tomorrow's meeting.

"Since the closed-meeting rule is so censored, there will probably be no resistance to our presence," Albert said that since tomorrow's meeting will probably be discussing issues related to student access to information, it will be a particularly good time for students to question the closed-meeting rule, according to Mike Albert.

Fred Johnson, Co-Chairman of the MIT Black Student Union, reported that, "the essence of the [BSU] demand," that of financial aid, had in effect been granted. He said that the BSU had an agreement that Black students entering the Institute would be given financial aid, starting in the form of scholarship (instead of loans) during their first two years of study. This program, he said, is likely to begin next year.

Johnson said that it was particularly difficult to persuade younger students to enter the Institute if they were to expect to have a $4000 debt upon completion of their studies. When a Black student graduates, Johnson said, he might have to support his parents and send a younger brother through school, under these circumstances the large debt to the Institute would be insurmountable.

Furthermore, Johnson said that a Black potential student might fear that if he flunked out or had to drop out after a year or two, he would have nothing to show for his year but a sizable debt.

In other developments, Johnson said that Prof. Richard Wertz is planning a course for next term titled "The Black Experience."

When contacted last night by the Daily, although the course is still in the planning stages, it will definitely be given next term as a credit-bearing Humanities elective. The course will include a study of contemporary problems in the Black community and an attempt to analyze the causes and effects of these and other historical problems. He declared that two leaders from the black community will serve as co-teachers of the course.

As the primary part of their effort to recruit more Black students for MIT, Johnson said that beginning November 1st, members of the BSU will travel throughout the country. He said that "the boxes tickets have been bought," but he did not give the source of the funds for the extensive tour to recruit Black students.

One of the committees which reported at the meeting was the ROTC Committee. Leslie Slotten reported that this group, which consists of two Professors, one MIT Student, and herself (a non-student here), is preparing a "mock-rotc pamphlet" on the subject of ROTC. The pamphlet is to be distributed to the faculty and to the entering freshman class next year. One of the faculty members involved is Prof. W. Gardner, Coalition (Forums to help deter- ro a good time on the sea which is in perpetual motion. Its movement is attracted by the "machine-" those of various sailor pirates."

The entire federal-state-local relation- tion must be reversed, giving greater importance to local government. The Urban Coalition's uniqueness lies in its bringing together the elements of society that have usually not collaborated before. There are 39 local coalitions throughout the country, each bringing together a variety of elements such as City Hall, business, labor, religion, minority groups. His experience has shown that unity is needed for stability and that all the groups involved "want their say." He declared that the most essential for an "effective dialogue" to be effective is good faith. "The Coalition must help us to bring us to reform in local decision. This dialogue must be tested in a association with the local government."

In his view, the most difficult ob- stacle is the fact that "the typical city is in fragments." Urban areas are split up into "out-of-touch segments" such as the suburbs, labor, and the unionization. In addition, city usually does not communicate with the gap. He said that the signification of each of the groups leads to fear and eventually breeds hostility. The current breakthrough is black and white, but the lack of communication among the other groups prevents us from helping to solve the major problem. In this situation, he believes people cannot even formulate their problem, let alone solve them.

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