A group of engineers at MIT, directed by Professor Robert Hansen, has been working closely with students to determine how to replace broken glass. The Tech that the thermal panels used in the wall—double sheets of glass formed into a single unit—are apparently being blown out during wind storms. The usual damage involves cracking or breaking of the outer panel, indicating a pressure differential across the wall interface. The Tower has suffered from a series of difficulties, and Hansen stated that this further trouble with the glass is delaying its completion.

The plywood closures in the wells do not necessarily indicate which windows have been damaged, Hansen explained. Some of the panels have been moved to accommodate the MIT measurements and others have been broken in customary construction niches. Overall, about 30 have had to be replaced because of wind.

Most of the wind damage occurred late November and January, when MIT was asked to investigate. In the first case, broken panels were found on the Stewart Street side after wind storms and in the second on Trinity Place side, Hansen indicated that the cracking was localized in both instances.

The two educational programs consist of undergraduate and graduate programs that cut across the environmental line, in an effort to prompt students for the "social, political, and economic constraints they will meet in professional life. The degree might be considered an "unspecified" engineering degree, but its primary use will be to students interested in law, medicine, or other professions.

The proposal was released in mid-March in an effort to obtain prior approval. The building is now ready to be used, but some issues related to technology and the society have not been resolved: The program deals with problems that are likely to improve and affect society, and it is expected in its Center for Policy Alternatives, which will be needed of further funding to expand its activities.

There are two research programs proposed. One consists of "problem-oriented research" that will "contribute to the solution of national problems that strongly relate to technology and the society." This program deals with technical questions that have already been identified. The other program will provide "adequate funding" to support "faculties and graduate students learning about new problems and issues." One engineering council member said the Tech that the freshman was none, but no one is fighting this very hard. Indeed, he described the group of the as group of "enthusiastic acceptance," for the most part. The ideas have all been discussed before, he said, "but never before as a single package."

The proposal discusses the reasons for changing the current program in engineering education. It is widely recognized that changes in our society require major changes in engineering education. The problem that is being discussed is the different training and research work in new areas is required. The resistance to this introduction of technical change is to improve one social and economic life is largely political, social and institutional. These circumstances shape the requirements for new technology. The responsibility of engineering schools to develop engineering science and provide a basis for new technology must continue, while a new role to relate technology and physical environment must be accepted. As the world's role in engineering education, MIT has a peculiar responsibility and opportunity to accept and develop this new role.

Several people were involved in the drafting of the proposal. They included Professor of Civil Engineering Alfred Keil, President Jerome Wiesner, Director of the Center for Policy Alternatives Herbert Hollowson, and MIT Corporation Emeritus James R. Killian.

The feasibility of expensive, large-scale construction projects, which are common in customary construction, is understated by the thermal panels. The proposal is to introduce a new type of glass into an existing wall. The proposal is to introduce a new type of glass into an existing wall. The opportunity for the development of new ideas is considerable, and the proposal is to introduce a new type of glass into an existing wall.

A molten germanium crystal, being grown under controlled conditions in a high vacuum environment, is shown. The crystal is being grown under controlled conditions in a high vacuum environment. The opportunity for the development of new ideas is considerable, and the proposal is to introduce a new type of glass into an existing wall.

By Jonathan L. Weber

In what admission director Peter Richardson termed "the most agonizing year we've ever had," a group of 1499 prospective members of the class of 1977, a record fifty-five, from whom 634 students were selected, are about to come to MIT. The freshman class of 900, considerably smaller than the optimal class size of 1500, was necessitated by a campus housing shortage (The Tech, February 6, 1973).

The possibility that more than 900 students accept MIT's offer of admission is a very real one; however, past experience has shown that 55% of admitted applicants will eventually matriculate. A waiting list of 210 has been established in the event that fewer than 900 elect to attend MIT.

In making its final decision, admissions officials looked into consideration more than academic qualifications. "Academic records, of course, are significant in estimating if a young person can be successful at MIT," Richardson commented. "But quality also includes maturity, responsibility, social awareness and non-academic achievements in such areas as art, music, athletics and other activities."

According to Richardson, a group of faculty was sought who represented a variety of backgrounds and interests. The group includes 1446 students from all fifty United States, from Canada, and 53 students from 22 foreign countries. One hundred and seventy-four students were offered an "early decision" admission last December.

The 206 students admitted were selected on an equal basis with the male students who were accepted. However, Richard said, "the female acceptance rate among those whose educational backgrounds are of lower quality than that of most students applying to MIT are allowed deviations of up to 100 points on their college board scores from the scores of those students who the admissions office feels have received "high quality education.""

The MIT Symphony Orchestra, recently returned from a five city tour, will broadcast in the symphony's final concert at 3 p.m. on WGBH-TV (Channel 2) to be broadcast in May. The public is urged to come to the symphony's next concert at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, May 16, for its first concert of the season, to be performed by the Symphony Orchestra and the Chorus for the Bachelor of Science degree (Please turn to page 3).