with my life? They were happy for a few years, but they were nothing left." He advises MIT students to "shoot for a goal that is important and relevant."

Practicing the right kind of vision, according to Donovan, is a changing, dynamic thing. A person who is not moving toward an end is still doing things, but has a contaminant about him. Another thing he observes about people is that "happiness is a habit." It is reflected in a person's approach to his or her day to day living. "If you say 'I'm unhappy now but I know I will be happy later, then when you get to that later point, you can't get rid of the habit of not being happy. You'll still be dissatisfied. Happiness is something to get into, it's how you approach other people."

Donovan feels that MIT's future is bright as long as the institution doesn't become too specialized. MIT has become great because of its ability to adapt to situations of the time. It has been able to change while many older institutions lacked flexibility. They have closed their eyes on what's going on, while MIT is keeping relevant. It is "very easy to get yourself in a rut off in your own little corner," thought that can kill a school's progress.

Donovan sees the interdisciplinary areas as big payoff areas in research. The world's big problems are the delivery of health care, energy, transportation, pollution. These are "tremendously fertile areas for people to go into." Solution of these problems involves a combination of economics, medicine, mathematics—what is called an "interdisciplinary" background. A person concerned with these problems must understand "the economics of the situation, the politics of the situation... the technology of the situation."

In his own field, that of computation, Donovan does not see the big payoff in pure research, but rather, in applying the technological knowledge we now have to other fields, such as decision-making systems, file systems, data-base systems, and delivery of health care.

Donovan would like to see MIT concentrate more on interdisciplinary areas. For example, he would like to see more undergraduate medical courses. "A course in pathology or one in human diseases can be as important as one in electromagnetic theory. For some reason or other, all the undergraduate colleges in the US are devoid of medical courses."

In response to the question of so many MIT students going into medicine, Donovan felt that was easy to see, they teach as an easy way to solve problems—this approach is badly needed in medicine."

He quotes a friend of his, Dr. Irving Ingelfinger, editor of the New England Medical Journal: "Before 1942, physicians did more harm than good. After 1942, things have been more or less 50-50." Donovan noted that in

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