Fairchild building dedicated

By The Tech Staff

The Sherman Fairchild Building, the new home of the Leland E. Thomas Laboratory of Nuclear Science and Electronics, was officially dedicated in ceremonies held in Memorial Hall on Wednesday evening.

President Emeritus Julius A. Stratton spoke at the ceremony, where the $13.5 million complex was formally dedicated as a memorial to the Institute by Walter Burke, president of the Fairchild Foundation. The Foundation made a gift of $4 million to the Institute last spring for the completion of the complex.

Stratton's address, like many of the events of the two-day dedication program, dealt indirectly with the future of the EE department and RLE.

Speaking slowly, the former president recounted the development of the Institute's largest department, through "an intensive practical period" early in the century, to the days of "highly creative innovation," such as Vannevar Bush, Edward Cutler, and Robert Goddard. In those days, "we never before," Stratton said, "there was a recognition of the importance of research for the advancement of engineering.

Stratton, who was the first head of RLE, spoke of the foundation that had been laid in 1946 on the base provided by the Radiation Labs of World War II.

Stratton decried substantially from his text only once in the 25-minute speech. Referring to "the special relation of teacher to student," Stratton added, "This is not a casual opinion; it is one I have given much thought to. I have read the editorial in today's Tech, and I think it backs me up in my contentions. I admit the system is not perfect."

The editorial referred to was published in Friday's (10/5) "Opportunity Mail" and criticized the EE department, among others, for failing to involve students in its deliberative processes.

Presentation and Acceptance

Burke, counsel to the late Sherman M. Fairchild and head of the Foundation established by Fairchild, spoke next, and formally presented the complex to the Institute.

Burke stated that he felt the ceremonies had "brought a touch of joyousness to MIT, and that the project was a real tribute to the Institute." The completion of these facilities, Burke added, was "a fine example of the American system(false to me) -- a system that doesn't always work, but is nevertheless a fine system -- bringing all these dons together for a single project.

(Addendum to page 6)

Wyne outlines AAs plans

By Paul Schindler

MIT's Affirmative Action Plan adds to the Institute's AA efforts.

The group might raise such questions as whether or not the search process was fair, whether identifying potential candidates was fair, and whether an appeal for applicants was timely. At this stage of the process, the plan states that there will be no appeals and that all actions are final. The plan also states that the plan will be reviewed periodically.

Wyne stated that "disciplinary action is an HEW term. This is an MIT term. It's MIT's policy on conflict of interest or excessive professional activity.

The Institute's administrators proposed, but Wynne said, "It is not a case of a deviation from some kind of spirit that MIT has no formal plans for disciplining faculty members."

One example discussed was the case of a deviation from the "good faith" of a search effort. When there is a dispute over the "good faith" of a search effort, the plan states that the search process will be reviewed periodically.

Under Affirmative Action, each department is to analyze its relevant pool of potential facilities, and the representation of minority groups in that pool. It is then to remove for that level. When one field, which produced no minorities, is raised, the plan states that the search process will be reviewed periodically.

The plan states that the plan will be reviewed periodically, regardless of whether or not the search was fair or whether the search process was fair. The plan states that there will be no appeals and that all actions are final.

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