



In an eleventh hour donation-hungry move, TCA has announced an instant scheduling program for the Spring Blood Drive.

Wendy Goodman '76, Blood Drive Publicity Subchairman, said Monday that an express appointment-making service will be available this week over the noon hours at Walker Memorial and Lobdell Dining Hall. "The response to soliciting has been slower than we would like.

Goodman also pointed out that this blood drive is the first one in which seventeen year olds can donate. They need only complete a parental permission form, available from the living group solicitors, TCA, and the Building 10 booth.

"A special attraction this year," Goodman added, "is that the Logarithms will be performing for the donors at various times during the drive." *Photo by Robert Olshaker*

## Necessity of reform is Watergate lesson

By Ralph Nauman

A panel of three Harvard Law School professors said last week that the need for political reform without public overreaction was the major lesson of Watergate. The panel spoke to an audience composed mainly of senior citizens and students on "Presidential Power: What are the Lessons of Watergate?"

Panel members were Richard Stewart, Assistant Professor Law; Philip Heymann, Professor Law; and Steven G. Briar, Assistant Professor of Law, all of Harvard Law School.

Stewart, a former staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Finances, began by cautioning Americans not to throttle the president's power. The present foreign and domestic crises require more personal leadership from the White House, not less, he said, adding, "somehow we've got to remove the malignant and retain the benign" where presidential authority is concerned.

Stewart suggested that Americans "have to move to the public financing of free elections" to prevent more Watergate intrigues. He said he was surprised that politicians managed to stay as clean as they did with the present "free enterprise" methods of campaign funding.

Heymann, who worked with Archibald Cox last summer, said, "something has to be done in the wiretap area," and suggested legislation requiring the president to obtain a federal court order prior to any surveillance. Heymann, who worked with government law enforcement agencies and the bureaucracy

In the front page story, "Fac changes graduation," in last Friday's issue, a line was inadvertently left out. The story should have made clear that the graduation ceremonies this year will not be affected, and that the new schedule will begin with graduation in June, 1975. *The Tech regrets the error.*

helped prevent further encroachments of civil liberties. He cited cases where the directors of the FBI, CIA, and IRS declined to carry out the most unusual Nixon demands, and applauded bureaucratic news leaks as a public service.

Heymann ended with advice to the next president. "Look out for little precedents, they have a tendency to grow," he said, citing the "Houston Plan," which authorizes illegal break-ins for national security. He added that loyalty is not always the highest good in assistants, that "toughness is not always wise in the long run," and that even in security matters, morals must apply.

Briar, another former Cox assistant, warned Americans not to overreact to White House monitoring of the Judicial Branch of the government, saying that it is the Executive's duty to be aware of who is being prosecuted and how it is being

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## MIT's photograph album is getting bigger

INSTITUTE PRESIDENTS



A bust of William Barton Rogers, the Institute's founder, marks a display on presidents of MIT at the Historical Collection. *Photo by Richard Reihl*

By Dave Danford

An effort that began over two years ago as the Historic Display for Jerome Wiesner's presidential inauguration has blossomed into a broad-based visual history of MIT.

Since its creation in December 1971, the MIT Historical Collection, under the direction of Warren Seamans, has sought to become both a useable and secure resource for biographers, historians, and the interested public.

Building the extensive files of photographs documenting MIT's history was and is "a very slow, tedious process," according to Seamans. "Until recently," he said, "the MIT Historical Collection has kept a low profile because we haven't had the material to service a large demand."

At the present time, however, the collection contains over a quarter million separate photographs of MIT alumni, class activities at various times in MIT's history, and the campus dating back to the days it was in Boston.

In addition to the photographs, the Historical Collection also has obtained 119 portraits of MIT affiliated people. Most of the portraits have been restored and are on display in the museum-style setting in the Historical Collection's facilities at 265 Massachusetts Ave.

## 8.01 changes cut failures

By Michael Garry

Fewer people are flunking 8.01, after structural changes in the introductory Physics course, made by its lecturer, Professor A.P. French.

French told *The Tech* that replacement of the self-paced system used last year with a more traditional scheme of regular quizzes and required problem sets accounted for a reduction in the number of persons flunking the course.

Twenty-three students failed the course last term, less than half the number of the previous year, when fifty failed. The course is taken by approximately five hundred students,

virtually all of whom are freshmen graded on a pass-fail basis.

The more traditional approach, French said, "made students more aware of what was expected." As a result, "the level of mastery of material was better though standards for passing were higher." French also noted that student morale in the course was improved and this was reflected in good student attendance all term long.

Under the self-paced mode, French stated, in which students were required to pass a certain number of unit tests during the term, many tended to "budget time poorly and get too far behind toward the end of the

course." He added that a more rigidly defined system was better suited for freshmen who are undergoing a "readjustment period" upon entering MIT and for those less capable of handling the freedom inherent in the self-paced style.

A major innovation in the course last term was the establishment of a tutor room. It was staffed by teaching assistants and faculty members and was open to students with questions all day during the week. Special problem solving sessions were held there Wednesday evenings. French said that about one third of the students in the course took advantage of this facility and that it probably helped reduce the number that failed.

The departure from the self-paced method, French asserted, helped to improve the calibre of the recitation sections. Under the old system, he said, "they tended to be used strictly for the taking of unit tests. When tests weren't being given recitation instructors would "sit around and not feel useful" while test deadlines brought peaks of attendance which "saturated the resources of the system." Last term's approach, in which test taking was de-emphasized, allowed recitations to concentrate on "discussions of the material and problem solving."

The need for instruction in "problem solving methodology" was additionally fulfilled by the use of the text, *Classical and Modern Physics* by Ford in place of French's *Newtonian Mechanics*. His text had been criticized by students for its light treatment of techniques in problem solving.

French called last term's course, "a tightly knit operation." He attributed the upgrading of the course, largely to the efforts of Judith Bostock, the course administrator and coordinator. Bostock, he said, "put a stamp on the whole operation... she made sure that students and faculty were getting what they needed."

French concluded by saying that, in view of the relative success of the course last term, he anticipated no basic changes for next year.

## 6-A enrollment booms; more students want Co-op

By Stephen Blatt

The Course 6-A cooperative program, after suffering from declining numbers in 1969-70, is now breaking enrollment records.

The number of applicants in the Electrical Engineering program has risen from 39 in 1970 to approximately 110 in 1974, an all-time high and an increase of almost 300 percent. The number of openings has nearly doubled, going from 29 in 1970 to 55-58 this year. In addition, two new companies have been added in the last two years, Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corporation and Texas Instruments, Inc. But, according to John Tucker, the director of Course 6-A, an effort is being made to get company friends in 6-A to increase their numbers before the course expands to other companies.

Students in Course 6-A spend two or three terms at work with one of the participating companies as part of their educational program. This may include the summer term or the student may attend MIT's summer session. Students in 6-A may obtain a S.B. in EE after four years or a combined S.B. and S.M. after five years with only one thesis required (students have to submit separate theses for the two degrees).

The question of military work does not seem to be a factor in student participation. The number of students applying for and accepted in 6-A dropped drastically during the late sixties (65 applied in 1967; this dropped steadily to the low of 39 in 1970) but this is at least in part due to the recession of 1969-70, which particularly hurt the electronics industry.

According to Tucker participating companies include the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland, the Naval Underwater Systems Center in New London, Connecticut, and Newport, Rhode Island, and other companies which have military contracts. "You can't say that a given job is not related to military systems," says Tucker, "But the students choose the companies: If they don't want military-related work, they won't ask for it."

Foreign students, who comprised 1/3 of the applicants in 1969, form a considerably smaller number of the applicant pool now. In part, this is due to the reluctance of companies to hire foreign students unless they have emigrant visas (and thus, presumably, intend to stay in the US) or come from countries

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The Historical Collection has also acquired most of the architectural theses done at the Institute. Seamans said that many of these were literally dug out of the wastebasket, and took close to a year to unroll and clean. "The theses trace the entire history of architecture in this country as taught and practiced," he commented.

Seamans admitted that there was some overlap between the Historical Collection and the MIT Archives. He pointed out, however, that complete information flow exists between the two institutions and that their roles actually complement one another.

While the Historical Collection specializes in visual information, the Archives hold the written material of the history of MIT. Additionally, the Archives file material by date, but the Historical Collection files by person.

On hand at the Historical Collection are a number of other interesting items, including William Barton Rogers' desk, a 1948 television set, and several cases of old telephones and electrical equipment. "We are trying to piece together a definitive history of the telephone," Seamans said.

Also displayed are novelty pieces like the complete set of MIT beer mugs and the christening bottle for the ship "MIT Victory" launched in 1945.