Buses have been rolling in South Boston for more than a month now, but violence and protests against the court-ordered desegregation plan continues. Photo by Dave Tennenbaum.

**Blacks: no action on busing**

By Farrell Peternal

Little action and careful observation seem to be the reaction of MIT black students to the Boston school situation arising from the recently-implemented desegregation plan and its effects.

While there has been some activity by the black MIT community, Black Student Union Co-chairman Bernard Robinson '75 said he could not detail any specific actions other than MIT participation in Sunday’s pro-integration rally on the Boston Common.

Other groups such as the MIT Young Socialist Alliance and the Children’s Campaign, a statewide political group, have shown some activity on campus, generally without black involvement. The YSA circulated leaflets for yesterday’s city-wide being-teach-in at the University of Massachusetts Boston campus. That activity, according to BSU member Glen Perkins ‘77, lists the MIT BSU as a sponsor.

On-campus meetings have been held by the YSA, but only with the involvement of small numbers and minimal black commitment, according to YSA member Sally Swigart.

**Boston busing: fighting, politics, mar schooling**

By Mike McNemce

Violence, racial tension, troops, National Guardsmen, and police actions reminiscent of the long, hot summers of the mid-1960s have been in the news lately in Boston, as the city has sought to enforce a controversial school desegregation plan through busing of school children.

Whites and blacks alike have reacted to the busing plan, ordered last summer by US District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr., in a variety of ways, ranging from violent opposition in areas of South Boston and Roxbury to strong support among most of Boston’s black leaders and many political leaders.

Most of the demonstrations have taken place far from MIT, and few MIT students have been involved in the actions associated with implementing busing plans. But most black students on campus support the busing, and want to see Boston’s schools integrated, according to interviews with Black Student Union leaders and other blacks by The Tech (see story, this page).

Recent developments in the busing situation have dealt mainly with violence in South Boston, where whites have reacted bitterly to busing of black children into South Boston High School. This reaction has resulted in more than 40 demonstrations being arrested, and hospitalization of several people injured in fights at schools in South Boston and Roxbury neighborhoods.

Massachusetts National Guard units have been called out to help Boston, MDC, and Massachusetts State police who have been guarding buses and trying to prevent violence since schools opened more than a month ago. The 452 Guardsmen deployed have been on stand-by alert in several Armories in Boston, but have not yet been used in the streets in active riot control.

**Vacancies in Ashdown cause resident search**

An unusual situation in the MIT housing system – vacancies in a dormitory – has resulted in placement of advertisements for students who want to live on campus in Ashdown House.

The advertisements, which appeal to students who “are looking for a good room,” having “ hassle” with landlords or who wish to live on campus, are a result of 21 vacancies in Ashdown, the single-student graduate dorm at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Menlo Drive.

The vacancies are a result of a variety of problems involving some poor management techniques in the housing system, according to Assistant Dean for Dormitories Mr. Browning.

“The cancellations were of two undergraduates in French, who wished to live in the dorm the next term. The reason for the change was simply a recognition of the amount of money expected to be available to students at MIT this year, according to Jack H. Gallagher, in a variety of ways, ranging from violent opposition in areas of South Boston and Roxbury to strong support among most of Boston’s black leaders and many political leaders.

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Soviet scientists from the Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences visited MIT this week to tour the Institute’s magnetic-hydrodynamic electric generating facilities. They are (left to right): Professors A. E. Sheyndlin, V. V. Kirillov, Kir’enin, V. I. Kovalyshuk, S. A. Medin, V. A. Orchenko, and V. P. Zvonkovich.

By Gerald Rafaleck

Money for busing aid will be available to students entering MIT next year because of changes in the amounts of money expected from the family. As income increases, the reduction in the expectation increases,” said Associate Director of Financial Aid Leonard V. Gallagher.

“The reason for the change this year, said Edward H. Frailey Jr., Director of Financial Aid, is a change in the guidelines put out by the College Scholarship Service (CSS), which suggests how colleges should analyze PCS data. He says that “we, along with other colleges, tend to adhere to these guidelines.”

There are several changes in the CSS guidelines which will have an effect in the amount of aid given. “The major factor this term is simply a recognition of the inflationary period from February financial aid to December 1974 which has required parents to spend more money on necessities in the way on information on past,” Frailey said.

Gallagher listed several other changes. “One significant change that will contribute to the net difference is a reduction in the amount of a family’s income that is expected to be identified with supporting the student at home.” More of the cost of support will be included in the cost of supporting the student at college, which is included in financial aid calculations.

Another change Gallagher named was “a slight adjustment in the overall ratio throughout the overall spectrum of family incomes.” The “net analysis system” is used to calculate how much aid a student is eligible for, allows a family a certain amount of income necessary to maintain a modest standard of living. Any income above this level is “taxed,” so that a certain percentage is expected to be used to partially or fully meet the college expense. The tax is progressive in that each additional $1000 of income is taxed at a higher rate.

In addition to increases in the amount of money available to poor students... (Please turn to page 6)