IPS to terminate Multics?

By Lucy Everett

Multics, MIT's computer system, may be terminated because of funding problems, according to Robert Scott, director of the MIT Information Processing Services.

According to Scott, Multics faces a possible loss of up to $500,000 this year. In the past, it has operated at a small deficit. This year, however, Multics cost Information Processing Center (IPC) $2.5 million, yet it brought in a revenue of $1.7 million. The IPC must try to lower this deficit, and one real possibility, Scott said, is the elimination of Multics.

He noted that less than half of the users of Multics are actually MIT affiliates, yet Multics continues to absorb the loss from Multics.

Most of the loss which has been generated, Scott said, can be attributed to higher salaries and to rising paper and telephone costs. Next year, if it is still being operated, Multics may face an even larger loss because some large users of the system, such as the Architecture Department's Overlap project, have indicated they will be cutting back on their usage of the system. The IPC's revenues come from charging users; unless they can increase the number of users, Multics will not be able to achieve their goal - breaking even.

The issue of removing Multics, Scott emphasized, is "the very serious, many excellent features, Scott said, but "it's necessary to control development, while the trend now is toward systems use."

Funds for research and development are short right now, Scott said, and the IBM system which the IPC operates is more education oriented than Multics, so it is of more use for "teaching problems." Thirteen of IPC users use the IBM system, Scott said.

Joseph Debe, chairman of the Science Information Processing Board (SIPB), told The Tech that the termination of Multics "is a thing of our time. It is the termination of a valuable service to the MIT community.

Debe said that Multics had "nothing else to offer" for use, other than the now underemployed talent available to individual students and small research projects.

Debe agreed that the essential

Jensen, Shockley hypotheses refuted

By John Salley

IQ tests are not a true reflection of intelligence because they are culturally biased, Richard Lewontin, Professor of Biology at Harvard University, told a Technology and Culture seminar last Thursday.

Lewontin has been a very vocal opponent of the views held by Arthur Jensen of the University of California at Berkeley, who believes IQ differences between races are culturally biased, according to the Boston University. Lewontin contends that the results of IQ tests cannot be linked with the intelligence a person has inherited.

According to Lewontin, there currently exists an "ideological war between those who have and those who have not.

Historically, the weapons whose "ammunition" are the IQ tests, Lewontin said, are "the clean... cheaper." have been the IQ tests. Even before mankind knew much about genes and heredity, immigration officers on Ellis Island during the early part of this century were quick to point out that 78 percent of the Italian and 81 percent of the German immigrants were "dumb-bell-headed" based on the scores of IQ tests, Lewontin said.

Lewontin defined intelligence as the "use with which one will learn something new and can cope with the natural stresses of environment. He pointed out that the trouble with IQ tests is that there is nothing to be learned on the tests - so they cannot possibly test intelligence.

Although Jensen holds that genetic material is fixed and unchanging, Lewontin pointed out that the manifestation of intelligence can be changed.

"It is the phenotype, the outward manifestation that we are interested in. We inherit the potential," he likened this potential to the size of an imaginary "basket" that everyone in society is equipped with. Those with the larger buckets, he said, catch more of the "mindrops of genes" and may have a better chance to succeed.

Lewontin continued to say that although Jensen holds that the lack of good jobs held by blacks is just a manifestation of their inferior genes, that much more of the evidence on which this and their other claims are based is

Iranians may double Nuc. Eng.

By Barb Moore

The addition of 25 to 27 Iranian graduate students will nearly double the size of the Nuclear Engineering Department next fall if the Iranian government accepts certain conditions set by MIT.

Negotiations between MIT and Iran began informally last summer at the request of the Iranian government, according to Alfred Keil, Dean of the School of Engineering. Most of the MIT officials involved in the negotiations expect Iran to accept by the end of March.

The major point of controversy between MIT and Iran is the tuition rate, according to Keil. Keil placed MIT's requested tuition in the ballpark of $10,000 per year.

To continue negotiations, the costs of expanding the department, the School's terms includes such costs as faculty travel to Iran, the cost of relocating the department for increased space and training of the students.

Ken Hasen, Head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering, explained that the usual tuition would be needed to support any program of that size - more faculty members will be hired and more must be added. He stated that there was no way financially for MIT to subsidize these costs.

On the question of pricing, MIT President Jerome Wiesner, said, "Generally MIT educational programs lose money. We lose money on all our students, and generally it's also true in our overseas operation - in Germany, India, and Latin America. We've had other programs. We haven't broken even and, frankly, we haven't tried very hard.

Wiesner went on to explain that because of MIT's budget cutback, MIT cannot afford to give away students to get the elsewhere. Our view," he said, "is that Iran is in a position to pay for its own education, and one shouldn't ask MIT, in its International Expansion, to subsidize Iranian students.

The Graduate School of Nuclear Engineering operates on a quota system, as do most graduate departments, Chancellor Paul E. Gray '54 added. "This simply amounts to an increase in the number of Iranians in the department," he said. "It simply distorts the quotas."

Keil estimated the true cost of an MIT education at about $12,000 per year. The difference between that cost and regular tuition would make up through research overhead which could not support the extra Iranians.

The students involved in the program must apply for graduate study in the Department (Please turn to page 3)

Blood drive beginning: pledges down by 50%

By Gerald Radick

Because of public outcry, MIT's blood drive, which is due to start tomorrow, is far behind in the number of registration forms received. Blood Drive Chairman Mr. Donald Tomsuask '77 told The Tech.

As of Saturday, only 792 forms had been turned in, Tomsuask said, adding that "the normal number is 500 plus more than that.

She noted that if this trend continues, MIT may be in danger of losing its "very good level of coverage.

To induce donations, Tomsuask announced that the Student Center Committee (SCC) has agreed to provide each donor with a free ticket for a glass of beer at the next Stilt's Rat. That, a person can trade in pint of his or her blood for an equal amount of beer.

Tomsuask went on to say that dormitories (Please turn to page 3)

Eastgate residents fight rent increase

By Michael Garry

More than 80 percent of Eastgate residents have signed a petition declaring that they will not pay an average rent increase of $15 per month, The Tech has learned.

These residents will continue to pay their present rents after the rent increase, set by the Housing Office, goes into effect on March 1. About 10 percent of the residents refused to sign the petition and will pay the increase; the other residents were either not at home when the petition was being circulated or have not decided whether to sign it or not.

The rent hike at the dormitory for faculty members and their immediate families is $2.25 per month. The increase is for 76 and 80 degrees, which residents claim have not been sufficiently reduced, and excessive.

As a result of this inefficiency, the residents argue that the dormitory for faculty members and their immediate families is $2.25 per month. The increase is for 76 and 80 degrees, which residents claim have not been sufficiently reduced, and excessive.

Many administrators contend that efforts have been made to solve the heating problems, even through these efforts have not been very suc-

(Foreign to turn page 3)