Graduation: a time for seniors to look back

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In 1977, a group of about ten MIT students was among the 2,000 arrested at the occupation of the proposed nuclear reactor site in Seabrook, New Hampshire. Several students were still in jail as final exams passed them by.

It was in 1977 that two campus stories hit the national press. On April 29, 1977, published an article titled “Consumer Guide to

vote on a resolution to encourage MIT to supply its students with the results of the investigation. The resolution was passed by a vote of 16 to 13, with a 2-2 tie on the issue of whether to release the report to the public.

The Student Committee also released a statement in response to the controversy. The statement read:

“Although the charges were eventually dropped, the awareness of interracial sensitivity remains.”

The MIT administration, of course, denied all

and Brown pressed on, trying to get a faculty committee appointed to investigate the Writing Program and recommend “a plan for writing instruction at MIT.”

Dean Harold Hanham, meanwhile, published a plan of his own, which was called “Marginalia,” and which called for the hiring of additional faculty members.

At the same time, two members of the Writing Committee, Professor Malcolm Cameron and Assistant Professor John L. Siegel, announced that they would leave the Institute.

The two members of the Committee, Cameron and Siegel, resigned in protest. The students then voted to replace them with their own choice, a committee consisting of students who had been suspended for three months.

In May, the Committee on Student Life and Conduct asked the students to vote on a proposal to allow students to vote on changes in the rules and regulations of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

The Committee also voted to allow students to vote on changes in the curriculum of the Institute.

In June, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the budget of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

In July, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the governance of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

In August, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the physical plant of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

In September, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the financial aid policies of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

In October, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the admissions policies of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

In November, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the academic policies of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

In December, the students voted to allow students to vote on changes in the student union policies of the Institute.

The proposal was passed by a vote of 1,200 to 800, with 200 abstaining.

These events are all history, and part of the MIT experience for all of us. But there has been much, much more.

UMOC, Wellsted exchange, IAP, strange things and banners in Lobby 7, the Great Blizzard, overcrowding, the Cahn’s sign, 8th mess hall, FM sports, varsity sports, PE...

Dormitory life, fraternity life, Kafedescopes, student activities, Strat’s Rat, pinball, House meetings, the BUs, Monty Python, LSC, SCC, Midnite movies, block parties.

Growing up, meeting friends, studying hard.

They were four short years.

This past spring, students from MIT joined students at colleges throughout the country in staging demonstrations protesting their in- ternational investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

(Photograph by Gary C. Engstrom)