I asked for a shelter for homeless women, do not donate a pint of blood or work in native sentencing, and must either sing charge. They were fined for pleading no contest to the trespassing on Draper Labs, which is no scientific proof that Christ exists. Actually, although he admitted there is an existence, there is no scientific study on the subject. Graham spoke about nuclear war and disarmament only briefly, using that topic to introduce his religious ideas. With or without nuclear weapons, war is inherent in human nature. Graham asserted, "You can never really be at peace without God," he continued.

Graham maintained, however, "It is possible and desirable to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction." Graham cited examples and quotations from scholars such as Oscar Wilde, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Ralph Waldo Emerson to illustrate his presentation. Graham discussed how to believe in God, instituted, although he admitted there is no scientific proof that Christ exists.

Graham spoke to a near capacity crowd — estimated at nine hundred persons — composed mostly of students. Graham encouraged the audience to remain in their seats after the lecture and talk to the student counselors, who answered questions and discussed the topics raised by Graham. About 50 to 75 spectators remained to talk with the counselors.

Most of the counselors were members of the MIT community, and had attended training sessions run by the Billy Graham Crusade.

For the rest of the hour Graham emphasized the importance of God's role in achieving peace. According to Graham, there are several types of peace: spiritual, personal, interpersonal, and international. Graham did not see much possibility in achieving any of these "without coming to God."

Graham began his two-month tour in April. Before it concludes, he will preach at several New England colleges and universities. His tour will conclude in Boston, at a series of Crusade meetings to be held May 30 until June 6 at Boston University's Nickerson Field. Graham has spoken at Northeastern University, the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Yale University, Harvard University, Boston College, and MIT.

Draper protester arrested

By Tony Zamparutti

Cambridge Police arrested 18 protesters, including an MIT student, Rick McDermott '82, for trespassing on Draper Labs property Monday morning.

The 18 were protesting Draper's work in nuclear weapons research and production. MIT divested itself of Draper Labs in 1971, following student protests.

Over one hundred people demonstrated outside Draper property last Saturday. There were no arrests. Twelve of the protesters arrested Monday, all first offenders, pleaded not guilty to the trespassing charge. They were fined for court costs, but opted for alternative sentencing, and must either donate a pint of blood or work in a shelter for homeless women, according to John Lindsay, a Harvard senior who organized the protest.

Two protesters were placed in jail. One man gave only his name to police, refusing to cooperate. He was arraigned for $500 bail, according to Lindsay. A woman who had previously been arrested was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. The remaining defendants will stand trial next Wednesday, said Lindsay.

The protesters, members of the Draper Peace Conversion Group, notified the acting chief of Cambridge Police of their plans to protest. "We've talked to him before," explained Lindsay. "Most of the police are fairly sympathetic."

McDermott could not be reached for comment.

A history of pass/fail

By Kenneth Snow

In the fall of 1966 then-Dean Paul E. Gray '54, Chairman of the Freshman Advisory Council, addressed a joint meeting of the Committee on Education Policy (CEP) and the Student Committee on Educational Policy (SC) and informed them of his plan to change the present form of grading.

The CEP voted the next fall to institute a pass/fail system. The system, similar to the one now in use except without hidden grades, was based on a plan initiated three years earlier at the California Institute of Technology. The Faculty Committee passed the pass/fail plan Thursday, April 15, 1968, for changes in trial basis by a 10 to 3 to 7 vote.

The future of pass/fail came up to open debate at the March 1972 faculty meeting. Members of the class of 1972, the first class on freshman pass/fail to graduate, seemed to have problems applying to medical schools. The issue had been discussed during the last meeting of the CEP Committee on Evaluation of Freshman Performance and the Pre-Professional Advising Office. The faculty decided the evaluation of a freshman's performance should be more concrete: hidden letter grades should be abolished. While some argued that this decision violated the spirit of pass/fail, it was the best solution available and was passed by the faculty by 21 to 26.

In April 1973, the faculty voted to implement the same system as MIT. Proposals by a vote of 82 to 14. The proposals, named for Professor Arthur P. Mattuck, Chairman of the pass/fail committee, instituted a credit limit for freshman year, an internal fail system (only passing grades would be reported) a continuation of hidden grades and the use of only one passing grade, rather than a high-pass low-pass system. All four proposals were still part of the freshman pass/fail program. Also, an Ad Hoc Committee on Grading was established.

In March 1973, the Faculty Committee voted 111 to 2 to maintain the present form of pass/fail.

Pass/fail was not seriously re-evaluated until fall 1978 when the Ad Hoc Committee on Grading stated that they would investigate the future of pass/fail. The committee, however, was abolished within a year.