

HARRY



MIT PRESIDENT Jerome B. Wiesner (right) presides at the International Tribute to Cecil and Ida Green at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. Participants in the program (left to right) are: Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Frank Press, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the White House on leave as Robert R. Shrock Professor of Geophysics at MIT; Allan Shivers, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas System and former Texas

governor; Dr. Peter S. Bing, president of the board of trustees at Stanford University; Cecil and Ida Green; Dr. Marjorie Bell Chambers, president of the American Association of University Women; Dr. Henry Messel, head of the school of physics at the University of Sydney, Australia; and Dr. Charles A. LeMaistre, president of the University of Texas System Cancer Center.
—MIT Photo by Calvin Campbell

Cecil and Ida Green Honored for Creative Philanthropy

By ROBERT C. DI IORIO
Staff Writer

Cecil and Ida Green of Dallas, Texas, whose creative and visionary philanthropy has had a positive effect on the lives of hundreds of thousands of young people throughout the world, were honored in Washington, D.C.,

Thursday, Nov. 9, with an international tribute as unprecedented as their personal efforts to promote human welfare.

Gathered at the Great Hall, Refectory and Auditorium of the National Academy of Sciences were the presidents and chancellors of more than 30 colleges, hospitals, museums,

schools, scientific associations and universities in Australia, Canada, England and the United States which have benefited profoundly from the personal contributions of the Greens.

Joining them was the guest speaker, Dr. Frank Press, director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for the United States and

science adviser to President Carter, and representatives of organizations that ranged alphabetically from the American Association of University Women to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Dr. Press is on leave from MIT where he is the Robert R. Shrock Professor of Geophysics, a chair established by the Greens to honor Dr. Shrock, professor of geology, emeritus, in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at MIT.

In the audience were trustees, faculty members holding appointments to Cecil and Ida Green Professorships, and students representing

some of the world's leading research and educational institutions which have received major gifts from the Greens, a couple whose extraordinary philanthropy has emphasized a deep personal involvement with the people, projects and institutions they have nurtured.

The close partnership of Mr. and Mrs. Green, which began with their marriage in 1926, has characterized their joint activities in science, industry and philanthropy. Geophysical prospectors in their early years, they were part of the group which organized Geophysical Service Inc.

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Wiesner Decries Deterioration In Federal-Academic Relations

(Following is the text of an address by MIT President Jerome B. Wiesner given Thursday, Nov. 9, at the annual meeting of the National Council of University Research Administrators in Washington, D.C., which was widely covered by the national press. It is reprinted here for the interest of the MIT community.)

I accepted with enthusiasm your invitation to address this meeting and to participate in this panel on "Integrity, Responsibility and Accountability" as they have come to affect the relationship between the Federal government and the research community. I accepted out

of my grave concern that the basic federal-academic relationship, after nearly three decades of the most fruitful partnership, is floundering. Indeed, it has begun to deteriorate and come apart so badly that we have reached a point of crisis that could see the effectiveness of the nation's major research universities seriously curtailed at a time when it sorely needs to be enhanced.

We are in a crisis of credibility based upon two different viewpoints about how to achieve effective accountability and how universities can most effectively carry out their Siamese-twin role of producing and transmitting

scientific and technical knowledge. The result of this for the universities is a crisis of finances and morale. The result for the country is something vastly more serious, a dulling of that sharp cutting edge of university research, both pure and applied, and inevitably its educational capacity, which in the years following World War II helped bring the nation to world preeminence in science and technology, and contributed mightily to the welfare and prosperity of our society.

Through modern science and technology, we have created a vast range of materials such as those that make possible the transistor

Retirement Plan for Staff Members Meeting Planned

The Administrative Committee of the Retirement Plan for Staff Members has announced a general meeting of members of the Plan to be held Friday, Dec. 8, 3-5pm, in Huntington Hall (Rm. 10-250).

Before the meeting members can expect to receive three mailings: a ballot for electing two members of the Administrative Committee; the Summary Plan Description and the 1978 Summary Annual Report.

The Administrative Committee is responsible for the general

administration of the Plan and carrying out its provisions. Two members are elected by the membership of the Retirement Plan for Staff Members and three are appointed by the Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation.

A Nominating Committee, composed of George H. Dummer, director of the Office of Sponsored

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Faculty to Meet

A regular meeting of the faculty will be held today (Wednesday, Nov. 15) at 3:15pm in Huntington Hall (Rm. 10-250). Agenda items include:

—Discussion and questions on the Institute's finances with Chancellor Paul E. Gray.

—Presentation and sampling of a keg of beer to the department with the highest proportionate contribution to the Red Cross Blood Drive.

Fund Drives Will End Next Week

The United Way-Boston Black United Fund drive at MIT will end next week, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

After seven weeks, donations still fall far short of the United Way goal of \$140,000 set for the Institute. On Monday, Nov. 13, \$91,385.46 had been given to the United Way by 1,881 people. The Boston Black United Fund, with 637 contributing, had collected \$14,197. No goal has been set for the Boston Black United Fund.

The United Fund is a source of funding for a vast spectrum of social agencies in the Massachusetts Bay area. Community recreation facilities, disaster aid agencies, and a variety of family, children's and social services all benefit from the United Way.

At MIT, records show that 27 per cent of the community has used United Way agencies in the past year. Numbers more benefit from these agencies in many ways that are not recorded.

Community services through community support can only work if all of us participate to make this year's campaign a success.

Fall Blood Drive Nets 1,552 Pints

The MIT-Red Cross Fall Blood Drive ended last Friday, Nov. 10, with 1,552 pints collected.

Technology Community Association (TCA), which sponsored the drive, thanks both the donors and the many volunteers from the Women's League and from the MIT community at large, who helped make the drive a success.

New Crystal Spectrometer To Probe X-ray Sources

By WILLIAM T. STRUBLE
Staff Writer

A highly sensitive new instrument designed and built by scientists and engineers at MIT is now in orbit about 300 miles above the earth as part of the second High Energy Astronomy Observatory (HEAO-2) launched Monday, Nov. 13, from the Kennedy Space Center, Fla.

The device is a focal plane crystal spectrometer—an important component of the package of HEAO-2 instruments that are expected to provide a major new capability for studying cosmic

X-ray sources such as pulsars, quasars, exploding galaxies, and black holes.

Many of the MIT team that developed the spectrometer were at the Kennedy Space Center to watch the lift-off of HEAO-2, which has been named the "Einstein Observatory." The satellite was launched aboard an Atlas Centaur rocket by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Principal investigator for the focal plane crystal spectrometer (FPCS) experiment, which was de-

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'Boston Neighborhood Network' Established

By CHARLES H. BALL
Staff Writer

An MIT researcher has received a \$23,375 grant from the National Science Foundation to establish a Boston Neighborhood Network, a program designed to apply research findings to local neighborhood problems.

Robert M. Hollister, associate professor of urban studies and planning, said the Network will link Boston-area university researchers to public program managers and citizens active in neighborhood organizations.

It will do this, he said, through a series of public workshops, seminars, a regular newsletter and a publication service. Graduate students will be a liaison between the

universities and neighborhoods, and will provide technical assistance to participating neighborhood groups.

Professor Hollister said that he created the project in response to the criticism of many local government officials and community activists that much current research about neighborhoods fails

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No Paper

Because of the Thanksgiving holiday, Tech Talk will not be published next week. Regular publication will resume on Wednesday, Nov. 29.

McFadden, Engle, Teisberg Appointed in Economics

The appointment of Dr. Daniel L. McFadden as professor of economics is one of three faculty appointments announced by the head of the Department of Economics, Professor E. Cary Brown.

The other appointments are Dr. Robert F. Engle, as visiting professor, and Dr. Thomas J. Teisberg, as assistant professor of economics.

Professor McFadden has been honored for his work in many areas which characteristically link quantitative and theoretical economics. He was the 1975 recipient of the John Bates Clark Medal awarded every two years by the American Economics Association to the outstanding economist under 40. Its citation described him as "one of the most complete economists of his generation. . . . He has written theoretical essays, worked on the development of new econometric tools, and undertaken large scale empirical inquiries. His investigations have ranged across production relations, decision making under uncertainty, developmental planning, welfare economics, and most recently urban transportation."



Professor McFadden is the joint author of *Production Economics*, *Urban Travel Demand*, *Essays in the Economics of Uncertainty*, and more than 40 journal articles and research reports.

Professor McFadden's current research and teaching interests are centered on statistical analysis and policy forecasting in engineering economic systems, with applications in transportation, energy, and telecommunications.

Professor McFadden received his BS in physics from the University of Minnesota in 1957, and his PhD in economics in 1962. He was an instructor at the University of Minnesota in 1961-62, and an assistant professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh in 1962-63, before going to Berkeley in 1963 where he rose to professor of economics. He was a visiting associate professor at the University of Chicago in 1966-67, a visiting scholar at MIT in 1970-71, and Irving Fisher Research Professor at Yale University in 1977-78.

Professor McFadden has been an active participant in professional societies, serving as an editor of the *Journal of Statistical Physics* from 1968-70, on the board of editors of the *American Economic Review* from 1971-74 and the *Journal of Mathematical Economics* from 1973-77, and has been associate editor of the *Journal of Econometrics* since 1977 and of *Transportation Research* since 1978. He was elected a fellow of the Econometric Society in 1969, has served on its council since 1974 and its executive committee since 1978. He is a member of the Transportation Research Board, and served on its executive committee in 1975-78. He is also a member of the American Statistical Association. He was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1977.

Professor McFadden is married to Tito Simboli, a professional

photographer, who has exhibited her work in several shows. They live in Cambridge with their three children.

Dr. Engle, a professor of economics at the University of California at San Diego, is well known for his work in urban economics and econometrics. He received his BS from Williams College in 1964, MS in physics from Cornell University in 1966, and PhD in economics from Cornell in 1969.

He was appointed an assistant professor of economics in 1969, and promoted to an associate professor in 1974. He was a Research Fellow at the London School of Economics in 1975 and joined the faculty of the University of California, San Diego, as an associate professor in that year. He was promoted to professor in 1977.

While teaching at MIT, Professor Engle was given the Excellence in Teaching Award by the MIT Graduate Economics Association in 1974-75.

Professor Teisberg received his BA in economics from the University of Minnesota in 1971, Master of Public Policy degree from Harvard University in 1973, and PhD in economics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1978. His teaching and research interests are in applied microeconomics and energy, and he is associated with the MIT Energy Laboratory. He was employed as an economist at the US Department of Interior in Washington, D.C., in 1973-75.

Negotiations

At a meeting held on Thursday, November 9, the Research, Development and Technical Employees' Union Negotiating Committee presented the Institute's best and final offer to the membership. Union officers had previously informed the Institute that they would recommend rejection of both the two-year and three-year proposals. A report from the Union President on Monday, Nov. 13, revealed that both offers were rejected.

At the Union's request, a further meeting between the two negotiating committees will be scheduled.

Future developments will be reported as they occur.



Dean William F. Pounds of the Sloan School of Management receives \$5000 check from the Corning Glass Works of Corning, N.Y., to support a graduate minority group student at Sloan. The check is presented by John R. Dalle Pezze, SM '67, controller of Corning's Technical Products Division. At right is Peter Gil, associate dean.

Marjorie Guthrie to Lecture on Huntington's Disease

Marjorie Guthrie, who is the widow of folksinger Woody Guthrie and who now devotes her time to the national committee to combat Huntington's Disease, the genetically inherited biochemical brain disorder that claimed her husband's life, will speak at 12:15pm Wednesday, Nov. 29, in Room 9-150.

Mrs. Guthrie's purpose in appearing at MIT will be to encourage geneticists and biochemists at the Institute to pursue basic research that might lead to prevention, cure or treatment for HD.

The disease is characterized by a deteriorating mental state and trembling. The biochemical defects that

begin appearing in the brain usually during adulthood are the result of genetic defects passed from parent to child, although not all children inherit.

Mrs. Guthrie is the founder of the Committee to Combat Huntington's Disease and is based in New York City. She spends considerable time in Washington, D.C., working with leaders in Congress and government in support of federal efforts against HD and other neurogenetic disorders.

Congress in 1975, due in part to the persuasive efforts of Mrs. Guthrie, established a federal Commission for the Control of Huntington's Disease and Its Consequences, the final report



CMRAE STUDENTS examining a thin section of ceramic shard with the assistance of Mary Reynolds, a graduate student in the Department of Geological Sciences at Harvard. Professor Lechtman looks on from the right.

—Photo by Calvin Campbell

Unique Laboratory to Study Ancient Materials

A unique new teaching facility—a graduate laboratory for the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology (CMRAE)—made its formal debut at an open house Monday, Nov. 13, in Rm. 203-012.

What makes the laboratory unique is the broad range of equipment it has for research in ancient materials of wide variety, according to Professor Heather N. Lechtman, director of the Center.

"The research tools one needs for studying pollen, for example, are vastly different from those used to study metals," Professor Lechtman said, "And this laboratory will have them all." Professor Lechtman holds a joint appointment in the Department of Humanities and in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering.

The laboratory is the culmination of four years of collaboration by nine area institutions to strengthen the scientific base of the study of ancient materials and materials of art historical importance.

Participating institutions include: Boston University, Brandeis, Harvard, MIT, Tufts, the University of Massachusetts, Wellesley, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Robert

S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology.

Fifteen students—representing all seven university members of the consortium—are enrolled in the program this year. Weekly seminars on this year's topic—ceramics—are held and in addition each student has an individual project to work on in the laboratory. Students have access to the expertise of faculty and staff members at all the participating institutions.

The program is planned as a four-year cycle with one major class of materials being explored deeply each year. Under the title *Materials in Ancient Societies* (21.544) the focus of the subject was metals in 1975-76, food production in 1976-77, lithic materials in 1977-78 and ceramics this year.

Coordinator of the subject this year is Professor Arthur Steinberg of the Department of Humanities. Pamela B. Vandiver, lecturer in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, has primary responsibility for teaching the laboratory sessions of the course and is assisted by Judith Kohatsu, research specialist.

The arrival of the exhibit "Aspects of Art and Science" in the Margaret Compton Gallery was timed to coincide with the opening of the CMRAE laboratory. The exhibit was organized by Dr. Jon B. Ecklund, curator of chemistry at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology, and Dr. Cyril Stanley Smith, Institute Professor emeritus, who played a prominent role in the establishment of CMRAE.

Retirement Plan for Staff Members Meeting Planned

(Continued from page 1)

Programs, Professor Daniel M. Holland of the Sloan School of Management and Walter E. Morrow, Jr., director of Lincoln Laboratory, will present the Administrative Committee nominations. Ballots, including space for write-in candidates, should be received by members by November 29 and must be returned by December 7. Results will be announced at the meeting on December 8.

The Retirement Plan for Staff Members is a restatement of the provisions of the Pension Association and the Supplementary Retirement Plan, amended as of January 1, 1976, to comply with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. The amended and restated Plan received a favorable determination for continued tax qualification by the Internal Revenue Service on June 28, 1978. A complete description of the Plan (a Summary Plan Description) will be distributed to

members on or about December 1, 1978.

The Summary Annual Report of the Retirement Plan for Staff Members for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1978, covering the financial experience of the trust fund and the highlights of the operation of the Plan, will also be distributed to members on or about December 1, 1978.

At the December 8 meeting, the Administrative Committee will report on significant developments in the administration of the Plan and will be available to answer questions and discuss the Plan.

The Trustees—also appointed by the Executive Committee of the Corporation—who have the responsibility for investing the contributions made to the funds of the Plan, will also be available to discuss the financial management of the Plan.

Questions about these announcements may be made to Allan Buford, secretary of the Administrative Committee, Rm. 4-110, x3-3333.

CEP Summary and Agenda

Summary of C.E.P. Meeting on November 9, 1978

Michael Kowtko reported that the Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) will be conducting a survey of undergraduates at the end of November regarding a number of educational policy issues. Because of the ongoing review of the Dean for Student Affairs area and departmental advising, SCEP will not include advising as a topic in the survey, but is ready to assist the ongoing review efforts on the question of advising.

The committee discussed and reached general consensus on a revised title and charge for the Staff-Administration Committee. Professor Hulsizer will bring a final revision to the committee next week.

Professor Groisser, chairman of the Committee on Discipline, presented a proposed revision of the

C.O.D. procedures (to appear in the M.I.T. Bulletin) which clarifies the Committee's processes regarding due process for students. There was general support for the idea of providing ways for defendants to have a hearing with the C.O.D. Professor Groisser agreed to work on a final draft of the document for review by the C.E.P.

Agenda for the CEP Meeting on November 16, 1978

1. Review of revision of title and charge of the Staff/Administration Committee.

2. Discussion of proposed revision of copyright policy for student theses.

3. Continued discussion of the possibility of a Committee on Student Affairs and its relation to the Committee on Freshman Advising.

'Visions of the City' to Offer Urban Perspectives Variety

By MARY ENTERLINE
Editor, IAP Guide

Three professors, experts in different fields, will join forces during Independent Activities Period to present an interdepartmental offering entitled "Visions of the City," which will explore various ways in which filmmakers and writers perceive urban life.

Robert Hollister, associate professor of urban studies, Richard Leacock, professor of cinema, and Leo Marx, professor of American culture and history, are planning five evenings of films, literature readings, and discussions on January 8, 10, 12, 22 and 24, from 7:30 to 9:30pm, in the Film Section, E21-010.

"I've always found Independent Activities Period an exciting, liberating time to pursue questions in different modes than during the regular term," said Professor Hollister.

"I knew Professors Marx and Leacock slightly, and felt they would bring different expertise to a topic I'm very interested in—humanistic perspectives on the city. Our interests in urban imagery overlap a great deal, although we approach the subject from different disciplines and intellectual and professional traditions. The differences should make for a productive collaboration."

Each session will begin with one or two films followed by readings of short poems or narrative excerpts and then discussion. Although people are free to attend individual sessions, the organizers hope that a number of participants will come to all sessions so that a continuing dialogue may be maintained.

The first session will introduce alternative modes of perceiving and experiencing the city through the presentation of two films, *The City* and *Twenty-four Dollar Island*, and excerpts from two books, *Manhattan Transfer* by John Dos Passos and *Invisible Cities* by Italo Calvino.

The City, directed by William Van Dyke, was made in cooperation with the American Institute of Planners for the 1939 World's Fair. "It's an excellent film," said Hollister. "To me what's striking is that it uses the same visual vocabulary as that used in the 1960s for urban crisis TV documentaries."

The other film, *Twenty-four Dollar Island*, is a short, poetic, lyrical look at the city by Robert Flaherty. Many film experts say prints of this film no longer exist, but Professor Leacock, who once worked as a cameraman for Mr. Flaherty, was able to obtain what he calls "a dupe of a dupe of a dupe." The original of this print is in the Moscow Soviet Film archives, but Professor Leacock got this copy from someone in Canada.

"There's a debate about the validity of this film; some people say it's only out-takes, but as far as I can see it is not just out-takes. It's been edited and I take it seriously as a thing Flaherty did about 1925," said Professor Leacock.

The second session, entitled "The Elegiac City," will be led by Professor Marx and will feature Charlie Chaplin's *City Lights*, as well as Robert Frost's poem, "Acquainted with the Night," and a chapter from Raymond Williams' book, *The Country and the City*. Marx said he will look at "the idea that certain new modes of feeling emerged with the development of the industrial city and these were both reflected in literature and writing and had an impact on the way people looked at the cities. . . . In his book Williams talks about the new way of feeling developed with the city, the sense of being alone in a crowd."

Professor Leacock will conduct the third session on "Urban Real-

ism" and show one of his own films, *Pete and Johnny*, a one-hour documentary on Puerto Rican teenage gangs in East Harlem. Made in 1961, it was one of the first cinema verite documentaries.

One of the central characters in this film was Piri Thomas, an ex-convict who had become a devout Christian in prison and upon parole had returned to the streets to help cool the gang wars. The film took nine months to make, and during that time with Professor Leacock's encouragement Mr. Thomas started writing what was to become a best-selling book, *Down These Mean Streets*, about his experiences growing up in East Harlem. Professor Leacock has invited Mr. Thomas to come to MIT to participate in this session.

In the fourth session, entitled "City of Opportunity or of Oppression?" Professor Hollister will contrast classic views of the city as a source of economic and social opportunity with images of the city as a vehicle of oppression and degradation. He selected for discussion the silent film, *The Crowd*, by King Vidor, and the novel, *Sister Carrie*, by Theodore Dreiser, because they have the same theme—how a person from the country becomes ground into the city.

"Visions of the City" will conclude with works by MIT students. Professor Leacock is planning to show some films made by students in the Film Section, but anyone else who would like a film or piece of writing considered for presentation should contact one of the activity organizers.



U.S. REP. Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus and a member of important House committees on banking and urban affairs, will give the keynote address at a two-day conference November 17-18 at MIT on the challenge and opportunities that will face minority businesses in the 1980s. The conference is sponsored by MIT, the National Business League's Boston chapter, and Small Business Development Corp., a consulting firm under contract to the Department of Commerce to provide management aid to minority businesses. Rep. Mitchell will speak at 12:30pm in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Dr. Clarence G. Williams, special assistant to the president and to the chancellor at MIT, is coordinating conference arrangements at the Institute. Students interested in attending sessions should contact his office, Rm. 10-211, x3-5446.

3 Featured In Hayden Corridor Gallery

Three young artists will be featured in an exhibition of new works on paper, "Drawing Made Material," on view in the Hayden Corridor Gallery, November 18 through December 19, 1978.

The show will include works by Frances Barth of New York, James Ford of San Francisco and Sandi Slone of Boston in a variety of media such as Cray-pas, pencil, acrylic and oil on paper, plaster on matboard, and plastic mixed with gel, paint and pastel on paper. A public preview will open the show on Friday, November 17, 5-7pm.

Specific qualities of drawing will be explored, distinguishing these works from painting or other art

forms. They are not diagrams or preparatory studies for more fully conceived paintings, but are self-contained and finished.

Though each of the artists relies on a different source of inspiration and works toward individual aesthetic solutions, the three are characteristically sensitive to the relationship between the scale and the tactile properties of the paper or board and the marks which alter that surface. The materials chosen influence the artists' processes and the form of the finished pieces.

Frances Barth is drawn to language—in the communicative sense and in the calligraphic design. She works with Russian in-

Montgomery to Speak at Forum In Technology and Work Series

David Montgomery, the leading proponent of "the new labor history," a view that focuses on the individual and collective work experiences of the men and women in the labor force—unorganized as well as organized—will speak at MIT November 27 as part of the continuing forum, "Technology and Work: Who Decides?" He will speak at 4:30pm in Rm. 9-150.

Professor Montgomery, author of *Beyond the Quality*, a history of labor's role in the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, was for many years one of those people in the labor force. He was a machinist and a member of the United Electrical Workers Union. He has been a professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh since 1965.

Professor Montgomery and other "new labor historians" con-

tend that traditional labor history has emphasized the rise of organized labor at the expense of chronicling the realities of the shop floor.

His lecture, "Workers' Control of Production in the US: Past, Present and Future," will draw on his knowledge of workers' control of production in the past and how it was eroded—the subject of his latest book, *The Fall of the House of Labor*. Professor Montgomery will talk about how labor arrived at its present situation and the future prospects for worker control of production.

The forum at which he will speak is one of three running concurrently during the academic year under the aegis of the Technology and Culture Seminar. The other forums are "The Threat of the Arms Race" and "The Finite Earth as Seen By Its Poor."

Programs Support Oxfam Fast

A "Fast for a World Harvest" will be observed at MIT tomorrow, Thursday, Nov. 16, as part of a nationwide day of fast in support of Oxfam-America, a nonprofit agency which funds self-help programs in Africa, Asia and South America.

As a preliminary to Thursday's fast, a rice meal will be served at noon today, Wednesday, November 15, in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Tickets for the meal will be on sale at the door for \$1 each. Proceeds above the cost of food will go to Oxfam-America.

On Thursday afternoon, the day of the fast, the sponsors have scheduled a panel discussion on US aid policies at 4pm in Rm. 10-250. Discussants will be Frances Moore

Lappé, author of *Diet for a Small Planet*; Goler T. Butcher, assistant administrator for Africa, Agency for International Development; and Michael Scott of Oxfam-America, Boston.

Massie Named In Financial Aid

Jack H. Frailey, director of student financial aid at MIT, has announced the appointment of Frederick D. Massie as associate director of student financial aid.

As associate director, Mr. Massie will provide financial counseling to graduate and undergraduate students and will administer financial aid through loans and scholarships from federal and university funds.

From 1964-1978, Mr. Massie was associate director of financial aid

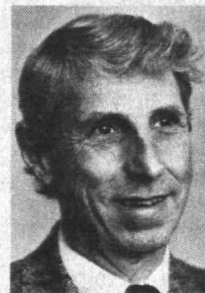
at Brown University, where he was chairman of the Financial Aid Awards Committee, and a member of the Committee on Student Accounts, the Committee on Standing and the Undergraduate Research and Teaching Assistantship Committee.

He is a member of the Rhode Island, Eastern Regional and National Associations of Financial Aid Administrators, the College Scholarship Service and the Ivy League Financial Aid Officer's Group.

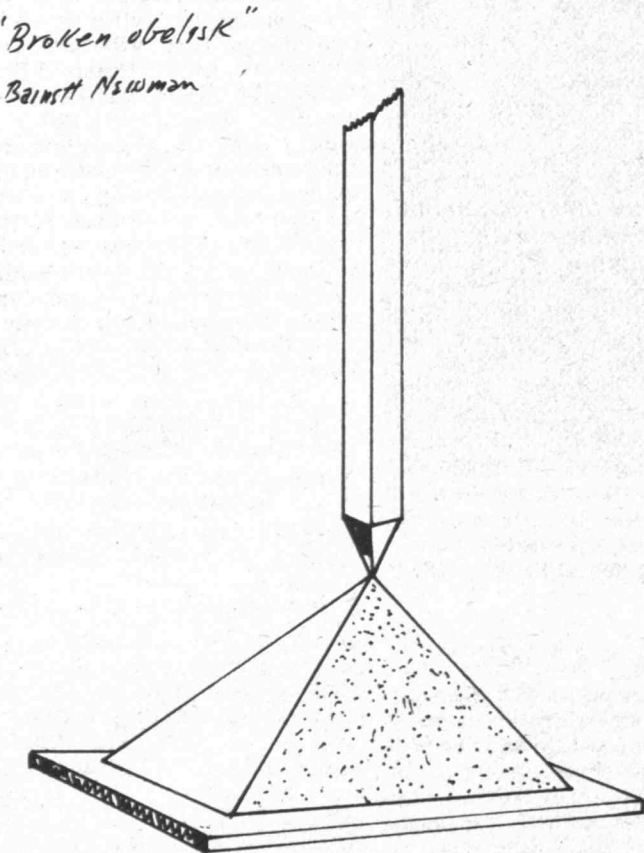
Before joining the staff at Brown, Mr. Massie was manager of advertising and service engineering at Hammel-Dahl Company, Warwick, R.I. During World War II, he served in the US Army Air Corps as aerial navigator.

Mr. Massie received the AB with honors from Brown University in 1948 and the AM in English/education, also from Brown, in 1949.

Mr. Massie's interests include sailing, golf, tennis, gardening, skiing and wooden boat care. He is married to the former Betty Horton. The Massies live in East Providence, R.I.



Mr. Massie Academic Standing and the Undergraduate Research and Teaching Assistantship Committee.



"Broken Obelisk" by Barnett Newman—one of 58 drawings by twentieth century masters included in "Drawings for Outdoor Sculpture 1946-77" at the Hayden Gallery, November 18-December 19, daily, 10am-4pm, Wednesday, 6-9pm. The exhibit will open with a public preview, Friday, November 17, 5-7pm.

Talbot House Rates Change

New rates will go into effect for Talbot House on January 1. The weekend (Friday and Saturday nights) rate will be \$80 per night per group plus meals and linens. The weeknight rate (Sunday through Thursday) will be \$50 per group per night plus meals and linens.

Groups of from 15 to 27 may reserve Talbot House by submitting applications to the Preprofessional Office, 10-186, one month in advance of the month desired. Thus reservations for January must be submitted before the last working day in November.

Talbot House is an old New England farmhouse near Woodstock, Vt., owned and operated by MIT, which offers year round recreational activities. Student groups, including people who have never been to Talbot House, are given priority.

Holiday Notice

To assist members of the Institute community in making plans for the upcoming holiday season, it has been announced that Institute holidays will be celebrated as follows:

- Thanksgiving Day—Thursday, November 23
 - Christmas Day—Monday, December 25
 - New Year's Day—Monday, January 1
- The normal holiday pay practices will be in effect.

Goodman to Talk At Photo Gallery

The MIT Creative Photography Lecture Series will present Mark Goodman this afternoon (Wednesday, Nov. 15) at 4:30pm to discuss "Millerton: A Photographic Portrait, 1971-78."

Mark Goodman has been photographing in Millerton, New York, for the past seven years. He has received grants from the National Endowment for the Arts and the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation.

Mr. Goodman's photographs have been published in *Aperture* and the *First Apeiron Portfolio* (1976) and are exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Museum of Art. His work is also on display in the Creative Photography Gallery's current exhibition, "Gesture," a group show that will run through December 11.

Made possible by a grant from the Minolta Corporation, the Lecture Series is free to the public at the Creative Photography Laboratory, 120 Massachusetts Ave., third floor.

Composition Class Plans Concert

Students of the MIT Music Section's composition course will give a concert of fall semester works on Monday afternoon, November 27, 5pm, in Kresge Little Theatre.

The three undergraduates offering their compositions in this concert will be music major Brian Wibecan '79, of New York City, active in vocal music and president of the MIT Madrigal Society; biology major Edward Spellman '79, of Bergenfield, N.J., a french hornist; and mathematics major Rick Stone '79, of Glenelg, Ill., a featured soloist on electric bass with the MIT Festival Jazz Band and performer with the MIT Symphony Orchestra and the MIT Chamber Players.

Music Composition, John Harbison, instructor, has dealt primarily with guided projects in tonal composition. Each student will be represented in concert by a set of variations on a theme for string quartet as well as a shorter movement.

Dramashop to Present 'The Frogs'

"The Frogs," one of the better-known comedies of the ancient Greek playwright Aristophanes, will be performed by members of the Dramashop, November 16-18 at 8pm, in the Little Theatre.

"The Frogs" was first produced in 405 B.C., six months before the collapse of Athens in the Peloponnesian War—the year that followed the deaths of both Sophocles and Euripides. The plot of the play is a comic quest of Dionysus, patron god of the theater, for a great poet to restore the decaying splendor of classical Athens. The outcome is a poetry contest that would determine who might better enrich the cultural life of the city.

Despite its boisterous farcical tone, the underlying theme of "The Frogs" is one of serious consequence—the survival of dramatic poetry as a cultural force in society.

The Dramashop production of "The

Early Music Society to Give Recital

Members of the MIT Early Music Society will present a public recital of works in progress on Monday, November 20, 8pm, in Rm. 10-250.

The free concert will include performances by several of the groups which comprise the EMS, one of MIT's youngest music ensembles. More than 50 musicians—with instruments and voices—will survey the broad range of unique music-making possibilities that exist in the sphere of early music (Middle Ages to the Baroque Era).

"Closed" consorts of recorders, crumhorns, viole da gamba and voices will be supplemented by "broken" consorts, combining instruments of different families to further enhance the variety of textures and colors which characterize early music.



CEREMONIAL BRONZE VESSEL, Type Fang-Ting, Chinese, of the Shang Dynasty, ca. 1200 B.C., on loan from the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. This piece is one of 72 art objects and rare books from major museums and collections in the United States and Great Britain on exhibit in "Aspects of Art and Science" at the Margaret Hutchinson Compton Gallery through December 22. The exhibition, illustrating Dr. Cyril Stanley Smith's views on the relationships between art and science, will be open during the Thanksgiving weekend on Friday, Nov. 24, and Saturday, Nov. 25, 10am-5pm. Usual gallery hours are Monday-Friday, 9:30am-5pm.

Arts Council to Sponsor Charles Eames Film Fest

The Council for the Arts will sponsor a Charles Eames Film Festival on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 3:30-4:30pm, from November 26 through December 14, in Huntington Hall, Rm. 10-250.

The festival will include some 18

Frogs" will be adapted and directed by Robert N. Scanlan, assistant professor of drama and theater arts at MIT and director of the Dramashop. Greek motifs will be used in the production and a dance number, choreographed and performed by MIT Dance Workshop member Rheba Vetter Hodge, will be featured in the second act.

The cast for this production will include Bob Schaffer '80, Jim Murray '82, Marc J. Chelemer '81, Mark Schafer '79, Sandy Waal '82, Kennie Watson '81, Stu Stothoff '82, Albert Ruesga '80 and Steve Bertozzi '81.

Dramashop membership is limited to full-time, registered students at MIT. It is organized under the Drama and Theater Arts program of the Department of Humanities.

Free admission to "The Frogs" will be limited to seating accommodations.

This recital will also reflect the diversity of background and experience shared by the members of the performing groups. For some, this will be a first ensemble or public appearance; others have already amassed considerable performance credits at the Institute and elsewhere.

Other performance activities by the EMS this semester include a lecture-demonstration for the MIT Jewish Affairs Committee, performances in Lobby 7, with the Shakespeare Ensemble, for the Women's League Salons and for the MIT Council for the Arts. The ensemble will also perform in downtown Boston, Monday, Nov. 27, 8pm, as part of a month-long, Christmas season arts festival, sponsored by the Mayor's Office of Cultural Affairs.

films by the late designer, architect and filmmaker Charles Eames who, in addition to his many awards, honors and appointments, was a member of the MIT Visiting Committee on the Arts. Mr. Eames and his wife, Ray Eames, maintained an active, close association with the Institute for many years.

The films to be offered by the Council for the Arts will include many award-winning selections such as *The World of Franklin and Jefferson*, based on the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's official exhibition. That exhibition, designed by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames, toured Europe and America for two years during the United States Centennial Celebration.

Eames Powers of Ten won first prize in the New York-Montreal Psychic Film Exposition and Festival, and Gold Medal at the Atlanta International Film Festival. *Toccata for Toy Trains* won the Edinburgh International Film Festival Award, the Seventh Melbourne Film Festival Award, the American Film Festival Trophy Award and other prizes. Other award-winning films in this MIT Festival include *IBM Mathematical Peep Shows*, *Day of the Dead*, *Computer Glossary*, *Tops*, *Polyorchis Haplus*, *Look of America*, and *Clown Face*.

Often considered to be the father of the classic 20th century chair, Mr. Eames' plastic shell chair, the "potato chip" chair, the stacking chair and wire basket chair, are used all over the world in bus, train and air terminals as well as homes and offices.

The Eames' archives contain an uncountable number of photographs of everything from toy boats to computers. Their work and their pleasure were meticulously recorded on film. The Eames films have all the simplicity and complexity of childhood. Film critic and screenwriter Paul Schrader once divided them into "toy" and "idea" films.

The Charles Eames Film Festival at MIT will be free and open to

Choral Society to Present Dvorak's 'Spectre's Bride'

Music lovers in the Greater Boston area will be treated to a major work for chorus and orchestra rarely presented in this country, Antonin Dvořák's "The Spectre's Bride," Sunday, Nov. 19 at 3pm, in Kresge Auditorium.

John Oliver will conduct the MIT Choral Society, and soloists David Arnold, Dean Shoff and Jeanette Hall-Wood will join the performance.

First presented in 1885, "The Spectre's Bride" is based on a ballad by the Czech poet, K. J. Erben, whose work greatly inspired Dvořák throughout his career. The romantic-fantastic quality of the work appealed to the composer, who became fascinated by the wealth of imagery, the purity and vigor of the language, vivid description and the cathartic ending of the story.

The similarity of "The Spectre's Bride" to analogous folk literature of other countries is obvious, with the exception that the Czech version ends "happily ever after." There are three characters in the work: the narrator, represented by the baritone; the maiden, by the soprano; and the bridegroom, by the tenor.

The 120-member MIT Choral Society, formed in 1947, gives three major performances annually, assisted by a professional orchestra and soloists. The chorus draws its members entirely from the MIT community.

John Oliver has been conductor of the MIT Choral Society since 1972, developing a repertoire that includes major choral works of Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms and Verdi. He is also conductor and music director of the John Oliver Chorale.

Mr. Oliver has received national recognition as conductor of the Tanglewood Festival Chorus, which is considered to be one of the great orchestra choruses of the world. The latest recording of Mr. Oliver and the Tanglewood Chorus, "Twentieth Century American Choral Music," is soon to be released on the Deutsche Grammophon label.

Performing the solo-baritone role as story-teller of "The Spectre's Bride," David Arnold will join the MIT Choral Society as the lead singer. Mr. Arnold is familiar to

Boston audiences and has appeared in many other cities in the United States and Europe.

A student of Mark Pearson at the New England Conservatory, Mr. Arnold made his Kennedy Center debut last season with Sergiu Comissiona and the Baltimore Symphony. He has been soloist with the John Oliver Chorale in Boston and New York and will be heard later this season as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Schonberg's *Gurrelieder*.

New Hampshire born lyric tenor Dean Shoff will sing the part of the "Spectre Bridegroom." Mr. Shoff studied at the Westminster Choir College and toured extensively as tenor soloist with the Choir. He received a Master of Music degree at the Cincinnati Conservatory and continued his studies at the Opera School of the Chicago Lyric Opera.

A winner of numerous awards, Mr. Shoff has performed leading roles in *The Crucible*, *Barber of Seville*, *Don Pasquale* and Offenbach's *Robinson Crusoe*, among many others. He has recently appeared with the John Oliver Chorale, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Texas Opera Theatre.

Award-winning soprano Jeanette Hall-Wood will sing the role of "The Bride" in this MIT special event. Educated at Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas, Indiana University and in Frankfurt, Germany, Ms. Hall-Wood's awards include First Prize (the Carling Award) at the Baltimore National Competition for Operatic Artists, 1973.

Ms. Hall-Wood has made several appearances in the Boston area, most recently with the Boston Summer Opera in *The Marriage of Figaro* this past season and with the Cambridge Opera. She has studied music under Donna Roll, Boston; Esther Andreas, New York; and Gertrude Pitzinger, Frankfurt Hochschule, among others.

Tickets for the MIT Choral Society's "Spectre's Bride" will be free for MIT and Wellesley students in the MIT Building 10 Lobby. Tickets for the public may be purchased at the Kresge Auditorium door for \$4 and \$6, or reserved by calling x3-3210

Paul Henry Lang to Open Music Lecture Series

Dr. Paul Henry Lang, author of *Music in Western Civilization*, will open the 1978-79 Music Lecture Series Thursday, Nov. 16, 4:30pm in Room 66-110.

Renowned for his work as one of the foremost musicologists to place music in the perspective of world history, Dr. Lang will speak on "Music and Cultural History." Professor Emeritus of Humanities at Columbia University and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he is highly regarded for his *Music in Western Civilization* and *Handel*. Dr. Lang was editor of *The Musical Quarterly*, 1945-64, chief music critic of the *New York Herald Tribune*, 1953-63, and president of the International Musicological Society.

A native of Budapest, Hungary, Dr. Lang performed with the Budapest City Orchestra and was assistant conductor with the Budapest opera. At the suggestion of famed composers Bartok and Kodaly, he left Hungary in 1923 to take up musicology. He taught at Vassar, Wells and Wellesley, and was appointed professor of musicology at Columbia.

Dr. Lang's lecture at MIT will lay the public. For more information, call the Council for the Arts, x3-4003.

Films to be shown the first three days are: Tuesday, Nov. 28—*Toccata for Toy Trains*, *Computer Perspective*, *Eames Lounge Chair*, *Photography and the City and Map*; Wednesday, Nov. 29—*Tops*, *Black Top*, *Design Q&A*, *Polyorchis Haplus* and *Daumier: Paris and the Spectator*; Thursday, Nov. 30—*Clown Face*, *Mathematical Peep Shows*, *Day of the Dead* and *Peep Shows*.

The remainder of the schedule will be found in the Institute Calendar on November 29 and December 6.

Chemistry Reminder

A reminder.

The program marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at MIT will be held Friday.

Speakers will include Dr. John M. Deutch, director of research for the US Department of Energy, at 10am, and Dr. Edward R. Kane, president of E.I. duPont de Nemours, at 11am, both in Kresge Auditorium, and Dr. Linus Pauling, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1954 and the Nobel Peace Prize in 1962, at 2pm, and Dr. John Ross, MIT's Frederick G. Keyes Professor of Chemistry, at 3pm, both in the Compton Lecture Hall, 26-100. Dr. Pauling will present the 1978 Karl Taylor Compton Lecture.

'Boston Neighborhood Network' Formed

(Continued from page 1)

to meet their needs.

"Typically, the clients for our research have been federal agencies," he explained. "Our reports have contributed only indirectly to

the work of local neighborhood groups and programs. Our data trickled slowly to the neighborhood level.

"Through this network," he said, "we will be experimenting with ways to make our work directly useful to local neighborhood groups and programs, and to seek more immediate feedback from neighborhood residents. In effect, we are aiming to broaden the nature of our research client and audience in order to encourage more accurate and more productive study."

One of those supporting the Network concept is Rev. Thomas D. Corrigan, executive director of the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (PIRG).

Fr. Corrigan, who will serve on the Network board, said he views the system as a potentially important resource that will help community and neighborhood organizations "find facts, figures and statistics" to support their activities.

The Network should also be useful, he said, in identifying areas of common concern among the neighborhoods and in encouraging cooperation to find solutions.

Professor Hollister added that the Network project takes advantage of the fact that Boston is an "unusually rich environment in which to examine general policy dilemmas about neighborhoods."

"The cliché that Boston is a 'city of neighborhoods' means that social conflicts and policy debates are played out here with particular force and clarity," he said.

Some of the policy issues the Network will be dealing with, Professor Hollister said, are these:

What will be the effects on different kinds of neighborhoods of projected changes in energy sources and levels of supply?

What shifts in central city residential patterns are in the future?

How will these population changes influence demand for public services?

How can the allocation of public resources to neighborhoods be improved by supplying a stronger information base for these decisions?

Members of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning participating in the project include Tunney F. Lee, associate professor of architecture and urban planning; Philip L. Clay, assistant professor of urban studies and planning; and David L. Birch, senior research scientist in the Laboratory of Architecture and Planning.

Each will lead a public workshop this spring based on his individual research. Workshop topics will include residential displacement, dynamics of neighborhood change, and indicators of changing neighborhood conditions.

Professor Hollister said that faculty and staff members from throughout the Institute are invited to become involved in the Project.

Network activities are being guided by an advisory committee of local neighborhood leaders,

public officials, professors and media representatives. The chairman of the committee is Michael Joroff, associate director of the Laboratory of Architecture and Planning.

Chapman Named In Development

Clare K. Chapman, who comes to MIT with a background in program planning and administration, writing, and teaching, has been appointed special assistant in resource development, Nelson C. Lees, Executive Director of Resource Development, has announced.

Ms. Chapman will be a researcher/writer with principal responsibility for preparation of statements describing new academic programs, which will form the basis for fund raising appeals by the ongoing \$225 Million MIT Leadership Campaign. Ms. Chapman She will work closely with senior officers under whose supervision the program descriptions will be developed.

For three years, Ms. Chapman was director of research for the Federation of Railway Progress, Washington, D.C., and subsequently became assistant to the chairman of the board of Allegheny Corporation.

She has an AB in American government from Radcliffe College, and has been active in alumnae affairs. She was Radcliffe's first full-time director of reunions and class organizations. She has just completed a term on Radcliffe's board of management and served as chairman and moderator of this year's Alumnae Colloquia.

Ms. Chapman also has a Certificate in Language Training from Children's Hospital in Boston, and has devoted many years to teaching dyslexic children and adults. She comes to MIT from the adult division of the Language Disorders Clinic of Massachusetts General Hospital.

Ms. Chapman has two children, Catherine, a sophomore at Smith College, and Alex, a sophomore at Georgetown University.

Women's Forum

The Women's Forum will sponsor a workshop discussion, "Sexual Harassment at the Workplace," on Monday, Nov. 20, from noon to 1pm in the Bush Room (10-105). Speakers will be Denise Wells, formerly a welder at Bethlehem Steel, and Margaret Lazarus, filmmaker and active participant in the women's movement.

Cuban Delegation Visits Here

A group of Cuban educators and scientists visited MIT Monday to discuss MIT curricula, admissions and organization with MIT faculty and administrators as part of a tour of several US colleges and universities.

Heading the group were Minister of Higher Education Fernando V. Alegret and Vice Minister Oscar G. Fernandez. Others included the director general of the National Center for Scientific Research, the rector of the Higher Institute of Agricultural Science, the vice rector of the University of Camaguey, and the head of the English Department at the University of Havana.

The group was to have visited Harvard Tuesday, then the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis and later Princeton University, Columbia University, Howard University and Georgetown University. On their arrival in the US last Sunday evening, the group was met at Boston's Logan Airport by some 30 to 40 Cuban exile pickets.

Arrangements for the trip were made by the American Council on Education.

Cuban Delegation

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Photographer Mark Cohen to Speak

Photographer Mark Cohen, widely known for his gestural images of people, will speak at the Creative Photography Gallery, on Thursday, Nov. 16, 7:30pm.

Mr. Cohen is lecturing in conjunction with the gallery's ongoing exhibit, "Gesture." He is a commercial photographer in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He has had one-man shows at the Museum of Modern Art, the Art Insti-

tute of Chicago, Light Gallery and Castelli Graphics. He has received grants from the National Endowment for the Arts and the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation.

"Gesture," a group show featuring the works of seven contemporary photographers, will be on public exhibit, November 13-December 11 at the Creative Photography Gallery.



Martha Schecter Forsyth, secretary in the humanities department, whose interest in Bulgarian language and folk music led to her recording several groups of Bulgarian folk singers during a visit to the country last summer.

Bulgarian Music Finds Fan In Humanities Department

Bulgarian folk music is strange to the ears of most Americans because of its unusual rhythms and harmonies, but it's a sheer delight to the ears of Martha Schecter Forsyth, a secretary in the Department of Humanities.

Ms. Forsyth first took an interest in Bulgarian language, folk music and folk dancing when she was an undergraduate at Radcliffe College majoring in Slavic Languages and Literatures.

She received her BA from Radcliffe in 1962, and MA from the University of California at Los Angeles, also in Slavic studies, in 1964.

Later that year she came to MIT as a secretary in what is now called the Foreign Languages and Literatures section of the Department of Humanities. Two years later she began 10 years of teaching Russian at MIT as an instructor and lecturer, and two years ago she returned to her old job of secretary.

"With a young child," she explained, "I needed a job that didn't follow me home."

She is married to Dick Forsyth, director of the Language Laboratory at Brandeis University, and two years ago they went to Bulgaria with their son, Peter, for three weeks.

The trip rekindled her long-time interest in Bulgarian music, and she began studying Bulgarian on her own, looking ahead to the day when she could go back to that country.

That day arrived last summer when she attended a four-week language and culture study program in Bulgaria, with about 200 others from as far away as Japan and India. Her visit was financed

by a grant from the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) of New York, an organization that administers scholarly exchanges between Eastern European countries and the United States.

In Bulgaria, Ms. Forsyth went off on side trips of her own, seeking out groups of singers who still remember the traditional folk music of their land.

"These are people about 60 to 80 years old who learned the songs as children as they worked in the fields with their parents," she explained. There were harvest and wedding songs, for example, she said, and other music of a country people.

Ms. Forsyth went out into the countryside to seek out the singers and found them "very responsive," she said. "I recorded five groups in four different places."

Recently she played the tapes for a class taught by Stephen Erdely, associate professor of music, and drew an enthusiastic response.

When Ms. Forsyth occasionally plays the music in her office, however, passersby usually react with puzzled expressions because of the peculiarity of the music. ("The musical intervals are very close, for one thing," she explained, "but it is more complicated than that.")

Her own appreciation of the music is heightened by the fact that she has taught herself to sing the folk songs.

Looking ahead, Ms. Forsyth is intent on returning to Bulgaria, if she can find financial support, to record more of the music. And she wants to do it as soon as possible. There are relatively few years left, she said, before the last of the singers die off.

J.L. Elliot Appointed Director At Astrophysical Observatory

Noted astronomer James L. Elliot has been appointed director of the George R. Wallace Astrophysical Observatory and associate professor in the MIT Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, effective October 16, 1978.

The announcement was made by Dr. Robert A. Alberty, dean of the MIT School of Science.

Dr. Elliot is best known for his discovery, using stellar occultation techniques, of the rings of Uranus—one of the most striking discoveries in the solar system in the last decade.

Dr. Elliot has been an assistant professor in the Cornell University astronomy department since July, 1977. He received the Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1977, and he is a member of the

International Astronomical Union and the Division for Planetary Science of the American Astronomical Society.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Elliot received the bachelor of science degree from MIT in physics in 1965. He was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard University in astronomy in 1972.

After receiving the PhD from Harvard, Dr. Elliot held research positions at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell University, where he was named a senior research associate in 1974.

Dr. Elliot will arrive at MIT in January, 1979.

The following positions have been FILLED since the last issue of Tech Talk:

B78-668	Secretary IV
B78-414	Keypunch Operator III
B78-547	Secretary IV
B78-199	Sponsored Research Staff
B78-110	Sponsored Research Staff
B78-187	Sponsored Research Staff
B78-652	Payroll Clerk IV
B78-541	Secretary IV
B78-494	Secretary IV
B78-632	Clerk IV-V
B78-648	Secretary IV
B78-457	Secretary IV
B78-672	Secretary IV, part-time
B78-175	Hourly
B78-664	Secretary IV-V
B78-453	Secretary IV
E78-55	Exempt
B78-517	Secretary IV
H78-182	Hourly
B78-240	Sponsored Research Staff
R77-97	Sponsored Research Staff (canceled)

The following positions are on HOLD pending final decision:

C78-27	Academic Staff
B78-653	Clerk IV

Cecil and Ida Green Honored for Creative Philanthropy

(Continued from page 1)

as a private independent company in 1941 and which later founded Texas Instruments Incorporated in 1945.

Together they developed their innovative approach to personal relationships in industry. This carried forward in their approach to philanthropy which has led them to endow and become closely involved with:

—15 major university or hospital facilities.

—20 fully endowed professorships, largely in the sciences and engineering.

—Green Fellowships at three universities and a medical center, to encourage women in science and engineering, research in biological sciences related to human reproduction and the field of geophysics.

—A Master Teacher Chair, held by a first-grade teacher at St. Mark's School of Texas, Dallas.

—A 275-ton ocean-going research vessel, the *Ida Green*, which The University of Texas at Austin uses for geophysical and oceanographic research. The vessel is berthed at the Marine Science Institute, Galveston.

—An educational television system, TAGER, operated by the Association for Graduate Education and Research of North Texas.

—A global system of earthquake detectors—Project IDA (International Deployment of Accelerometers)—headquartered at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego. The system has 14 stations (soon to be 20), two of them in Russia, an interesting example of private American philanthropy operating in a socialist country.

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, president of MIT, who served as convenor of the International Tribute to Cecil and Ida Green, headed the ad hoc group which planned the event. Serving with that group were the presidents and chancellors of Austin College, Colorado School of Mines, MIT, Stanford University, TAGER Television and several campuses of the University of Texas.

The participating institutions, in a printed tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Green, said that their purpose was "to recognize the towering friendship which Cecil and Ida Green have given to students everywhere by dedicating their lives to advances in science, medicine, technology and basic improvements in the quality of education. At a time when the Greens have already been recognized individually by the many institutions they have served, this combined tribute has significant historic value in the annals of private giving to education, and it represents a unique, international expression of affection and appreciation by the grateful recipients of their support."

The names of Cecil and Ida Green are well known at all of the institutions that participated in the special tribute. At many of them endowed professorships and fellowships named for the Greens play a key role in research and education. At others, diverse buildings and other facilities have been given by the Greens. For example:

At Austin College, Austin, Texas, the *Ida Green Communication Center*, dedicated in 1972, is a three-level structure of more than 50,000 square feet. The building is particularly relevant to the performing arts and the college's continuing education program.

At the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colo., the Cecil H. and Ida Green Professional Center houses the Department of Geophysics and the Department of Mineral Economics. The three-story, 156,000-square-foot building also contains conference, food service and auditorium facilities.

At MIT, the Cecil and Ida Green Building for Earth Sciences houses the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and the Department of Meteorology in its 128,910 square feet.

At Oxford University, England, the new Green College, to be opened next year, will accommodate 300 post-graduate medical students in clinical medicine.

At Scripps Clinic and Research



Dr. Charles A. LeMaistre, president of the University of Texas System Cancer Center, presented a silver tray to Mr. and Mrs. Green in recognition of their sustained philanthropy. —Photo by Calvin Campbell

New Crystal Spectrometer To Probe X-ray Sources

veloped by MIT under contract with NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, is Dr. George W. Clark, MIT professor of physics. Senior project scientist is Dr. Claude R. Canizares, associate professor of physics. Project manager is John F. Donaghy, staff member of the MIT Center for Space Research. Also present for the launch was Dr. Bruno Rossi, Institute Professor emeritus and professor of physics emeritus, one of the founders of X-ray astronomy.

Scientists who are members of the consortium of experimenters that will operate the satellite have chosen to call it the "Einstein Observatory." The consortium includes representatives from five organizations: the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO), MIT, American Science and Engineering, the Goddard Space Flight Center, and the Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory. Principal investigator and scientific director of the consortium is Dr. Riccardo Giacconi of SAO.

HEAO-2 is the first X-ray satellite to carry an image-forming telescope which will be used to make detailed studies of X-ray sources with spatial resolution and sensitivity that are orders of magnitude better than was possible with earlier instruments. Coupled with the powerful telescope, the FPCS will permit detailed studies of the X-ray sources to probe their astrophysical properties, including temperature, density, and chemical composition. The spectrometer is designed for close observation of the spectral lines in the X-ray region with energies below 2 to 3 KeV.

The FPCS uses the Bragg crystal diffraction process, in which the atoms in the crystal lattice serve as diffracting elements. The six diffractor crystals of the spectrometer, each with a different crystal lattice structure, allow coverage of nearly the entire energy range of the HEAO-2 telescope.

The satellite and experiments are now being checked out at the Goddard Space Flight Center. The scientists expect to start making observations in late December.

The MIT spectrometer was designed and constructed in the

Laboratory for Space Experiments in the Center for Space Research. Engineering work was carried out by a group including Joseph H. Binsack, Robert F. Goeke, Peter G. Tappan, Wilfred J. Yelle, James R. O'Connor, Robert L. Renshaw, Richard Marchi, and Willard R. Shaw. Participants in the spectrometer scientific work included Dr. Thomas H. Markert and Dr. Garret Jernigan. Graduate students who worked with the group included Christopher Berg, Mark L. Schattenburg, and Gerard A. Kriss, and undergraduates Mark A. Smedira, Thomas T. Chronis, and David N. Chin also participated. The group was assisted by Dr. P. Frank Winkler, a visiting research affiliate.

Energy Collection To Be Available

The MIT Energy Conservation Program (ENCON) has assembled a collection of energy conservation publications which will soon be available in the Humanities Library, 14S-200.

The collection consists of approximately 40 pamphlets and booklets of general interest and on specific topics, such as natural gas conservation, insulation, oil heating, lighting, automobiles, and alternative sources of energy, and many suggestions for energy conservation in the home. A list of selected Department of Energy publications is also included.

ENCON will try to keep the collection complete and up-to-date, planning to obtain additional publications which treat specific appliances and other topics of interest to homeowners.

Copies of all the publications are available at the office of the Department of Energy, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass. Most are free, and the remainder are available at a nominal cost. A few copies of specific publications are available at the ENCON office, E18-260.

If you know of publications not included in the collection, or if you have specific questions concerning energy conservation in the home, please call the ENCON hotline, x3-6266.



The 1 out of 4 you help could be you.

The United Way of Massachusetts Bay helps support 162 human service agencies through a fund-raising campaign organized and run by thousands of volunteers. One campaign instead of 162 means more services for everyone who needs them. Maybe even for you.



Give the United Way.



REPRESENTING MIT at the State House last week were members of all three services when Governor Dukakis signed a proclamation designating Tuesday, Nov. 21, as statewide ROTC Day. From left they are: Army Cadet Ellen Pert, Air Force Cadet Patricia Bardol, Army Cadet Michael Komichak, Air Force Cadet Paul Stipe and Navy Midshipmen Todd Peltzer and Patricia Strat. —Photo by Calvin Campbell

Foundation in La Jolla, Calif., the Cecil H. and Ida M. Green Hospital is part of a 370,000-square-foot medical and scientific complex completed in early 1977.

At Stanford University, California, the Cecil H. Green Library is an addition that will more than double the capacity of the main library. It will be opened next year.

At the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Cecil Green Park, a three-acre site, is headquarters for the 85,000-member Alumni Association.

At The University of Texas at Dallas, the Cecil H. Green Center houses the School of Management and Administration and other activities.

Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, host organization for the tribute, extended a welcome to the 30 delegations attending and to the guests of honor. In all, some 185 guests attended.

Others who delivered remarks were Allan Shivers, chairman of the Board of Regents for The University of Texas System, and former governor of Texas; Peter S. Bing, president of the Board of Trustees of Stanford University; Marjorie Bell Chambers, president of the American Associa-

tion of University Women; Harry Messel, head of The School of Physics at the University of Sydney, and the honorees themselves—Cecil and Ida Green.

Charles A. LeMaistre, president of the University of Texas System Cancer Center, Houston, presented Mr. and Mrs. Green with a large silver tray engraved with the names of all the participating institutions.

The presentation book concluded with these words of tribute to the Dallas couple:

"To think seriously of giving to help others is commendable;

To give is the essence of humanness and nobility;

To give generously and with deep purpose is the greatest act of all because it requires thought, effort, and discrimination of the highest order."

MIT people who attended the Nov. 9 International Tribute to Cecil and Ida Green in Washington were:

President Jerome B. Wiesner and Mrs. Wiesner; Howard W. Johnson, chairman of the MIT Corporation, and Mrs. Johnson; James R. Killian, honorary chairman of the Corporation, and Mrs. Killian; Dr. Julius A. Stratton, president emeritus, and Mrs. Stratton; Chancellor Paul E. Gray and Mrs. Gray; Provost Walter A. Rosenblith and Mrs. Rosenblith; Professor, Emeritus, Robert R. Shrock and Mrs. Shrock; Vincent A. Fulmer, secretary of the Institute, and Mrs. Fulmer; the following MIT Cecil and Ida Green Professors—Fernando J. Corbató and Mrs. Corbató, Herman Feshbach, and Carl I. Wunsch; and Robert M. Byers, director, and Calvin D. Campbell, photojournalist, of the News Office.

Students Urged To Visit School

MIT students planning to go home for the Thanksgiving holiday are urged to get in touch with friends still in high school or teachers and guidance counsellors.

According to Peter H. Richardson, director of admissions, face-to-face contact with MIT students is the best way of getting an accurate picture of what life is like at MIT to prospective students.

"MIT is well known for its science and engineering, but not so well known when it comes to social, political and human kinds of things," Mr. Richardson said. "In particular we want it known that we believe MIT is a place for women and minorities."

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Wiesner Decries Federal-Academic Deterioration

(Continued from page 1)

and the jet aircraft and the replacement heart valve. We in the United States have developed a remarkable economic system to spur technical and social development; we have created a high standard of living for most of us; and, as a result, we have been able to make major commitments to social justice and welfare. Yet we still have far to go along this path, and it is clear to me that we can, provided only that we don't lose our nerve or let our dedication flag, both current dangers.

Many of our aspirations are far from fulfillment; many of our efforts to solve old problems have created unanticipated new ones, some of which appear to be even more complex and intractable than those they displace. But in the technical realm we can see many ways to continue humanity's forward march, if we don't put too many shackles on those elements of society—universities, business and even some parts of government—that have made our technological achievements possible. The solution of most current problems could be speeded up by enhancing university research and the training of the cadre of experts needed to apply the new knowledge. Unfortunately, for the past decade the capacities of the university to address our problems have been diminished.

More work needs to be undertaken toward the alleviation of society's present concerns regarding energy, materials, health, education, human development, the environment, industrial productivity and the management of domestic and international affairs. Particularly important to me, as I survey the current scene, are the intense and complex economic problems that now face the United States and the implications these difficulties have for our continued technological and social well-being. Stated simply, we do not yet know how to manage a complex, democratic, industrial society. (Parenthetically, I should add that the dictatorships do even less well.) Together, these scientific, technical, and social problems create an urgent need for a new level of university research. This alone will not solve our problems, but it is an indispensable ingredient of any solution.

Two examples will illustrate this point adequately—energy supplies and manufacturing technology. In regard to manufacturing, the opportunities for improvement—to make better products and to make them less expensively—are enormous. The world need for manufactured goods and equipment is expanding—the result of anticipated population growth and the rising expectations of people everywhere for more and better products and human service systems. In addition, substantial improvements in productivity are required, especially for our country to maintain a strong position in an increasingly competitive world market. Yet manufacturing, which is fundamental to the health and development of all modern economies and which faces a particularly complex set of problems requiring new solutions, is hardly studied at all. The field of manufacturing needs an infusion of the kinds of innovative ideas and concepts that can be bred by university research.

Let me show you more fully what I mean with one specific illustration. A field of high technology that is growing rapidly and is full of promise for its contribution to economic growth, is that of very large-scale integrated electronic circuits and the devices they make possible. It is a field to which university research has made fundamental contributions and which is central to future generations of computers, communication systems, information management systems, automated production systems, and learning systems, large and small. It is also a technological business that has been almost exclusively American, until recently. Today, both the US semiconductor industry and the computer industry are threatened by a

Japanese plan, orchestrated by the Japanese government, to replace the United States as the leader in this field. The central feature of this plan is a strongly enhanced research and development program.

Briefly, in 1976 the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, in cooperation with leading computer and electronic device producers, initiated a \$382 million effort to develop and exploit the next generation of electronic chips, those little flakes of semiconductor material which pack more and more electronics into less and less space. The first devices of the new generation of chips—64,000-bit memory chips—have already been announced in the US and in Japan. And researchers in the area predict that sub-micrometer electronics will replace very large-scale integrated circuits some time in the 1980s by increasing component density by a factor of ten to a hundred and more.

Now the question arises, will the United States be a competitive factor in this new and vital area? Recent discussions I have had with leaders of the American electronics industry indicate that the US is severely limited in manpower qualified to develop the new technologies. In addition, such developments as may be achieved by US industry necessarily become trade secrets, and cooperative research in industry is inhibited by anti-trust concerns. The research universities, because of their policies of openness, can provide best the kind of basic research that must underlie device development in industry. They can do the basic work on materials, on imaging processes, on algorithms for designs of such multiplicity and complexity that conventional layout processes are hopeless; and, in addition, research on architectures for a yet-to-be conceived generation of special purpose chips which will incorporate a million or more interconnected electronic devices.

For all these reasons, the universities can, and must, play a pivotal role in achieving and maintaining a highly competitive national position in this area of evolving technology, as well, of course, as in many other areas not presently so strongly in focus. Providing highly qualified research manpower is the special responsibility of universities, and they can fulfill reasonable expectations—possibly even unreasonable ones—provided adequate long-term and stable support is made available to them for these purposes.

At the heart of this issue is our position in international trade. We now seem to lose our shirts in everything except high technology products and agriculture. Our leadership in high technology is one of the few strengths we have which keeps our deficits from getting worse and our standard of living from dropping. And, before you say, "what about agriculture," let me claim that agriculture is one of our highest-technology industries. Japan, which has no significant natural resources, runs a positive trade balance. The US, which has many natural resources, runs a large deficit. A key difference is in our use of technology. The export accomplishments of Japan in optics, steel, automobiles and consumer electronics provide obvious examples of what the Japanese can do when they set technological and export goals. In all of these fields they have used their resources more effectively than we. I don't believe we should resent such competition where it is fair and open. We should match it with our best efforts and people. Up to now we have hardly recognized the problem.

This issue, with its profound economic implication, is highly technical. But there are other problems, to which the university can also make unique contributions, that require mixed solutions that are at once technical, managerial, political, and social. Understanding these kinds of problems is critically important if our society is to make any real progress; if, in a

sense, chaos is not to overtake us. Energy, for example, is the quintessential systems problem. This is also patently true, of course, of many of the other great problems of our time. Think, if you will, not just of energy, but of all our natural resources. Think of the problems of the environment—both the man-made urban environment and the environment of our ecosphere. Think of the great world problems of population growth and food supply.

But for the moment, let's focus solely on energy. Anyone who has followed the agonizing debate here in Washington over the last month knows that in spite of the many technical challenges, our most pressing immediate need in the domain of energy is for a deeper understanding of policy issues, based upon facts and analysis. MIT, if I may use a parochial institutional example, is seeking to build a base for such advice in its new Center for Energy Policy Research. Through this Center, related closely to our technical laboratories, we hope to create a capacity to produce objective and valuable assessments of the energy options before us. The Center will attempt to bring together a collective effort of industry, labor, public interest groups, government, and other universities for this purpose.

In general, university research with its capacity to be comprehensive, and with a credibility based on objectivity, can play an especially important role in studies aimed at clarifying for government the elements of conflicting societal goals.

Using the energy question as a case in point, we can see how complex are many contemporary problems. We can see it in the conflicting goals of protecting health or the environment, or avoiding accidents, and still assuring energy supplies for the decades ahead. At the moment there is opposition to nuclear power plants, strip mining of coal, burning coal, drilling for oil off the east and west coasts, the construction of pipelines to carry natural gas or of liquefied natural gas facilities to bring in gas by ship, and mining of tar sands and oil shale—in other words, every currently feasible way of adding to our energy resources. Each of these choices does pose some real problems and actual, though small, risks. Yet in the end to do nothing and thus to fail to provide for the nation's future energy needs would pose the greatest threat of all for our democratic society.

Ideally, and I do believe in practice, assessment studies undertaken in the university would be characterized by accurate, unbiased analysis which can clarify competing alternatives for the decision-maker. I submit that this is quite a different case from assessments typically presented in the political arena which too often seem designed to justify a single course of action and fog over the merits of competing alternatives. Yet I find little encouragement for such an effort among the funding agencies.

This is not to suggest, of course, that the funding of university-based research on the largely technical areas of the energy problem is adequate either. It most assuredly is not. No modern society can function without adequate energy resources. There exists in nature endless sources of energy just waiting for mankind's creative skills to tap them. We at MIT, like your colleagues at many other universities, are working hard to understand them so that industry can better make them a reality. The university resources available to do this fail by far to match the opportunities. It would require all the time available to me just to list the many technical opportunities we are barely touching.

While university research has the potential to make truly extraordinary contributions to the progress and welfare of the American people, that potential is being severely constrained and even dissipated by a number of hurtful trends. Many of the most signifi-

cant of these trends—whose truly troublesome implications have not yet been fully appreciated by the American public nor, I fear, by many in the Congress—were clearly delineated in that very thorough study of "The State of Academic Science: The Universities in the Nation's Research Effort" by Bruce Smith and Joseph Karlesky.

Among the many salient features of that report are the following critical findings, as drawn from a summary by The New York Times:

American science—after three decades of growth, starting with World War II and even accelerating after the Soviet Union launched the Sputnik in 1957—is now "operating on momentum"; and the nation "is faced with the possibility that it will lose scientific and technological leadership in many fields."

—There has been a notable shift away from basic research to applied and mission-oriented research, and from "risk-taking to relatively safe and more predictable lines of inquiry." Long-term funding for basic research has become less certain.

—Research facilities are becoming outdated at many universities. Economic support to maintain and improve such facilities has grown increasingly scarce.

—As you would expect, the economic squeeze is apparently having its heaviest immediate effect on universities and departments that are most weakened by inflation. Thus the number of first-rank universities is narrowing, leaving the national research system more stratified and "less pluralistic."

—An inadequate reservoir of young scientists is now being trained. And, in this "atmosphere of rapid change," some universities may be forced to retrench their research efforts.

—Further, from 1964-1975, according to the report, our national investment in research and development dropped from 3 to 2.4 per cent of the gross national product, while that of the Soviet Union increased from 2.4 to 3.1 per cent, and West Germany's increased from 1.5 to 2.4 per cent.

Now, in recalling a few of the highlights of the Smith-Karlesky study, I have no wish to open the door to a numbers game though I am certain that some of my colleagues on this panel won't let me get away with this. Interestingly, the President understands this problem. In his recent Inflation Message President Carter said:

"We have made a start toward improving productivity. The tax bill just passed by Congress included many of the investment incentives that I recommended last January. Federal support of research and development will continue to increase, especially for basic research. We will coordinate and strengthen federal programs that support productivity improvements throughout our economy."

He clearly believes, as I have been emphasizing, that the future vigor and progress of our society require that our science and technology flourish, and a period of relative decline in the support of that enterprise is troubling. For the nation's research universities as a whole, it is especially troubling that the cost of research, in constant dollars, has increased, as its support, in constant dollars, has declined.

There is also an urgent need for more continuity and stability in the government's support of research. Fluctuations in this support, which often occur with yoyo-like rapidity, can be extremely damaging for they can produce serious imbalances both within and between fields, the destruction of research teams, the underutilization of important facilities, and an apparent lack of opportunity in some fields which drives the good young people away, only to present us with shortages in the future. At my institution, I have been caught up in recent days in seeking to repair the damage caused by the abrupt denial of renewal, two days before the start of the federal fiscal year, of a \$1.5 million contract in support of certain research. This totally

unexpected shift was the result of a sudden change in policy from a balanced program to an emphasis on demonstrations. This problem has been partially rectified but the research group involved will long be more timid as a result of this shock. While such sudden and arbitrary action is heart-stopping, it is its mindless character that is most troublesome.

A year or so ago, I participated with 14 other university presidents, who met on a number of occasions, in a discussion of the government's relationship to universities. The results of these discussions were published last February in the report "Research Universities and the National Interest." In reviewing the critical role of basic scientific research this group stated most strongly a recommendation designed to provide needed continuity, in which I then concurred and which I wish now to re-emphasize, that:

"The single biggest need for increased funding at the present time is for one-time grants to restore the longevity of a significant proportion of existing research grants." We then suggested that consideration be given to several funding methods of proven feasibility, including both step-funding and roll-forward funding.

"Under a system of step-funding, a research project is allocated support for several years ahead, but in declining steps. Thus, for example, a five-year grant might be full-funded for the first year, four-fifths-funded a second year, three-fifths-funded a third year, and so on for five years. At the end of the first year, the grant would be reviewed; if it were judged favorably, one-fifth-funding would be added for each of the five years ahead, thus restoring the long-term financial assurance that existed at the beginning of year one, at the cost of only one additional year's funding.

"The roll-forward system was used by the ARPA Materials Laboratories in the early 1960s. It works very much like step-funding except that full-funding is guaranteed for several years, and then one additional year's funding may be added every year, if a review of the project is favorable. For five-year funding, this plan requires the appropriation of money for five full years at the beginning, whereas the step-funding scheme requires only three years of 'front-end' funding."

Universities also need the independent research and development funds which are allocated to other Federal awardees but are not presently allowed to universities. Independent R&D funds in some form are essential to try radical concepts, test new ideas and support seed research before governmental or private sponsorship is available or before a mature proposal can be prepared, and to bridge gaps in specific project funding. Such funds also provide the means by which young scientists can get started and experienced researchers can "stick their necks out" to try something which is exciting but without any guarantee of success, as opposed to "safe" research for which funding is assured. In short, the need for such funds to sustain that kind of research capability is no less pressing for universities than for research institutes or commercial organizations.

Most research institutions also have a major problem with equipment. For some years now our university research laboratories have been losing the battle against obsolescence because of the shortage of funds for research equipment. I estimate the present scientific instrument deficit in our universities to be of the order of \$150 to \$200 million, and growing. The continuation of a recurring allocation for instrumentation in the NSF budget is the best hope for closing this gap. We in the universities must present to Washington the argument for this need, as well as the need for the re-establishment

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of ways to provide federal funds for facilities, more strongly than we have so that the urgency will be fully appreciated.

Let me turn now to what I view as an even more important problem than the erosion in the Federal financial support of research—and that is the erosion in the spirit of collaborative partnership which for nearly three decades helped encourage and sustain university research with superlative results. The fallout from this erosion of mutual confidence can be seen in a spate of hurtful acts by both the Congress and by elements of the Executive. The bill of particulars is long. Let me list just a few.

—The Michel amendment of the HEW Appropriation Act of 1977 attacks indirect costs as a diversion of funds as though these were unrelated to supporting those elements that are essential to sustaining the environment in which the research is conducted. The universities, which were encouraged and urged to build up their research and research teaching capabilities following World War II—and with another great surge after Sputnik—were able to respond positively only because the governmental agencies agreed to pay the indirect costs associated with the work.

—The amendment of the National Science Foundation Appropriation Act for 1979 to place a Congressionally-imposed arbitrary limit on salaries of faculty who receive support from the National Science Foundation. What this means is that Congress is limiting the reimbursability of salaries of the best faculty, the stars, the Nobel Prize winners, those people who make our institutions great. Universities will have to make up the difference, starting with an already substantial impact, and that's only the beginning.

—Significant cutbacks across the board, by the 95th Congress, from the budget in research appropriations submitted by the President.

—Continual promulgation, both by acts of Congress and by bureaucratic regulation, of federal requirements that impose heavy financial and other costs upon the university. Quite aside from their inflationary push, some of these requirements have been almost despotic—such as the late and unlamented addition last year to the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act that made financial aid to US medical schools contingent upon their acceptance of third-year medical students who had been trained abroad.

In brief, universities have been beset in recent years by a barrage of independent and unrelated government actions that, often individually and certainly in the aggregate, have had an adverse impact on the health of the university. What we need, and what the country now needs, is regulation of regulation.

An examination of any grants manual or contract covering the conduct of federally sponsored research highlights the plethora of reviews, reports, approvals and restrictions within which the research professor must operate. And to these must be added many others established by the educational institution itself to meet other obligations mandated by the government and by other agencies and constituencies to which the university is accountable. Many of these new mandates are indeed desirable—requirements for equal opportunity, rules for safety, controls on human experimentation, etc. But government mandates never provide the support necessary to carry them out, except for that portion covered by the research indirect cost rate. Private funds for the support of these activities come out of the heart of the institution and diminish faculty and student support.

And the full ramifications of some of these new mandates are not yet known. For example, it will be several years before new retirement patterns made possible by the 1978 Amendments to the Age

Discrimination in Employment Act become clear. In the interval, we will have to monitor closely the impact of these changes on the numbers of junior faculty appointments and to devise transitional measures, including temporary additions to departmental budgets, if necessary, to ensure that the burden of these changes does not fall principally on our youngest professional colleagues.

With the erosion of the old consensus on the inherent importance and contribution of basic research to the national welfare, and in the absence of certified proof that it will produce immediately practical results in targeted areas of interest, basic research in recent years seems to have come to be measured primarily in terms of fiscal accountability, and this has become a pervasive theme.

Increasing attention is being given to reports by the General Accounting Office and other audit activities concerning alleged misuse of funds by educational institutions. Principal investigators are already subjected to increasing restrictions on the transfer of charges between related projects, on the expenditure of funds within the approved budget categories, and the manner in which project funds can be expended for travel, equipment, and other costs. Some will surely say, of course, that Congress and the Executive Offices are only trying to stop misuses of funds that a permissive academic environment has made possible. I can hardly disagree with this objective, and I also acknowledge that there have been some isolated abuses, but not many and certainly not enough of them to justify the major changes that are being proposed. Such changes rather are directed at the basic underpinning of the government-university relationship.

Out of this growing attention to fiscal accountability there has emerged, as you know, one principal focus of concern with which universities have become preoccupied—and that is, of course, the proposed revision to the cost principles and regulations which affect the reimbursement of universities for both direct and indirect costs.

These regulations, which are embodied in the OMB Circular A-21, have been under the review by both HEW and OMB, which appear to be responding to narrowly-based Congressional concerns about indirect costs of research—concerns which seem to me to arise both from misinformation and serious misunderstandings about the nature of indirect costs and the nature of the Federal-university relationship as it evolved over the years following the Second World War. That relationship was based on broad agreement on research and educational objectives, on a mutual concern to preserve and strengthen the special character of the university, and a shared perception of the responsibilities of each of the parties in nurturing that relationship for the national welfare.

The proposed revisions to Circular A-21 are not simply just one more example of the erosion of this historic relationship; they may, if put into effect, represent a point of transition to a quite different, and less satisfactory, liaison between the universities and the Federal establishment. There is simply no question that the proposed changes will weaken universities as institutions and reduce their capacity to conduct high quality research.

There is no question, for example, that they limit in a destructive way reimbursement for indirect costs that are necessary and essential.

There is no question that a number of the proposals are inequitable or administratively impracticable or both.

There is no question that certain costs necessary to the operation of the universities, and of substantial benefit to the nation's research, which are allowable for non-university contractors, remain unallowable to universities. These include the cost of money as well as funds for independent research and development. Thus the document fails to correct serious inequities that have long existed.

The proposed requirement that indirect costs be allocated to specialized service facilities would seriously impair their financial viability and make it difficult or impossible for the universities to provide certain services essential to their research programs. The cost to the government would be no different, but it would satisfy, I suppose, a desire for neatness. Experience has shown that certain costly, highly technical, specialized service facilities cannot be initiated, and in some cases cannot be sustained, on a fully costed, self-supporting basis charged solely to users or expected users. Yet their loss would be very damaging to the vigor and effectiveness of the whole of the enterprise of which they are an integral part. At MIT our research reactor and animal care facilities are examples of this category of problem.

There is no question that the proposed revisions in addition to reducing indirect cost recovery would also continue to treat as unallowable various and significant costs completely necessary to maintain the financial viability of educational institutions for the benefit of both the instructional and research programs.

There has been a switch from an attitude of understanding, encouragement and support of what is required to do outstanding research to a strong tendency to treat universities like purveyors of products, to be held accountable by the standards of trade and commerce. Neither effective education nor creative acts, be they scientific discovery or technical innovation, can be easily evaluated, least of all by accounting. Nor can they be purchased by the pound or paid for by the hour. As a result, dealings with the university are for the sponsors, accustomed to what is called "normal business practices," a very frustrating experience. The same may be said for all of us trying to explain the subtleties of our ways of operating and our organizations to people who are accustomed to dealing with industrial suppliers.

Consider, for example, the continuing question of how to classify a graduate student. We in universities believe that in science and engineering people learn best by working in a highly creative environment, side by side with great masters. We also believe that a university setting provides the world's most creative environment when it involves the interplay of bright, fresh minds and the world's great scholars. The record certainly bears this out. While one can claim that the student is learning, the professor is just as surely learning, too; and their joint goal is new knowledge. How much here should be charged to instruction, how much to research? Separate the costs between the two functions. You can't. But HEW has been insisting that it be done, and not surprisingly, almost always in ways that would cost the universities money—money they don't have—so that slowly, painfully, the quality of their activities is eroded every time a new set of criteria is promulgated. I suspect that this is not the goal of those who are involved in the legislative and policy decisions that impact the research universities so negatively, but it remains nevertheless the reality. This goes on so continuously that I sometimes feel like a battered child. As a result, the university component of the American research and development establishment is not so effective as it was a decade ago; and if certain steps like the new A-21 regulations are put into effect as they stand, there will be further substantial reductions in their capacity and quality.

In the treatment of students, the proposed revisions of A-21 insist that when research costs are determined, students must be regarded solely, and narrowly, as learners and not as the contributors they are to research activities. This position is in complete contradiction, of course, with the reality of the situation which I have already described. Student participation is a critical element in the basic research programs of all the country's universities. It is the apprenticeship of students, as junior colleagues, in the research activities

of the university and the constant flow of these young people into the research life of the nation that constitutes, in contrast to other research institutions, the truly unique contribution of the university. It is perhaps the most important single source of strength of the American research establishment.

Circular A-21 has heretofore recognized that university research and instruction (particularly at the graduate level) are mutually supportive activities, and that the effort of staff and students, as well as the use of institutional resources, contribute to both research and to instruction. The proposed new A-21 is a very serious step backwards, in that the very legitimacy of student participation, let alone its centrality, would seem to be questioned as the regulations would shift to the university the costs of providing library resources and other student services required to support that participation.

Each of these difficulties hurts the universities' ability to perform; but a more serious difficulty with the proposed revisions is that they reflect and reinforce the current trend to evaluate and measure research in terms of pure cost accounting. And quite patently coupled to this trend is the view that good cost accounting must be defined in terms of standardization and uniformity for its own sake, on the premise that this will somehow provide a valid yardstick for comparing institutions, however diverse in character. The foremost purpose of a university is to nurture the creative mind, to foster the spirit of innovation and invention. The organization and its rules should be directed to that purpose. The great universities are in a state of continuous evolution. To shackle them to a detailed and rigid set of nationally administered rules and regulations is to swap progress for administrative convenience. And that, in anyone's calculus, is a bad bargain.

In its general language, Circular A-21 recognizes that "Each institution, possessing its own unique combination of staff, facilities, and experience, should be encouraged to conduct research and educational activities in a manner consonant with its academic philosophies and institutional objectives." In the past, A-21 has provided the flexibility to make this possible. In the proposed revision, however, A-21 seems to move toward standardized cost accounting for its own sake, thereby making it increasingly difficult to maintain the academic environment required for basic research and to accommodate the variations and diverse characteristics of the nation's research universities.

As a consequence, the proposed revisions to A-21 not only sacrifice flexibility but, far more significantly, they move in the direction of viewing universities in the same manner as commercial organizations and away from the concept of a partnership between the universities and the federal government. In short, the proposed revisions would move us closer to the concept that universities are simply vendors—and vendors that are essentially indistinguishable from industrial or commercial organizations—from which the federal government can procure services.

As a minimum, such a fundamental change in direction deserves a broader dialogue and review than has been conducted to date between federal and university representatives. If such a review suggests that the federal-university partnership, however one may choose to define it, is now dead—that the universities must march lock-step no matter the cost—the universities will need time to re-evaluate their roles, policies, and attitudes in connection with federal research programs and determine what changes must be made. It may even be appropriate to consider the desirability of the university's changing to commercial cost principles in preference to cost principles which adopt the rigidities of commercial cost accounting with none of the compensating advantages. I would think we should pursue such a course with great re-

luctance, however, since the social cost of adapting the universities to the cost principles, rather than the cost principles to the universities, is likely to be extremely high.

In light of these problems I have urged the OMB and others to retain the flexibility of the old A-21. I urge most emphatically that issuance of the revised Circular A-21 be deferred until such time as broad review, for which the stage is now set, can be completed and full consideration given to the deleterious effects on universities, and in turn on the national welfare, of the inequities contained in the OMB proposal. The time clearly has come for such a high level review of the fundamentals of the federal-university relationship. Such a dialogue should also take into account other developments which will also, in the aggregate, have a significant influence on that relationship.

These developments include, among others, experiments being conducted by the National Science Foundation with respect to new ways of managing grants and contracts. They include also the new National Commission of Research which has been established by the Association of American Universities, the National Academy of Sciences, and four other organizations*, "to propose changes in how the federal government supports research."

Recently Senator Proxmire submitted, from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the following report, in relation to the current (1979) HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill:

"The Committee is concerned that to many knowledgeable observers the federal research project system appears to have become overly complex, burdensome and less responsive to the needs of the Nation. The instruments of support; their terms and conditions; applications, reporting and record-keeping requirements, all cumulatively may place an unreasonable burden on granting agencies and universities alike. In the Committee's view it is time for a comprehensive, objective review of the funding relationships between the Federal Government and the research universities that conduct Federal research programs if we are to insure the continued maximum effectiveness and accountability in the use of Federal research funds.

"Therefore, the Committee is pleased to note that the Association of American Universities and several other national associations broadly representative of the American scientific community will soon establish a national commission to study these matters and, within a reasonable period, formulate specific recommendations. This effort may have implications Government-wide, beyond the purview of this committee. Therefore, the Committee, and we hope others, will follow the work of the Commission with interest. We urge the Foundation and all funding agencies to cooperate fully with this important effort."

The most constructive immediate response to that request would be for the OMB to defer a new A-21 until this important review is completed and the Circular can reflect the study's conclusion in its final version. Implementation of A-21 as currently proposed would be a painful blow to most research universities.

It is my hope that out of this review will come a series of comprehensive recommendations that will serve both the Executive and the Congress, as well as the universities, in re-establishing a clear, mutually supportive relationship which permits and encourages the universities to make their maximum contribution to our national welfare. I appeal to President Carter to lead the way to this healthier relationship and to an even more effective role for the universities in addressing our national needs.

*The American Council on Education
The National Association of Universities and Land Grant Colleges
The Social Science Research Council
The Council of Learned Societies