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Personal Assistance Program is Launched

An Institute Personal Assistance Program has been formed within the Social Work Service of the MIT Medical Department to provide counseling and referral services to members of the MIT community and their immediate family who are faced with such personal problems as alcoholism, drug abuse, and marital and family conflict.

The IPAP will add to and interact with already existing counseling and referral services available through the Psychiatric Service and the Social Work Services of the Medical Department.

Announcement of the new service was made by Chancellor Paul E. Gray. The voluntary program was developed over a four-year period by a broadly representative ad hoc committee chaired by Dr. Alfred Koumans, Jr., of the Medical Department. Included on the committee were representatives from the faculty, staff, Personnel Department, bi-weekly employees, Medical Department, Social Services, Psychiatric Services, Ser-

vice Employees International Union (AFL-CIO), and Research, Development and Technical Employees Union. Development of the program has also been supported by the Hotel, Restaurant, Institutional Employees and Bartenders Union, the Campus Police Association, and the Independent Union of Plant Protection Workers.

Appointed coordinator of the new program is Ronald C. Fleming, who, until coming to MIT recently to initiate the IPAP effort, was coordinator of alcoholism services at the Wheeler Clinic at Plainville, Conn. A 1972 graduate of Boston University in sociology, he received the master of science degree in social work from the University of Connecticut in 1974. He was a psychiatric social worker at Blue Hills Hospital in Hartford, Conn., for a year before joining the Wheeler Clinic in 1975. While at Wheeler, he was involved in the development and operation of employee assistance programs for

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400 Attend Paris Meeting On Science/Politics Interface

How does the political process affect the progress of science?

And how do—or should—scientific findings impact on political and societal decision-making?

A unique three-year international study of these questions by MIT and the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) reached its climax in Paris on February 1 and 2, when MIT and CNRS joined to sponsor a symposium on science and decision at the UNESCO headquarters. More than 400 scientists, engineers, and policymakers from Western Europe and the U.S. attended to hear reports of case studies of science-decision interactions in the fields of energy, public health, and urban systems and conclusions drawn from these about the role of science in decisionmaking.

In his keynote address, President Jerome B. Wiesner of MIT emphasized "The growing difficul-

ty of decisionmaking as societies become more complex and at the same time more democratic." The problem, he said is "the basic challenge... (to the) health and viability of the democratic industrial states," and he stressed his view that "a technologically-based society is—and must be—a dynamic system in a continuing state of change and evolution."

Pierre Agrain, French Secrétaire d'Etat à la Recherche who shared leadership of the symposium with President Wiesner, told the symposium audience at the opening session that the "imperfect relationship between science and decisionmakers" seems to him to stem from a fundamental difference between the two activities: science, he said, represents knowledge gained from research. It "has the effect of opening the pos-

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Black College President to Speak

Dr. Herman G. Branson, president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, will speak at MIT on Monday (Feb. 26) at 4pm in the Bush Room (Rm. 10-105) as the keynote speaker for MIT's Minority Graduate Students Spring Lecture Series.

The general theme for the series is: "The Full Participation of Blacks in the Marketplace: A Challenge for Historically Black Insti-

tutions and Predominantly White Institutions."

Dr. Branson is the first of four black college presidents who will be the speakers for the series. The others are Dr. Fred Humphries of Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Walter J. Leonard of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.; and Dr. Elias Blake of Clark College in Atlanta, Ga. The dates of their lectures will be announced.

Dr. Branson is well-known as a physicist, teacher and as the "dean" of black college presidents. He will speak on the topic, "Availability, Barriers, and Solutions in Generating Scholarship in Black Students." Dr. Paul E. Gray, MIT chancellor, will serve as respondent.

The lecture series is sponsored by the MIT Black Graduate Student Association, by Dr. Clarence G. Williams, Special Assistant to the President and Chancellor for Minority Affairs, and by Dean John B. Turner of the Graduate School Office.

The lectures are open to the public.

MBTA Pass Sale On New Schedule

A new schedule for the sale of MBTA passes will go into effect February 23, 26, 27 and 28 when passes for the month of March will be on sale at the Cashier's Office, Rm 10-180, on a first come, first served basis.

The passes will no longer be sold a month in advance, because of a change in MBTA rules. A further MBTA rule change makes students as well as employees eligible to buy passes. In future months, the passes will be on sale at the Cashier's Office on the last four working days of each month.



Shown here are, from left: Sir Hermann Bondi, chief scientist of the Department of Energy, London; Professor L.F. Crabtree, president of the Royal Aeronautical Society; H.R.H. The Prince of Wales; Professor Rene H. Miller of MIT; Dr. Grainger, scientific attache to the American Embassy in London; and MIT graduate student David Smith.

An MIT T-Shirt for Prince Charles

MIT graduate student David B. S. Smith presented H.R.H. Charles, The Prince of Wales, with a T-shirt that read "MIT Aero & Astro" during an energy and aerospace conference held in London in December.

The meeting, held December 5 to 7 and sponsored by the Royal Aeronautical Society and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, was organized at the suggestion of the prince following his 1977 visit to the NASA Johnson Space Center and discussions with the director, Christopher C. Kraft, of the Satellite Solar Power System.

A welcome address was given by Professor Rene H. Miller, H.N. Slater Professor of Flight Transportation at MIT and immediate

past president of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. The keynote speaker was Prince Charles. Mr. Smith, a student of aeronautics and astronautics, is study manager for a research contract on manufacturing of satellite power systems, a project in which many MIT students are involved.

Among those attending were Sir Hermann Bondi, chief scientist of the Department of Energy, London; Professor L.F. Crabtree, president of the Royal Aeronautical Society; and Dr. Grainger, scientific attache to the American Embassy in London.

"I asked the prince a few days later if he had worn the shirt," said Professor Miller, "and he said, 'Not yet. I'm saving it for polo.'"

Kleitman, Wogan

Two New Department Heads Named in School of Science

Dr. Daniel J. Kleitman, a noted mathematician and a member of the MIT faculty since 1966, has appointed head of MIT's Department of Mathematics, effective July 1, 1979. Professor Kleitman's appointment was announced by Dean Robert A. Alberty, of the School of Science.

Professor Kleitman will succeed Dr. Kenneth M. Hoffman, who will return to teaching and research. Professor Hoffman has been de-

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Dr. Gerald N. Wogan, a leader in the identification of potent human carcinogens and a member of the MIT faculty since 1962, has been appointed head of MIT's Department of Nutrition and Food Science, effective

March 1, 1979. Professor Wogan's appointment was announced by Dean Robert A. Alberty, of the School of Science.

Professor Wogan will succeed Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Institute Professor, who will continue as director of the International Nutrition Program. Dr. Scrimshaw,

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Spring Blood Drive To Open Soon

The TCA-Red Cross Spring Blood Drive will begin on Wednesday, March 7, remaining open through Friday, March 9, and reopening again Monday, March 12 through Friday, March 16.

Jerry Marks, chairman of the Blood Drive said that this spring the drive will be going for a new record. "We plan to collect an unprecedented 2,000 pints," he said, "This corresponds to an average of 250 pints collected per day."

To handle this volume, more beds will be needed, and more personnel from the Red Cross. Since the Red Cross allocates nurses on the basis of numbers of appointments made in advance of the drive, donors are specially urged to fill out appointment forms early. A form is included in this week's Tech Talk. Simply cut it out, and return the completed form to the TCA office, W20-459. Forms are also available at the TCA office and will be distributed in the hallways today.

\$400 Hike Announced In Tuition

MIT will increase tuition by \$400 from \$4,700 to \$5,100—an increase of 8.5 per cent—for the next academic year beginning with the 1979 Summer Session.

In addition, MIT will increase its mandatory health fee by \$13 from \$187 to \$200 effective July 1 and will, for the first time, include the health fee in the Institute's stated tuition. This means that next year's tuition (including health fee) will be listed as \$5,300 in the 1979-80 catalogue.

Chancellor Paul E. Gray, in announcing the tuition increase, said inclusion of the health fee in the listed tuition means that all students registered in any given term will be entitled to use the health services during that term. It also means that scholarships and fellowships that are stated in terms of, or otherwise related to, the tuition will be based on the figure which includes the health fee.

Chancellor Gray said inclusion of the health fee in tuition was recommended by the Institute's Advisory Board, including the student members, and is a practice followed by many other colleges and universities. The health fee provides ambulatory and infirmary care by the MIT Medical Department.

The tuition increase was not unexpected. Chancellor Gray, in a financial report to the Institute last fall (and published in Tech Talk Oct. 25), forecast a deficit for next year's operations and warned that a tuition increase on the order of 8 to 10 per cent would probably be necessary.

"We know well the impact on our students and their families of increases in the cost of attending MIT," he said. "Unfortunately, there are no responsible alternatives if MIT's quality is to be maintained."

"Increases in wage and salary costs, the prices of services, of energy and of materials and equipment essential to the operation of the Institute must be reflected in tuition and fees."

"We have sought to keep those costs under control while maintaining the quality of our academic programs and supporting services, although successive years of budget cuts imposed on the departments have made that goal increasingly difficult."

Chancellor Gray pointed out that as a nonprofit institution in a deficit position, MIT is considered exempt from the price increase ceilings suggested by the General Federal Price Standard adopted by President Carter's Federal Council on Wage and Price Stability and made effective last January 1. Nevertheless, he said Institute officers have tried to keep the increases in tuition and fees to as low a level as possible.

Minority Business Mini-Fair At MIT

The New England Minority Purchasing Council will conduct a mini-fair at MIT on Wednesday, Feb. 21, from 9am to noon in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center.

The mini-fair will feature minority-owned firms in the field of manufacturing and distribution of chemicals. Its purpose is to bring together suppliers of specific commodities and services and purchasing personnel of companies and institutions which are members of the New England Minority Purchasing Council.

This will be the fourth mini-fair held by the Council at member facilities since June 1978. Previous mini-fairs were held at The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Tufts University and MITRE Corporation.

Thorburn Mounts Defense For Commercial Television

A professor of literature at MIT who has taken a scholarly interest in commercial television believes that television's detractors are engaging in "a secret, unacknowledged form of class warfare."

While conceding that there is much on television "that deserves our contempt," Dr. David Thorburn says that American commercial television today "easily surpasses the movies and the theater as an artistic medium."

Writing in Parents' Choice magazine, Professor Thorburn claims that "avant-garde ideologies," which he says are scornful of commercial success, "have narrowed and solemnized our sense of the possibilities of art, have taught us to distrust our natural responses and to believe that authentic art must possess a separate high dignity uncontaminated by the ordinary world."

"Could it be," he asks, "that the pervasive contempt with which most educated people claim to regard television has little to do with the quality or lack of quality in particular programs? Or that the chorus of mockery and dispraise directed against television is a secret, unacknowledged form of class warfare, an assault by the culture-vultures on that vast majority of our neighbors and fellow citizens who watch television without guilt?"

Thorburn says that he finds "much that is banal and vulgar and even morally offensive on television. But," he adds, "I also get enormous pleasure, complex aesthetic and intellectual satisfaction, from the medium."

"What is remarkable," he continues, "is how often our television succeeds, how regularly, how routinely it offers brilliantly photographed dramas in which gifted writers and directors exhibit skill, intelligence and artistic passion. We impoverish ourselves and demean our society by refusing to recognize their achievements."

Professor Thorburn, who has a traditional academic background in literature, received his bachelor's degree from Princeton University, and his master's and doctorate from Stanford. He is the author of *Conrad's Romanticism*, published by the Yale University Press, and has written essays and reviews on literary and cultural topics for such publications as *Partisan Review*, *The New York Times*, *Yale Review* and *Commentary*.

It was while he was teaching in the English department at Yale that he developed a course on popular narrative and television.

He came to MIT as an associate professor in the Department of Humanities three years ago and this year offered a new course called, "American Television: A Cultural History."

The catalogue description of the course, which is one of only a few university courses dealing with TV from an artistic or literary perspective, states that it examines the technological and economic history of American television, and also the evolution of television's fundamental genres of storytelling—situation comedy, westerns, police and private-eye programs and other forms of melodrama.

"These categories of storytelling will be studied in a context that emphasizes their continuities with story forms that developed in other media, such as films, the stage and prose fiction," the description continues. "The course... will be concerned especially with these questions: What appetites or needs in American culture has television drama tried to serve and exploit? How has television drama changed during the 30-odd years of its history? What do these changes tell us about the nature of American society in this period? Is contemporary television better—that is, more truthful and more artistically valuable—than earlier television? How is television drama to be judged in comparison with 'higher' or more aesthetically respectable forms of American art?"

These are questions Professor Thorburn addresses in lectures he gives at universities throughout the nation, and in a forthcoming book, *Story Machine: American TV Drama 1948-1980*, to be published by the Oxford University Press.

Professor Thorburn admits that his views run counter to accepted wisdom in literary, cultural and academic circles.

He points out, however, that the Elizabethan theater in Shakespeare's time was criticized by ministers and the educated classes of the day, as was the novel in the time of Charles Dickens. In our own lifetimes, he adds, some of the same movies that were once regarded as menaces to public health are now regarded as classics and are included in the course-offerings of many universities.

Chinese Business Managers To Visit Five US Schools

The People's Republic of China has accepted an invitation to send a delegation of enterprise managers next fall to the MIT's Alfred P. Sloan School of Management and four other business schools.

Richard D. Robinson, professor of international management at the Sloan School, which extended the invitation, said a group of 12 to 15 managers will visit the five schools in October to observe how management education is accomplished in the United States.

Professor Robinson described the planned visit as "an event of historic importance." He said it will be the first time that Chinese managers have been exposed directly to the American management education system.

The visit is being sponsored by the Sloan School and the National Committee on US-China relations.

A number of United States business firms are contributing to the program. They include the Cabot Corporation, Corning Glass Works, Digital Equipment Corporation, Dresser Industries, Inc., Ford Motor Company and Johns-Manville Corporation.

The other participating schools are the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University and the Graduate School of Business at Indiana University.

The overall significance of the



Professor Frank Press, White House Science Adviser who is on leave from the MIT faculty, spoke to a record-breaking meeting of the MIT Club of Paris on February 3. It was "MIT Day in Europe," enthused Guy J. Vielle, President of the Club, as 12 members of the faculty addressed more than 100 alumni and

guests following a two-day Paris symposium on science and decisionmaking on February 1 and 2. Left to right, on the stage, are Professor Ithiel D. Pool, Kenneth Keniston, Elting Morison, Walter A. Rosenblith, Eugene Skolnikoff, and Leon Trilling.

—Photo by John Mattill

Science/Politics Interface Meeting

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sibility of choice" and of illuminating the alternatives.

But scientific knowledge does not give scientists the privilege of decisionmaking, Dr. Agrain insisted. And there lay the key question for the symposium, he said: How should the relevant scientific factors be weighed by societal decisionmakers?

In the three years preceding the Gregory Symposium, working groups of MIT and French specialists had studied case histories of the interaction between science and government in France and the

U.S. There were detailed "vertical" studies of the development of cogeneration and district heating, urban transport and urban housing, and railroad and telephone systems in France and the U.S.; and there were cross-disciplinary ("horizontal") analyses of the interrelations between science and decisionmaking exposed by each case.

Sixteen members of the MIT faculty and staff participated by presenting papers and leading symposium discussion sessions: Professor Alan A. Altshuler, head of the Department of Political Science; Leon R. Glicksman, lecturer in Mechanical Engineering; Elias P. Gyftopoulos, professor of nuclear engineering; Dr. Jeffrey E. Harris, assistant professor of economics; Paul L. Joskow, professor of economics; Kenneth Keniston, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Human Development; Dr. Irving M. London, director of the Whitaker College of Health Sciences, Technology, and Management; Marvin L. Manheim, professor of civil engineering; Elting Morison, Elizabeth and James Killian Class of 1926 Professor Emeritus; Ithiel De S. Pool, Arthur and Ruth Sloan Professor of Political Science; Martin Rein, professor of urban studies and planning; Edward B. Roberts, professor of management; Walter A. Rosenblith, provost; Robert C. Seamans, dean of the School of

Engineering; Professor Eugene Skolnikoff, director of the Center for International Studies, and Leon Trilling, professor of aeronautics and astronautics.

In addition, papers from the symposium were prepared by Bernard J. Frieden, professor of urban studies and planning, and Harvey M. Sapolsky, professor of political science.

Professor Rosenblith and Edmond A. Lisle, scientific director of CNRS, were cochairmen of the symposium, and they had been in charge of developing the working groups whose studies culminated in the meeting. Financial support was provided by Schlumberger Horizons, Inc.; the Philippe Foundation, and Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Plans for the study originated in the discussions between Professor Rosenblith and the late Bernard Gregory, '50, who was director general of CNRS from 1973-1976. The symposium was named in his honor.

Most of the MIT faculty participating in the symposium remained in Paris for a day-long meeting of the MIT Club of Paris on February 3 which turned out to be one of the largest European MIT gatherings in history; it was surely the largest faculty delegation ever to participate in an overseas alumni meeting. "MIT day in Europe!" enthused Guy J. Vielle, President of the MIT Club of Paris.

Engineering Faculty to Meet

A meeting of the faculty and staff of the School of Engineering—the largest of MIT's five schools—has been called for 3:30pm Wednesday, Feb. 28, in Rm 10-250 by Dean Robert C. Seamans, Jr.

"It has been several years since there has been a schoolwide meeting," Dean Seamans said in an announcement to faculty and staff, "and with the change in personnel in the Dean's office, I believe it is timely to meet again."

Professor Seamans was named Dean last spring. Subsequently, Professor Kent F. Hansen was named associate dean and Frederick J. Quivey was named assistant dean for administration. Professor Joseph M. Sussman, associate dean for educational programs, and John R. Martuccelli, director of the school's Engineering Intern Program, are continuing to serve in those positions.

The objective of the meeting, Dean Seamans said, is to discuss the future of MIT and the School of Engineering. Chancellor Paul E. Gray will speak about some perspectives for the Institute and Dean Seamans will discuss the needs and opportunities of the School as well as the organization of the dean's office.

"There will be ample time for a discussion and I want very much to learn of your views about the School, the engineering profession and MIT's role in the future," Dean Seamans concluded in his invitation to faculty and staff.

Frederick Salvucci Named In Transportation Studies

Frederick P. Salvucci, secretary of transportation and construction for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the Dukakis administration, has joined the MIT Center for Transportation Studies as a special assistant to the director.

Mr. Salvucci, whose degrees in transportation are from MIT, has also been named a senior lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering.

Dr. Daniel Roos, director of the Center for Transportation Studies, said Mr. Salvucci will play a key role in one of the center's major research projects—the development of transportation energy contingency plans for the US Department of Transportation.

Mr. Salvucci, 38, a resident of Brighton, Mass., received the SB degree in 1961 and the SM degree in 1962 from MIT. He was a Fulbright Scholar in 1964-65.

He was a transportation planner for the Boston Redevelopment Authority from 1963-68 and opened and managed the East Boston Little City Hall from 1968-1970. The East Boston Little City Hall was the first of Boston's Little City Halls.

From 1971 to May 1973 he was associated with the Office of Public Service for the City of Boston, first as deputy director, then as acting director. From May 1973 to De-

cember 1974, Mr. Salvucci was executive assistant to the mayor of Boston on Transportation. In January 1975 he became state secretary of transportation.

Mr. Salvucci helped to organize and found Urban Planning Aid, an advocacy planning group established to provide technical and planning assistance to low-income and community groups. He has been active and instrumental in a number of organizations, among them: The Greater Boston Committee on the Transportation Crisis, a group organized to encourage and foster expanded public transportation in the Greater Boston region; the Massachusetts Air Pollution and Noise Abatement Committee, an organization concerned with reducing air and noise pollution associated with airport operations and working to shift priorities in intercity transportation from primary dependence on air travel to rail travel, and the East Boston Neighborhood Council, a community-based group active in transportation legislation. He was also a member of the Urban Mass Transit Advisory Panel of the Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C., 1974-1975.

Tax-Deferred Annuity Seminars

Company representatives from Prudential and TIAA-CREF will again be conducting tax deferred annuity seminars. The seminars will be held on campus on Wednesday, February 28th, and at Lincoln Lab on Thursday, March 1. The schedule is as follows:

Campus	- Vannevar Bush Room (10-105)		
	Prudential:	10:00am	12:00pm
	TIAA/CREF:	11:00am	1:00pm
		2:00pm	2:45pm
Lincoln Lab	- Conference Room (A-166)		
	TIAA/CREF:	10:00am	12:00pm
	Prudential:	11:00am	1:00pm
		2:00pm	3:00pm

Following each brief presentation, there will be an opportunity to obtain individual counseling from the company representatives.

All employees are welcome to attend these seminars. If you have any questions, call the Benefits Office, ext. 4271.

IEEE Elects 6 From MIT, Lincoln Lab

Six MIT faculty members and two Lincoln Laboratory staff members have been elected Fellows of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Fellow is the highest form of membership in the international organization.

Faculty members elected Fellows were:

Dr. Mildred S. Dresselhaus, Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professor of Electrical Engineering and director of the Center for Materials Science and Engineering.

Dr. Ira Dyer, head of the Department of Ocean Engineering.

Dr. Robert W. Mann, Whitaker Professor of Biomedical Engineering.

Dr. Sanjoy K. Mitter, professor of electrical engineering.

Dr. David H. Staelin, professor of electrical engineering.

Dr. Laurence R. Young, professor of aeronautics and astronautics, director of the Man-Vehicle Laboratory.

Lincoln Laboratory staff members elected Fellows were:

Charles Freed, senior staff member, Group 54.

Dr. Alan J. Simmons, associate leader, Group 61.

The following citations accompanied the election:

Dr. Dresselhaus: For contributions to the understanding of electronic properties of semiconductors, semimetals and metals, to electrical engineering education, and to the enhancement of women's opportunities in engineering education.

Dr. Dyer: For contributions to the science of acoustics and its applications and for distinguished academic leadership in advancing oceanic engineering and its applications.

Dr. Mann: For leadership in biomedical engineering research and education and in the application of technology to the problems of the handicapped.

Dr. Mitter: For contributions to optimization computation and control theory.

Dr. Staelin: For advances in radio astronomy and the development of microwave radiometric probes.

Dr. Young: For contributions to biomedical instrumentation and biomedical engineering education.

Mr. Freed: For contributions to gas lasers and the pioneering development of ultrastable lasers.

Dr. Simmons: For contributions to the development of microwave and millimeter-wave components and antennas.

Concord Quartet Series Continues

The Concord String Quartet will perform their second and third concerts at MIT on Sunday, Feb. 18, and Monday, Feb. 26, at 8pm in Kresge Auditorium.

Part of the MIT Guest Artist Series, the Quartet is performing the Complete Beethoven Cycle in six concerts, all free to the public.

The program for the February 18 concert will include Quartet in F Major, Opus 18, No. 1, one of the earliest and most impressive of the Beethoven quartets; Quartet in F Minor, Opus 95, the shortest and most serious of the quartets; and Quartet in E Flat Major, Opus 127, one of the later quartets.

On February 26, the Concord will perform Quartet in A Major, Opus 18, No. 5; Quartet in G Major, Opus 18, No. 2; and Quartet in F Major, Opus 135, one of Beethoven's last and finest works.

On February 7, the Concord String Quartet performed for WGBH-FM, Boston, in the Live Performance Series. The group included Mark Sokol, violin, Andrew Jennings, violin, John Kochanowski, viola, and Norman Fischer, cello.

The next Beethoven Cycle concerts will be held at 8pm in Kresge Auditorium, on March 19 and 26 and April 20.



Professor Soderberg with Professor Cleary.

Michael P. Cleary Named To Soderberg Professorship

Dr. Michael P. Cleary, a prime mover in the applications of fracture mechanics and plasticity theory to the practical problems involved in mining and processing coal and extracting oil from shale, has been named the second Carl Richard Soderberg Assistant Professor in Power Engineering.

Dr. Cleary, 28, a member of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, will hold for two years the career-development chair named for Dr. Soderberg, Institute Professor Emeritus, one of MIT's most illustrious faculty members. Dr. Soderberg's distinguished career in industry and engineering education gained him international recognition for his pioneering work in the design and development of turbine engines and for his development of engineering education.

The establishment of the chair was announced on Dr. Soderberg's 80th birthday in February 1975. The first holder of the chair was Professor John G. Kassakian of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science. The objective of the Soderberg chair is to provide a promising young faculty member with an opportunity to enhance the development of his or her career in teaching and research in the general area of power engineering.

Professor Cleary, together with his colleagues, Professors Carl Peterson and Frank McClintock of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, provided the impetus for the formation of a group within the department concerned with the recovery and processing of fossil fuel. This group works with faculty in civil engineering, materials science and engineering, and the earth and planetary sciences, as well as in the MIT Energy Laboratory, to formulate innovative concepts for more efficient extraction of fossil energy from both conventional and new sources. The group also conducts the detailed thermomechanical analyses and experimentation required for feasibility determination and for the design of efficient extraction procedures and machinery.

Among the current interests of Professor Cleary and his colleagues are: effective formation of underground fracture networks for enhanced recovery of oil and gas; on-site recording of oil shale without mining; improvements in drilling techniques, and innovations in mining machinery. Professor Cleary has developed a successful

new basic subject, 2.074, Mechanics of Porous/Geological Materials (A), and has collaborated with Professor Peterson in the development of a new companion graduate subject, 2.714, Fundamentals of Mining Technology (A).

Professor Cleary, a native of Ballycroy, County Mayo, Republic of Ireland, holds the BE degree with honors in Civil Engineering from the National University of Ireland (1972), and the MS (1974) and PhD degrees (1975) in Mechanics of Solids and Structures from Brown University. He joined the MIT faculty in 1976.

Professor Cleary won several medals and awards for scholastic performance in Ireland. In 1976 he won the General Electric Foundation Young Faculty Award at MIT. He has written many technical papers in continuum mechanics.

Professor Cleary is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineering Science Society, the American Geophysical Union, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Committee on Properties of Materials for the Engineering Mechanics Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the International Society for Rock Mechanics.

He lives in Brookline. Dr. Soderberg, a 1920 graduate of MIT, was a faculty member at the Institute for 22 years. He retired in 1960. He was professor of applied mechanics from 1938 to 1942, professor of mechanical engineering from 1942 to 1959, and head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering from 1954 to 1959. He was appointed Institute Professor—the highest academic rank at MIT—in 1959.

During his tenure as head, Dr. Soderberg contributed greatly to the development of the department into one of the world's leading departments of mechanical engineering. The department's program and faculty still rank first in the nation according to the most recent survey, "A ranking of Graduate Engineering Departments," completed in 1975 at the State University of New York, Buffalo.

The selection of Dr. Cleary as the Soderberg Assistant Professor in Power Engineering was marked by a luncheon at the MIT Faculty Club, involving Dr. Soderberg, Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., dean of the School of Engineering, and Dr. Herbert H. Richardson, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Spring Catalog From MIT Press

The MIT Press has issued a new 28-page catalog, with detailed descriptions of hardcover and paperback books to be published this spring. The list includes books of general interest as well as professional books in many fields.

Among those of special interest to the MIT community are one by Harold E. Edgerton and James R. Killian, Jr., *Moments of Vision: The Stroboscopic Revolution in Photo-*

graphy, and *The Environmental Protection Hustle* by Bernard Frieden, professor of urban studies and planning at MIT.

In paperback, *Project Icarus*, an MIT Student System Project, is the basis of a new major motion picture called *Meteor*. Professor Edgerton is represented on the paperback list also with *Electronic Flash/Strobe*, originally published in hardcover by McGraw Hill.

MIT Press Book Probes Feasibility of Solar Energy

By SHARON BASCO
Publicity Manager
MIT Press

Solar energy. It is available everywhere in one form or another. It is clean, renewable, and usually much kinder to the environment than conventional energy forms.

But as attractive as it seems, is solar power economically practical and technologically feasible? And if it is, then why has the potential power of the sun and the environment itself not been more fully researched and utilized?

A new book from the MIT Press, *Toward a Solar Civilization* (\$12.50), edited by Robert H. Williams, covers the technological and economic prospects for the development of solar energy. In this collection of 13 articles, some of the institutional obstacles to widespread implementation of solar technologies are discussed and policies for overcoming them are suggested.

Some of the topics covered in this technical yet highly readable volume are solar space heating and cooling, solar electricity, wind energy, solar sea power, fuels from solar energy (such as photosynthetic energy), solar energy and rural development in Third World countries, and the efficiency of solar energy.

The authors also discuss the changes in our energy supply-utilization that would be involved in a shift to a solar energy-based economy. They cover problems of cost cutting, types of collectors, and the different problems involved in collection and storage at household and community levels.

Williams cites two major reasons why solar development should be a priority:

- the cumulative environmental effects of coal burning
- the increased possibility that nuclear materials could fall into the hands of terrorists.

He calls for a more integrated approach to energy supply and use by architects, engineers, construction and contracting organizations, and taxing and regulatory agencies.

Pointing to the growing political commitment to the development of solar energy and the adaptability of society, he reminds us that, as history has demonstrated, where there is a will there often becomes a way.

The articles in this volume

Institute-Wide Workshop Planned To Foster Communications Skills

A 10-session, community-wide workshop in communication skills, sponsored by the Office of Personnel Development, will begin on Monday, March 26, 1979.

The workshop is the fourth to be held on an Institute-wide basis. As in the past, a diversity of participants is sought and will include persons in both supervisory and non-supervisory positions at all employment levels: hourly; bi-weekly; academic, administrative, research staff, and faculty members.

Focusing on interpersonal communications skills, the workshop is designed for participants to learn and to practice effective ways of functioning in both group and interpersonal situations, according to Drs. Adam and Maureen Yagodka, co-directors of the Office of Personnel Development.

Enrollment in the workshop will be limited to 26. Participant selection criteria will include such factors as job function and location, length of experience at MIT, and type of job responsibility. Workshop meetings will be held on March 26 and 29, April 5, 12, 19, and 26, and May 3, 10, 17 and 24 from 1:30-5:00pm.

Applications should be submitted no later than noon, Monday, March 5, to the Communications

demonstrate that change is possible. Not blinded by the glitter of a solar world, the contributors to this volume provide the reader with an idea of the problems and possible solutions involved in a major shift to a solar energy-based economy.

While technically authoritative, *Toward a Solar Civilization* is accessible to readers with no background in the energy field. It will serve as good reference data for people active in solar research, as well as the general reader with an interest in solar energy and energy in general. It will be a useful tool for students, research workers, professional scientists, and architects.

Written by prominent researchers and policy analysts, these articles originally appeared as a series in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (1975-1977).

Robert H. Williams is at the Center for Environmental Studies, Princeton University.

Moon Volume Is Well Received

Science, Sin, and Scholarship, just published by the MIT Press, began as a controversial essay in *The Atlantic* (1977) where Irving Louis Horowitz raised some objections to scientists' participation in Reverend Moon's Unity of the Sciences conferences.

Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Political Science at Rutgers, and editor of "transaction/Society," Mr. Horowitz has assembled documents, Congressional testimony, and articles by some of the country's foremost journalists, theologians and scholars: these comprise a thorough discussion of the Unification Church.

The *Chronicle of Higher Education* called the book "the first full-length and balanced treatment of the political, religious, and social implications of the American career of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon and his Unification Church." *Science, Sin, and Scholarship* raises "troublesome ethical questions about the propriety of scholars who, by their participation in conferences of dubious sponsorship, lend the conferences legitimacy and academic respectability," wrote Allen Lacy in *The Chronicle Review* (October 16).

From *The New Republic*: "This book brings together essays and documents on the theory, theology, metaphysics and politics of Rev. Moon, including the activities of the Korean CIA in the US, the Korean lobby, and Moon's pro-Seoul activities."

Feshbach is APS President Elect

Workshop, Office of Personnel Development, Rm E18-320. Forms are available in department or laboratory headquarters or by calling x3-4078.

Dr. Herman Feshbach, head of the Department of Physics and Cecil and Ida Green Professor of Physics at MIT, will be president of the American Physical Society in 1980.

Professor Feshbach is vice president of the society this year and will succeed Lewis M. Branscomb, the current APS president. Professor Feshbach has served the APS in a number of capacities and is currently review committee chairman for the Study on Solar Photovoltaic Energy Conversion performed by an APS study group.

New Hours for Info

Effective Monday, Feb. 19, the Information Center (Rm 7-121) will no longer be open after 5pm on weekdays. Operating hours will now be: Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm; Saturday 10am-3pm.

Buttrick Releases Album of 24 Preludes of Chopin

John Buttrick, pianist and member of the MIT music faculty, has released an album of the 24 Preludes of Chopin, Op. 28, on the Redwood label. The record is now available at the Harvard and MIT Coop.

Mr. Buttrick described the work as "a pianist's dream and nightmare: dream in that they contain some of the most haunting music of their century; nightmare in that they demand a gamut of technical and stylistic wizardry that has challenged the greatest pianists."

Mr. Buttrick recorded the album in Switzerland at the request of a Swiss record dealer and entrepreneur who had heard him play in concert.

"The piano and the recording circumstances were the best," Mr. Buttrick said. "Unlike most music where there is a narrative and development in time, here we have a succession of contrasting, elusive pieces, each one requiring its own special textures, colors and nuances."

"I know of no musical works," Mr. Buttrick continued, "which have aroused so much discussion and comment from prominent authors and musicians; the record jacket contains excerpts from five of these."

While the Chopin Preludes are fascinating, they are not necessarily the most favorite of the composer's works. The Preludes were originally

written for salon playing in the elite Paris of the 19th century.

Mr. Buttrick is a native of Philadelphia and prize-winning graduate of the Juilliard School of Music. He studied with Isidor Philipp, Rudolf Serkin and Beveridge Webster, among others.

After his first European tour, critics of the most influential papers in Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Zurich lauded him not only for technical and musical prowess but also for his powerful communicative gift.

A review in the Frankfurter Allgemeine said Buttrick "has a capacity vouchsafed to few: he rivets the attention—yes, even fascinates the listener, and does not at any point let him down."

Since 1961, Mr. Buttrick has been touring the major concert halls of Europe, the United States and Israel. He has appeared in solo recital, as soloist with orchestras in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Dallas and Los Angeles and with various chamber music ensembles.

In March, Mr. Buttrick plans to make another concert tour in Europe, including engagements in Germany, Switzerland and Greece.

In addition to the Chopin Preludes, Mr. Buttrick has also recorded the complete Chopin Mazurkas and works of Mozart and Liszt.



Professor Buttrick

Goetze Prizes Are Established In Course XII

A Memorial Fund has been established in the department of Earth and Planetary Sciences to perpetuate the memory of Professor Christopher Goetze, a brilliant experimental geophysicist, who died at age 38 in November 1977. Two cash prizes will be awarded in the spring of each year. One prize will go to a graduate and one to an undergraduate student.

The Goetze prizes will be awarded for an outstanding PhD thesis and an undergraduate research project (UROP or other) in the general area of the solid earth sciences. The selection committee will look for qualities which marked Goetze's own work: innovative experimental design, care in observation or measurement, sensitive application of experimental results to earth problems, and a firm basis in fundamental physics. Studies in departments other than Earth and Planetary Sciences would qualify if the results were clearly applicable to the earth.

Students who would like to be considered for a Goetze prize are expected to submit material by May 1979. Student advisors may also wish to make nominations. PhD theses should be available for review by early May, and undergraduate reports by May 15. An abstract of the PhD thesis should be submitted and a full text made available should the committee wish to read it.

Undergraduates would be expected to submit a short report stating what they did. Work completed at any time during the current academic year is acceptable.

In some years, the committee may deem that no work qualifies for a prize, in which case the unused money reverts to the Fund. It is expected that the value of the prizes in 1979 will be at least \$150 each.

Professor William F. Brace, Rm 54-720, x3-3391 is the chairman of the prize committee.

Wurtman Featured In People Magazine

Dr. Richard Jay Wurtman, professor of endocrinology and metabolism in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, was among eight scientists featured in the February 5 issue of People Magazine.

The eight were chosen for their work with the human brain. Professor Wurtman's work with choline in the treatment of tardive dyskinesia was cited in the article.

No Tech Talk

Because of the school holiday for Washington's birthday, Tech Talk will not be published on February 21. Regular publication will resume on Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Annual VI-A Orientation Held Today

The annual Course VI-A Orientation Lecture will be held today (Wednesday, Feb. 14) at 3pm in Rm 26-100.

The program, which began in 1907, combines industrial and research experience with academic work through a series of organized cooperative work assignments interwoven with the regular course of study at MIT.

John A. Tucker, program director, will outline the program and the steps interested sophomores can take to apply. Dr. Gerald L. Wilson, Philip Sporn Professor of Energy Processing, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, will discuss how the VI-A Program fits into the general academic objective of the department.

The VI-A Program has grown increasingly popular over the last decade and has a current enrollment of 14.3 per cent of the enrollment of the department. This year, with a slightly larger number of sophomores in Course VI, it is anticipated that there will be more VI-A applicants than last year.

Several divisions of participating companies are joining the Program for the first time this year and Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. will be returning after a two-year absence.

General Electric Co., with whom MIT conceived the Program, will be adding work assignments at both its Special Purpose Computer Center in Bridgeport, Ct., and its Electronics Park Operation in Syracuse, N.Y.

Fairchild Corp. will have assignments at its R&D facility in Palo Alto, Ca., and may have openings at their Discrete Products/Digital facility in South Portland, Me., and their MOS/CCD facility in Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

Motorola, Inc., whose president is William J. Weisz '48, joined VI-A last year placing students at its Communications Group facility in Schaumburg, Il. This year they plan on adding assignments at their Semiconductor Group facilities in Phoenix.

Representatives of all the participating companies will be on campus Monday, March 5th, for the annual VI-A Open House to talk with those students who have filed an application to join VI-A. Formal interviews for applicants will take place Tuesday, March 6, and Wednesday, March 7, in MIT's Career Planning & Placement Office, Rm 12-170.

Students are welcome at the VI-A Office, Rm 38-473, to pick up application material and company literature and to discuss any aspect of the VI-A Program with either Mr. Tucker or administrative assistant Lydia O. Wereminski.

Chamber Players

The MIT Chamber Players, Marcus Thompson director, will present a free public concert on Friday, Feb. 23, 8pm, in Huntington Hall (Room 10-250).

The program will open with Divertimento in G Major written in 1790 by Michael Haydn, Joseph Haydn's younger brother. Following the Haydn will be Stravinsky's Eight Miniatures for 15 Players composed in 1920-21 which will be conducted by Marcus Thompson.

Dances for Harp and Strings by Claude Debussy will complete the first half of the program. The Dances were written in 1904 at the request of the Paris piano manufacturing firm "Pleyel" to help popularize a new chromatic harp without pedals. The harp was a failure, but the music became a part of the standard harp repertoire. Elizabeth Morse, a member of the All-Newton Music School faculty and the Greylock Trio, will be featured harpist with the Chamber Players.

The final work in the concert will be the Quartet in A Major for Piano and Strings, Op. 26, by Johannes Brahms. The Quartet will feature pianist Dinah Sah, a second year biology major from Urbana, Illinois, and violinist Max Hobart, a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Marcus Thompson, director of the Chamber Players, is a well-known violinist and an associate professor of music in the MIT Department of Humanities.

Selikoff to Speak on Cancer Danger

Dr. Irving Selikoff, the world authority on occupational and environmental disease who pointed out the relationship between asbestos and lung disease, will speak at MIT at 4:30pm Thursday, Feb. 15, in Rm. 54-100. He will discuss cancer in the workplace.

The lecture is part of a forum on technology and work that is sponsored jointly by the Technology and Culture Seminar and the Program in Science, Technology and Society.

Among Dr. Selikoff's major scientific contributions has been

the demonstration that short-term exposure to agents like asbestos can induce disease, but that the lag between exposure and the appearance of cancer can be as long as 30 years. His work emphasized the need for a long-term follow-up of people exposed to carcinogens.

Dr. Selikoff, of New York City's Mt. Sinai Medical School, is editor-in-chief of the medical journal Environmental Research, past president of the Society for Occupational and Environmental Health, and the recipient of the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association.

Wesley Harris Takes Leave To Assume NASA Position

Professor Wesley L. Harris has begun a two-year leave of absence from his faculty position as a professor in the departments of ocean engineering and of aeronautics and astronautics to serve as chief of Computational Fluid Dynamics in the Space Science and Technology Division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

He also has resigned as director of the Office of Minority Education at MIT, a half-time position that he has held since that office was established in 1975.

Professor Harris' leave of absence, effective Feb. 1, was announced last week by Professor Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Dean of the School of Engineering, and by Professor Hartley Rogers, associate provost.

Professor Rogers also announced that Professor Arthur C. Smith of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, has agreed to serve as acting director of the Office of Minority Education until a permanent director is appointed. Professor Smith has been a member of the office's advisory committee since its beginning and has been "an active and valued consultant to the office," Professor Rogers said.

Professor Harris, whose new office will be at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C., came to MIT as a visiting professor from the University of Virginia in 1972 and remained to become a regular member of the faculty. His academic career at MIT has been distinguished, with research interests in acoustics, transonic aerodynamics, wave dynamics, and rotating flows.

At a farewell gathering of faculty, staff, and students for Professor Harris on Feb. 2, Professor Rogers said that as the first director of the Office of Minority Education "Wes Harris gave vital shape and direction to the office. The notable success and effectiveness of the office has been largely due to the dedication, energy, and imagination that Professor Harris brought to its work. The office will continue to bear the imprint of his ideas and style for a long time to come."

In reply, Professor Harris said, "I deeply appreciate your very strong support and counsel during the developmental years of the office. My association with you in this work has been exceedingly rewarding."

Professor Smith, the new acting director of the office, is a graduate of the University of Kansas and Harvard and has been a member of the MIT faculty since 1959.

His research activity is in solid state physics, with special emphasis on semi-conductor physics, transport phenomena, and electron and nuclear resonance in semi-conductors. Professor Smith was chairman of the Committee on Academic Performance from 1972 to 1974, has served on special committees on grading and on freshman pass/fail, and currently chairs the Institute's Committee on Privacy.

Professor Rogers also announced that Nelson Armstrong, director of student employment and an associate director of financial aid at MIT, will become acting assistant director of the Office of Minority Education. Mr. Armstrong, a graduate of Dartmouth, has served in the Financial Aid Office since February 1975. He will continue his duties in financial aid and student employment.

Ms. Lisa Egguono, who will receive her undergraduate degree in biology from MIT this winter, has become assistant to the director of the Office of Minority Education. Ms. Egguono will remain in that post until September when she will go on to medical school.

Professor Smith, Mr. Armstrong and Ms. Egguono join Ms. Gloria Payne who has served on the office staff since 1975 and Ms. Ligia Domingo who has served in the office since February 1978.

Commenting on these developments, Chancellor Paul E. Gray said that MIT is "committed to

continuing the Office of Minority Education as a strong and effective office. We are most pleased that someone of Professor Smith's abilities and energy has agreed to serve as acting director. A search process for a new permanent director will be established in the coming weeks."

Professor Leon Trilling, a member of the advisory committee for the Office of Minority Education, added the following comment on Professor Harris' work as director of the office:

"Professor Harris set the style and tone of that important office. He always kept academic quality and improvement in the process of learning as essential priorities, while fully conscious of the environmental and social factors which put added burdens on many of our minority students. The program of support and evaluation which he developed as a result, with the full participation of minority students, (e.g. tutoring, advising, use of Tutored Video Instruction, etc.), forms a coherent and greatly admired component of MIT's education program."

Harris, Kornegay Are Honored As Black Achievers

Two members of the MIT community were among 75 Boston area people honored recently as 1979 Black Achievers in a program sponsored by the Greater Boston YMCA.

They are Dr. Wesley L. Harris, Sr., director of the Office of Minority Education and associate professor in the Departments of Ocean Engineering and Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Dr. Wade M. Kornegay, group leader of the Radar Signature Studies Group at Lincoln Laboratory.

Professor Harris, who came to MIT in 1973, has been director of the Office of Minority Education since its inception in 1975. The program, which seeks to improve the educational experience of minority

students, was recently cited as one of the two best in the nation by the duPont Corporation.

Dr. Kornegay has been associated with Lincoln Laboratory since 1962. He became associate group leader in 1970 and group leader in 1974. He has conducted an in-house educational program at the Lincoln Laboratory and has served as Lincoln's representative to the MIT chapter of Sigma Xi.

During the coming year, each of the Black Achievers will spend volunteer time serving as a role model for minority young people referred through various social service agencies and the public schools.

Mel King to Speak On Urban Issues

Representative Mel King, director of MIT's Community Fellows Program, and adjunct professor in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, will address the Wives Group and the Minority Female Student Discussion Group on "Issues in Today's Cities" on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 7:30pm in the Marlborough Lounge (Rm 37-252). Mr. King is a Massachusetts State Representative, and a member of the Educational and Natural Resource Committee of the Commonwealth.



Dr. Harris



Dr. Kornegay

Kleitman to Head Math

(Continued from page 1)

partment head since 1971.

"Professor Kleitman has made major contributions in application of combinatorial methods to practical problem solving," said Dean Alberty. "And Professor Kleitman's work has helped to establish MIT's combinatorics group as the best in the country."

From 1975 to 1977 Professor Kleitman served as chairman of the Applied Mathematics Committee in the mathematics department. He has also served on the Committee on Applied Social Science and Public Policy and before that on the Committee on Educational Policy, both of which are MIT committees.

Professor Kleitman received the AB in mathematics and physics from Cornell University in 1954 and the AM and PhD in physics from Harvard University in 1955 and 1958.

In 1958 and 1959 Professor Kleitman was a National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University and Copenhagen University. He then went to Brandeis University where he was assistant professor for six years.

While there he became interested in combinatorial mathematics and came to MIT as a mathematician in 1966. He was associate professor until 1969 when he was appointed professor.

Professor Kleitman has a variety of research interests including extremal properties of partial orders, asymptotic counting, network construction, applied probability and statistics, and applied operations research.

He has done consulting in such areas as liquid natural gas safety, nuclear safeguards, pipeline and telephone networks, burying nuclear wastes, and risks from ionizing radiation.

A Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Professor Kleitman is editor of *Networks* and managing editor of *Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics Journal of Applied Mathematics Part B*. He also serves on the editorial boards of *Discrete Mathematics*, *Discrete Applied Mathematics*, *Studies in Applied Mathematics*, and *Combinatorica*.

Professor Kleitman, his wife, Sharon, and their two children live in Newton Center.

Wogan Named in Nutrition

(Continued from page 1)

an internationally known authority on world and national nutrition and health problems, has been head of the department since 1961.

"Professor Wogan has been the leader of the toxicology section of the Department," said Dean Alberty. "And for his work in the identification of aflatoxins—carcinogens produced by certain molds—he has been honored by election to the National Academy

of Sciences."

Professor Wogan is director of the recently established Center for Health Effects of Fossil Fuels Utilization at MIT. He is a member of the American Association for Cancer Research, American Institute of Nutrition, Society of Toxicology, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, and Sigma Xi.

Professor Wogan has been active both nationally and internationally in the study of mold-produced toxins in foods, naturally occurring carcinogens, and chemical carcinogenesis. He has been a consultant to the Food and Drug Administration, to the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences, and he is a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board.

Professor Wogan has published over 100 scientific papers and is on the editorial boards of *Applied Microbiology* and *Chemico-Biological Interactions*. He is associate editor of *Cancer Research* and *Toxicology and Environmental Health*.

Professor Wogan received his undergraduate education from Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and his graduate education from the University of Illinois at Urbana. He was awarded the BS in biology in 1951, the MS in physiology and biochemistry in 1953 and the PhD in 1957 in physiology, microbiology, and biochemistry.

From 1957 to 1961 Professor Wogan was assistant professor of animal physiology at Rutgers University and in 1961 he joined the staff of the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at MIT as a senior research associate. He was appointed assistant professor of food toxicology in 1962, associate professor in 1965 and professor in 1969.

Professor Wogan and his wife, Henrietta, live in Bedford, Mass., with their two children.

CEP Summary And Agenda

Summary of CEP Meeting on February 8, 1979

The Committee heard a progress report from Vice President Simonides regarding the review of the Dean for Student Affairs Office and other student-related services.

Agenda for the CEP Meeting on February 15, 1979

1. Continued discussion of the Report From the Ad Hoc Committee on Advising.
2. Continued discussion of the review of student-related services.

Etzkorn, Lord Will Discuss Aspects of Music

Professor K. Peter Etzkorn and Professor Albert B. Lord, renowned authors and scholars, will present lectures in a continuing series of lectures, "Music and Related Fields."

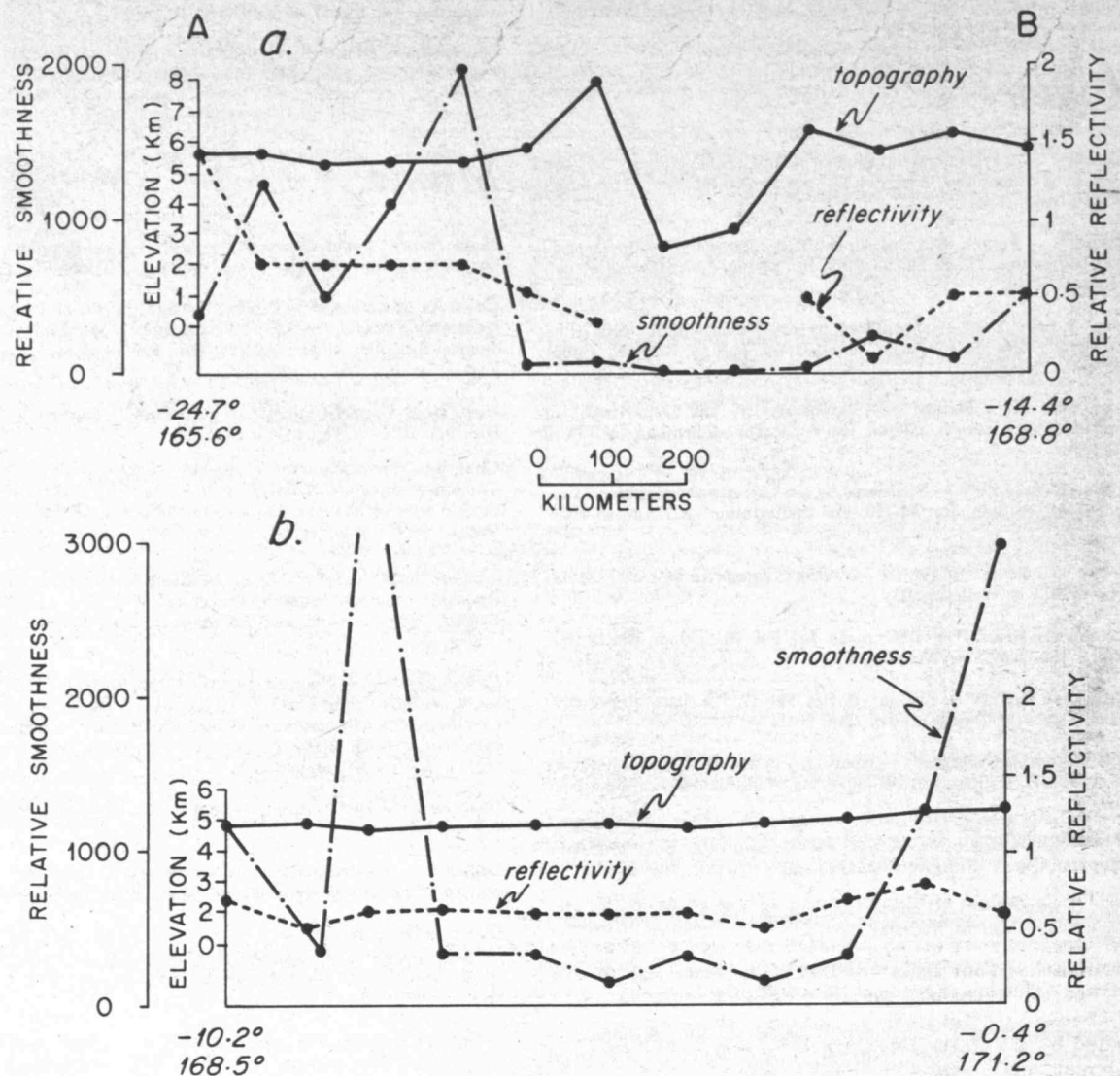
Professor Etzkorn will speak on "Music and Sociology," Thursday, Feb. 15; Professor Lord will speak on "Music and Folklore," Thursday, Feb. 22. Both lectures will be held in Rm 66-110 at 4:30pm. Admission is free.

Dr. Etzkorn, a former Princeton University Fellow and Fellow of Salzburg Seminar, is professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. He has authored and edited numerous papers and books on sociological theory and sociological studies on leisure.

Research on the sociology of music has been dominant through Dr. Etzkorn's academic career at Princeton, the University of California and in his present position. Visiting appointments have included a year at the American University of Beirut and Westfälische Wilhelms Universität, Münster. He is currently engaged in a study of Arts and the Elderly in St. Louis.

Dr. Lord is professor of Slavic and comparative literature at Harvard University and honorary curator of the Milman Parry Collection in the Harvard College Library. In addition to his many academic memberships, he was appointed to the American Committee of the Association Internationale d'Etudes du Sud-Est Européen and elected Fellow of the American Folklore Society.

Dr. Lord authored *Serbo-Croatian Folk Songs* with Bela Bartok (Columbia University Press, 1951), *Serbo-Croatian Heroic Songs*, three volumes (Harvard University Press and the Serbian Academy of Sciences, Cambridge, Mass., and Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 1953, 1954, 1974) and *The Singer of Tales* (Harvard University Press, 1960). He has also written numerous articles and texts that he has presented throughout Europe and the United States.



Profiles of topography, smoothness, and reflectivity for two Venusian regions, one (a) with high local topographic relief, the other (b) with low local relief. Elevations are referenced to an arbitrary datum equivalent to a planetary radius of 6045km (a value less than the mean planetary radius was selected to insure that all elevations would be positive). Note the correspondence among low values of smoothness (surface undulations), variable reflectivities and high local relief.

Like Earth, Venus Has Huge Crater

The discovery, by MIT scientists, of a huge valley hundreds of miles long and several miles deep on Venus leads scientists to believe that the crustal movements which cause sea-floor spreading and earthquakes on earth may also be at work in our neighboring planet.

The canyon, located on the back side of Venus 20 degrees south of the equator, has been detected by the radar altimetry system aboard the Pioneer Venus spacecraft, which has been circling the planet since December 4. Dr. Gordon H. Pettengill, professor of planetary physics in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and principal investigator on the experiment, announced the discovery last week during a press conference held in California at the Ames Research Center at Mountain View, mission headquarters.

The size and configuration of the valley is very similar to the Valles Marineris on Mars which was discovered by scientists working on Mariner 9 in 1972, and is not unlike the rift valleys along the mid-ocean ridges on earth. The mid-ocean ridges are the places where the vast plates making up the earth's surface pull apart, forming new ocean floor.

From the available data Professor Pettengill's team prepared a contour map of the canyon and although the mapped portion of the canyon extends 900 miles, Professor Pettengill believes that the feature is much more extensive. Because the canyon is on the far side of the planet, it has escaped

the detection of earth-based radar.

The canyon is estimated to be between 50 to 200 miles from rim to rim and several miles deep. It was first observed on the first pass on which the radar took data and was under observation for the next 10 orbits. Then a temporary equipment malfunction prevented further study of the area. The problem has now been solved and the scientists hope to learn more about

the valley when its location again coincides with the daily mapping pass of the Pioneer Venus, about eight months from now.

Results have not yet been reported on the other two MIT experiments aboard the Pioneer Venus, the "wind speeds" experiment headed by Dr. Charles C. Counselman, and the celestial mechanics experiment headed by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro.

Concert Band Plans Program Of Contemporary Music

The MIT Concert Band, John Corley conductor, will present the final concert of its 30th Anniversary Season Winter Tour, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 8:30pm in Kresge Auditorium.

The free public concert will include Prelude and Fugue by Czechoslovakian-born composer, Vaclav Nelhybel and *The Eve of Saint Agnes*, subtitled *Symphonic Impressions* after a poem by John Keats, and written for the University of Tennessee by Edward J. Madden. Mr. Madden is director of bands and orchestras at Brookline High School and is very active in the Boston area as an arranger and composer.

The Band will premiere a new work by Jeffrey Bishop—*Three Sussex Sketches*. Mr. Bishop is presently head of the performance division of Oxford University Press in New York. His works have been performed throughout Europe and the United States.

Also on the program will be the MIT Premiere of *Concertante No. 2*, Opus

65 by John Bavicchi, a faculty member of the Berklee College of Music. This piece will feature soloists Yutaka Nakajima, a fourth year physics major from Tokyo on clarinet and Amy Davidson, a freshman from Newton, Mass., on flute.

Alfred Reed's *Armenian Dances* will also receive its MIT premiere in this concert. One of Mr. Reed's most recent and impressive works for band, *Armenian Dances* is a four movement suite based on authentic Armenian folk songs from the collected works of Gomidas Vartabed, founder of Armenian classical music.

The Band's 30th Anniversary Season Winter Tour included performances at the University of Virginia, schools in Washington, D.C., Wilmington, Del. and Summit, N.J., and at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J. The trip was sponsored, in part, by MIT alumni clubs in the local tour areas.

John Corley has conducted the MIT Concert Band since 1948, when the group was organized. There are now some 70 members in the Band which tours annually and presents three major concerts on campus each year.

Obituary

Algerina Zimmer

Algerina (Gomes) Zimmer, a senior clerk at the Lincoln Laboratory since 1959, died following a short illness February 3. She was 61 years old.

Mrs. Zimmer, who lived in Bedford, leaves a daughter, Karen Joyce of Bedford; three sisters, Olive Looney of Chelmsford, Edith Scott of Bedford and Isabelle Freitas of Rochester, NH; two brothers, Frank Gomes of Rochester, NH, and Manuel Gomes of Smithtown, NY, and two grandchildren.

Papers Sought For Conference

The Fourth International Architectural Psychology Conference to be held July 10-14, 1979, in Louvina-Neuve, Belgium, is calling for a submission of papers based on the conference theme: "Conflicting Experiences of Space."

The conference will provide a forum for designers and social scientists. It will seek to examine how various conceptual approaches and techniques of inquiry can be brought to bear on issues such as: differing individual and/or group experience of space, conflict between professional and lay definitions of space use, conflict between people whose access to and control of spatial resources differ, problems for designers faced with expectations from different users,

conflicting role definitions and conflicts between the value systems and expectations of public bodies and private individuals, and discrepancies between planned use and actual use of new towns.

In general, papers dealing with adjustments and mismatches between people and their environment will be welcome. There will be a pre-selection on the basis of a one-page summary (200 to 250 words) complemented by five lines of "key words." This must be written in French or English and should reach the conference secretariat before February 28, 1979.

For information, call Dr. E.G. Mitropoulos, Rm 3-438, x3-7648. Those seriously interested, should call as soon as possible.



MOTION SICKNESS TEST was prepared by MIT researchers where scientists and astronauts training for the first Spacelab mission in 1981 were working last week. Seated in the test sled is Ulf Merbold of Germany, one of five payload specialists training for the Spacelab mission. The sled is propelled forward and back as part of a motion sickness experiment designed by Professor Laurence R. Young of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, director of the Man-Vehicle Laboratory at MIT. The payload

specialists—two of them will fly aboard Spacelab—will operate the many experiments to be conducted during the flight. Adjusting the instruments that monitor Merbold's reactions are Anthony P. Arrott, left, graduate student in aeronautics and astronautics, and Robert L. Renshaw, senior technician at MIT's Center for Space Research. Arrott is from Vancouver, Canada. Renshaw is from Pawtucket, R.I.

—Photo by Calvin Campbell

Innovative Technology Meeting Planned

A workshop on the introduction and management of innovative technology will be sponsored by the MIT Technology and Policy Program, February 16 and 17. Professor Richard de Neufville, chairman of the program, and Dr. Peter deLeon of the Solar Energy Research Institute in Golden, Colo., will chair the sessions, which will be open to the MIT community.

The questions addressed by the workshop will include: What types of institutions seem best suited to translate new technologies into social applications? What are the necessary interactions or obstacles between the public and private sectors? What pressures influence the dynamics between entrenched organizations and emerging technologies?

Participants from government, industry and universities will present papers relating to innovation in education, energy, health, national defense, housing or communications. They will describe the introduction of certain technologies, and analyze both how the institutions managed the new technology and how the technology affected the existing institutions and their operating procedures.

Professor Richard C. Larson of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, will discuss public safety. Two MIT graduates will participate in the workshop. They are Dr. Francis Ventre, a graduate of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, now at the National Bureau of Standards, who will discuss innovation in the building industry, and Dr. Aaron Gellman, a private consultant who received his degree in economics, who will speak on transportation.

Other participants include John Ashworth, Solar Energy Research Institute; William Bajuez, US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Dean Gillette, Bell Laboratories; Ron Havelock, formerly of the National Institute of Education; W. Henry Lambright, Syracuse Research Corp., and Richard Rettig, Rand Corp. They will speak, respectively, on solar energy, national security, communications, education, local government, and health services.

Professor Todd Laporte of the University of California, Berkeley, will summarize and discuss the papers together with Professor de Neufville.

The Technology and Policy Program is sponsoring the workshop, with the help of a special Alfred P. Sloan Foundation grant, as part of its efforts to promote the integration of policy consideration into advanced technical education.

"It's up to us, who understand the technology, to make sure that it is introduced appropriately into our environment," says Professor de Neufville. "We have both a responsibility and an opportunity for leadership."

The Technology and Policy Program itself provides opportunities for engineering and science majors to prepare themselves for jobs formulating policy concerning new technologies. Recent graduates are, for example, working for the

Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Defense Fund, the attorney general of Massachusetts (on utility rates), and the World Bank, as well as with many private companies. While on campus, students in this interdepartmental master's program work as research assistants on many projects, particularly those in the Center for Policy Alternatives and the Energy Laboratory.

Ocean Scientists Discover How Peaks are Formed

Ocean scientists, exploring the ocean bottom a mile and a half under the surface in the submarine *Alvin*, have discovered that the tops of the mountains in the Mid-Atlantic ridge were formed by a geologic process known as tilting and not by faulting as was previously thought.

An article in a recent issue of MIT's *Reports on Research* describes the discoveries of the National Science Foundation-sponsored six-week expedition, AMAR '78 (*Alvin* on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge).

Until last summer, many ocean geologists thought that the hundreds of rift valleys which make up the 3,000-mile-long Mid-Atlantic ridge were formed exclusively by faulting, or earthquake activity, during which massive sections of the earth's crust were uplifted, according to Dr. Tanya M. Atwater, assistant professor of marine geology at MIT, chief scientist on AMAR '78 and the first woman to act in that capacity on a mid-ocean diving expedition.

After observing the backslashes of the mountains through the thick portholes in *Alvin*, however, the scientists are now nearly certain that the peaks are formed instead by tilting—in which the sections of the earth's crust are tilted upwards to form the peaks.

"This observation changes our concept of how the oceanic crust is formed and helps explain the deep structure of large areas of the ocean crust," Professor Atwater said. The mid-ocean ridges are the places where the huge sections, or plates, making up the earth's crust are pulled apart and new crust is formed.

Also on the expedition, the scientists (who came from six institutions) discovered that the rift valleys go through a common evolutionary cycle of filling up and breaking down as they are pulled apart and new ocean floor is formed. Previously little was known about the evolution of the rift valleys and it was thought that each one might have an individual character and history.

The third major discovery of the

scientists was of a new kind of lava, sheet flows, which had never before been found in the Atlantic. Most undersea lava is bulbous "pillow" lava, but the sheet flow lava forms sheets as little as an inch thick. The scientists don't yet know how the sheets are formed.

Although the expedition only lasted six weeks the scientists expect to take years analyzing the data and samples, and perhaps come up with additional important discoveries. *Alvin* is based at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass., a participant in the AMAR '78 expedition.

Limoges to Give Biology Lecture

Camille Limoges, director of the Institute of History and Sociopolitics of Science at the University of Montreal, will speak at 4pm, Feb. 28, in Rm 20D-205 on "French Biology and its Social Relations, 1800-1939."

The talk is the latest in a seminar series, "Social Change and the Life Sciences," sponsored by the Program in Science, Technology and Society. The first two talks were held last month.

Four other talks are scheduled during the spring term. They are:

March 14, David Rosner of Baruch College/Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, City University of New York, "Hospitals and Health Care in the Progressive Era City."

March 21, (Sponsored jointly with the science writing program), June Goodfield of Rockefeller University, "Science and the Media."

April 11, Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University, "Craniology and the Finagling of Data: What the Misuse of Quantitative Data Can Teach Us about Scientific Procedure and Motivation."

May 9, Garland Allen of Washington University, "Raymond Pearl: From Eugenics to Population Control."

Upcoming Dates to Note

(Clip and Save)

(Following is a listing of some major events scheduled at MIT for the coming months. Because it is based on early scheduling information, it is not comprehensive and does not include regularly scheduled seminars and colloquia. Many of the events listed here will be announced more fully in advanced in Tech Talk and all will be listed in further detail in the Institute Calendar. Another long-range calendar is planned for publication early in September.)

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|---------------------------|---|
| February 23 | Lecture for Black History Month, speaker to be announced, at 5pm in Kresge Auditorium, sponsored by the Black Students Union. |
| March 6 | Industrial Liaison Symposium: "Ceramics Research at MIT," chaired by Professor Bernhardt J. Wuensch, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, 9am, Little Theatre. |
| March 6-9 and March 12-16 | TCA-Red Cross Spring Blood Drive, Sala de Puerto Rico and Student Center West Lounge, hours to be announced. |
| March 14 | Lecture Series Committee lecture by Buckminster Fuller, inventor and author, 8pm, Kresge Auditorium. |
| March 15 and March 20 | Killian Lectures presented by Dr. Morris Halle, Ferrari P. Ward Professor of Modern Languages and Linguistics and 1978 recipient of the James Rhyne Killian, Jr., Faculty Achievement Award, 4pm, Rm 10-250. |
| March 22 | Industrial Liaison Symposium: "The System Dynamics National Model," chaired by Dr. Jay W. Forrester, Germeshausen Professor of Management, 9am, Little Theatre. |
| March 26 | F.O. Schmitt Lecture in Neuroscience: "Synaptic Transmission: In Search of Models," presented by Dr. Stephen W. Kuffler, John Franklin Enders University Professor, Harvard Medical School, 4:30pm, Little Theatre. |
| March 29 | Quarter Century Club Annual Reception for new members, 5:30pm, Walker Memorial. |
| April 16 | Lecture Series Committee lecture by Ralph Bakshi, animation director for the movie <i>Lord of the Rings</i> , 8pm, Kresge Auditorium. |
| April 19 | Industrial Liaison Symposium: "Tutorial on Machinery Noise," chaired by Professor Richard H. Lyon, Department of Mechanical Engineering, 9am, Little Theatre. |
| April 28 | Massachusetts State Science Fair sponsored by The Boston Globe, noon-4pm, Rockwell Cage; Awards Presentation 1pm, Kresge Auditorium. |
| May 1 | Abramowitz Memorial Concert featuring the Borodin Quartet, 8pm, Kresge Auditorium. |
| May 8 | Industrial Liaison Symposium: "Man-Machine Interactions in Computerized Control Systems," chaired by Professor Thomas B. Sheridan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, 9am, Little Theatre. |
| May 9 | Industrial Liaison Symposium: "Risks and Costs for Ocean Structures," chaired by Professor Jerome J. Connor, Jr., Department of Civil Engineering, and Norman Doelling, manager of the Sea Grant Marine Industry Advisory Service, 9am, Little Theatre. |
| May 10 | Annual Awards Convocation, 11am, Little Theatre. |
| May 10 | Honorary Matrons Luncheon, noon, Mezzanine Lounge. |
| May 10 | Emeriti Faculty Luncheon, noon, Emma Rogers Room. |
| May 12 | Employees Open House, 10am-5pm |
| May 24 | Industrial Liaison Symposium: "Computer Aided Process Design: The Aspen Project," chaired by Professor Lawrence B. Evans, Department of Chemical Engineering, 9am, Little Theatre. |
| June 3 | Tri-Service ROTC Commissioning Ceremony, 3:30pm, Kresge Auditorium. |
| June 4 | Commencement Exercises, 10:30am, Killian Court. |
| June 5 | Quarter Century Club Retirement Dinner, 5:30pm, Walker Memorial. |
| June 7 and 8 | Alumni Weekend |
| June 8 | Technology Day |
| June 10-16 | Fiftieth Anniversary Conference of the Acoustical Society of America, Kresge Auditorium and Student Center. |
| July 11-25 | World Council of Churches World Conference on Faith, Science and the Future, Kresge Auditorium and Student Center. |

Personal Assistance Program is Launched

(Continued from page 1)

eight business and industrial firms in the central Connecticut area. He is a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers.

Mr. Fleming said the consultation services also will be available to supervisors—deans, department heads, faculty, administrators, managers, etc.—who believe individuals within their areas of responsibility may be troubled.

Mr. Fleming said the MIT Academic Council has adopted a policy statement recognizing that personal problems can seriously compromise the effectiveness of an individual and these may include problems faced by members of the individual's family.

"Such personal problems can be successfully handled in the majority of cases, provided that they are recognized in the early stages and referral is made to the appropriate resources," he said. "Implementation of the program and its related procedures will be the responsibility of the supervisor. Consideration for referral will be based solely upon evidence of unsatisfactory performance or the direct request of the individual. Compliance with recommendations will be the voluntary responsibility of the individual.

"Self-referral, prior to supervisory intervention, by individuals suspecting that they may suffer from a personal problem which may jeopardize their effectiveness in carrying out their responsibilities, will be encouraged."

Participation will be strictly voluntary, Mr. Fleming said. Moreover, refusal to participate will not be grounds for disciplinary action or termination.

"Performance is all that is taken into account in cases involving discipline or termination," he said. "A person whose performance is acceptable but who nevertheless has a problem cannot be disciplined simply because he or she declines to seek referral or consultation from the new program."

The program is intended to enable individuals who need help to restore their performance to an acceptable level, thus reducing or eliminating the possible personal and vocational consequences.

All IPAP records will be strictly confidential. The IPAP does not supersede existing personnel practices or collective bargaining agreements. Participants will be able to use accumulated sick leave against time spent in the program, or they may make arrangements with supervisors to make up the time.

Appointments, information, or copies of the IPAP policy may be secured by calling the IPAP offices, Ext. 3-4911.

Choral Society to Present Works of Gustav Holst

The MIT Choral Society, John Oliver conductor, will give a performance of works by Gustav Holst on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 3pm in Kresge Auditorium.

The program will include two psalms, numbers 86 and 148. Psalm 86 was written in 1912 for tenor solo, chorus, strings and organ; Psalm 148, "Lord, who hast made us for thine own," was written in 1910 for the inauguration of the organ at St. Paul's Girls School in England.

The Seven-part Songs for solo soprano, female chorus and strings were written in 1925-26. Words are by Robert Bridges of Oxford, England, and the Songs were first performed in Mr. Bridges home in 1927. The Songs are: *Say who is this?, O Love, I complain, Angel spirits of sleep, When first we met, Sorrow and joy, Love on my heart from heaven fell and Assemble all ye maidens.*

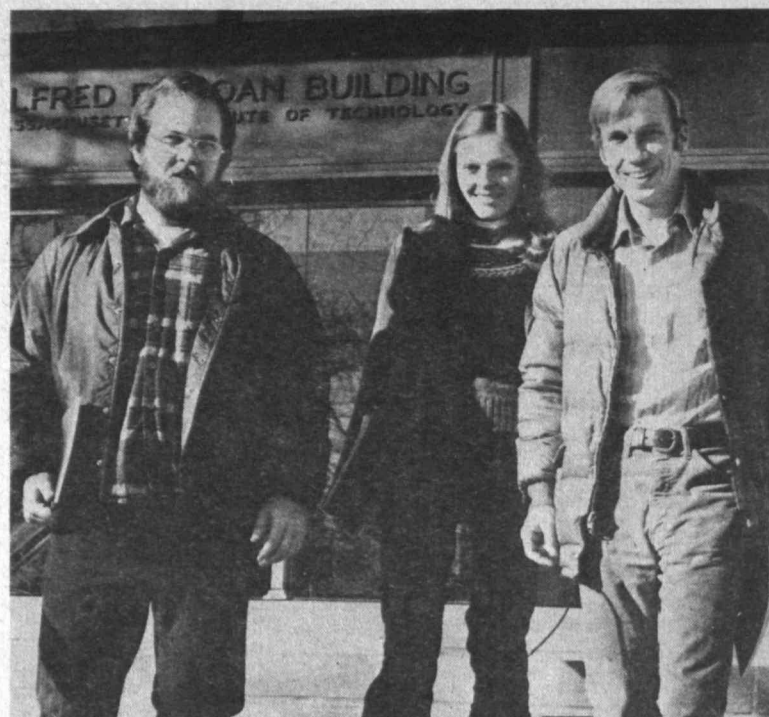
Six Medieval Lyrics for Male Voices with Strings, Opus 53, was

written in 1931-32. The Choruses include: *Intercession, Good Friday, Drinking Song, A love song, How mighty are the sabbaths and Before sleep.*

The MIT Choral Society won critical acclaim for its performance of Dvorak's *The Spectre's Bride* in November, 1978, a major work rarely performed in this country. The 120-member group was recently included in a major article in the Boston Phoenix (January 30) as one of "Boston's okay chorales." Formed in 1947, the chorus draws its members from the entire MIT community.

John Oliver, director of the Choral Society since 1972, is also conductor and music director of the John Oliver Chorale, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Tanglewood Festival Chorus.

Tickets for this performance are \$3.00, \$2.00 for students, and free to MIT and Wellesley students with ID.



New editors of the Sloan Management Review for 1979-80 are, from the left: Peter L. Derksen of Long Beach, Calif.; Sarah F. Robinson of New Haven, Ct.; and Grant C. Bennett of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Derksen received a BA degree in economics from Pomona College in 1975. Ms. Robinson a BA degree in management science from Duke University in 1976, and Mr. Bennett a BA degree in linguistics from the University of Utah in 1978. All are due to receive the SM degree in management in June, 1980.

Zero-Based Budgeting Seen As Unworkable

The zero-base budgeting system in Federal government agencies instituted by President Carter in 1977 probably is inappropriate for the entire budget of a large political system.

That is the conclusion reached by Professor Regina E. Herzlinger of the Harvard Business School in the lead article of the Winter 1979 issue of the Sloan Management Review, the professional management journal of MIT's Alfred P. Sloan School of Management.

The author bases her conclusion on an analysis of the Public Health Service's experience with zero-base budgeting.

Her principal finding was not that the budgeting process was necessarily inadequate to the task—although it clearly has its limitations—but that the technique was misused by disinterested or hostile bureaucrats.

It was implemented, she writes, "in a slovenly and indifferent manner that guaranteed its failure." Little thought was given, she added, to the technical and managerial problems involved in its implementation.

"A budgeting failure is frequently a signal of far more significant and deep-rooted managerial problems, and this case is no exception," Professor Herzlinger asserts. "The problems inherent in the ZBB (zero-base budgeting) process were clearly overshadowed by the problems in its manner of implementation."

She adds: "ZBB was a bitter pill for the corps of budgeteers to swallow; it was the Carter medicine... The budgeteers did not believe the body was diseased, however, and their resistance to treatment was not overcome by careful co-option from the Carter camp."

Professor Herzlinger believes the Public Health Service experience would apply to many other governmental agencies that do not have integrated systems for planning, resource allocation, budgeting and evaluation.

"ZBB will only diminish, not extend, their capacity to deal meaningfully with budgetary issues," she writes.

Many agencies also lack motivation to participate in the ZBB process, she adds, because the bulk of their budget is fixed and ZBB serves no purpose.

In the incremental budgeting process traditionally used by government agencies, review is concentrated on proposed increases while the "base"—the current level of spending—is given little scrutiny. In ZBB, the entire budget is reviewed, old programs as well as new.

If technical and managerial problems were properly addressed, Professor Herzlinger believes, ZBB would become a meaningful

process and would contribute to the improvement of the entire fiscal management process of the government.

"It is most unlikely, though," she finds, "that such changes will be implemented. Budgetary problems are usually addressed as if they existed in isolation. They do not. They are part of deeply-rooted managerial problems. The top layers of the Federal government are bedeviled by controversies, obsessed with policy issues, and bored by administrative concerns."

"Very few officials have the interest or experience to take on the painstaking effort required to install a sound budgeting system," she concludes. "Without their willing participation, ZBB will not live up to its potential and will continue to be, at best, a neutral and, at worst, a destructive force in any public organization which undertakes it."

Other articles in the Review are: "ERISA (Employee Retirement Income Security Act) and the Prudent Man Rule: Avoiding Perverse Results," by Roger D. Blair, professor of economics at the University of Florida; "Emerging Approaches to Retail Outlet Management," by Gary L. Lilien, associate professor of management science at MIT's Sloan School, and Ambar G. Rao, professor of operations research at New York University Graduate School of Business Administration; "Managing Communication Networks in R&D Laboratories," by Michael L. Tushman, assistant professor at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business; and "Bargains in Valuation Disparities: Corporate Acquirer versus Passive Investor," by James W. Bradley and Donald H. Korn of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

In the Winter issue's SMR Forum are these articles:

"Comprehensive Wage-Price Policy," by D. Quinn Mills, professor of business administration at the Harvard Business School; "The Inflationary Bugaboo," by Thomas A. Barocci, assistant professor of industrial relations at the Sloan School; and "The Case for a Tax-Based Incomes Policy," by Laurence S. Seidman, assistant professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

Book reviews and an annotated listing of recent management publications round out the issue. The editors are Grant C. Bennett, Peter L. Derksen, Tony Dutra, Mark S. Halperin, Sarah Fetter Robinson and John G. Roth. The managing editor is Gay Van Ausdall. Single issues of the *Sloan Management Review* are available for \$5 each at the Review office, Room E52-062. Annual subscriptions are \$16.

TCA — RED CROSS BLOOD DRIVE

Red Cross Policy

The Northeast Regional Red Cross will provide for the total blood needs of every patient hospitalized in Maine and Massachusetts. Charges connected with blood transfusion reflect the cost of collecting, processing, and distributing the blood. It is the responsibility of communities in the region to supply an adequate amount of blood for those who need it.

Medical Requirements

This list is incomplete, and Red Cross guidelines change almost constantly. Therefore, if you have any questions about eligibility, please call the Cambridge Red Cross at 354-7800 or TCA at x3-7911 or x3-4885. Thank you.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS — Donors must:

- be at least seventeen years old (seventeen-year-olds must have written parental permission, given on forms supplied by the Red Cross and TCA);
- be under sixty-six, or have written permission from their physicians dated within two weeks prior to donation; first time donors must be under sixty;
- eat within four hours before donation and sleep at least six hours the night before; (Donors should eat regular, well-balanced meals and avoid fatty foods before donating.)
- weigh at least 110 pounds;
- wait at least eight weeks after a previous donation, and cannot give more than five times a year.

PERMANENT DEFERRALS — People may never give whole blood if they have ever had yellow jaundice (except for jaundice at birth), hepatitis, fainting spells, epilepsy, or cancer, or bleeding ulcer.

SIX MONTH DEFERRALS — Donors must wait six months before donating after major surgery; being tattooed; acupuncture; receiving blood; exposure to hepatitis or yellow jaundice.

ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA — Donors may give as long as they are not visibly intoxicated.

ASTHMA — Donors must be symptom free and not on medication.

COLDS — Donors must be symptom-free at the time of donation.

MONONUCLEOSIS — Call TCA at x3-7911 for current information.

TUBERCULOSIS — Donors must wait two years if they have had an active case of tuberculosis.

SALMONELLA — Donors must wait six months after having had salmonella. Salmonella typhosa is a permanent deferral.

DIABETES — Only diabetics who control the disease by diet alone are accepted. Persons taking insulin or oral medication for diabetes are not eligible.

HEART DISEASE, HEART MURMURS — Anyone with any history of heart disease is not eligible to give blood. Heart murmurs from rheumatic fever are not accepted. Only functional heart murmurs are accepted.

PREGNANCY — Donors should wait six weeks after abortion or miscarriage during the first trimester. Donors are deferred for six weeks after pregnancy of longer term.

MALARIA — Donors must not have had malaria or undergone suppressive therapy for malaria within three years. Natives of malarial areas are accepted if they have resided in a non-malarial area for three years without an attack. Persons who have travelled through a malarial area must wait six months before giving blood. If you have been outside the country, please call 354-7800 to check if you travelled through such areas.

IMMUNIZATIONS — Flu shots and allergy desensitizations, diphtheria, typhus, tetanus — no waiting period; measles, mumps, or yellow fever — two weeks; smallpox — two weeks after scab comes off or after immune reaction; German measles — two months; rabies — one year; polio shots — two weeks; oral polio — no wait.

DRUGS — Donors must be finished with course of treatment with antibiotics; except for acne medication, which requires no wait or discontinuance. There are no restrictions on users of birth-control or diet pills. Penicillin requires a 48 hour wait. Anti-hypertensive drugs, except for thiazides, are not accepted. Prescription iron pills are not accepted.

EXPOSURE TO OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES — Donors must wait three weeks after exposure, unless they have already had the disease.

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS — Those climbing ladders or working in high places must wait 12 hours before resuming such activities; scuba divers and pilots must wait 72 hours before resuming such activities.

DENTAL SURGERY — Donors must wait 72 hours before giving.

BLEEDING ULCER — Donors must wait 2 years after the bleeding stops.

Specially trained staff nurses will be present at the drive to evaluate each donor. Donor cards showing blood type will be sent to all first-time donors and any others requesting new cards.