



### Disaster drill

The MIT Medical Department will hold a "disaster" Wednesday, June 29 to test its ability to respond to a major catastrophe, should one occur on the campus.

"This the first disaster drill in the new Health Services Center," Dr. Melvin H. Rodman, medical director, said, "We plan to stage them periodically to maintain our ability to respond when needed."

The Medical Department held its first disaster two years ago to evaluate its existing disaster plan. The plan has since been revised and the new plan will be reevaluated following this disaster.

The June 29 disaster will involve everyone in the Medical Department. Routine appointments for medical care will be lightly scheduled that day, but emergency care for illness or injury will be available throughout the drill.

Also participating in the disaster will be the Campus Police, Physical Plant, the Environmental Medical Service and the Safety Office. Representatives from the Cambridge Fire Department and Civil Defense have been invited to observe.

In order to maintain a sense of realism, the exact time, location and nature of the disaster are a secret.

### Tennis lessons

A new series of tennis classes will be offered in July by the Department of Athletics. Instructors will be Jim Taylor, coach of men's tennis, and John Chen, captain of the men's varsity team.

Beginners' lessons will be held Mondays and Wednesdays, beginning July 6, 5:15-6:15 and 6:15-7:15pm. Intermediate classes will be given Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning July 5, also 5:15-6:15 and 6:15-7:15pm. All classes will be held on the second floor of the Athletics Center.

Students must provide their own tennis rackets and wear flat-soled tennis sneakers. Tennis balls will be provided.

There is a \$25 fee for the eight lessons. A 1983-84 Athletic Card is required. Classes are open to all members of the community and those in their immediate families (defined on the back of the card) over 13. Classes will be limited to 10.

### TT summer dates

This issue closes Volume 27 of Tech Talk. Volume 28 will open with the July 13 issue. Other publication dates during the summer will be July 27, August 10 and 24, after which weekly publication will resume.

Because of the infrequency of issues during the summer, we will relax our policy of not permitting ads to be repeated in successive issues. However, the policy of one ad per person per issue will remain in effect. Please read the instructions at the top of the ads about how to place one.

### CU raises limit

Recognizing changing times and advancing prices, the board of directors of the MIT Employees' Federal Credit Union has updated its policies on secured loans, particularly new car loans.

Effective June 13, CU will lend "approximately 80 per cent of the total vehicle purchase price up to a maximum of \$10,000, with up to 48 months to repay." The board felt the increase was necessary to enable members to borrow the larger amounts needed for new automobiles.

The present 13.5 annual percentage rate on loans remains in effect.

### Holiday notice

The Institute will be closed Monday, July 4, in observance of the Independence Day Holiday. Normal holiday pay practices will be in effect.



PRANK REPEATED—MIT alumni didn't know what to expect Friday (June 10) when they were asked to gather near a grassy area on the campus for a special demonstration. The surprise came out of the ground—a red, 12-foot weather balloon that prompted gasps, laughter and applause as it inflated and finally burst. (See other photos, page 5; related story, page 4.)

—Photo by Calvin Campbell

### 'Bright boy' attends 50th

At least one member of the 50th reunion class of 1933 had a special story to tell on Technology Day about the circumstances that originally brought him to MIT.

Wilbur B. Huston recalled that as a high school student in Seattle, Wash., he had wanted to attend MIT, but couldn't afford it and didn't even apply.

He was planning to enroll at the University of Washington, he said, when he became one of 49 finalists (one from each of the states and the District of

Columbia) in an unusual contest sponsored by the inventor, Thomas Edison.

Some of the newspapers at the time said the contest was a search for "the brightest boy in America," but Mr. Huston laughed at that description in telling his story.

The contest judges included Edison himself, Henry Ford, Charles A. Lindbergh and Samuel W. Stratton, the eighth president of MIT.

The winner, determined by the results of

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### Advisory groups seen imperiled

Citizen advisory committees generally have played a constructive role in the development of regulatory policies for toxic substances, but Congress and the public also must guard against their misuse as "rubber stamp" groups, says an MIT researcher.

In a paper presented last month at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Detroit, Dr. Nicholas A. Ashford traces the history of advisory committees and particularly examines the creation and use of such

committees in the regulation of toxic substances in manufacturing.

"If there is a great potential for improving the regulatory process through the use of advisory committees," he states, "there is also a great potential for subverting that process through their misuse. Advisory committees, ostensibly created to provide citizen input on a particular issue, have sometimes been used by government for little more than the implementation of a decision made before the

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### Halstead heads computer group

By CHARLES H. BALL  
Staff Writer

Most current computers can do one thing at a time. Clearly, their performance could be greatly enhanced by having them undertake several tasks at once.

There's a term for that—"parallel- or multi-processing"—and several researchers at MIT's Laboratory for Computer Science are hard at work developing multi-processing computers that can be used by a variety of people to do a number of different experi-

ments. Currently, one of these groups, led by Dr. Robert H. Halstead, Jr., is constructing an experimental multi-processor, called "Concert," which they will use in their work. When fully built, Concert will include 32 Motorola MC68000 microprocessor chips, each a complete computer with the same power as many of today's full-fledged machines.

Of the work being carried out by Professor Halstead and others, Professor Michael L. Dertouzos, director of the Laboratory for Computer Science, said: "The harnessing of

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### Three take new posts in physics

The appointments of a new head for the Department of Physics and new directors for the Laboratory for Nuclear Science and the Center for Theoretical Physics have been announced by Dean John M. Deutch of the School of Science.

The new department head is Professor Jerome I. Friedman. He succeeds Dr. Herman Feshbach, head of the department since 1973, who recently was appointed Institute Professor, a title MIT reserves for scholars of special distinction.

Professor Arthur K. Kerman will succeed Dr. Friedman as director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Science.

Professor Jeffrey Goldstone will succeed Dr. Kerman as director of the Center for Theoretical Physics.

Dr. Friedman is an experimental particle physicist who has made important contributions to that subject, Dean Deutch said.

"Perhaps his most important papers have involved the series of fundamental experiments in which the deep inelastic scattering of high energy electrons by protons and neutrons was investigated. These experiments have had a tremendous influence on our ideas regarding the internal structure of nucleons. It is not too much to say that these experiments proved the existence of quarks which up to that time had only been a vague hypothesis," the dean added.

Professor Friedman, who holds the AB (1950), the MS (1953) and the PhD (1956), all from the University of Chicago, joined MIT as an assistant professor in 1960 after spending 1956-57 as a research associate at the University of Chicago and 1957-60 as a

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### Library charges to increase July 1

Because of increasing costs for library materials and services and a decrease in the Libraries' operating budget, several library fees will increase, effective July 1, Jay K. Lucker, director of Libraries, has announced.

The new schedule of charges is:

—Self-service, coin-operated photocopying from five to 10 cents/page.

—General circulation fines on overdue materials from 10 to 25 cents/day.

—Reserve materials fines from 25 cents to \$1/hour.

—Fines for materials recalled for another user, \$1/day, following a three-day notice period.

The maximum on all fines will be \$20.

Thesis processing fees also will be increased effective with September degrees. Masters' theses will go from \$17 to \$20; doctoral theses from \$24 to \$30.

In addition, Mr. Lucker noted, library card fees for alumni will be increased from \$50 to \$100/year; for individual non-alumni borrowers from \$150 to \$250/year, and group membership (10 cards) from \$1,000 to \$1,750/year.

Summer hours in the libraries have been cut back somewhat from last year, he said, and the Computerized Literature Search Service will be reduced from 9am-5pm to 9am-3:30pm, effective July 1. Mr. Lucker said he expected the academic year schedule to be very much like that of previous years.

### Bluegrass fiddler

Fans of the Hatch shell concerts on the Boston Esplanade will be able to hear a blue grass fiddler from MIT this summer.

Ronald A. Siegel, a graduate student in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, plays for the Spider Bridge band which will be performing three Esplanade concerts: July 9 and 17 and August 20. Mr. Siegel joined Spider Bridge three years ago. The Boston-based group has been playing professionally for ten years and just released their first record, "Backs To The Wall," on the Old Homestead label. It will be available in the MIT Coop in July.



# Langer to hold new Poitras chair

Dr. Robert S. Langer, Jr., associate professor of biochemical engineering in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at MIT, has been appointed the first Dorothy W. Poitras Professor in Medical Engineering jointly in the department and in the MIT Whitaker College of Health Sciences, Technology and Management.

Announcement of the appointment was made by MIT President Paul E. Gray and Professor Kenneth A. Smith, MIT associate provost and vice president for research. The application of engineering and chemistry to the analysis, understanding and treatment of human disease. His research interests focus on development of improved drug delivery systems, on enzymatic drug removal systems, and on new approaches to drug development.

A graduate of Cornell University, Dr. Langer received the ScD degree from MIT in chemical engineering in 1974 and became a research associate at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston that same year, a position he continues to hold. He became a visiting assistant professor of nutritional biochemistry at MIT in 1977, assistant professor of nutritional biochemistry in 1978, and associate professor of biochemical engineering in 1981. He also joined the faculty of the Whitaker College at the same time.

The Dorothy W. Poitras Professorship is one of two professorships established under the terms of several gifts to MIT totalling \$3.7 million by the late Edward J. Poitras of the Class of 1928, and is named in honor of his

## Three more are promoted

Three more faculty promotions, effective July 1, have been announced. They are:

Linn W. Hobbs, BS 1966 Northwestern University; D. Phil. 1972, Oxford University, from associate to full professor in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering. Dr. Hobbs has made pioneering contributions to classic ceramic and oxidation problems and is among of the most distinguished electron microscopists of ceramic materials in the world.

Since coming to MIT in 1981 has made major contributions to departmental curriculum development and serves as chairman of the Materials Science degree program. Dr. Hobbs was an NSF post doctoral fellow at Oxford in 1972-73, a Junior Research Fellow and Research Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford, from 1972-76 and a section leader at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment from 1973-76. From 1976 until he came to MIT, he was on the faculty of Case Western Reserve University.

Ravindran Kannan, B. Tech 1974, Indian Institute of Technology; MS 1977 Cornell University, from assistant to associate professor in the Department of mathematics. Dr. Kannan joined the MIT faculty in 1980 after having been a lecturer and postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1979-80. He works at the interface between operations research and computer science where his major contributions have included finding algorithms for obtaining Hermite and Smith normal forms and improved methods for solving integer linear programming of bounded dimension.

Jean A. Heiney, BS 1971, Ball State University, MS 1974, Indiana University, from assistant to associate professor in the Department of Athletics. Professor Heiney came to MIT in 1977 as head coach of women's basketball and assistant coach of field hockey and softball, as well as instructor in physical education. In 1981 she became head coach of softball and in 1982 she assumed additional responsibilities assistant coordinator of MIT's very large program of intramural athletics. She also serves on the Transportation and Parking Committee and as a freshman advisor.



widow. Currently, MIT is taking steps to appoint a holder of the second professorship, the Edward J. Poitras Professorship in Experimental Medicine.

A third portion of the gift has been used to establish the Edward J. Poitras Fellowship Fund for graduate students working in the areas of medical engineering and medical physics at Whitaker College and a fourth portion was used to establish the Edward J. Poitras Scholarship Fund for the benefit of undergraduate students.

Two PhD candidates in medical engineering and medical physics in the Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology presently hold appointments as Poitras Fellows in the Whitaker College. They are Joseph M. Smith of Baltimore, Md., a 1979 graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and Howard Bernstein of Quebec, Canada, a 1979 graduate of McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

Thirty-five undergraduate students at MIT this past year held Poitras Scholarships.

Mr. Poitras was an engineer, inventor and philanthropist. He was a former president, director, and secretary, and director of engineering for Fenwal, Inc., of Ashland, Mass., and a vice president of its parent firm, Walter Kidde, Inc.

Following graduation from MIT in 1928 in electrical engineering, he worked for the General Electric Co., the Ford Instrument Co., and, prior to World War II, the California Institute of Technology, where he designed the controls for the 200-inch Hale telescope and the 48-inch and the 18-inch Schmidt telescopes at the Mount Palomar Observatory.

He was with the Office of Scientific Research and Development and received the Presidential Certificate of Merit for his wartime service.

Following the war, he joined Fenwal. He made his home in Holliston, Mass., for many years and had been semi-retired at Vero Beach, Fla., for five years at the time of his death in 1981. He held more than 70 patents on servomechanisms, gyroscopic instruments, thermostats, heat detectors, alarm systems and medical instruments and devices.

## CAVS artists in ICA exhibit

Five artists from MIT's Center for Advanced Visual Studies are among the 27 selected for the "Boston: Now '83" exhibition at the Institute of Contemporary Art this summer. This includes a retrospective of Aldo Tambellini's work at MIT since 1977.

Mr. Tambellini's Communicationsphere will be installed in the ICA's Video Gallery throughout the show (through August 14). In addition, his work will be part of the exhibition's two-hour video program which includes the work of CAVS fellows Vin Grabill and Bernd Kracke, graduate student Luc Courchesne and Ellen Sebring, an artist who works at CAVS as an administrative assistant. CAVS representatives make up five of the nine video artists on view. Working with Mr. Tambellini as coordinator of Communicationsphere is graduate student Sarah E. Dickinson.

An interactive video installation using the Robot Research SSTV (slow scan television system) will be a part of Tambellini's Communicationsphere, which includes photographic and video documentation of media events at MIT since 1977. A pioneer in video and media art, Mr. Tambellini considers Communicationsphere also to be a concept which he defines as "concerned with the redefinition and transformation of our environment by the continuously changing communications technologies which are dissolving the boundaries between the communications media and art."

ICA director David A. Ross characterized the "Boston: Now" series, in its third year, as a major concentrated effort on the part of the Institute to exhibit Boston area artists. ICA officials reviewed more than 800 artists for this year's exhibition.

"Aside from the extraordinary level of competence (seen in the review) we reconfirm the fact that the diversity and depth in the quality of work here rivals that of any major city," Mr. Ross said.

## Pool hours extended

MIT's Alumni Pool will be open an additional hour this summer for members of the MIT Community. Starting June 27 and continuing until August 19, the pool will be available for open swimming from 8-9am Monday-Thursday in addition to regular open swim hours (12-1:30pm and 5-8pm). Friday's open swim hours remain the same (12-1:30pm and 5-8pm).

During the 8-9am period, three lanes of the pool will be designated "intensive training" for those individuals desiring a more regimented exercise swimming program. In the interest of safety and enjoyment, the Alumni Pool staff would appreciate continued cooperation during this experiment. All swimmers will be asked to follow the lifeguards requests for appropriate lane positions based on swimming speed.



A quick snip and Ida Flansburgh Green Hall was formally named, with Cecil H. Green and President Paul E. Gray, left, and Chairman Howard W. Johnson, right, observing Mrs. Green's scissorwork.

# Ida F. Green Hall is dedicated

By ROBERT M. BYERS  
Staff Writer

For Ida Flansburgh Green of Dallas, Texas, it was a day of pleasure, pride and promise.

The occasion was June 10—Technology Day 1983—as some 150 persons gathered for ceremonies in which the university formally gave its first residence for women graduate students ever the name of Ida Flansburgh Green Hall.

"I don't know when the naming of a university building has given me such pleasure," Mrs. Green told the assembled audience. "When I think of the distinguished women who have been associated with MIT I feel very proud."

Even so, Mrs. Green said she is even more excited about the 46 young women who are the first residents of the hall—and about those who will follow them in later years—for it is they who hold "the promise of what is to come."

The four-story brick building at 350 Memorial Dr. was completed in 1903—the same year Mrs. Green was born—as a home, office and hospital for the late Cambridge surgeon, Dr. Albert H. Tuttle. It served as a proprietary hospital until 1948 when it was acquired by the Daughters of Mary, Immaculate Conception, and was operated by them as Sancta Maria Hospital (where patients, among others, often included injured members of the Boston Red Sox baseball team) until 1968 when Sancta Maria was relocated on Concord Ave. in Cambridge at the Belmont line. MIT, having acquired the building in 1966, operated it as the MIT Infirmary until the MIT Medical Department moved to new and larger quarters on East Campus.

Late last year, the building was renovated at a cost of \$1 million to provide residential accommodations for 46 women graduate students, plus their faculty residents, Dr. Edith Waldstein, assistant professor of German in the Foreign Languages and Literatures Section of the Department of Humanities, and her husband, Dr. Fredric A. Waldstein, Assistant Director for Public Affairs at the University of Massachusetts. First residents began moving into the building even before it was entirely finished in January.

Selecting a name for the new residence was not difficult for MIT. Mr. and Mrs. Green—he is one of the founders and principal officers of Texas Instruments Incorporated, and its predecessor, Geophysical Services Inc.—have become over the past three decades major benefactors of the university, providing millions of dollars for buildings, professorships, scholarships and fellowships.

Mrs. Green's particular interest has been

women graduate students. The Greens have established the Ida Green Fellowships at MIT through an endowment which provides first-year grants to six young women every year, and the number of graduates who have benefitted from this program now grown to more than 75.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Green are Life Members, Emeriti, of the MIT Corporation. Mrs. Green was made an honorary member of the MIT Alumni Association in 1980. Mr. Green is a member of the Class of 1923.

The Greens have been generous to other institutions as well as MIT. Some 35 other schools, colleges, universities, hospitals and institutions have received their support over the years. So important have been their benefactions that in November 1978 the presidents and chancellors of the institutions receiving aid held a major ceremony in their honor at the National Academy of Sciences. In 1979, the National Academy of Sciences inducted them as honorary members and bestowed upon them jointly its coveted Public Welfare Medal. Included among their philanthropies was establishment in 1968 of the Ida Green Fellowship open to outstanding Texas women in mathematics or biological or physical sciences and administered by the Educational Foundation of the American Association of University Women.

Ceremonies naming MIT's new residence in Mrs. Green's honor were held in the dining hall at McCormick Hall, MIT's residence for undergraduate women, which is next door to Green Hall and which is where Green Hall residents take their meals. An MIT student group provided chamber music for the occasion.

At the ceremonies, those in attendance heard praise for Mrs. Green from Howard W. Johnson, chairman of the MIT Corporation, from President Paul E. Gray, from Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay and from a spokeswoman for Green Hall residents, Adra E. Smith of Rochester, N.Y., who is working toward her doctor's degree in materials science and engineering.

The ceremonies concluded with the remarks by Mrs. Green whereupon Mr. Green, who had accompanied his wife onto the stage through the ceremonies but who had otherwise not taken part, made references in an aside to the departing audience to Britain's national reelection victory of a woman prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, the day before.

"Now I know how Mr. Thatcher feels," he said.

A ribbon cutting and reception at Green Hall in honor of Mrs. Green followed the speaking program. A commemorative plaque was uncovered which lauded Mrs. Green as a staunch advocate of women in the professions and generous benefactor of women graduate students.

# Dramashop, Ensemble collaborate

A *Midsummer Night's Dream* will be presented on two successive July weekends in the first collaboration between the Dramashop and the Shakespeare Ensemble.

The free performances will be in Kresge Little Theatre July 7, 8, 9 and 14, 15, 16. Being directed by Tom Garvey '82, and produced by Bill Glickman '83, the play will have costumes and masks made by Jennifer Hance '83 and Marilyn and Sue Downing. Make-up will be by Mary Ellen Zurko '82.

Bill Bryant '83 will be both co-director and co-producer. Choreography is by Frances Barg '82 and graduate student Amy Ritzenberg. The technical crew includes Lenny Foner '86, Angela Hwang '86, Keith Bryzienski '85 and Brian Pierce from Lincoln Lab.

Students and graduates in the cast are: Jean Alpers '86, David Brackman '83, Kevin Cunningham '82, Sue Darlington, Wellesley '81; Ian Dowell '86, Sue Downing-Bryant '81, Anne Frates, Wellesley '80; Stephen Genn '86, Mike Guenette '81, David Park '84, Geoffrey Pingree '81, Stuart Rumsey '80, Jay Slagle '85, Tom Stefanick '80 and Elaine Wu '85.

The cast also includes graduate students Barbara Masi and Jim Tate; Edward Averett,

senior secretary in civil engineering; Rogina Haase from Lincoln Lab; Mark Holzbach, technical assistant in the Department of Physics; Diana Kenney, senior secretary in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Marcus Walker from the Cambridge community.

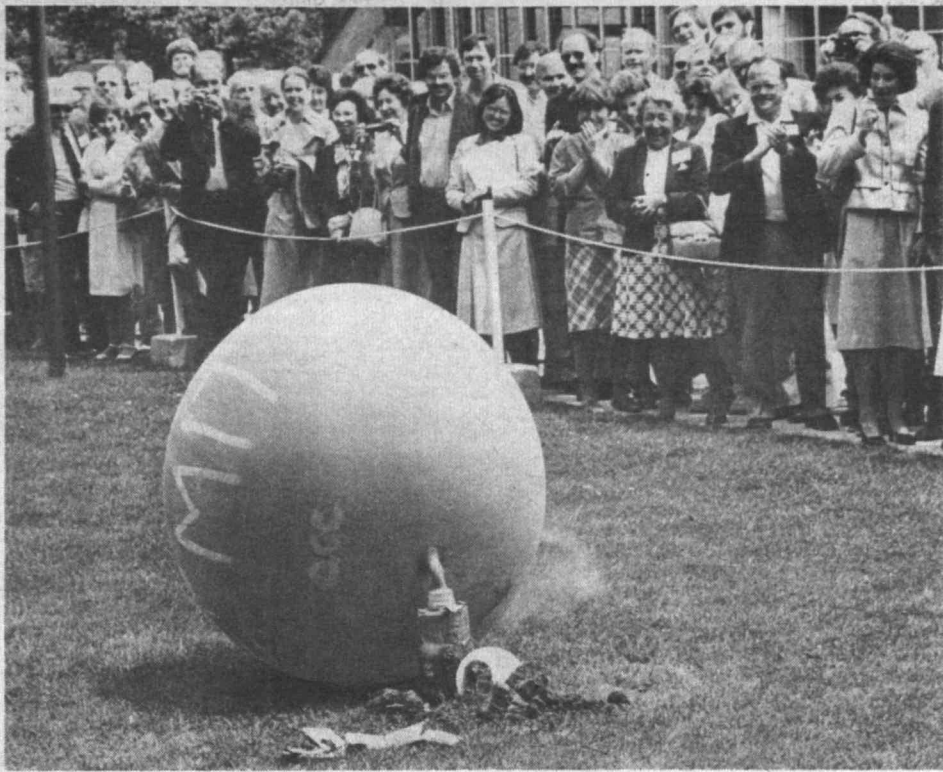
Those supporting the special production include the Council for the Arts at MIT, the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs, Dr. Louis Menand III, special assistant to the provost; and the Department of Humanities.

## Student wins ANS award

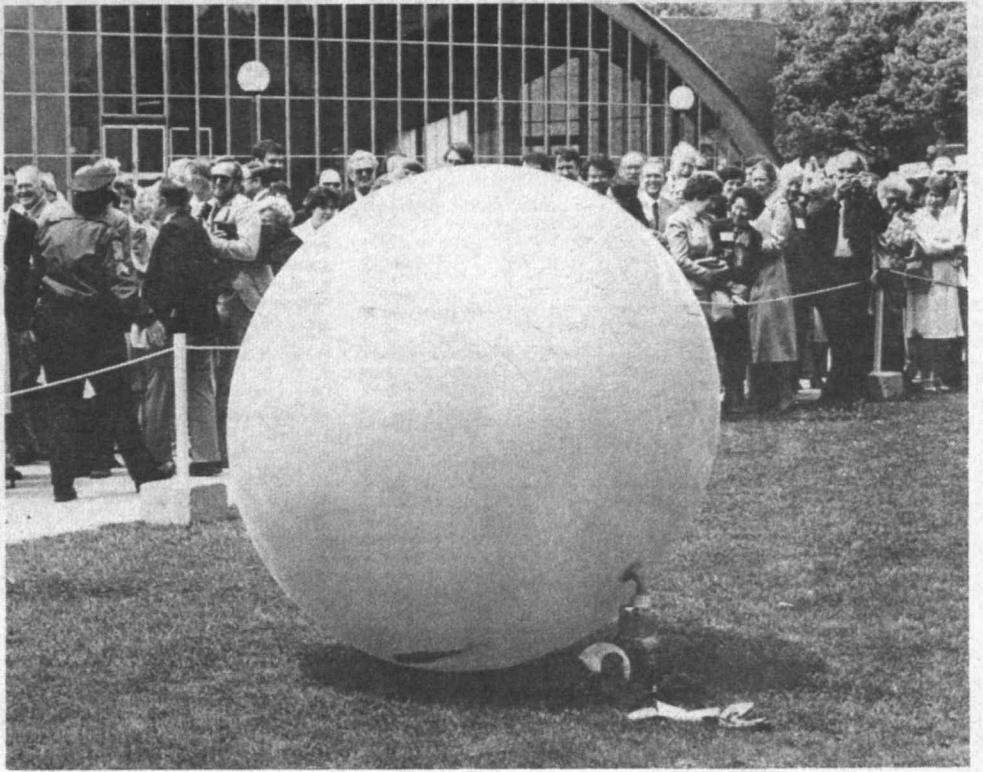
Carl M. Malbrain, a graduate student in nuclear engineering, has received the 1983 Verne R. Dapp Memorial Scholarship from the American Nuclear Society. The scholarship carries an honorarium of \$500.

Mr. Malbrain has published articles in two journals and has been involved with preparation of "A Handbook on Nuclear Waste Management."





The balloon was a repeat performance—arranged by MIT officials—of a prank that gained nationwide attention last fall when an MIT fraternity group buried a balloon beneath the sod of Harvard Stadium and inflated it during the Harvard-Yale football game. The device used to thrust the balloon out of the ground and inflate had been in the custody of Harvard officials, but was recovered through “an underground retrieval system,” an MIT spokesperson said, and put



back in working order by some of the same Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity members responsible for the original stunt. “The Harvard and Yale alumni got a chance to see it,” one of them said, “so we thought we owed it to our own alumni to do it once again.” The repeat performance occurred during the Institute’s Technology Day program for alumni. The balloon device will find a permanent home in the MIT Museum.



Three new honorary members of the Alumni Association, from the left, are D. Hugh Darden, Julia C. McLellan and Salvatore Lauricella. Association president Denman K. McNear, right, made the announcement.

—Photos by Calvin Campbell

## Advisory groups seen imperiled

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committee was established.”

“Historically,” he added, “this has been done either through the appointment to the committee of members who will merely ‘rubber stamp’ government decisions, or through the appointment of influential community leaders whose support is needed if a government decision is to be implemented.”

Dr. Ashford, associate professor of technology and policy and director of MIT’s Center for Policy Alternatives, said that two agencies that regulated the production and use of toxic substances—the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—at one time avoided such overt manipulation in their appointment and use of advisory committees, but recently have committed flagrant abuses in the retirement of “unacceptable” members of their advisory committees. The now-famous EPA “hitlist” contained many names of Science Advisory Board members who were no longer welcome as government advisors, he said.

Such misuse, he said, circumvents the “fair balance” requirement mandated by the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972.

He notes that the Act requires advisory committee membership to be “fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented.” Furthermore, he writes, “a concept of fairness would demand more than a token representation of an opposing viewpoint.”

As an example in the area of toxic substance regulation, he states that a committee composed entirely of scientists “is clearly not balanced between experts and non-experts, and may not be balanced among technical disciplines.”

He adds: “While this may at first glance appear an appropriate composition for a scientific advisory committee, it masks a source of consistent bias.”

For illustration, he draws the theoretical case of such a committee being asked to develop exposure standards for a chemical on which the evidence of human carcinogenicity is conflicting. As a group, he contends, scientists faced with such an issue will tend to take a “conservative” posture and adopt a “wait and see” attitude while calling for further study.

“If an agency desires a conservative position on a question of toxic substance policy, then,” Professor Ashford states, “it stands a better chance of securing that position if it addresses the issue to a purely scientific committee.”

Among toxic substance advisory committees, Dr. Ashford says, the EPA’s Science Advisory Board “is conspicuous for its lack of disciplinary balance” among its scientists and engineers.

“To the extent that the SAB delves into policy matters—such as recommending standards for assessing risk-benefit methodologies—this imbalance may pose a potentially serious problem,” he writes. Rather than restricting membership to scientists and engineers, he says, “EPA should properly seek a membership which represents a fair balance of other disciplines.”

Other recommendations for improving the effectiveness of toxic substance advisory committees involve frequency of committee meetings, cooperation in agenda-setting and continuity and longevity of committee membership.

While ongoing advisory committees need to meet every six weeks to two months to adequately consider the issues before them, Dr. Ashford writes, most toxic substance committees are meeting far less frequently.

Committee agendas are a critical factor, he

says, because if advisory committees are not allowed sufficient autonomy in determining the issues they will consider, important issues may be overlooked and the committee may cease to function as an independent body.

Continuity and longevity of membership are important, he believes, because as members serve together on a committee they build a personal relationship that transcends their individual political and disciplinary biases.

Finally, Dr. Ashford urges the public to take advantage of the mechanisms that make it possible to monitor advisory committee proceedings.

“In the final analysis,” he states, “the effectiveness of advisory committees may well depend on the degree to which their use is subjected to public scrutiny... For it is only through a watchful citizenry, and a concerned Congress, that advisory committees can fulfill their potential to serve the public interest.”

## Three take new posts in physics

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research associate at Stanford University. He was promoted to associate professor in 1964 and to professor in 1967.

In 1980 he was named director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Science, a post he held until his appointment as department head.

Dr. Kerman, who will take over as director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Science, is a theoretical physicist who has made significant contributions to a broad range of problems in nuclear physics.

“Professor Kerman has had an important impact on the development of nuclear physics, not only because of his research, but also through his interaction with experimentalists throughout the world and through his advice to the scientific management of the national laboratories including Brookhaven, Argonne, Los Alamos and Berkeley,” Dean Deutch said. Professor Kerman is a member of the Department of Energy/National Science Foundation Nuclear Science Advisory Committee and the White House Science Council.

His most recent research has been concerned with the quantum theory of dissipation for nuclear collisions and with the statistical theory of multistep compound and direct nuclear reactions.

Earlier, he was the first to discuss the Coriolis effect in rotational nuclei. With others he formulated a description of the reactions induced by high energy particles colliding with nuclei which remains central to that field. He developed a method of treating collective motion in finite many-particle systems and developed a self-consistent method for calculating nuclear properties. He also suggested an important experimental method for forming hypernuclei which was later realized.

Professor Kerman holds the BS (1950) from McGill and the PhD (1953) from MIT. He joined the faculty here in 1956, became associate professor in 1960 and professor in 1964.

Dr. Goldstone is known for his outstanding contributions to the theory of nuclear structure and the theory of elementary particles. In the former he showed how the techniques of quantum field theory could usefully be applied to the theory of nuclear matter. The techniques he introduced have become standard in dealing with this problem. In elementary particle physics, he has made important contributions to several areas. Considered his most notable achieve-

ment in particle theory was the discovery that a spontaneously broken symmetry requires the existence of a zero-mass particle—the “Goldstone Boson.”

“This concept,” Dean Deutch said, “has been of fundamental importance to much of the progress in particle theory since it was first introduced.”

Professor Goldstone holds the BA (1954) and the PhD (1958) from Cambridge University. He came to MIT as a professor of physics in 1977. Before that he was a research fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1956-60; staff fellow from 1962-77; University Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Cambridge, 1961-76, and reader in mathematical physics, Cambridge, in 1976.

In making these appointments Dean Deutch remarked that all three individuals possess remarkable intellectual distinction which, once again, demonstrates the strength of the MIT Physics Department.

## AAAS elects four

Four members of the MIT community have been elected Fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

They are: Professor Loren R. Graham of the Program in Science, Technology and Society; Professor Edward N. Lorenz of the Department of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography; Dr. Kosta M. Tsipis of the Program in Science, Technology and International Security; and Professor Sheila E. Widnall of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

They were among 296 individuals elected AAAS Fellows by the AAAS Council at the recent annual meeting of the AAAS in Detroit.

## Altshuler named at NYU

Dr. Alan A. Altshuler, professor of political science and urban studies and planning, has been appointed dean of New York University’s School of Public Administration, effective September 1.

Professor Altshuler joined the MIT faculty in 1966 and left the Institute to serve as Secretary of Transportation and Construction for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1971-75. He then rejoined the faculty and was head of the Department of Political Science in 1977-82. He has been co-director, with Professor Daniel Roos, of “The Future of the Automobile Program” in the Center for Transportation Studies.

## Leland M. Baker

Leland M. Baker, 89, of Dedham, a retired research staff member in metallurgy, died May 20. Mr. Baker worked at MIT from 1947 until his retirement in 1959.

He is survived by a daughter, Barbara B. Maier of Bedford; a son, Robert H. Baker of Dedham; a sister, Mildred J. Baker of Everett, four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

## Raymond S. Howell

Word has been received of the death in Clearwater, Fla., of Raymond S. Howell, 79, a retired administrator in Physical Plant. Mr. Howell, who formerly lived in Newton, worked at MIT from 1922 until his retirement in 1969.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth E. Howell, a daughter, Eleanor Compton of Delaware, and four grandchildren. Mr. Howell was a member of the Richard E. Maclaurin Lodge.

## Edgar J. Hannaford

A funeral Mass was held June 7 for Edgar J. Hannaford, 83, of Somerville, who died June 4. Mr. Hannaford was a driver at Lincoln Laboratory from 1952 until his retirement in 1965.

He is survived by his widow, Mary E. Konig Hannaford, a daughter, Mary M. Kowalski of Lynn, and three grandchildren.

## Emil De Agazio, Jr.

Emil De Agazio Jr., 63, a retired research staff member at the Laboratory for Nuclear Science, died June 12. He had worked at the Institute from 1947 until his retirement two years ago.

Mr. De Agazio is survived by his widow, Beverly Butler De Agazio of Stoneham; a son, Loring of Melrose; two brothers, three sisters and one grandson.

## William Lazier

Word has been received of the death on April 21 of William Lazier, 80, of Lyons, N.Y., formerly of Everett. Mr. Lazier was one of the original members of the Campus Patrol (now Police), serving from 1957 until his retirement in 1973. Before joining the patrol he had served 25 years in the US Navy, rising to the rank of chief petty officer. He is survived by his wife, Hazel.





