

Women Scrapbook, approximately 1933-1974

Bryant

ALICE G. BRYANT, M.D.
THE ASSOCIATED
GIRLS READING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS.

(Reprint from The Medical and Professional Woman's Journal,
August, 1933)

VALUES FOR WHICH MRS. ELLEN H.
RICHARDS STOOD*

By ALICE G. BRYANT, A.B., M.D.,
F.A.C.S., A.S.E.E.
Boston, Mass.

WE meet today to pay tribute to Mrs. Ellen H. Richards. Mrs. Richards, who was known in her college days as Miss Ellen H. Swallow, was a graduate of Vassar College in the Class of 1870. She was the first woman student admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as the first woman student to graduate in the above-named institution, and "so far as known the first woman to be admitted to any scientific school in this country."

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mrs. Richards by Vassar College, and the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by Smith College in October, 1910. In 1879 she was made an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In June, 1894, she was made an Alumna Trustee of Vassar College.

For more than a quarter of a century Mrs. Richards was a member of the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Soon after her appointment as instructor in the department of Sanitation and Chemistry at Technology, she was made assistant to Professor Nichols in 1884. In 1886 Dr. Thomas N. Drown succeeded Professor Nichols, and Mrs.

*Read on The Ellen H. Richards Memorial Day, December 2, 1932, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Women's Association.

Richards was placed in charge with a corps of assistants of the first sanitary-chemistry laboratory in the world.

In June, 1875, Miss Ellen H. Swallow married Professor Robert Hallowell Richards, who was chief of the Mining Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Miss Swallow wanted to be a teacher. She wanted to be a chemist. Two chemical firms were unable to give her positions, and one firm suggested that she should apply for entrance to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Swallow asked for the requirements of admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a few months after her graduation from Vassar College. On December 10, 1870, the Faculty voted to admit Miss Ellen H. Swallow as a special student in Chemistry, and, at the same time, resolved "That the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are of the opinion that the administration of women as special students is as yet in the nature of an experiment, each application to be acted upon on its merits, and no change in the former policy is expedient." Such negative forces might have brought about in a woman student a "psychosis of negation." But these factors to Miss Swallow proved an asset. Thus she entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "a proving house of organized knowledge," and she rose above restrictions.

Fortunately, the women students who entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1878 were freed from these restrictions, as "girls were admitted to the Institute on the same footing as boys." In no small measure,

Mrs. Richards and her work furthered the advancement of women. The women students who have entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or any other scientific institution of advanced standing, and who have enjoyed full educational advantages, have no conception of the difficulties of those earlier days of pioneering.

The dwindling band of those who have been Mrs. Richards' students or who have known her personally will meet ten years hence to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of her birth, which occurred December 3, 1842. On March 30, 1911, at the age of 68, Mrs. Richards passed to the Great Beyond, and left with us an heritage rich in memories of one who was great in her science, great in her humanity and great in her simplicity. There was a distinct religious atmosphere pervading her life that filtered through an education that never came to an end. It must be realized that every individual has his or her own part to play, and the playing of that part involves co-operation and team-work with every other individual. There was a community of aim and unification of effort and thinking for one's self in the greater and smaller things of Mrs. Richards' life.

"General education prepares the ground. Special education determines the choice of a career—determines the particular form in which the individual can render service to mankind." There was no enlightened self-interest in the mental activities of Mrs. Richards. There was no conflict between self-interest and duty. Nor did the pursuit of happiness become the essence of a personal ambi-

tion. There was a remarkable richness of knowledge of the facts of pure and applied science. There was an appreciation of the research workers who had preceded the present generation. There was a rare power in the directional control of her experiments and constructive proof-bearing activities.

With an unfailing modesty, rare earnestness, well-poised enthusiasm and tireless energy, Mrs. Richards worked with a mind constructive for material end results and for the betterment of human beings.

Mrs. Richards knew her Bible. She knew her John Stuart Mill, John Bright, Adam Smith, Darwin, Spencer, Tyndall, Foster, and so along the line to the thinkers and doers of her day. She found time to enjoy the æsthetic and literary treasures. There was an intimate knowledge of the ancient classics and the well-known languages of her time. In fact, she knew what others had written through the widening fields of science and engineering.

Mrs. Richards was a real pioneer, whose life was not sufficiently lengthened to witness the acceptance of all of her experimental researches and procedures as commonplaces of facts. Mrs. Richards was informative along the fields of sanitation, chemistry, and public health, meteorology, minerology and botany; also engineering practice as mining, heating and ventilating. She was equipped in biology and physiology. Manufacturing processes and procedures and works practice interested her, as well as improvements in cost production, in income and output, and in the making of better and more salable articles than possible by older methods. As a result, Mrs. Richards looked

upon the best interests of the industry as freed from forcing up profits. In all of her work there was a standard of proficiency that bore the hall-mark of "stable profit growth" and competency and a full measure of usefulness.

Mrs. Richards was one of the pioneers who happily found time in a crowded life for a little constructive recreation; perhaps not in the ordinary sense, as her trips were for the most part to and from conventions and meetings where she read papers. She served as a mine prospector or mine consulting engineer, an inspector of sewage disposal, an inspector of plant management, a water analyzer, an advisor in home economics, a reviewer of researches in progress, an industrial expert, sanitary advisor in schools, factories, asylums and prisons.

Mrs. Richards was always an exponent of the right values of foods and foods free from adulterations. She was an expert in cleansing materials.

Mrs. Richards was an admirer of the beautiful in nature. She knew and loved plants, and bird life interested her. The country-side people appealed to her. She was a country girl until her college days at Vassar. To quote her biographer: "Mrs. Richards had known what it was to be poor and to be obliged to earn her own living."

Her parents were academy trained. She was their only child. They infused in their daughter the best in themselves and the best in their own era, and the essence of old New England traditions.

Mrs. Richards cherished the meeting of old or new friends either near or far afield or in

her Jamaica Plain home. There Professor and Mrs. Richards applied the same energy, enthusiasm and happy spirit which they gave to their professions. These gatherings will never remain the dead matter of history. They have made a lasting impression of good cheer and comradeship in a common endeavor.

Lectures, papers and talks before University and College groups and technical and farm institutes, schools, trade unions, trade and agricultural schools, as well as educational, economic, civil, municipal, public-health and factory groups, occupied a large part in the drama of her life.

Mrs. Richards served on commissions; she was called in as expert advisor on foods in the home, college, school, institutions, prisons and asylums. She was a contributor to magazines, scientific journals and household and health leaflets.

Mrs. Richards founded or was the moving spirit in carrying on many associations. Among them may be mentioned the American Home Economics Association, Woman's Chemical Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rumford Kitchen at the World's Fair, Teaching Mineralogy to Public School Children, New England Kitchen of Boston (one of its chief functions was to serve lunches to the public school children of Boston), Naples Table Association, Hyannis Marine Laboratory, Normal School of Household Arts, Society to Encourage Studies at Home, Woman's Education Association, and the well-known Lake Placid Club, which held its first meeting in 1898.

When I consider, in addition to the above

listing, the books Mrs. Richards wrote, and her biographer states "she wrote much also that was embodied in other publications than her own," the letters of inquiry, the interviews, the consultations, the research studies, the out-of-hours studies, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology staff teaching, I am reminded of her advice to "Keep thinking," or I would interpret it, "Keep thinking furiously."

As success came to Mrs. Richards, she remained unspoiled. There was a rare refinement of demeanor, a strong independence of character, rich fertilities in thought and product-producing effects, and a wide cultural outlook. Mrs. Richards had the ability to eliminate non-essentials that acted as retarding forces. With Mrs. Richards those who held her views or those who were opposed to them, there was a timely leading to the thoughts of other people.

It was my rare fortune to have been a pupil of Mrs. Richards in the Woman's Chemical Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. I was strongly impressed by her remarkable experimental skill, the lucid statements of problems, the clear, concise discussions, the purposefulness of action and directional control. There was always a logical, systematic and sanitary arrangement of laboratory material. Mrs. Richards belonged to a choice group of educators who had the directional control of their thought processes and procedures. She taught her students to know cause and effect and to reach conclusions by "reasoned decisions." I have been influenced by her training, and in no small measure have I applied her practices and pro-

cedures to my own field of work. Mrs. Richards felt that there was no better way of dealing with a problem than to try to realize the effect of every step from the point of view of an individual who would be affected by such a step.

Mrs. Richards' policy was to lead and assist rather than fetter and control. The full confidence and understanding of her pupil were gained without effort. Mrs. Richards felt that a confidence once lost would probably never be fully restored. She realized that the human element can not run like a machine. It is much more delicate to handle and much more difficult to keep in an efficient state. The school record of a student was examined, but Mrs. Richards held that the personal interview and examination of the student were most important and reliable. She always wanted to make the student feel at ease in her interviews. Mrs. Richards realized that there must be sacrifice on the part of the individual if he aspires to obtain conservation of full values for the general good.

Mrs. Richards knew it was of immense importance for the public to know about foods and the adulteration of foods. To know the health, sanitary and economic values of foods and how they could be efficiently used. This must be done by teaching the public to think and to act for these objects. Mrs. Richards knew that air, water, sleep, food, clothes and shelter are the primary necessities of man's physical existence. "Food in the maintenance of health and the control of disease is being increasingly recognized as medicine lays more and more stress upon preventive as against

curative measures." Mrs. Richards worked for pure, for unadulterated foods. The nutritional values, preparation and cooking of foods were an undeveloped field until Mrs. Richards recognized it as removed from merely a trade or industry. She looked upon foods as the main bulwark of man's physical existence.

Mrs. Richards became interested in ventilating and heating. She easily recognized that these problems are intimately concerned with all civilized peoples, and this happened a half century ago. Heating then was a trade to deliver heat as heat, and no thought given to its effect on the individual. Mrs. Richards knew that relief could be brought to the workers by dispersing the population over a wider area. Thus they would avoid the swollen rentals of houses, the sunless houses, smoke-ridden atmosphere, sewer gases, inside congested homes, crowded, unfavorable and unsightly surroundings. Social disorder, squalor and misery must be met for the greater part by the engineer's skill, if the triumphs were to exceed the failures. To quote her biographer, Miss Hunt: "Mrs. Richards' many notable contributions to the science of healthful living included pioneer work in analyzing drinking water supplies, she having been the first to recognize the importance of this phase of public health. In the space of a year she analyzed more than 100,000 samples of water for the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health in 1887 and 1888. The survey lasted nearly two years and the water supply of 83 per cent of the population was tested."

The following activities of Mrs. Richards for public health have always made a deep im-

pression upon me. To quote again her biographer: "At the time when Mrs. Richards came upon the Board of Trustees of Vassar, the question of sewage disposal was pressing. The custom had been to throw all the sewage, with a little previous treatment, into Casperkill Creek at a point about six miles from the Hudson River. But as time went on the authorities of Poughkeepsie objected to this method of disposal, and the project of building a sewer to the Hudson River was considered, at a cost which was variously estimated at from \$37,000 to \$50,000. While this matter was under consideration in the trustees' meeting, Mrs. Richards, being a new member, sat silent. Finally when her opinion was asked, she said it had always seemed to her that educational institutions should lead and not follow in the matter of sanitation, and that for Vassar College to dispose of its sewage by allowing it to flow into the Hudson River would be mediæval. When asked to suggest an alternative, she outlined fully and from intimate knowledge of the newest and most reliable methods a plan for a sewage disposal plant. This plant was later installed at a cost of \$7,500. In order to help the project along, she herself gave her professional service for many years, analyzing the drinking water of the college frequently, in order to make sure that it was not being contaminated."

These are simply a few of Mrs. Richards' many movements to find health "for all," and to base human society on better and more elevated scientific principles. Mrs. Richards looked upon demonstrations more than shop window displays. She aimed to educate the

public, to improve and to cheapen industrial, home and community processes and procedures, to re-valuate industrial management, to benefit health, to have clean and unadulterated foods, to have clean people, clothes and surroundings, to purify the atmosphere, and to eliminate unnecessary drudgery, in order to save energy, time and money. The pace of modern civilization was increasingly rapid; consequently all things leading to economy of effort assumed fundamental importance. The more extended use of applied science by engineering principles, processes and procedures would lighten human labor and improve the conditions of life. Mrs. Richards wanted to bring about a higher standard of living. It would conserve for the next generation the right values of sustenance in its relation to the average individual's needs, and stand for the essence of our existence. Mrs. Richards strove for a declaration of standards — of measurement and performance and quality.

She never adhered to the mere drawing out of a diagram of routine, but always gave a careful study to the practical application of this diagram. During the last thirty years of her life, Mrs. Richards became the undisputed possessor of eutherics. This word was coined by Mrs. Richards, and it stands for "the science of controllable environment."

It was but natural, as we study the exacting and constructive endeavors of Mrs. Richards, that a book so extraordinarily fertile in the fact knowledge of the "science of controllable environment" should have been the culmination of her life's work. It was a sound contribution drawn from the well of experience to

the knowledge of the problem. As an engineer, Mrs. Richards was up against realities, and she knew how to meet them. This book in its conception was a part of an organic whole. It was an ideal object of pursuit during the years. We are richer in its contents, but a vision of the future writings leaves us the poorer for the untimely passing of our leader and scholar.

Engineering training gave a new meaning to the word euthenics, and training in euthenics gave a new meaning to the word engineering. Many of the benefits of the pioneering and humanizing works we are now enjoying are the fruits of Mrs. Richards' researches. The inspirational value of Mrs. Richards' scientific and personal influence played a great part in sending out her men and women students to face realities, and to apply the knowledge gained to the needs, benefits and happiness of mankind. There ~~even~~^{even} existed goodwill based on sympathy, resourcefulness, progression and understanding. Mrs. Richards was a scientist. She went beyond the ordinary scientist into the widening fields of engineering. She adapted and moulded the fact knowledge gained in the laboratory to every-day engineering operations. Mrs. Richards worked to improve, to add to, and to maintain the resources of the individual and his environmental world. It was always to work toward maximum efficiency at the minimum expense of energy, time and money. Mrs. Richards wanted her students to have an opportunity of access to such facilities as would bring out their full measure of capability and broad usefulness. Thus Mrs. Richards believed in an

enlargement of the student's scope. She strove to send her students out, not as finished products, but equipped to meet and to work by processes and procedures of applied science in a more complete fact-knowledge way because they had been under her training.

Mrs. Richards had an open mind, a critical and an analytical mind. She lived in harmony with exact physical laws, and she adapted herself to the revision of theories, facts, developments and standards.

On my long study table are grouped books that appeal to me in their inspirational and constructional outlook and scholarly offerings. I look upon them as a refuge, "a sort of cloisteral refuge." Here, then, among them you will find "The Life of Mrs. Richards" and many of the works of Mrs. Richards, including "The Art of Living," "Euthenics," "Plain Words About Foods from a Sanitary Standpoint." Books not in my possession, although I have read them, are: "Air, Water and Food," "Food Materials and Their Adulterations," and "Home Sanitation"—and more books and many papers.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Richards drew the manufacturers' attention to the right-sided lip on sauce-pans. The lip was inconveniently placed for right-handed people. Later the manufacturers made sauce-pans with the lips on the left side or lips on both sides.

Mrs. Richards pointed out the futility of attempting to raise the temperature of water above 212° F. in an uncovered receptacle. Violent boiling did not increase the temperature; it did waste the gas. Mrs. Richards

stated that those who purchased coal bought work, as faulty carbonization distributed waste products which were dirty, and in the end results were costly and valuable by-products were destroyed.

Mrs. Richards wanted to find methods to have clean air, as it was one of the primary necessities of man's physical existence. She emphasized the importance of sunlight, as it exalted the powers for health.

Mrs. Richards stated that laboratories do not count as much as the quality of the researchers. She noted the steam issuing from a kettle; close to the mouth there was nothing to be seen, but outside the condensed steam was visible. Thus the law of gases was in evidence.

Mrs. Richards on one occasion in my office suggested making a study of the distance droplets traveled due to an explosive or mild cough. As these minute droplets contain bacteria and ride about on dust particles as in miniature air-planes, it would be sensible to remove the dust or make it less active, by humidifying the air. Thus I could continue, but these statements were made to increase our powers of observation and to know what we should see. Viscount Bryce has said: "Be happy in the processes of seeing and observing."

True service is far-reaching, for it is based upon a comradeship of sound values in the interest and welfare of human society. Mrs. Richards became extremely sensitive to all that pertained to the uplift of her fellows and their environments. Mrs. Richards was essentially an engineer, a super-engineer in her thought by "reasoned decision," her dynamic force and

fact-finding actions. She equipped herself to provide her pupils with the selected tools to work with. She strove "to get free and useful effects from predetermined useful causes." Mrs. Richards' initial statements were reasoned statements. No time was lost in reaching her objective. Her students knew how and when to apply the knowledge gained and why it should be done. Mrs. Richards believed in organizations to protect and to promote the interests of the group and to maintain an effective voice in furthering their interests.

Mrs. Richards devised means to rehabilitate the unnatural instability of home, industrial and community management, thereby to lessen waste in energy, time and money. The force behind this management was Mrs. Richards' rebellion against what she realized as "inhuman realities." I have tried to reveal the thoughts of Mrs. Richards as indicative of her personality, timely leadership, funded knowledge and spiritual values.

We can find a common ground in our desire to re-echo the tributes which have been so loyally and ably paid by Mrs. Richards' biographer, Caroline L. Hunt. We shall do well to keep this book, "The Life of Ellen H. Richards," in mind for one's self, for our friends and for our friends' friends.

Mrs. Richards knew that new means and methods must be cultivated to improve the lot of mankind. "He who helps himself helps another." This was the essence of the task she set herself to do.

Mrs. Richards did not stray by accident into any field of usefulness. From the web-like centers of her mind she so controlled the threads that facts and new relations took form in rich fulfillment of her predictions. As Mrs. Richards progressed in developmental power and "stable profit growth was made and maintained" in her numerous activities, she had the rare gift of blending them into the common human heritage. "The Art of Living" as understood by Mrs. Richards had a scope, depth and rareness that made service to others the highest appeal to human nature. Mrs. Richards worked for a "commodity of happiness," and a brighter day of freedom in thought, in action and in output.

From Institute Records July 5, 1879

Women givin priviledge of being examined for a degree under the same
conditions as male students

5-11 Copy to Dean Lobdell



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 5, 1940

Dean H.E. Lobdell
Professor B.A. Thresher

Gentlemen:

Several times I have learned directly or indirectly from Miss Stiles that there is somewhat the same problem among our women students as among the men students in the matter of the type of personality which makes one an acceptable member in a society. Apparently there are one or two women students here now who are pretty anti-social and are a considerable detriment to the morale of the rest of the group as they meet in the Margaret Cheney Room.

This led me to wonder whether it might not be a good plan to let Miss Stiles see the applications for admission of women students so that she could hoist a red flag in case she sees or discovers indication that an applicant might be undesirable, and in this way supplement the evidence which you get from other sources.

I believe that she would do this job conscientiously, especially since she has to struggle with the mistakes if they are made.

If you like the idea would you take the initiative in talking it over with Miss Stiles and arranging a system of operations. If you do not like the idea just drop it.

Sincerely yours

Karl T. Compton
President

KTC/L



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 15, 1948

MEMORANDUM: Subject: Conversation with Miss Stiles
Regarding Her Ideas for Women
Students

Miss Stiles called yesterday to say goodbye and to pass on the following suggestions. She is leaving in very good spirits and is enthusiastic about her forthcoming work with the architectural firm Ambrose Higgins and Associates, 200 Main Street, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Advisor for Women Students.

Miss Stiles listed a large number of little things which have required her attention over and beyond actual consultation with women students. She feels that there will be a considerable loss in effective handling in these situations unless some one can take over. Of the women now on our staff she is inclined to think that Mrs. Yates would be the best selection though she realizes that Mrs. Yates has a very full time job. However, she could think of no one else.

She does not believe that the Dean's Office is quite adequate to handle many of these little details though she spoke very well of Dean Baker and his cooperation. Because of the considerable amount of attention required to keep the Margaret Cheney room operating well, also because the girls hesitate to go into such an official office as the Dean's Office on some of their problems because they fear gossip by those who know some of their personal problems, and finally because of easy accessibility, she thinks that an ultimate good solution would be for the advisor to women students to be located somewhere near the Margaret Cheney room, perhaps across the hall, if the ultimate re-allocations of space should make this possible.

Care of the Margaret Cheney Room.

Miss Stiles feels that the refinishing of the Margaret Cheney room which is now under way should give an opportunity

to make a few changes in the care of these rooms which would be very beneficial and prevent the room from becoming as dirty and unkempt as it has been in the past. Among her suggestions are the following.

The vacuum cleaners are operated by men janitors. They never go into the room if any of the girls are present and generally avoid the room (this may be partly from embarrassment, partly for their own protection). The result is that the rooms are never properly cleaned.

Also because of the nature of the use of this room there is always more cleaning to be done than would be the case, for example, of an office and for this reason the fifteen minutes allotted in the janitors' schedule is far from adequate. Miss Stiles believes that two hours a day should be allocated for cleaning, checking the laundry, and so forth. She does not believe that the janitors should be expected to do the dishes or take care of the refrigerator, which is the responsibility of the girls and which they do reasonably well. A possible exception is the appearance of dirty dishes frequently in the morning and she has never been able to run this down but believes that the night cleaners occasionally have midnight suppers in this room and leave the dishes.

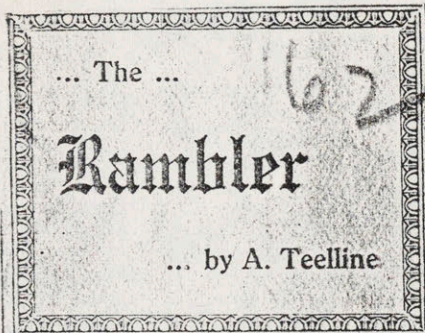
Miss Stiles' recommendation is that we get an ordinary household type vacuum cleaner of the weight which can be used easily by a woman and that some cleaning woman be given the responsibility for vacuum cleaning, dusting, checking laundry, and other janitor services for the Margaret Cheney room and that she be allocated a two-hour period each night to do this. She further suggests that a little closet be built or bought to be set just behind the kitchen door to contain the vacuum cleaner, broom and other janitor's equipment. At present there is no place provided to keep the things which would normally go in a broom closet.

K.T.C.

Bessie T. Capen

Stoughton, Mass. News

Feb. 21, 1920



In the passing out of Miss Bessie T. Capen of Northampton, Principal of the Capen School located in Smith College City, the world has lost a valuable woman. She was born in Stoughton more than eighty years ago, when the higher education for women was almost unheard of, when the woman's place in the world of letters was so small as to be hardly seen or known. Following her early education, during her teaching in Boston, she devoted her spare time to the study of Science in the Institute of Technology being one of the first women to follow that line of work. Her long service as teacher, as Professor of Chemistry, her work in the Capen School these last years of her long, busy life tell of a mind well stored, a heart open to all needs. How many young men and women she helped to gain an education no one can tell. But many were sent to College or Preparatory School or Normal School from her well-filled purse always open to calls of the deserving. From the first of her work she felt it a duty as well as pleasure to educate all the young people whom she could. As the head of the Capen School she found in her homes for the girls several small rooms not fine enough for those students who had the best. Therefore she gave these unattractive rooms to girls who otherwise could not have had a chance to gain an education.

Miss Capen believed that Ben Franklin spoke the exact truth when he said, "Empty your purse into your head." For Miss Capen's wide benefactions, her varied attainments, her unflinching courage, her devotion to her ideals, she will long be remembered by those who knew her best. Her passing out leaves a big gap in the ranks of those women who bore "the heat and burden of the day," wresting from unwilling schools the knowledge they finally gained. But times have changed in these last sixty years. Nearly every profession in the land is now open to women on equal terms as with men, while in realms of science women hold the high places many times.

Mabel Keyes Babcock

It was a woman who designed the great court of the Technology group of buildings, Miss Mabel Keyes Babcock, who is a landscape architect and one of the famous farmerettes of New England. Her father was director of the Chicago botanical gardens. Miss Babcock is the holder of the only M. A. degree Technology has bestowed upon a woman.

Women You Should Know

She Finds the Flavors of Life

By EMILY MACY

"Do what you like to do—and if you're good at it, then that's all the better!" Such is the "laissez faire" manner of Emily Wick, assistant professor of food chemistry at MIT, and she loves it. She has no reason not to, since she has lived that way most of her life with honors and awards falling quite naturally in her direction.

While distilling a ton of strawberries to get a few grams of tasteful extract for microscopic examination, skiing in New Hampshire and sailing out of Sandy Bay Yacht Club in Rockport, the commuting chemist maintains a calm but jovial existence that could well be the model of any modernist neurotically plagued by the hectic pace of day-to-day living.

Although she works "because I like it," she says, "career women scare me. They have so much aggressive drive that you wonder if they ever remember how to be just plain people."

★ ★ ★

Sitting in her office and taking stock of her trade, one could hardly disagree with this careerist of plainly simple tastes and directly honest manner. Amidst the hefty bookshelf background of chemical formulae, food technologies, technical journals and the laboratory clutter of garishly yellow tanks of carbon dioxide, flasks, tubes, pipes and measuring instruments with deft pen-scratchings scribbling out highly exact quantities of elements, calories and the like in foods, there reposes in humorous contrast French travel posters, Japanese sketches, somebody's lunch and bowl of fish, usually "in the family way."

"They were left behind by one of the students, and now they've become pets. When the family gets too big, we sell them for a penny apiece which pays for their room and board."

★ ★ ★

Casually adopting a family of fish is part of the studious scheme of things with Emily Wick who can rattle off chemical formulae like some people drop names. You're supposed to know what she's talking about, but furthering the ingratiating charm is that she's likely to be eating her lunch alongside a tank of highly-explosive nitrogen at the same time.

"To me, if you know what



FLAVOR CHEMIST EMILY WICK OF MIT
Good Taste Can Be Measured Only By Grams

you're doing and you have confidence in yourself, your own knowledge and abilities and purposes, you can accept these various incongruities," she explained.

Such as loaves of old-fashioned bread diligently baked by the loving hands, not of mother, but of an Italian graduate student, all of it to be microscopically analyzed to the last crumb, appetites forsaken.

"We're constantly carrying on experiments for various food concerns in trying to better understand the relationship between odor and taste, both of which are necessary for the better enjoyment of food."

★ ★ ★

Technically, Emily's work in the food field is the isolation and identification of flavor components in food. It takes truly pounds of food to

process and distill through either to isolate the unstable components that contribute or compose taste.

Recently, her students had to process 150 pounds of Gros Michel bananas, the common table variety we all enjoy, beginning with cataloging them by their history: day of harvesting, temperature, humidity, locale, shipping routine, length of stay in warehouses, before peeling every single one of for the study.

"By understanding the flavor qualities of bananas, we can help growers know what type and condition of banana makes for the best eating."

At present, she has four food projects going, conducted by graduate students with technical assistants. One is studying the flavor of irradiated meat for the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.

"The meat is great—it can be stored anywhere for long periods without refrigeration. The only catch is it has

ne...
"This helps her to be
fractive."

ot better reasons?

ONG with w...
can't or haven't you
It's coming of age in
a, although history
the First Lady, Mar-
tashigan used wine
fly in soups, meat,
esserts and traditional

Chase's new wine
ook, "The Pleasures of
g with Wine" (Pren-
all) is frankly Ameri-
capitalizes on the
's experience as former
consultant for the Wine
te home advisory ser-
th headquarters in San
sco. Early cooks had
than flavor in mind
they cooked meat and
with wine, Author
reveals. It tenderized
avored tough, stringy
meat foods.

EMBER when ribbon
were the rage? They're
r a big, big comeback
s. These are in a va-
colors. Some have full
The tops can be
either vertically or
bias.

MIT WOMAN TRYING TO FIND ANSWER

Flavor Still A Mystery To Science

By NOAH GORDON

What makes your mouth water when you smell your favorite meal cooking on the stove? What makes one food delicious and another horrible-tasting?

The answer, of course, is flavor.

But what is flavor? Science has never really found out.

Science and the Man

"We know that flavor is contained in trace components," Dr. Emily L. Wick, assistant professor of food chemistry at MIT, told The Herald.

BUT SINCE food-stuffs are a complex mixture of carbohydrates, proteins and fats, the task of separating the tiny amount of flavor components from the rest of the food is a very difficult one.

Science has been on the trail of the flavor mystery for only about a decade. "Until 10 years ago, no methods had been developed for isolating flavor components," Dr. Wick said.

Difficult Task

The job of separating the tiny "flavor-bombs" from the rest of the food could be compared with searching for several pieces of coal under the Arctic ice cap.

"The flavor components can be

measured in parts per million or billion," Dr. Wick said.

How does a girl get to be (a) a scientist, and (b) a flavor expert?

Emily Lippincott Wick was born in Youngstown, O., daughter of James L. and Clare (Dryer) Wick. She was raised in Youngstown, where her father was president of the Falcon Bronze Co., a foundry that serviced the big steel mills.

"He's a graduate of MIT, class of 1906," she said.

Emily attended the Youngstown public schools and Chaney High School. The Wick family lived on an unworked farm. The girl had a pony, and there was lots of room. Nevertheless, when it came time to choose a college, she turned instinctively to New England. "There is no place as beautiful," she said. Her appetite for this part of the country had been whetted by summer vacations spent in the Gloucester vicinity. She settled on Mount Holyoke College, a choice she does not now appear to regret.

"Holyoke has been known for some time for its strong science departments, she said. She majored in chemistry and received the bachelor of arts degree in 1943.

She was a member of the fencing team, served as class treasurer ("I still am"), and was awarded her degree with honor.

She stayed on at Mount Holyoke as a teaching assistant, in 1945 receiving the master of arts degree. "Then I remained another year, as an instructor," she said. "The academic life appealed to me. And most chemical industries were in places like Maryland; I didn't want to leave New England!"

Took Dad's Advice

On the advice of her father and her brother, Dr. Warner A. Wick, now associate dean of the undergraduate college at the University of Chicago, she decided to study for her doctorate. She displays complete candor in explaining why she chose MIT. "There were one or two other schools that were as good. But I know that in graduate school I'd have to work like the devil. That meant I wanted to stay around Rockport, where the family had a summer place."

She received the Ph.D. in 1951 and spent the next two years doing research with carbohydrates as a post-doctoral fellow with Dr. Arthur C. Cope, chairman of the MIT chemistry department. In 1953 she joined Arthur D. Little, Inc., as a chem-

ist in the Flavor Laboratory. The work there concerned the isolation and identification of flavor components. What did she learn? She smiled. "The work wasn't quite hush-hush," she said. "But the company is a consulting firm, and the information is the property of the client."

Because ADL deals in applied science, however, and because there is an enormous amount of basic research to be done in flavor, she moved to MIT in 1957.

She and her colleagues have

found that flavor compounds may contain as many as 50 or 60 individual components. "There may be only one or two major components, with the others giving the flavor its nuances and subtleties," she said.

Modern scientific methods such as gas chromatography make her job easier. "But they're not as good as people's noses," she said. "The sense of smell is still used a great deal in our research."

Dr. Wick lives at 27 Atlantic Ave., Rockport, in a house on the harbor, directly opposite the famous Motif No. 1. An ardent sailor, she is a long-time member of the board of governors of the Sandy Bay Yacht Club. She has owned a boat in the International Star Class and a jolly boat, and at present is skipper of a Firefly sailing dinghy.

"We race her every weekend, in season," she said. "My crew is Jay Peters, 13. He's stalwart. He doesn't mind if half the ocean pours down his neck."



DR. EMILY L. WICK
The taste's the thing

Prof. C. L. Wicks

TIMES PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

MAR 26 1963

FLAVOR, SMELL OF FOOD PROBED

Experiment Described at
Session Here

The day may not be too far distant when you can eat onions without bothering about being obnoxious to the rest of humanity.

Monday at Massachusetts scientist told about studies being conducted by food researchers to find out why certain foods smell and taste as they do.

The experiments were described by Dr. Emily L. Wicks, associate professor of nutrition and food science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LITTLE SCIENTIFIC DATA

Dr. Wicks was one of the speakers at a conference on food flavors held at the Southern Research Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The woman scientist told those attending the conference, sponsored by the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the U.S. Agriculture Department, that research is presently being carried on with bananas and tomatoes.

"We want to find out what causes tomatoes and bananas to have such characteristic odors," she explained. "Men have been cooking and eating foods for as long as they have existed and it's been good food too. But there has been very little scientific knowledge of why foods have certain flavors and certain odors."

SYNTHETIC FOOD

Dr. Wicks warned that "what with the population explosion" there may come a day when there won't be enough food to go around. When such day arrives, she added, we may have to depend on synthetic food or other available items such as cottonseed. Such foods, said the scientists, will, of course, have to be made more palatable, more suitable for eating.

UNIVERSITIES

The Y of It All

To most of the students and faculty at Yale, husky, engaging Kingman Brewster Jr., 44, has long been the odds-on favorite to succeed President A. Whitney Griswold who died of cancer last April. As university provost and thus Yale's No. 2 faculty officer since 1961, Brewster had proved to be a hard-working combination of scholar and administrator, and succeeded in charming New Haven in the bargain. But there were dark rumors of dissent among the 16 members of the arcane council that had the power of final decision, the Yale Corporation. For one thing, academic purists pointed out solemnly, Brewster had neither M.A. nor Ph.D. And though he was indeed a Yaleman (A.B. '41), his law degree came from, of all places, Harvard.

Five months passed as the Corporation struggled with its doubts and pondered other names, leading the *Yale News & Review* last week to explode with exasperation: "Is it too much to ask that the members of the Yale Corporation resolve to stay in session this weekend until they have chosen a president?" Whether or not stung by this rebuke, the Corporation gathered around a highly polished table in Woodbridge Hall and finally agreed on a name: Kingman Brewster.

Point of View. Yale's 17th president fits no educator's conventional mold. In college, he rose to become chairman of the *Daily News*, but on Tap Day, when Yale juniors are selected for secret societies, a delegation from Skull & Bones searched for Brewster in vain, finally found him firmly seated on a basement toilet, from which perspective he declined membership. At the start of World War II, when Yale's President

Charles Seymour was a vigorous internationalist in support of all-out aid to Britain, Brewster argued for the America Firsters in college debates. But when the U.S. went to war, Brewster promptly joined the Navy and became a fighter pilot.

After the war, at Harvard Law he caught the eye of Professor Milton Katz who took him to Paris as a special assistant at the burgeoning Marshall Plan headquarters, later helped him get his first teaching job—an assistant law professorship at Harvard.

Old Grad Sailor. The path back to Yale started at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where the Brewsters and their five children spend their summer sailing. A neighbor and fellow sailor at Vineyard Haven was Whitney Griswold. Becoming good friends, the Old Grad and the President ribbed each other unmercifully. "What are you doing to my alma mater?" Brewster would roar, joshing Griswold about student riots at New Haven, losing football teams or his presidential speeches. When the rumor spread that Brewster was under consideration as next dean of the Harvard Law School, Griswold in 1960 offered Brewster Yale's provost job. "The idea came to me as a surprise," says Brewster, but he promptly accepted. "Although it was completely unrelated to anything I had done in the past, it seemed a good time to find out if I would be any good at it." He lost no time proving he was a natural. And as acting president for the past five months, he has been operating boss of a \$45 million budget and overseer of some 8,400 students and 2,000 faculty. Brewster has made few mistakes. No one doubts that the official transition from No. 2 to No. 1 will be equally smooth and painless.

STUDENTS

Where the Brains Are

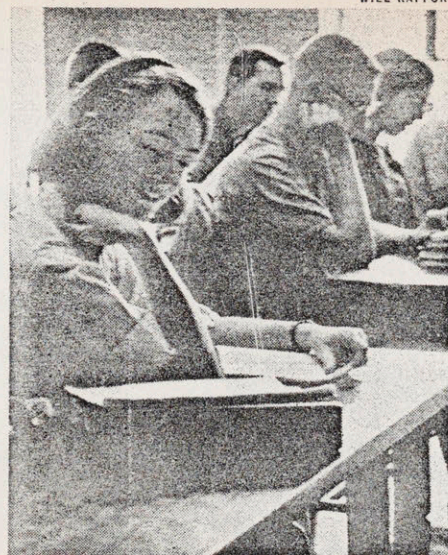
Hardly anyone imagines girls attending mighty M.I.T. Yet last week Tech, as Boston calls it, dedicated its first women's dormitory to go with its first women's dean, an attractive blonde lured from nearby Radcliffe. As it turns out, Tech has 238 girls—all swimming fast and straight in a sea of 6,860 men.

Girls at M.I.T. go back to 1871, when an uppity Vassar grad applied to study chemistry. The faculty let her in, but carefully kept her name (Ellen Swallow) off the rolls. She wound up on the faculty, and in 1883 the whole place went coed—turning out such alumnae as Battleship Designer Lydia G. Weld ('02) and City Planner Elisabeth Coit ('18). More than half of Tech's living alumnae work fulltime as artists, aerodynamicists, doctors, ministers, missile developers and math professors. Still, the total number is small—only 572 women hold M.I.T. degrees.



YALE'S BREWSTER

A toiler from the Vineyard.



CLASSROOM SCENE AT M.I.T.

A girl can design a battleship.

Elegant Equations. One reason is that high schools have steered girls away from M.I.T. for years. Many seem to be unaware that the place is coed; others put it down as misogynist, or too tough. Few know that M.I.T. offers humanities courses, and well-taught ones, too. And there is the lingering Boston image of the Tech coed as "a girl five feet tall and equally wide, a slide rule hanging at her belt, who can speak only in differential equations."

The only truth in this picture is that Tech girls have brains. They consistently do as well as or better than the boys. All take the same standard freshman calculus and chemistry; most wind up majoring in math or science. As for looks, Tech now boasts striking equations—long legs, wind-blown hair, fresh faces—attached to creatures who turn out to be working on doctorates in fluid dynamics while researching hydrofoils for the Navy.

"Deep People." Tech girls have problems. "You feel like a cow at auction," says one. "You have to walk a mile to find a ladies' room," says another. But over the years they have made a virtue of their small numbers. "We're a powerful minority," says 19-year-old Sue Colodny. The only girl in a class gets plenty of professorial attention. "Every activity on campus wants girls," gloats one of them, and a freshman reports that getting a date required only the merest smile. "It's wild," she says.

What makes it sound wilder is that Tech girls can visit Tech boys in their rooms for at least six hours a day (traffic the other way is restricted). The visits are mainly devoted to the "study date," a circumspect Tech tradition born of the pace as well as the propinquity. Tech girls adore "deep people." They scorn "meats" (inarticulate athletes), and go for "tools" (grinds) only if they can be "unlocked" (relaxed). That still leaves plenty of minds to meet: about 40% of Tech girls marry Techmen—much preferring them to Harvardmen, who are "all the same."

New women's dorm evokes impressive praise

THE TECH
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1963
Page 3

MIT coeds are busily and rapidly adjusting to life in the campus' newest dormitory, Stanley McCormick Hall. The building, made possible by a gift from Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, '04, is MIT's first truly beautiful dormitory. The total cost of the dorm is approximately \$2.5 million; much of this was spent on the fine materials and tasteful furnishings that add greatly to the beauty of the interior.

The dorm is designed for comfort and convenience in every phase of the coed's life. Study facilities include desks and wheeled bookcases in the rooms, plus a number of study rooms and sound-proof typing rooms on the eighth floor. A resident faculty member and his wife, Professor and Mrs. Lynwood Bryant, are always available for advice and counseling. The Bryants live on the second floor, which is also the location of a conference and seminar room.

Daily life in McCormick Hall is relaxed and pleasant amid the lovely, modern decor of the interior. The single and double rooms are supplied with firm new beds and comfortable chairs; each floor is supplied with a kitchenette and lounge; and the eighth floor penthouse provides comfortable, relaxed surroundings plus a pan-

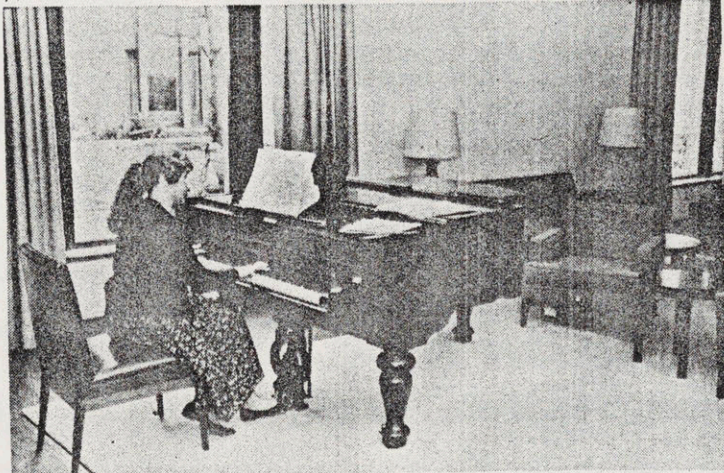
oramic view of Boston, the Charles Basin, and the MIT campus. Residents have compulsory commons meals, but a scattered survey indicates that the quality of McCormick Hall food is superior to the meals at the larger dorms.

The social life of the coeds is bound to flourish in the new dorm, which is certainly impressive to male visitors. The first floor is open to visitors at any

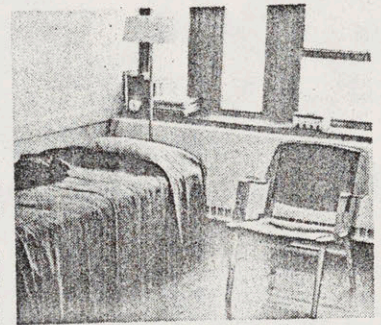
time; the upper floors are only open from 2 till 5 on Sundays. The first floor alone, however, is adequate for the social needs of the dorm. The front entrance of the Hall, facing on Kresge, leads into a lobby and the reception desk; down the hall are small, doorless, waiting rooms walled with handmade grass paper and furnished, as is the rest of the Hall, in Danish Modern style. The living room and adjacent lounge

have grouped chairs, coffee tables and grand piano—which the girls have already covered with music ranging from Beethoven Sonatas to pop hits—and a beautiful rug which can be pulled back to reveal a polished hardwood dance floor. The lounge is hung with original eighteenth century English landscapes; scetches and oil adorn the other rooms of the floor. The dining room and the private dining room for small, formal parties adjoin the lounge opposite the living room. These rooms on the first floor surround a patio similar to the Hayden Court.

but the new dorm has so far aroused only favorable comments from the coeds.

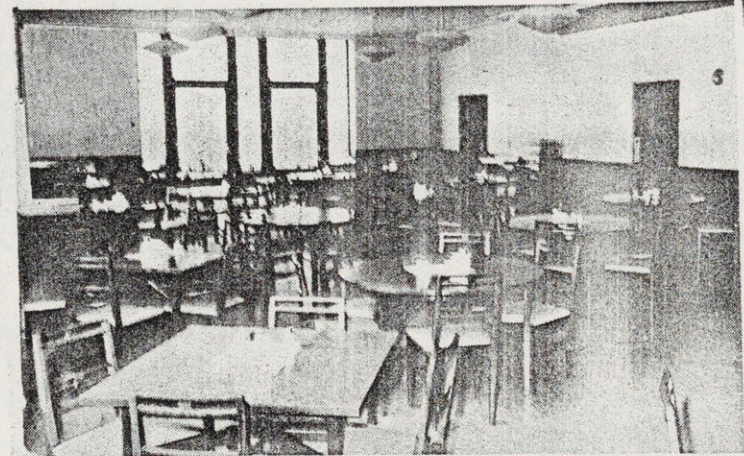


Mona Dickson '66 plays the Chickering grand in the living room of McCormick Hall. The room's other furnishings include linen curtains, mahogany woodwork, and Danish modern furniture. —Photo by Steve Teicher



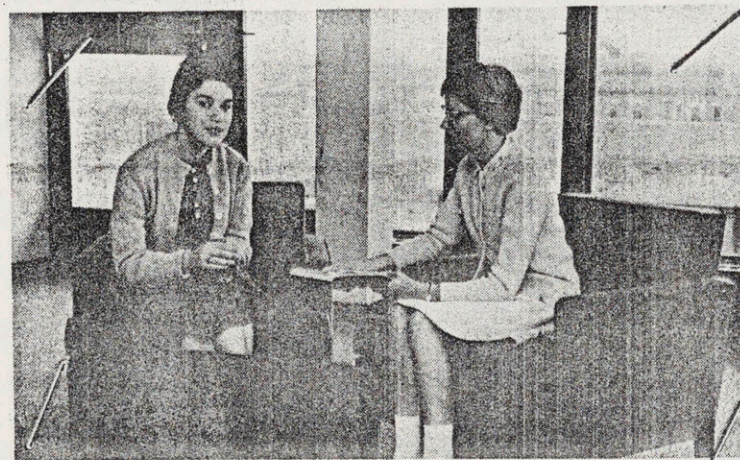
Part of a double room in McCormick Hall, showing the furnishings which, together with a desk, are in every room. Girls are allowed to add any articles they desire.

—Photo by Steve Teicher



The commons dining room in the new hall. The door at the rear leads to the private dining room, which accommodates eight to twelve persons at formal gatherings.

—Photo by Steve Teicher



Elaine Ackles '67 chats with Sara Law '67 in the penthouse on the eighth floor of McCormick Hall. The windows behind them afford a view of Graduate House and the Great Dome.

Glove Fight victory gives Field Day to Freshmen

By Mark Bolotin

The Class of '69 defeated the Class of '68 handily in the Glove Fight, the major event of Field Day, to come from behind and emerge victorious in Field Day by a score of 54 to 31.

The sophomores took a quick lead in the day's activities by winning the Keelboat Race, a new Field Day event. The sophomores received 10 points for winning the race and 5 points for the best-looking keelboat (possibly due to their extra year of technical education), but were penalized 5 points for letting their boat slip off the logs. The freshmen were awarded 5 points for having the

best-dressed passengers.

The Class of '68 extended its lead by winning 10 points in the race of diminishing returns, one of the mystery events of the day. Both classes started with 32 people, each carrying one object, at one end of the field. These people ran across the field and gave their burdens to 16 people who ran back and passes these objects to 8 people. This continued until each class had only 2 people carrying all 32 items, which included such necessities as beach balls, soap, and 5.02 notes.

The freshmen won the coed candle carry, but won only 4 points compared to 6 for the Sophomores.

In this race the idea of a three-legged race with two people was extended to a six-legged race with five people. The Class of '69 received 4 points, because their coeds were the first to cross the finish line, but the sophomore coeds won 4 points for being best-dressed and 2 points for having the most candles lit at the end of the race.

In the greased-pig contest, neither class was able to capture the pig, so that the 10 points for the event were given to the pig, which temporarily took over second place ahead of the freshmen.

Although there was not enough room for all freshmen on the rope, the Class of '69 won the tug-of-war for 10 points. The freshmen coeds were less successful, and the Class of '68 won the coed tug-of-war for 5 points.

Although behind by a score of 31 to 19, the Class of '69 took advantage of its superior numbers to overcome the Class of '68 in the Glove Fight and thus win Field Day. The decisiveness of their victory was evident by the fact that the freshmen accumulated more than twice as many gloves as did the sophomores.



Photo by Lou Golvin

Sherry Gulmon '68 mans the sophomore keelboat as her class pulls on to victory in the keelboat race at Field Day. However, Sherry was not the sophomores' only secret weapon; a supply of butyric acid, properly applied, helped to distract the frosh.



Photo by Lou Golvin

Up to her ankles in mud, freshman Shelley Fleet stands somewhat exhausted after the sophomore coeds pulled the freshmen coeds through the mud in the tug of war competition at Field Day Saturday.

Nobel recipient

Meets coeds

Dr. Hodgkin serves as first Mauze Professor

By Ted Nygreen

Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1964, just finished one week at MIT in McCormick Hall as the first Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professor.

In 1964, Dr. Hodgkin became the third woman ever to win a Nobel Prize, for her work with X-ray crystallography to analyze large biochemical molecules. Her work in this field led to a thorough knowledge of the penicillin molecule and to the elucidation of the structure of vitamin B-12, essential to human life. The only other women ever to be so honored were Marie Curie, who won the Nobel Prize in 1911, and her daughter Irene Joliot Curie, 1935 winner.

For Coeds

The Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professorship at MIT was established by gifts from Laurance S. Rockefeller and from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. This is a professorship particularly of interest to Tech coeds, for it provides them the opportunity to meet with distinguished women scholars.

Wined and dined

During her one week visit here, Dr. Hodgkin stayed in McCormick Hall and met with the women there frequently. An introductory dinner gathering in the Student Center was well attended by the undergraduate girls. The new

graduate women association sponsored a luncheon for Mrs. Hodgkin later in the week.

Two lectures

Dr. Hodgkin spoke to many interested faculty and students about her work in chemistry. Her first lecture, Friday, concerned the work for which she was awarded the prize, "Crystallographic Studies and Vitamin B-12." The other lecture, Monday, was entitled "Progress on Some Biochemically Interesting Molecules." She was the guest of honor at a

tea held by the Association of Women Students yesterday, the last opportunity before she left for coeds to exchange ideas with this famous female scholar.

Comments

The potential future of this professorship program for the benefit of the women students at the Institute looks very promising. Judging from the comments of those coeds who met and talked with Dr. Hodgkin, the consensus is that she was "interesting and thrilling. . . we should have more guests like Mrs. Hodgkin."



Photo by John Torode

Prof. Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin of Oxford is pictured in 26-100 with Dr. Irwin W. Sizer, head of Course VII. The Nobel Laureate gave two lectures (last Friday and Monday) at MIT as the First Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professor.

Graduate coeds form new organization to provide center for common activities

By Sue Downs

Under the leadership of Chokyun Rya, a new organization for graduate women students was recently formed.

For over one hundred fifty women graduates at MIT, the Association of Women Students was the only previous form of representation. However, because of differences in academic, social and environmental matters between the graduate and undergraduate women, it was felt that it would be beneficial for the graduate women to have their own organization.

The purpose of this organization will be to help all its members in

all areas of MIT affairs, making it easier to sponsor cultural, social, and political activities. Most important, through this organization the women can obtain help from each other whenever the need exists.

Projects now under consideration are sponsoring seminars, lectures, a clothing and book exchange, a clearing house on jobs, formal teas, luncheons, a formal ball, and adding a section for women students in the Graduate Student Manual.

Officers were elected at an organizational meeting October 21. They are Chokyun Rha, course XX, president; Ruth Nelson, course

XVIII, vice president; Reggie Elbenger, course XV, Treasurer; and Andrea Allen, philosophy, Secretary.

The Trend of Affairs

Tosh Penning

June 1965

A Second Hall for Women

CONSTRUCTION of a second eight-story residence for women on the M.I.T. campus will begin this summer. The generosity of Mrs. Stanley McCormick (Katharine Dexter, '04) has made this possible, and the Director of Admissions, Professor Roland B. Greeley, now expects M.I.T. to be able within a few years to admit 75 freshman women each fall.

When Mrs. McCormick's class was graduated, only 24 women were enrolled at the Institute. There are now 291, nearly twice as many as last year. Mrs. McCormick has long been a benefactor of women at M.I.T. and her gift of Stanley McCormick Hall made this year's great increase possible. Stanley McCormick Hall is M.I.T.'s first permanent residence for women.

The new residence hall now scheduled for completion in 1967 will be east of McCormick Hall, near Memorial Drive but facing Amherst Street and the M.I.T. Chapel. The two halls will be connected and similar in style, with limestone vertical ribs over a structure of reinforced concrete, although interior arrangements will differ. Professor Herbert L. Beckwith, '26, of Anderson, Beckwith and Haible, has been the architect for both halls. Long-range plans call for construction later of an adjoining third unit to provide recreational and athletic facilities for women.

M.I.T. was the first technological institution to admit women, and the first to employ a woman as a member of its teaching Faculty, but limited its admission of women students for many years because of the lack of suitable housing for them. Last June women received M.I.T. bachelor's degrees in physics, mathematics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemical engineering, aeronautics and astronautics, and biology. Mrs. Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld, Associate Dean of Student Affairs, reports that about 70 per cent of the undergraduate women at M.I.T. now go on to graduate study, "many in areas in which the nation urgently needs more women."

THE CAMPUS LOOK: MIT

WHERE THE MALES ARE

By JOAN HAWKES

GIRLS ARE infiltrating MIT! There are now 178 of them among the 3725 undergrads . . . and they even have their own two-year-old dorm, McCormick Hall.

How does a girl dress on a male-dominated campus?

"You won't find a typical look here," insisted the coeds.

Some elect a strictly functional approach—jeans or slacks "to messy labs" and to class "just because it's easier."

More like to separate themselves clearly from the boys. They wear skirts and sweaters, jumpers and dresses, with plain or patterned

stockings and flats, little-heel pumps or high, handsome boots.

At an informal eggnog party, some girls stressed the word "informal" — coming directly from class in jeans, slacks or sweaters and skirts.

Others changed to colorful wool dresses and pretty blouses and skirts, covering up with a dress coat or an "all-purpose" coat—one a swaggering, tie-sashed suede, another a belted nubby wool.

Fashion here is clearly a minority. The MIT "look" owes no allegiance to any one style or fad, but there is a penchant for what's easy, understated and un-selfconscious.

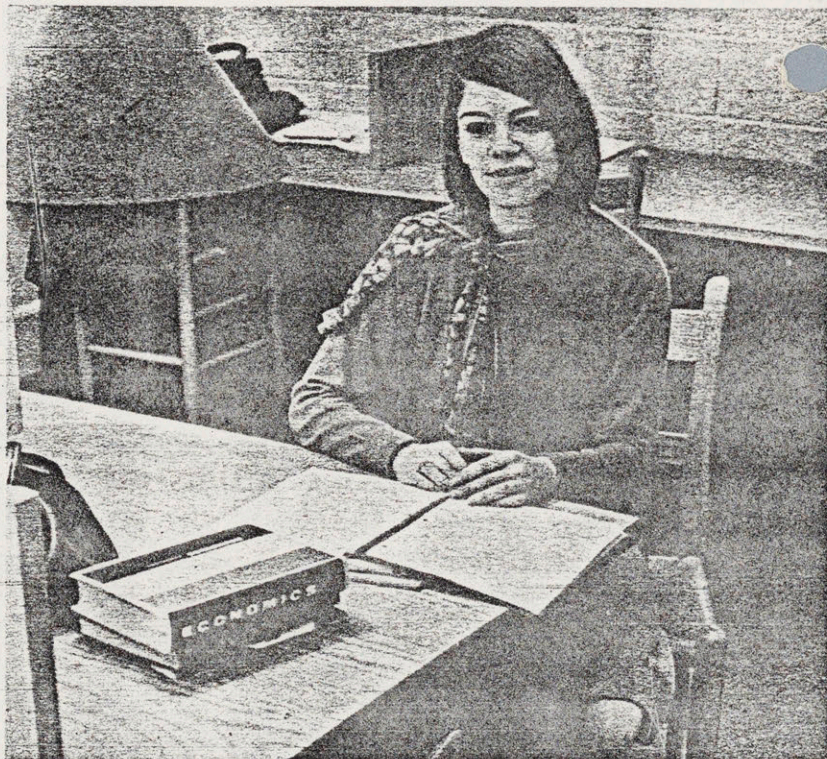
One-of-a-kind fashion is choice of Barbara Desmond, Rye, N.Y., for an MIT open house. She bought her hand-embroidered blouse in Yugoslavia, teams it with a red wool wraparound skirt and stack heel pumps.

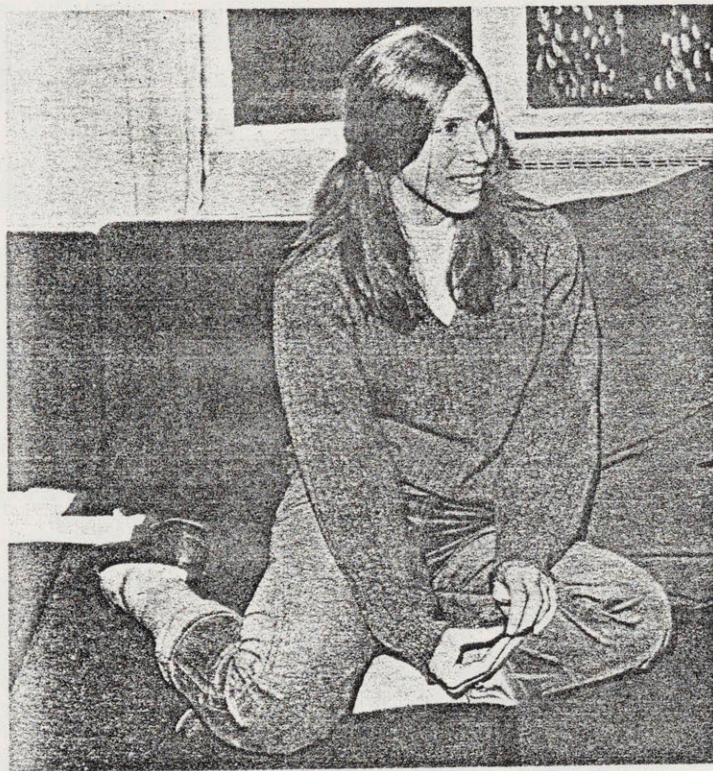


*Herald
January 1966*

Studying — or partying — Alana Bixon, Belmont, chooses a green wool pull-over, necklaced with a scarf, camel A-line skirt and brown little-girl sandals.

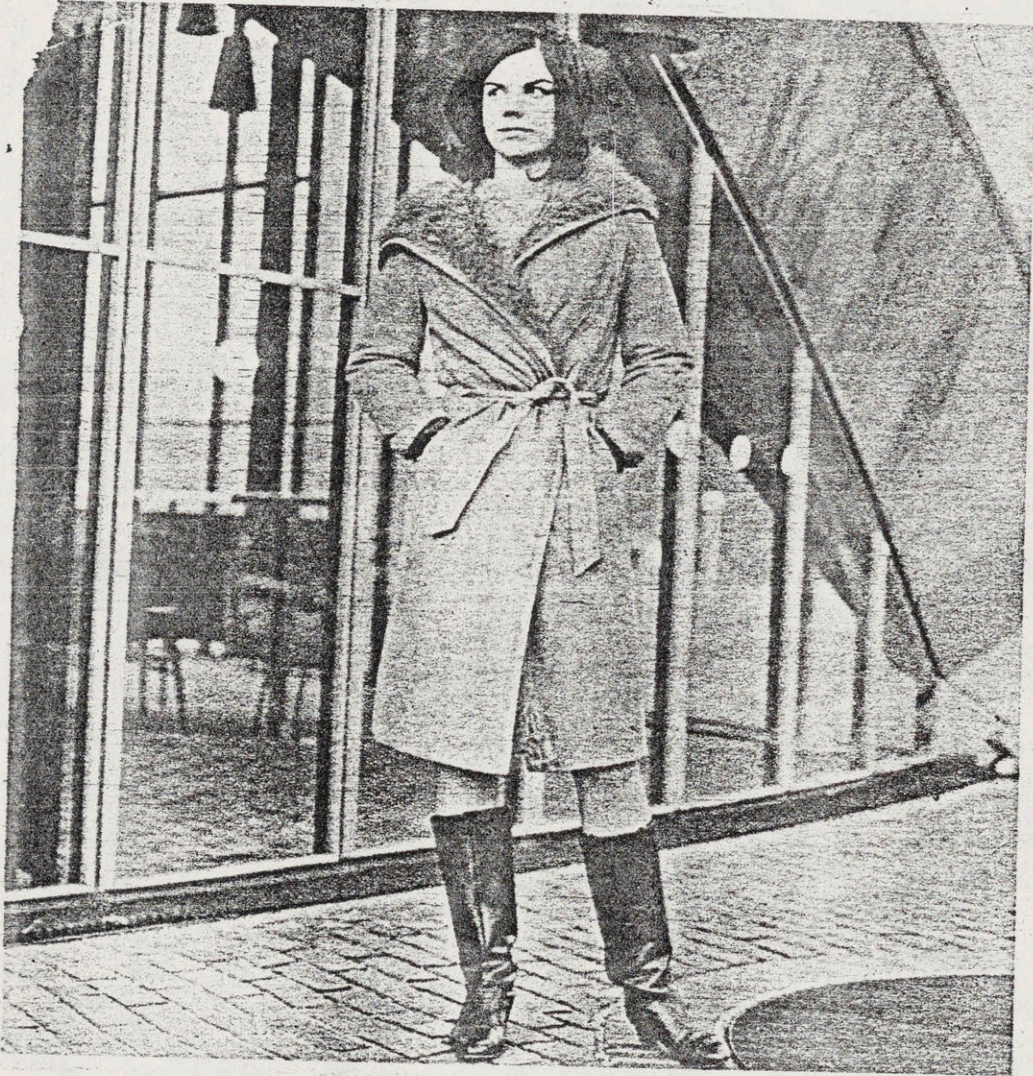
For boy-charming, Maria Karpati, New York City, wears a red mohair vest over a boy-tailored shirt and red plaid A-line skirt.





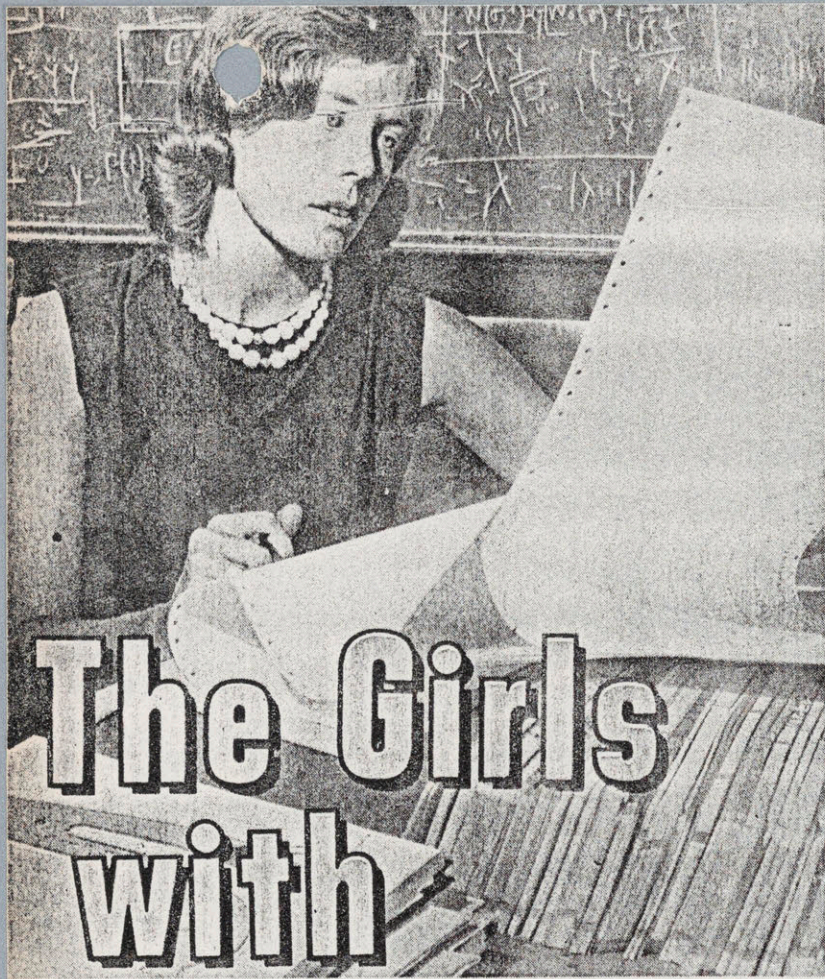
From lab to open house came Wilma Sandler, New York City, in a cinnamon V-necked pullover, bought in a men's department, and beige corduroy levis from an Army-Navy store.

BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD
JAN. 2, 1966—22



Multi-purpose coat of Peggy Jones, Hempstead, N.Y., is brown suede, lined with fake camel fur. Her cold-weather footgear is brown leather boots on little heels.

Herald 1-2-66

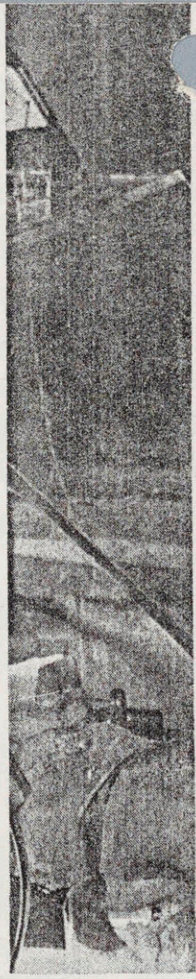


The Girls with the Slide Rules

Left: Sheila Evans Widnall, M. I. T. '60, obtained her Doctor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering last Spring.

■ IN THIS ENLIGHTENED AGE WHEN women are accepted matter-of-factly in the business and professional worlds, and a woman doctor or lawyer raises no eyebrows, there is still consternation in many a household when a girl determinedly states that she is going to enter M.I.T. And when a Vassar or Radcliffe girl decides to transfer to M.I.T., as a few have, her sanity is suspect among her family

by L. F. FRANCIS



Middle: Margaret MacVicar of Michigan is currently a doctoral candidate at M. I. T. carrying on superconductivity studies.



Right: Frances Dyro, '63, became the first woman editor of Tech Engineering News. Girls are outnumbered on campus 30 to 1.

and friends. Apparently a girl with a slide rule is a frightening image . . . would you want *your* daughter to be a nuclear physicist?

Well, Massachusetts Institute of Technology has no misgivings: not any longer, anyway. This respected institution, in its little more than 100-year history, has, reluctantly at first, and then gratefully, accepted quite a number of serious-minded young ladies whose determination to acquire a technical education outweighed the disadvantages of attend-

ing nearly all-male classes. And these girls have made good, too, or there wouldn't have been any need for the new (and first) on-campus residence for women, which was dedicated in 1963. About half the women now enrolled at M.I.T. live in this \$2 million, eight-story dormitory; 26 double rooms and 64 single rooms can accommodate 116 young ladies in something more than Spartan comfort. They have such conveniences as built-in African mahogany closets, chairs and lamps of contemporary design, and

Yankee February 1966

The Girls with the Slide Rules

—continued

bookcases on rollers. Each room has an Institute phone, and there is a lounge and kitchenette on each floor. The girls also have laundry rooms, shampooing sinks, extra-large desks, and acoustically-lined typing cubicles. Across the courtyard, on the river side of the dormitory, is a 60-foot-long living room with a grand piano and a fireplace. Nearby is a coffee room and a large dining room, lighted by the soft white radiance of off-white Japanese lanterns. There are two small "date" rooms, papered in Japanese grass cloth, on the main floor. And a glassed-in penthouse lounge and sun-deck on the eighth floor overlooks the Charles River and the city of Boston.

One of the finest college dormitories in New England, this beautiful building was the gift of Katherine Dexter McCormick, in memory of her late husband. Mrs. McCormick was one of the pioneering women undergraduates of M.I.T., receiving her degree in 1904. She had decided on a career in science, being particularly attracted to biology. On discovering that Radcliffe's chemistry laboratory at that time was the bathroom, she headed for M.I.T. instead and was not refused. She found that there were in 1900 no activities there for women, and that men and women seldom spoke to each other, even in class. Though she gave up her plans to teach and to become a surgeon when she married, Mrs. McCormick has led a distinguished life. As treasurer of the National Women's Suffrage Movement, she helped bring about ratifi-

cation of the Nineteenth Amendment, and during World War I sat on the women's committee of President Wilson's Council of National Defense, helping to mobilize women to aid the war effort. She has been active in the birth control movement, working with Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the Planned Parenthood organization. And she has given financial aid to hospitals and clinics engaged in research in the birth control field.

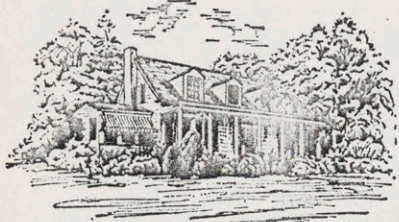
But Mrs. McCormick was not the first woman, by quite a few years, to enter M.I.T. That honor belongs to Ellen H. Swallow, who, fresh out of Vassar, asked to enroll in chemistry. The year was 1871, barely ten years after the founding of M.I.T., and the faculty committee was faced with a crisis. It was generally assumed that the school was for men only, but a study of the Institute charter revealed no restriction on the admission of women. Perhaps no one thought the issue would ever arise. The committee hedged and admitted Miss Swallow as a special student, charging no fees and thus keeping her name off the records. If the experiment didn't work out, M.I.T. could just forget the entire matter. Fortunately for the many women who followed her lead, Miss Swallow was successful, taking her Bachelor of Science degree in 1873 and subsequently marrying Prof. Robert H. Richards, who was for many years head of M.I.T.'s Department of Mining and Metallurgy. She remained at M.I.T. as a lecturer in chemistry and achieved international prominence as an authority on food and sanitary chemistry. She encouraged the establishment of an M.I.T. chemistry laboratory for women. This was discontinued in 1883 when all courses were open to women and all classes and laboratories became coeducational. Mrs. Richards served as an unofficial Dean of Women until her death in 1911.

Another early woman graduate of M.I.T. to achieve distinction did it by design- (continued on page 100)



Above, a group of freshmen women gather for discussion and coffee hour. The life of a M. I. T. coed is mostly hard work (she may find herself competing with 199 men in a class of 200) but some do find time for less serious things—like cheerleading for the M. I. T. basketball team, left.

**Professional PEN & INK
DRAWING OF YOUR HOME**



on fine stationery!

Send snapshot of your home or boat—we draw a beautiful black and white sketch in rich detail—print it on distinctive, finest white stationery, 6" x 8", and return your photo.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

50 sheets printed with house and address,
50 matching envelopes with address only
all for only \$16.95 pd.
Drawing can be imprinted on playing cards, matches, napkins, Christmas Cards, bridge tallies, postcards and stationery. Write today for samples.
Since art work is included in original price, subsequent orders will be filled at approximately half the original price.



Sorry, no C.O.D.'s
Dept. Y-2, Box 265
Cold Spring Harbor
L. I., New York 11724



**POSTERS OF THE PAST
6 HISTORICAL
REPRODUCTIONS**

\$2.98
per set
of 6 ppd.

Olde time Historically-
Authentic Reproductions of actual placards
and posters used during the 18th and 19th
centuries. On antique parchment, designed
to give you the real feeling. Each one ap-
proximately 10" x 15". Ready to be mount-
ed or hung as is. Each in full color. For den,
playroom, hallway, or bedroom.
1. SEAMEN WANTED, 1777 . . .
2. JESSE JAMES, 1865 . . .
3. \$100,000 REWARD FOR
MURDERER OF LINCOLN . . .
4. CIVIL WAR RECRUITMENT, D. F. Taft . . .
5. THE GOLD RUSH, Idaho . . .
6. RICE'S SEEDS.
"The Best Cabbage in the World" . . .

MIDTOWN

Box 1656 Worcester, Mass. 01607

THE GIRLS with the SLIDE RULES

(continued from page 56)

ing battleships! Lydia G. Weld (in 1902) was the first girl to receive an engineering degree, and that degree was the first for a girl in the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Ida Annah Ryan, a 1905 graduate of M.I.T., was the first woman to win the architecture department's traveling scholarship, and later was the first woman to earn a Master's degree from the Institute. She also was the first woman hired by the War Department as a draftsman during World War I. And M.I.T. chose one of its former women students in landscape architecture, Mable Babcock, '08, to design the grounds for its new location in Cambridge, after moving there in 1916 from Boston.

Women have continued to prove themselves at M.I.T., and "firsts" have continued right into the 1960's, perhaps indicating that there are still areas of male dominance here and there as yet unsuccessfully challenged by the girls. But there can't be many left! Linda Greiner Sprague, '60, was the first woman chairman of the student newspaper, *The Tech*; Sheila Evans Widnall, '60, was the first woman elected to Tau Beta Pi, national engineering honorary; and both girls were the first feminine accent to Beaver Key, junior class honorary. Frances Dyro, '62, a pre-med student, was the first woman editor of *Tech Engineering News*, student scientific and technical journal. And in the fall of 1962, Susan Hemley, '66, became M.I.T.'s youngest coed at age 15.

In 1887 there were 25 women enrolled at M.I.T.; by 1895 women made up six per cent of the student body. Today that percentage is lower even though numerically there are more women at M.I.T. than ever before. The reason for this is, of course, the tremendous growth of the school which now has a student body numbering 6,600—3,500 undergraduates and 3,100 graduate students. Of these some 240 are women, of which 120 are undergraduates.

Before 1900 women usually chose one of four courses . . . architecture, chemistry, biology and physics. But with increased opportunities in nuclear physics and electronics, women are studying in almost every department of M.I.T.'s five schools . . . Architecture and City Planning, Engineering, Humanities, Industrial Management, and Science. Women now come from all over the United States and from many foreign countries. One undergraduate woman comes from Poland, and many of the women graduate students are

from such countries as Chile, Japan, China, and Egypt.

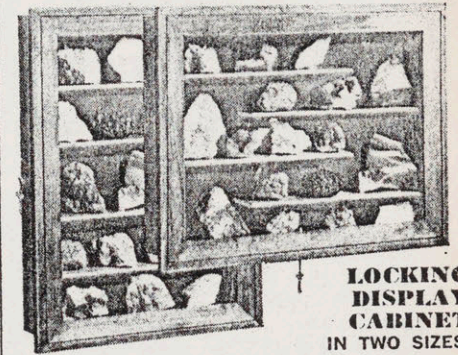
In the early 1900's women spent most of their time in classrooms and laboratories and there were few student activities. Though still heavily outnumbered by men, M.I.T. coeds live much as women do on campuses throughout the country—they worry about quiz grades, work late over assignments or papers, and take part perhaps in too many outside activities. A M.I.T. coed may sail a Tech dinghy from the Sailing Pavilion, write for the student newspaper, contribute her own paintings to the M.I.T. art sale, or, as one senior is doing, she might be concert mistress of the M.I.T. Symphony Orchestra. Or maybe this coed of the serious-minded Institute is a cheerleader for the basketball team, donning the cardinal and gray Tech colors to lead fans in such performances as the following:

"Why do you think Tech will win and score so well?

We've got the devil on our side, 'cause 'Tech is Hell'."

The life of a coed at M.I.T. does differ in some important respects. She is part of a minority group on campus; and she knows this before she enrolls. But the reality is brought home to her when she finds she is perhaps the only girl in a class of 200 students. She learns to compete, because it will not do for her to be in the lower half of the class academically. She may also learn to deal with a professor who is too jovial and who refuses to take her seriously. A girl comes to M.I.T. because she has a strong interest in science and because she knows she will find the kind of education she wants. It is expensive: it will cost her \$1,700 for tuition, and \$1,130 more for board and room in that comfortable new dormitory on the Charles. She's in for a rough four years, but she will have the example of women before her who have made good—such as Mrs. Sheila Evans Widnall, '60, who went on to get her Doctor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering at M.I.T. last spring and has become the first M.I.T. alumnae professor in the School of Engineering. She was appointed Assistant Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics and is the first woman Ford Post-doctoral Fellow. She is married to William S. Widnall, '59, a former electrical engineering student now working on his doctorate at M.I.T.

Another successful M.I.T. graduate will help to counsel women undergraduates. She is Dr. Emily L. Wick, Associate Professor of Food Chemistry at M.I.T., who has recently been appointed to the post of Associate Dean

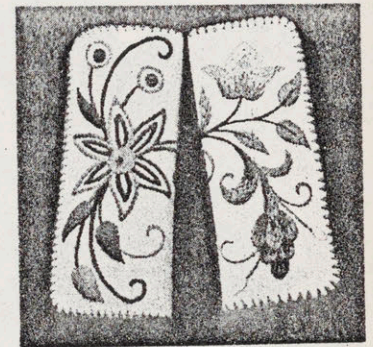


**LOCKING
DISPLAY
CABINET
IN TWO SIZES**

Show off your collection or hobby in this handsome wall lock-up. Safely display china, jewelry, medals, etc. Use horizontal or vertical. 4 shelves adjust up, down, or sideways. Pegboard back covered in brown tarnish proof cloth. Hinged glass front. Beveled frame in honey pine or maple finish. 23 1/2" x 17 1/2" x 4 1/2" D. \$16.95 complete. Unfinished, ready to paint \$14.95. Larger, 29 1/2" x 23 1/2" x 5 1/2" D. (this size shipped without glass to eliminate breakage—use double strength glass 20" x 26") \$21.95. Unfinished \$18.95.

All Exp. Chgs. Col.

**BEAUTIFUL FREE CATALOG—700 PCS.
Finished and Kit Furniture in Friendly Pine
Include Zip No. YIELD HOUSE
Money-Back Guarantee Dept. Y-2-6, North Conway, N.H. 03860**



CREWEL EYE GLASS CASE

Discover the joy of crewel embroidery with this colorful, new eye glass case. Easy-to-make kit contains design printed on front and back on natural Belgian linen, matching felle lining and stiffening. Clear instructions. Included is fine crewel yarn in shades of blue, green, rose or gold. Please specify color choice. Only \$1.50 each, or 2 for \$2.85 post-paid. Free Needlecraft Brochure.

discoveries unlimited

Y302C

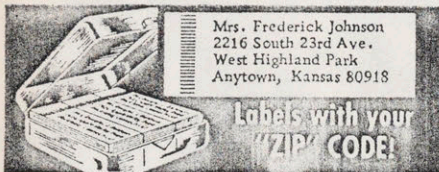
Babson Pk. 57, Mass.



You are invited to visit one of New England's largest and most interesting Country Shops
Fine Wallpapers and Fabric, Quaint Lamps and Shades, Silver, Pewter, Copper, Wooden Wares, Pictures, Collector's Glass, Braided Rugs, Crewel Embroidery, Staffordshire, Ironstone, Chelsea, Haviland and Royal Doulton

Frances C Upton

Routes 2A and 110 Littleton, Mass.
Open 2 to 6 including Sunday-Friday Evenings
From Rt 495—take Littleton Ayer Exit



Mrs. Frederick Johnson
2216 South 23rd Ave.
West Highland Park
Anytown, Kansas 60918

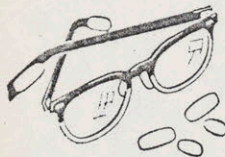
Labels with your
"ZIP" CODE

500 ZIP CODE LABELS—50¢

Start using Zip code numbers on your return address labels. Any name, address and Zip code beautifully printed in black on white gummed paper. Rich gold trim. Up to 4 lines. About 2" long. 500 labels in plastic box, 50¢ Ppd. We ship in 48 hrs. Money-back guarantee. If you don't know the correct Zip code, add 10¢ per set; we will look it up. Same 48-hr. service.

Send for free catalog 8202-8 Drake Bldg.,
Walter Drake Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

EYEGGLASS COMFY GRIP

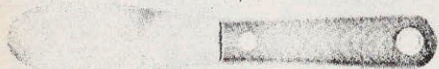


No More
Eyeglass
Marks . . .
No Slip . . .
New Comfort
100 Pads for
\$1.00
ppd.

Foam-soft cushions stop eyeglass slip and slide, protect skin against irritation. Inconspicuous, applied in seconds. Ideal for sportsmen, golfers. 100 cushions for nose and ears. Money-back guarantee. Send check or M.O.; no C.O.D.'s

BARCLAY, Dept. 132-BE

170-30 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N.Y., 11432



Have a true example of famous "Yankee Ingenuity"! This spreader is the most used single item in hundreds of New England kitchens. A spatula-like stainless steel blade quickly spreads — then, turn the knife & a serrated blade trims & cuts. Ideal for sandwiches, icings & party snacks. Send \$1 for p.p.d. del. YANKEE CRAFT PRODUCTS, Box 1056, Manchester, N.H. 03105

PRESIDENTIAL EAGLE

full 21" wing span

Perfect for office wall,
living room, den, etc.

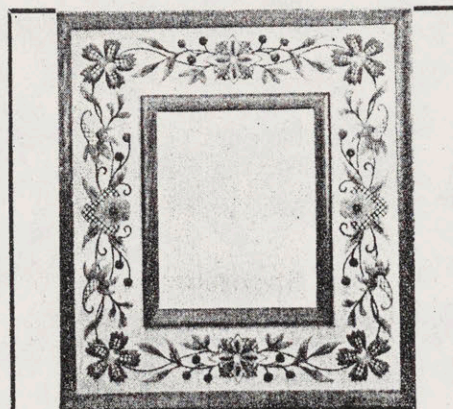
The Presidential Eagle is as much a symbol of patriotism as our national flag. The Eagle's head is poised in constant vigil; the right claw clutches three war arrows, the left an olive branch. The Shield of Protection with stars appropriately covers the Eagle's body symbolizing the Presidential obligation to our nation and its people. Made of heavy cast metal alloys it is brass plated three individual times for depth of luster and then antiqued by hand before being highly polished for beauty. SPECIAL OFFER \$6.95 (reg. \$8.95) ppd. add-\$1.00 West of Miss. River, send for FREE catalogue.

Dorset House, Dept. 288, P.O. Box 127, Spring Valley, N.Y. 10977

of Student Affairs, with primary responsibility for women students. For all practical purposes, she is the Dean of Women at M.I.T. Dr. Wick received her B.A. degree in 1943, and her M.A. in 1945 from Mount Holyoke College, where she taught chemistry for a year. She came to M.I.T. in 1946 and completed her work for the doctorate in 1951. After four years as a chemist in the Flavor Laboratory of Arthur D. Little, Inc., she returned to M.I.T. as a post-doctoral fellow for two years. In 1959 she was appointed Assistant Professor of Food Chemistry and in 1963 was promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science. She has been author of or contributor to a score of scholarly papers in the area of flavor analysis and preservation; she is scientific lecturer of the Institute of Food Technologists; and she is a member of the American Chemical Society, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

Dr. Wick says that the percentage of girls on the Dean's List equals that of men, and that the percentage of failure is as low as for men, and perhaps lower. To enroll in M.I.T. a girl has to be outstanding—and is. For the class of 1967, median SAT scores were 745 in math, verbal 675 (national average is about 500).

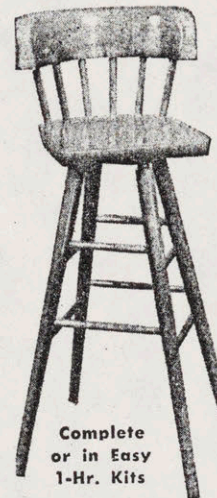
M.I.T. plans to increase the total enrollment of undergraduate women to 350 or 400 in the near future. In the meantime, with a boy-to-girl ratio of better than 30 to 1, as one undergraduate woman put it, "How can you lose?" And figures tend to show that girl scientists do, frequently, marry boy scientists at M.I.T., creating some very productive teams. Scientifically speaking. ♦♦



CREWEL MIRROR KIT

This handsome crewel embroidered mirror is a decorator's gem. Kit includes design on natural linen; crewel yarn in soft shades of rose, blue, gold and green. Empire wooded frame may be painted or stained. 8" x 10" mirror glass included. Easy to assemble. Overall size 16" x 18". Only \$11.95 plus 75¢ postage.

discoveries unlimited
Y302A, Babson Pk. 57, Mass.



SWIVEL CAPTAIN'S STOOL

With Sturdy, Concealed
Ball Bearing Swivel

Now . . . a swivel stool styled for the home. For the drink bar, food bar, kitchen counter, work or drafting table, office, etc. Ideal child's dining chair (turnings on legs allow easy slicing off as child grows). Large, contoured seat and wide curved back give maximum comfort. Rungs are just the right leg height for young or old. Thick knotty pine seat and back—hardwood legs and rungs. In finest hand crafted quality. Beautifully finished in mellow honey-tone knotty pine or maple. Seat ht. 30 in. or 24 in. (Specify) Only \$16.95.

Complete
or in Easy
1-Hr. Kits

COMPLETE KIT — for easy assembly. Prefitted, drilled, sanded, ready for finishing, simple instructions. \$11.95.

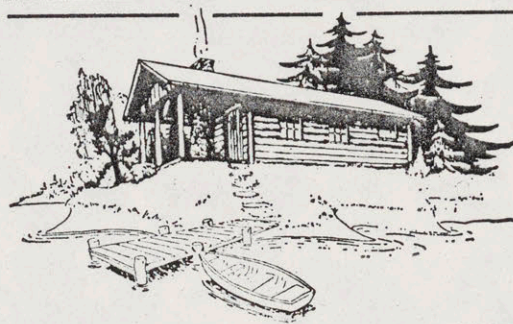
Shipping Chgs. Col.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FREE CATALOG—700 PIECES
Finished and Kit Furniture in Friendly Pine.

Include Zip No.
Not Sold in Stores
Money-Back Guarantee

YIELD HOUSE

Dept. Y2-G, North Conway, N.H. 03860



Build Yourself A Maine Cedar Log Cabin

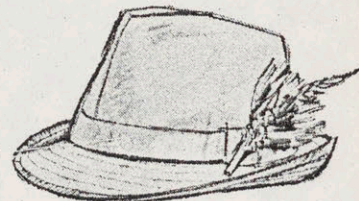
Prefabricated — Visit our demonstration cabin & A-Frame or write for descriptive folder & prices on available designs.

L. C. ANDREW, INC.

Route 202 So. Windham 2, Maine

DEERSKIN SUEDE

Handsome Hat for Men Latest Style Perfect fit
Real game feather and tail brush on silver pin



Scotch-Guard proofed fully lined stain wipes off
rain rolls off color: sand.
All sizes. Exchangeable in fitted re-ship box
(hardly ever necessary) Money back guarantee.

\$14.95 plus 50¢ mailing charge

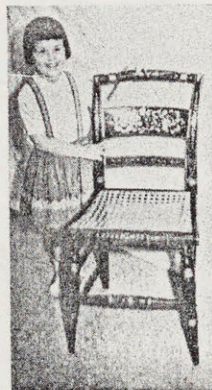
Also luxuriously soft DEERSKIN SUEDE VEST lined with Cellacloud filled satin quilting for windproof warmth without weight. Stitched yoke, 2 pockets, 4 button snap closing. Perfect fit for sizes 36-46. Style Q6921 in chamois color. Style Q6721 in hunter red color. \$14.95 plus 50¢ mailing charge. Money back guarantee. Ask for free folder of shirts also.

Send check or money order to

THE COTTAGE CRAFTS SHOP
116 NORTH MAIN, WINDHAM, VT. 05701

Refinish Antiques Yourself

The best job—and the least expensive—is the one you do yourself! And you'll create lasting value in using choice materials from The Workshop—the best in removers and stains, authentic stencil patterns, bronze lining powders, Waterlox finishes, and the wonderful new Patique process (no paint removal necessary). All seating supplies: Cane, Rush, Splint, Flat Reed, Hong Kong Grass, tools. Special kits for beginners.



Send 25¢ for
complete catalog
(refund on 1st order)

America's unique center for highest quality
supplies in refinishing and reseating

The WORKSHOP Dept. Y, 122 Main St.
Penn Yan, New York 14527

M. I. T.
WOMEN'S
ASSOCIATION



March 17, 1967

To: K. R. Wadleigh

From: E. L. Wick

Plans Through 1965

I. The MIT Girls: Undergraduates

The girls are the only group in the undergraduate body that is planned to increase in numbers during the period through 1975. This means that more than ordinary notice is ~~likely to be~~ paid to the way they do or do not contribute to the MIT community. Though ^{we} expect them to be a big success, ^{we} believe it ~~will be~~ important to keep a general record of such things as their academic performance, extracurricular activities, drop-outs, withdrawals, etc. In addition it will be important to establish in so far as possible what MIT coeds do after graduation. A questionnaire sent out every two or three years along with a summary news letter which contained some of the current girls' activities and accomplishments could bring back considerable information from alumnae. Some of it could be very useful in assessing whether MIT could or should eventually establish some kind of program for continuing education. The "retread" problem for scientists and engineers is especially difficult since the facts and techniques change so rapidly. MIT might be able to make a positive contribution to the solution of the problem, if we keep aware of the alumnae's needs.

*Under
Background
Info.*

The Rockefeller-Mauze Professorship has not been used as fully as it should. At least every other year it should be filled so that each generation of students could meet two distinguished 'lady professors. The present students are rather "disadvantaged" in that they meet very few women in the professions.

Residence On and Off Campus

When the new addition to McCormick Hall is completed about 227 girls can live on campus. If (as is the present case) about 13% of the undergraduate girls live off-campus, the total enrollment would be about 266. In view of the long-term need for men's dorms, the only logical way to have the number of women increase to the projected total of 300 to 350, appears to be to let seniors and juniors live in off-campus apartments. In my opinion a major project for the period to 1975 will be to identify apartments suitable for this purpose.

Athletics

This is the only area of activity at MIT in which the girls can be considered underprivileged. It is true that facilities for the boys are also not adequate. However, boys who really want to participate in sports can do so. This is not necessarily the case for the girls. Their greatest need is for athletic facilities which are scheduled first for the girls use and second for the rest of the community. Since Professor Smith knows better than I about such facilities a copy of his proposal is attached. Though he and I don't agree on the degree of "separateness" that girls athletics should have from the MIT Athletic Association, this question will probably be answered in the natural course of the development of the girls activities.

II. The MIT Girls: Graduate Students

As the size of the graduate school increases the number of ^{women} ~~girl~~ graduate students will also increase. The demand from them for residence on campus will undoubtedly remain high. Therefore the ~~girls~~ ^{girls} should continue to be counted in on whatever plans are made for the prospective "graduate center". The demonstrated success of having girls in Ashdown House supports this.

Participation by the graduate girls in sports has largely been through the exercise class. They would profit from having athletic facilities on campus as much as the undergraduates. In fact their participation would, by increasing the numbers, help the women students in general to have some competition within MIT.

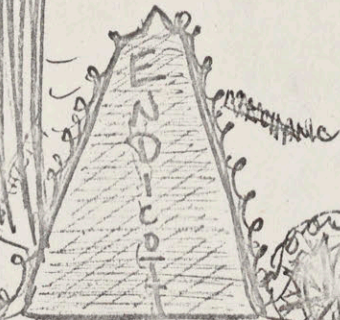
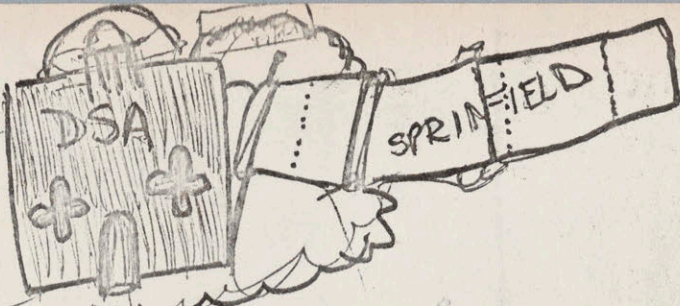
Graduate Counseling

The demand from graduate students for counseling has not been significant. This could be because their thesis supervisors do the job well - or it might be because the girls just don't think of the Dean's Office in this connection. In any case the need is primarily for the "friendly talk things over" kind of counseling. It will be important to learn Dr. Sizer's ideas about this before formulating any definite proposals.

The Premedical Advisory Program

The number of MIT students who go to medical school in 1975 might conceivably be twice the number now applying. This might be around 55 or 60. Based on about three months experience with the program it appears that the greatest need is to inform medical schools about what MIT students are like these days. This means establishment of meetings like those given for secondary school guidance counselors. This would be a major project that would require a sizable budget and careful planning. The Advisory Committee has just begun discussion of this subject. Any plans which result will take into consideration long term (to 1975) needs.

GARDOL
SHIELD

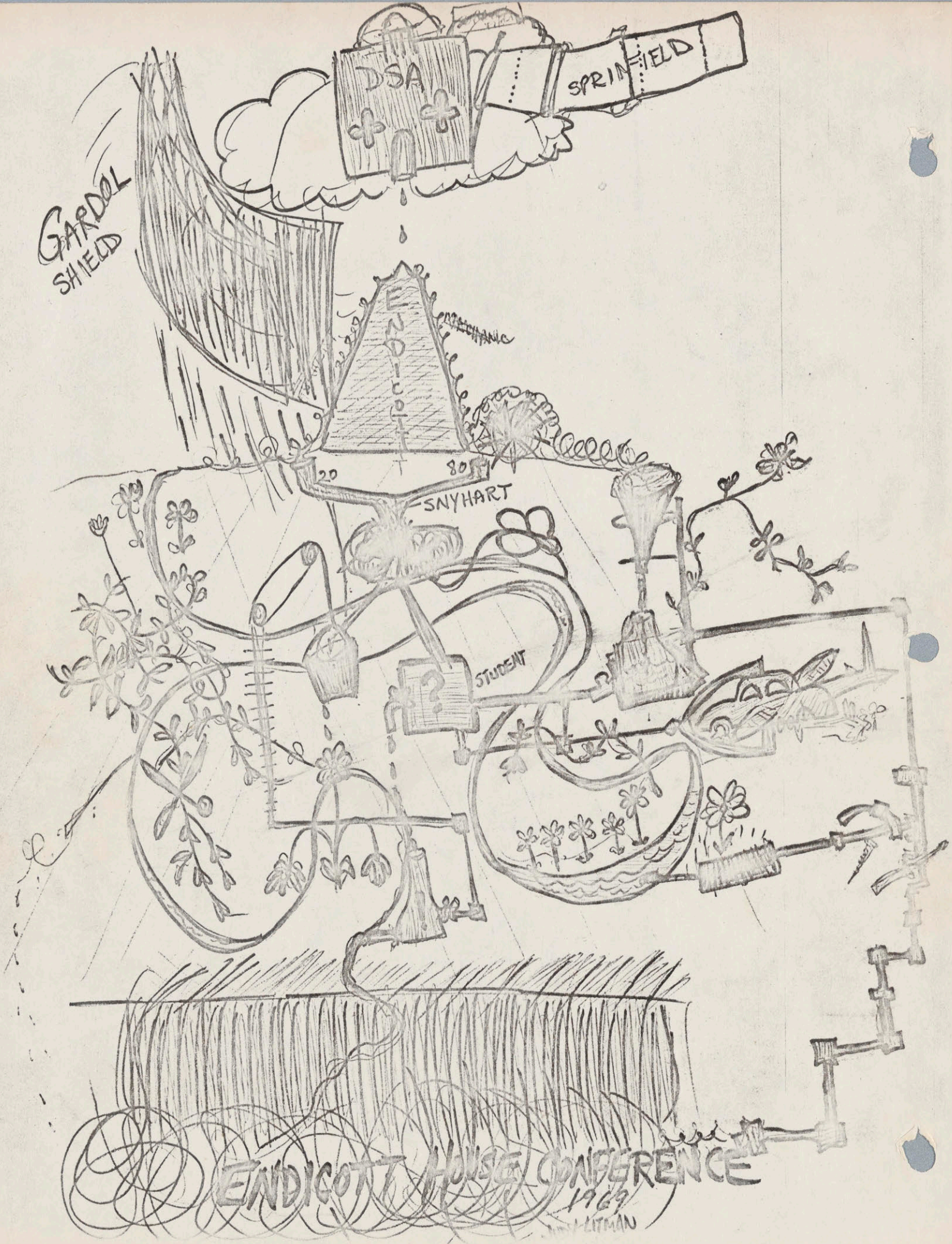


SNYHART



ENDICOTT HOUSE CONFERENCE

1969
LITMAN



Two teams now varsity

Resolution admits women to AA

By Tony Lima

Women in athletics was the main topic for discussion at last week's meeting of the Athletic Association. The AA unanimously passed a resolution admitting coeds to membership, with "all associated honors, duties and responsibilities . . . subject to the MITAA Constitution . . ."

However, the women will have to wait for a few things. The first exception is that the membership of the Varsity Club will still be reserved solely for male undergraduates. This, however, doesn't necessarily involve an amend-

ment to the Constitution, as that says nothing either way on the subject.

Two women's varsity sports
Under the provisions of the resolution, the coeds now have two varsity teams, retroactive to September 1, 1963. Any women's team can be considered a varsity team if it has been engaged in intercollegiate competition for three consecutive years. If such is not the case, a women's team will be considered a club sport. So, the women's sailing team and crew and now varsity teams.

A provision for insignia for the

new varsity teams is also made, but says only that it shall be determined through discussion between a women's representative and the Varsity Club subject to review by the MITAA Executive Committee. The seat for the Association of Women Students on the Im Council, already agreed upon by that body, is formalized in this resolution.

Three-year trial

The final section gives the resolution a three-year trial period. It provides for a review at the nomination's meeting of 1970, at which time it will be either passed by a three-quarter's majority or be declared null and void. An affirmative vote would make this resolution a constitutional amendment.

Also discussed at this meeting were the nominations for next year's AA officers. The only nominees at this time were: president, Gerry Banner '68; secretary, Jim Ynakaskas '69. It was announced that elections for the AA offices, as well as the managers council will be on February 23.

Auerbach to speak

Varsity Club president Rick Gostyla '67 announced that the featured speaker at this year's varsity club banquet will be Red Auerbach. It was also a reported possibility that several members each of the Celtics, Red Sox and Patriots would attend.

Secretary Gerry Banner announced that booklets on the various club sports around school would be coming out next week. These would describe what each club does, the extent of the season, and give any other pertinent information.

5/16/67

Coeds allowed to live off-campus in future

By Steve Carhart

Off-campus living on a limited basis became a reality for MIT's women students this week as a new policy on women's residence was initiated on a trial basis by the administration. Starting next term, senior women may live off campus provided that "a) the senior will have reached 21 years of age prior to the opening of the term in which she proposes to live off campus, or b) she has obtained written permission from her parents."

Original policy

This change in policy is one which many coeds have sought

for some time. When McCormick was opened in 1963, a policy was established under which all coeds not living with their parents or close relatives were required to live on campus. The reasons for this, according to a letter from Dean Emily Wick to the parents of coeds in the class of 1968, were threefold: a) the development of a residential women's community; b) the encouragement of identification with MIT life among our women students; and c) concern over the deterioration of the surrounding Boston and Cambridge neighborhoods.

In the aforementioned letter, Dean Wick explained that these rule changes came as a result of coed dissatisfaction with the old rule which was based on a number of valid arguments. The coeds argued that since upperclass men may live off campus, the girls were the victim of a double standard; that there is little flexibility or privacy in McCormick; and that one ought not to be forced to take commons meals.

'In loco parentis'

However, Dean Wick added, the greater restrictions placed on women students are due to the fact that "our social structure does have remnants of the double-standard and we, as a result, do feel more of a sense of 'in loco parentis' responsibility for the women than for the men."

In closing, Dean Wick reminded parents that "the character of the area immediately surrounding the Institute has unfortunately not improved since the 'on-campus' living requirement was initially instituted. . . Further, we cannot assume the responsibility of identifying an 'approved list' of apartments. . . finally, should a woman who has resided off-campus decide to return. . . her priority in room assignment and selection will necessarily be lower than that of those who have continued

(Please turn to Page 3)

In loco parentis and coeds

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1967

THE TECH

Next fall Seniors at McCormick who are 21 or have secured parental permission will be allowed to live off-campus. This is an encouraging note in modifying a system which has continually and consistently discriminated against the female portion of this Institution. While only freshmen men are required to live on-campus, the girls up to now, have been faced with the prospect of four years in McCormick, unless marriage intervened. Now some of them will have an option in the way they wish to live, and we applaud the move.

What is disturbing, however, is that in a letter to parents of women students, Dean Emily Wick countered the charge that the Institute has been upholding the double-standard by saying, "Our best estimate is, however, that our social structure does have remnants of the double-standard and we as a result do feel more of a sense of 'in loco parentis' responsibility for the women than for the men." That such a statement is publicly acknowledged seems a step backward, or at least a digression, from the usual aims of the administration. They have repeat-

edly placed their faith in the maturity and capable judgment of the students here issuing as few regulations as are consistent with safety and the law. Furthermore, this faith has not gone unrewarded.

But in formulating a policy based on the remnants of the double standard, the administration is tacitly supporting the system. The coeds are made second-class citizens by it.

Even the very liberal curfews of Tech coeds are no longer an anomaly, but are consistent with a small — but growing — number of schools across the country, who are liberalizing, at long last, their policies toward women. In Boston alone, Boston University (certainly not the most forward looking of institutions) allows 7 am's for Seniors and 2 am's for others; Northeastern has eliminated all curfews for Juniors and Seniors. In the meantime, Radcliffe girls strike for more off-campus privileges.

The double-standard is maintained only by the action of those institutions who cling to its remnants. MIT has too long been in the forefront among liberal institutions to allow itself to remain behind on this issue.

Wellesley, MIT grant approval to cross-registration experiment



Vol. 87, No. 27 Cambridge, Mass., Friday, May 19, 1967 5c

Adams: 'No end to what can be done';
Johnson: 'Merger is not contemplated'

By Mark Bolotin

Wellesley College and MIT have agreed to explore a five-year experimental program, beginning in 1968, under which their undergraduate students may take courses in both institutions. According to a joint statement by President Ruth M. Adams of Wellesley and President Johnson, "the purpose of the experiment is to extend the diversity of experiences now available to students in the curricula and the environment of both institutions."

In Wednesday's press conference which announced the new program, Presidents Adams and Johnson advised that no plans are being made for any merger of the two schools. In fact, they stated "We wish to make it clear that no formal organizational bond has been considered, and none is contemplated. We believe that it is important for Wellesley College and MIT each to retain its own character, tradition and autonomy." In a special press conference with *The Tech* earlier that afternoon, President Johnson stressed this same point — "merger is not contemplated."

The proposal had been passed both institutions," establishment earlier Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the Wellesley Board of Trustees, which "voted the recommendation with enthusiasm," and at the annual meeting of the faculty at MIT, where the response was "spontaneous and positive."

Joint committee formed

In order "to develop the exact form and schedule for the experiment and to consider other programs of value to students in

of a joint Faculty Administration committee with members from each institution has been proposed. The presence of this committee necessitates the target date of 1968 for the program. Even with this target date, President Johnson is "hopeful" that students may begin the program in the spring term of 1968, rather than wait until the fall.

In speaking of possible extensions
(Please turn to Page 3)

Students' ideas on new program hit all extremes

By Paul Johnston

Now that the administrations of both Wellesley and MIT have decided that the two schools should try out a limited "cross-registration" plan, student opinions about the proposed exchange were sought, and are herein presented.

At MIT, most men feel the plan "sounds good," and in general is a "great idea." The idea is received well by the MIT man generally because he would like the greater amount of social contact that the cross-registration would bring about, and because he would just "like to see some pretty girls" in the classrooms.

The dissenters

There are, however, dissenters among the males at MIT. They feel that the exchange is "not a tremendously brilliant idea," and they ask the question, "What does Wellesley have to offer us?" Some feel that few Tech students would go to Wellesley, and that because of this lop-sided exchange the Wellesley girls would "get a much better deal." They also say that riding a bus for an hour a day is "ridiculous."

MIT coeds tend to be violently

(Please turn to Page 6)

Page 6

Most coeds oppose cross-registration

(Continued from Page 1)

opposed to the exchange, generally on the same grounds as the male dissenters. One observed that the news "ruined the day;" another said it would be a "very artificial means to get more girls on campus." Coeds tend to wonder if Wellesley girls will have the prerequisites necessary for most MIT courses. Along a similar line they point to MIT's high standard of admittance, and wonder if it will lower the quality of the school if MIT allows in people who "haven't been equally prepared."

A few coeds, however, do not object to the plan. One called cross-registration "a good thing;" another called it completely unpractical but fun." Most, though, would not go to Wellesley, and one, who must have had some ulterior motive, said that she understood Wellesley girls are "grungy

during the week." She suggested that if the males saw them that way, it "might show Tech guys we aren't so bad . . ."

Wellesley happy

Out in Wellesley reaction is mixed. Many girls are annoyed because students were not consulted. As a result a small demonstration took place, and signs, for example, "Better the Bronx Zoo," appeared. In one dorm the girls ate dinner in black dresses.

But a large number of the Wellesley girls feel that the opportunity to "take courses in other things, especially science," is "wonderful, really fine." Most couldn't "see any drawbacks," and were pleased by the "obvious advantages of different viewpoints" being brought together. They worried a little about their preparedness for MIT courses, and asked about the MIT semester versus Wellesley trimester problems. Generally, however, most Wellesley girls feel "it's about time."

THE TECH / FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1967

INNISFREE

Vol. II, No. 5

May, 1967

10c

Coeds: An In-Depth Study

During the past two months INNISFREE has been conducting a survey of the MIT coeds in an attempt to determine what they think of MIT, of Tech men, of themselves, and of what it means to be a woman at MIT. The survey was carried out in two parts, one a written questionnaire and the other a series of interviews with the girls themselves. Thirty-seven questionnaires were returned and 18 interviews were held. All respondents were undergraduates living in McCormick Hall.

Stan Kozubek summarized the finding of the questionnaire, while Shelley Fleet and Geoff Russell held and summarized the interviews. Each report was made and presented separately, which accounts for the slightly varied style and the occasional repetition. It should be emphasized that no coed participated in both the questionnaire survey and the interviews. Hence any duplication of comments should serve merely to reinforce the conclusions made.

The Questionnaire Survey

The MIT woman would like to assimilate the man-hoarded properties of intelligence and activity into her womanhood. And because it is into the technical den she seeks entrance, she gets not a frown but a fanged scowl. But she has learned to move cautiously and silently, for above all, she

will not sacrifice being a socially acceptable woman. Most coeds feel they can gain this full womanhood here, but one-fifth of those answering the questionnaire have thought seriously of transferring.

She hates the word "coed" or "thinking-machine," but she hates the word "housewife" even more. Practically all MIT women will eventually marry, but only when the right man comes along. They will all, however, remain intellectually active, and most will remain in careers after marriage.

INNISFREE: Will you attempt to pursue a career after marriage? COEDS: "Yes. Who can stare at four walls all day?" . . . "No" . . . "If I should marry it will be only with the promise that I can continue my work." . . . "If possible without putting the marriage in a secondary position."

In her classes she often feels what most male students feel: pressure for grades, a self-made, restricted Institute world, cold formality.

INNISFREE: How would you characterize MIT? COEDS: "The key to MIT is intensity." . . . "It's a swinging place." . . . "The MIT student body is the most unaware, apathetic, and unprogressive group." . . .

"MIT is the only place in the world where there is something happening all the time, where there are bright eager young minds who can enjoy it." . . .

"A school totally lacking in inspiration, where one spends so much time studying for quizzes and doing problem sets there is no time to enjoy learning or to absorb anything." . . . "The Institute is smart enough to realize that technology is more than engineering." . . . "MIT is to be first in everything running mankind."

After a while she becomes slightly disenchanted; as a rule it is the freshman who likes the Institute the best. Of thirteen freshmen surveyed only two mentioned any faults in the MIT character. But the Institute to her will never be dead or half-hearted. She finds that her professors are generally friendlier and more helpful to her since she is a woman, but there are a few around who must have been oppressed by their mothers in childhood.

INNISFREE: What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a woman at MIT?

COEDS: "Advantages? We're girls (isn't that enough?)." . . . "Damn it. I'm a coed, not some ordinary girl, and I expect to be treated with some respect

for my sense of responsibility and intelligence!" . . . "The worst thing is being 'just a coed.' Boys expect you to spout physics and profs expect you to excel above your classmates." . . . "It's really unique being a member of such a small community where lots of people know you and are so friendly. Even though they love to make fun of us, I have no doubts that they would rise to defend us if the need ever arose." . . . "Major disadvantage is the image of the MIT coed throughout the Boston area. Major advantage is that we're unique and we're here! They cancel each other out." . . . "What coeds want, coeds get." . . . "When a girl walks into a class or an activity, she is more likely to be remembered than almost any boy. She can get sympathy from teachers. She can count on overcompensation by everyone, e.g. in the role of favored minority she can count on a disproportionate share of prestigious offices. Fear of prejudice works bountifully in her favor as does the traditional attitude toward the weaker sex. Girls get more credit for trying on quizzes. Girls need a suite in the Institute to relax in (libraries and the lobby of building 10 are good enough for the boys, etc.)."



— Art Kalotkin

Socially, because of the high male-female ratio, she is happy, much happier than in high school, just as long as she can escape the coed image through personal acquaintance. As one woman said, "Our chief advantages are social, but even then we are still horribly mass classified." . . .

INNISFREE: How does your social life at MIT compare with that you had in high school?

COEDS: "The guys here are not afraid of me because I'm smart." . . .

She classifies the MIT man into the nurd or tool and the socially oriented, 'interesting and considerate' conservative. A few refer to the males as boys with a restricted view on life.

INNISFREE: How would you characterize MIT men?

COEDS: "MIT men were such misfits in high school that they had nothing better to do than make grades good enough to get here." . . . "I would say that the basic problem with MIT men is that more than 90 percent of them are not men but

(Please turn to Page 6)

The Coed: Seeking Womanhood in a Technical Den

(Continued from Page 1)

little boys. The Tech tool is too immature to face the world—which includes a lot more than studying." . . . "As one type? Absurd." . . . "He works hard during the week and plays hard on the weekend." . . . "You can find every kind at MIT."

When she's not dating or studying, the Tech coed will turn to sports or perhaps an MIT music or dance group. Sailing is the most popular sport. Many women are involved in Alpha Chi Delta, a service organization.

She really has few complaints, but she would like to see more women athletic facilities and opportunities before she graduates. And why does she have to eat commons at McCormick? In fact, why can't she be allowed to live off campus? And for heavens sake, administration, let's see more ladies' rooms in the main buildings!

The Personal Interviews

INNISFREE: Why did you come here?

COEDS: "My high school counselor coerced me into applying." . . . "Because I heard it was good in science." . . . "Would you believe I didn't get in anywhere else?" . . . My parents."

In addition, several of the girls from the Middle and Far West came here because they wanted to come East to college. The colleges at which they were accepted included Radcliffe, Wellesley, Cornell, Vassar, as well as several others.

INNISFREE: Did you visit the campus before you enrolled?

Most of the girls had not seen MIT before their parents dropped them off at McCormick and left them to sink or swim. Of those who had visited the campus, few had any clear picture of it that they could recall.

INNISFREE: What were your early impressions of MIT?

COEDS: "I thought this place was overrun with geniuses, which it's not. It's overrun with a lot of very smart people, but few geniuses." . . . "I expected human-type people to be walking around, and I didn't find many." . . . "It impressed me as a big, ugly hulk of a place, which it is, but the people are friendly."

INNISFREE: How has your impression changed?

COEDS: "To me it seems to be a more personal place; it's more exciting than when I came." . . . "I'm much more inclined to believe it's a party school than I was before. There are lots of social things going on which I wouldn't have given it credit for, and the people aren't as serious either."

The upperclassmen also agreed that the image of the coeds, and the way in which they are treated, is improving, as are the women themselves.

INNISFREE: What are the Institute's chief faults?

COEDS: "The campus is too conservative." . . . "It's too big, too competitive, too harsh, too much all at once, and I can't think of anywhere else to go." . . . "It tends to look inward too much. It tends to focus all the student's activities, extracurricular and otherwise, toward the MIT community, instead of creating relations with Cambridge or Boston."

INNISFREE: What improvements should MIT make in the near future?

COEDS: "I think junior and senior girls should be allowed to live outside the dorm, although I realize that makes the dorm hard to administrate." . . . "I feel that the rules should be a little more structured for freshmen."

Several of the girls also noted the difficulty in finding a ladies' room in a hurry.

INNISFREE: Do you think that

girls should have a physical education requirement? Should they be allowed to enter more intramural sports?

COEDS: "Yes. I'm slowly developing a pot." . . . "No, because I wouldn't want one for myself." . . . "I think that girls should be at least a little more encouraged to take physical education." . . . "I think that if the coeds can get together a team, they should be allowed to participate."

Overall they seemed satisfied with conditions, and split down the middle on the idea of the physical education requirement. There were complaints from some of the girls about inadequate access to the pool, tennis courts, and boathouse.

INNISFREE: Do you find yourself at a disadvantage because you are a girl in a men's school?

COEDS: "In some respect, like in lab. Boys have played with transistors and things like that." . . . "A girl can make an impression in class with a few comments far easier than any guy." . . . "It's a lot easier for a girl to go to a professor and ask for help."

Most of the girls seemed to feel that they are given an equal chance, or perhaps a slight advantage. They also mentioned benefits like Cheney Room and McCormick Hall itself. However, some girls did comment on anti-woman professors, particularly in the Humanities department.

INNISFREE: What do you think of the men at MIT?

COEDS: "Most of them are terrible. They're inconsiderate, tasteless, and they're self-centered and thoughtless, and they're worried about their cour." . . . and that



about sums them up." . . . "If I didn't go here I don't think I would go out with them, because of the image, and because chances are your first time around you'd run into somebody terrible." . . . "It seems that the college crowd, everyone, has the same things to say, I mean everyone is either trying to be 'out' or 'in', trying to be conventional and there aren't many people trying to be themselves."

INNISFREE: Do you plan to marry?

COEDS: "God, I should hope so." . . . "I certainly hope so, but not tomorrow and I didn't come here to find a husband, if that's what you're going to ask me."

Almost all intend to marry, and intend to pursue a career at least part-time after marriage. Most of them say that they didn't come here husband-hunting, but one girl did say some friends of hers are doing so now.

INNISFREE: Would you send your son or daughter to MIT?

COEDS: "Definitely not my son, possibly my daughter." . . . "We are discussing it, and we decided that we'd send our daughters but not our sons." . . . "My son, perhaps, my daughter, no. I don't like MIT as a place for girls. I don't think the girls really take enough time out to care about themselves." . . . "If they were interested I would. Quite frankly, I can't think of any other girl's school where I would be happy."

Conclusion

This, then, is where the coeds stand on some of the issues and questions of the day. They are generally happy with their lot here. Very few seriously consider transferring. They find MIT stimulating, vital, and waiting for them to infiltrate every aspect of life here. It also has its element of irony for them. As one of the girls said, "One impression of being a coed: When we were taking our physical exams last year, and we were all lined up for X-rays, they said, 'Everybody take off your shirt' . . . That's what it's like to be a coed."

The Jech 1/5/68

Mrs. McCormick dies at age 92 in Boston home

Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick '04, donor of two womens' dormitories and widow of the youngest son of Cyrus McCormick, died in her Boston home in the evening of December 28.

The daughter of Wirt Dexter, Chicago attorney, and the former Josephine Moore of West Springfield, Mass., Mrs. McCormick was born in Dexter, Mich. in 1875.

BS in 1904

She moved to Boston after the death of her father, and made her debut here in 1893. She earned a BS here in 1904 in Biology, and married Stanley R. McCormick the same year in Geneva, Switzerland. He died in 1947 in Santa Barbara, Calif., following a lengthy illness.

Mrs. McCormick was National Treasurer of the Woman Suffrage Movement, and a founding officer of the League of Women Voters. She was also a member of President Woodrow Wilson's Council on National Defense during World War I, and was an early worker with Margaret Sanger in establishing and promoting a birth control clinic. She has supported major research in birth control pills and endocrinology. Of course, she has given both McCormick East and West to MIT.

European home

Mrs. McCormick summered at her home in Switzerland until



Mrs. Katherine McCormick

1962, when she presented it to the U.S. government as a residence and conference center for our delegates to the various international organizations in Geneva.

New McCormick tower opens

By Karen Wattel



Photo by Terry Bone
Ann Kivisild '71 distastefully surveys a mound of belongings accumulated in the exodus to McCormick east.

The east tower of McCormick Hall opened over intersession. The second and third floors of Westgate used for one-and-a-half years as an annex to McCormick Hall have been returned to married students, as the girls living there have moved into either McCormick Hall or apartments off campus. Although the school's policy had been to allow only senior coeds to live off-campus, juniors were permitted to move out also.

Towers different

Attached through the lobby and eventually through a hallway next to the living room, the two towers are not the same, inside or out. The new wing is built in semi-suite form with eight singles per lounge and two lounges per floor. Each lounge has a kitchen. Each floor in the old wing has one kitchen, twelve single rooms, and five doubles, four of which have been used as triples for the last two-and-a-half years.

New facilities

All new floors will be carpeted and the wing will use the same dining facilities as the old one. On the first floor will be a gym with a full-length mirror along one wall and an exercise bar along the opposite one. A country kitchen will also be on the floor for the girls' use. The penthouse on the eighth floor will have music practice rooms, study rooms, and an art studio. The old penthouse consists of a large room and a study room. Sound-proof rooms are also planned for the basement.

Each floor in McCormick east has either a tutor suite or a guest room suite. There is a graduate resident couple, the Kirkpatricks who supervised the McCormick Annex last term, living there. Only three floors are presently being used. Work is still being done on the rest of the building and is scheduled for completion by September.

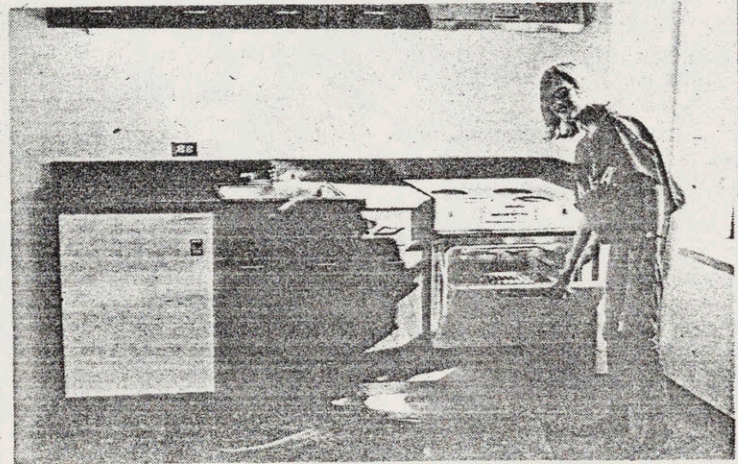


Photo by Terry Bone.

Ann Kivisild '71 displays kitchen facilities found in each of the two lounges on every floor in the new McCormick Hall tower. The floors are set up in suite form with eight single rooms for each lounge.



FIRST GIRL to be elected president of the 3600-member undergraduate association at M.I.T. is Maria

Kivisild, 19, surrounded by well wishers. She's a Canadian studying architecture. (UPI)



Vol. 88, No. 7 Cambridge, Mass. Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1968 5c

Maria Kivisild elected UAP over Mathis write-in vote

By Carson Agnew

Miss Maria L. Kivisild, '69 of McCormick Hall and Ontario, Canada, was elected UAP yesterday over four other candidates. Second in the race was Mark Mathis '69, (PLP) from Rockville, Md.

No comment

Miss Kivisild had no comment when contacted by The Tech about her election. According to Bob Horytz, who informed her that she had won, her first words were, "You've got to be kidding!"

The distribution of votes was interesting in itself. Bruce Enders, '69 (PG) who had been considered the leading candidate before Mathis entered the race finished only fourth, while Jim Smith '69 (SH) was third. Mathis' write-in campaign failed, apparently because very few people marked him down as second or third choices. Thus, he picked up very few votes from other candidates as they were eliminated. Apparently, those who voted for one of the "regular" candidates voted for other "regulars" as their secondary choices.

Class Presidents

Mark Mathis won the Presidency of the Class of 1969, as expected, and John Kotter '68 (SPE) won the post of permanent President of the Class of 1968. Joe Bisaccio '70 (BAK) defeated Barry Breen '70 (PMD) for the Presidency of that class. Steve Ehrmann '71 (BUR) was elected President of his class over Zane Segal '71 (ZBT).

Initial reactions to Miss Kivisild's election were mixed. Almost everyone including the candidate, seemed stunned, but several people claimed to have known that she would be elected all along.

The Exec Comm of the Class of 1968 was elected unopposed to their posts. Vice President is Tom Neal (SPE), Secretary-Treasurer

is Mike Marcus (BAK), Members of the ExecComm are Steve Kantos (AEP), Bill Mack (PGD), Ken Morse (NRSA), Bob McCrory (KS), Charles Polay (AEP), and Steve Reimers (SAE).

Other ExecComm results are: 1969—Shelly Fleet (MCC), Russel Apfel (BUR), and Carl Weisse (DU); 1970—Ed Chalfie (AEP), Steve Chamberlain (PGD), Tim Dalton (DTD), George Katsiaticas (SPE), Laura Malin (MCC), and Pam Whitman (MCC); 1971—Marya Sieminski (MCC), Lou Tsien (BTP), and Ken Weisel (RH).



Maria Kivisild

UAP Candidates' Vote Distribution

Candidate	1st Count	2nd Count	3rd Count	4th Count
Maria Kivisild (McC)	427	483	571	798
Mark Mathis (PLP)	506	533	594	675
Jim Smith (SH)	345	388	493	
Bruce Enders (PGD)	339	360		
Ed Seykota (EC)	90			

Class Election Results

Class of 1968

Permanent President	John Kotter (SPE)
Permanent Vice Pres.	Tom Neal (PDT)
Permanent Secretary-Treasurer	Mike Marcus (BAK)
Permanent Executive Committee	Steve Kanter (AEP), Bill Mack (PGD), Ken Morse (NRSA), Bob McCrory (KS), Charles Polay (AEP), Steve Reimers (SAE).

Class of 1969

President	Mark Mathis (PLP)
Executive Committee	Russell Apfel (BUR), Shelley Fleet (McC), Carl Weisse (DU).

Class of 1970

President	Joe Bisaccio (BAK)
Executive Committee	Ed Chalfie (AEP), Steve Chamberlain (PGD), Tim Dalton (DTD), George Katsiaticas (SPE), Laura Malin (McC), Pam Whitman (MCC).

Class of 1971

President	Steve Ehrmann (BUR)
Executive Committee	Marya Sieminski (McC), Lou Tsien (BTP), Ken Weisel (RH).

Co-ed Living?

Friday saw the dedication of McCormick east, closing another chapter in the history of women at MIT. And, on Thursday, another third-class residence was dedicated in the form of Random Hall at 282-290 Mass. Ave.

Before going any further, step back and look at the total housing picture here. There are five undergraduate men's dormitories on campus. There are, in addition, two more apartment-type facilities off campus, but "conveniently located." Most of the on-campus units are below the standards the administration would like set for them. However, there is one which is not: McCormick.

A picture appears out of all this. It is basically simple. If one wishes to improve the quality of living on campus, then why not move people into the best available residences? The fact is that McCormick East is only about half full, even with all the coeds moved out

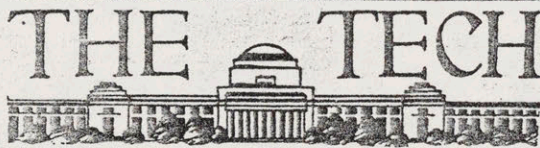
of Westgate. This leaves half a dorm of true "first-class" residence that is completely unused. It would appear to be quite easy to move inhabitants of West Street or Random Hall into this empty space.

Of course, there are several considerations. One is the fact that, if such a move were going to be made, it would be most inconvenient to do it now. We would point out that spring vacation is fast approaching. Might it not be worthwhile to question the inhabitants of the two sets of apartments to see if any of them are interested?

Then, there is the problem of segregation. At least one school that we know of (University of Michigan) has such a plan, with the girls assigned to the top half of the dorm, and the men on the bottom. If a state operated institution can do something of this nature, might not MIT, which has a reputation for being extremely liberal as regards student conduct?

We discussed the idea with McCormick Hall president Karla Hurst '68, who said that reaction among the girls to a move such as this would probably be mixed. The girls like to run around in various stages of undress, but they have the problem of parietals to worry about in doing this now. All moving men into the dorm would do to this situation is restrict their movement to a few floors.

If the suggestion for such a move this year is to be rejected, then we would point out to the powers that be that an alternative such as this should always be kept in mind, if only because it allows more flexibility than is now present in the system. For instance, what would the administration do next year if the freshman class contained 500 too many male students and 50 too few females? It's something to think about.



VOL. LXXXVII, NO. 8 MARCH 1, 1968

McCormick East dedicated one day after Random Hall



Photo by Harriet Kaag

McCormick East was dedicated Friday, one day after Random Hall. Following speeches by President Howard Johnson, Dr. James Killian, and Mr. William Bemis, friend of Mrs. McCormick, the girls held a reception in the dorm.

3/5/68



HARRIET JANE FELL RECEIVES GOODWIN MEDAL
... from M.I.T. Dean Irwin Sizer (Edison Farrand Photo)

3000 at MIT Graduation

★ MIT

Continued from Page 1

"Responsibility begins, indeed, with idealism . . . and idealism leads to activism, if its advo advocates are strong enough.

"For activism — selfness, vovlement — is the most positive kind of intensity in human society." tionproduceslittle,hesaid.

"Human organizations, as well as individua's, rarely respond to threats and in the long run they react to them, and progress is interrupted — even set back,

when anti-rational forces meet."

The responsibility for guiding the university in times of crisis rests with the faculty, Johnson said.

"Administrators will seek to represent and trustees will provide long-range guidance, but in the end the faculty must provide the moving force.

"If it chooses only to follow, or ony to second-guess, or only to react — then the real character of the institution will be lost.

The 3000 visitors who accompanied the graduates into Rockwell cage for the commencement passed an

SDS bedsheets banner reading: "When you are getting raped you don't ask for negotiations — you demand immediate withdrawal. U.S. get out of Vietnam."

Gov. Sargent, who 30 years ago received his MIT degree in architecture, told the graduates: "You ask for excellence, in our society, in our nation, in our world.

"Your demands are not excessive, though your methods sometimes are, and your rhetoric often is. Dissent should be encouraged, not discouraged. But it cannot be confused with disorder. We cannot have a better

America by wrecking a troubled America."

Mark J. Mathis, president of the class of '69 since their freshman year, read at lunch a letter to the class from President Nixon.

The MIT Observer

March 1969

Number 5

Published at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Edited by Paul M. Chalmers



LEOTARDS IN McCORMICK GYM

An item in a recent MIT calendar offered instruction in "modern dance" to men and women, classes to be held twice a week in the gymnasium of McCormick Hall.

"Modern dance" turned out not to be the frug or any of the many variations of the rain dance now so popular, but a contemporary version of the ballet. The instructor was Mrs. Donald Blackmer, wife of an Associate Professor of Political Science and Assistant Director of the Center for International Studies at MIT; she is a professional dancer at present studying classical ballet in New York one day a week.

When the second wing of McCormick was in the planning stage, a small gym was included. Fortunately for dance devotees, the Athletic Depart-

ment, and especially Mrs. Blackmer, was consulted. Mrs. Blackmer asked for a special floor, a mirrored wall, and a bar. The result, she believes, is one of the best dance studios in Boston.

As many as 30 have turned out for a class. This is a bit too many for the best instruction, but it is expected that the enthusiasm of some may wane.

The classes are free; Mrs. Blackmer is a member of the Athletic Department.

PROFESSOR HELLMAN

Lillian Hellman, famous playwright, will be a Visiting Professor at MIT for the spring term. She will teach a subject on both literary analysis and original writing. She will reside in an apartment on campus. Miss Hellman's best-known plays include *The Little Foxes* and *The Children's Hour*.

FRESHMAN SEMINARS

In mid-August Linda Mayeda, just graduated from the James B. Conant High School of Schaumburg, Illinois, was planning her first-year program at MIT.

Linda was required to take three subjects: calculus, physics, and humanities. This left room in her program for two electives. She decided to make one of these "number theory." For the other, she chose a freshman seminar, "The Birth and Care of a City," taught by Professor Douglas P. Adams. A summary in the brochure explained that this seminar would "acquaint the student with the history and culture of Boston."

The seminar, consisting of 20 students, five of whom were girls, met once a week for a talk by an expert in his field. Linda remembers most vividly a talk by Dr. Paul Dudley White, the famous heart specialist. An MIT architect, who talked on urban planning, and the curator of the Hart Nautical Museum were also memorable; curiously, the latter did not tour the museum, and Linda has not yet visited it.

Every Sunday afternoon was spent on a trip somewhere in Boston or nearby; taxis were used for short trips, buses for long ones. MIT paid the fares; if there was a charge for entrance, the students paid the admission fee. The trips were the most interesting part of the seminar. Linda remembers especially the trip to the Iron Works in Saugus, the oldest on the continent, now restored to working order.

Linda approves of the pass-fail feature of the seminars, now extended to the whole freshman year. She feels it relieves the tension of a highly competitive first year at MIT. However, it definitely increases the time spent "yakking" with one's roommate.

Another high school graduate wrestling with the problem of choice of course was Victor Hansen of Narberth, Pennsylvania. He chose to apply for the freshman seminar, "Stroboscopic Light," taught by Professor Harold E. Edgerton. Vic had become interested in the subject by reading about Schlieren photography in his high school library. His seminar is organized in typical fashion with meetings twice a week. During the first part of the term the group studied and constructed stroboscopic circuits. Vic has chosen to investigate some of the properties of waves made by bullets for the individual project which occupies him during the second half of the term.



Professor Douglas Adams with his seminar

Vic has found many things to interest him at MIT. He belonged to the swimming team in high school, and is on the freshman swimming team at MIT. He swims both breast stroke and free-style; he prefers sprints.

Vic played horn in his high school orchestra and at MIT plays both in the orchestra and in the jazz band. This is fun but time-consuming; the orchestra, for example, practices every Sunday from 10:30 to 1:30.

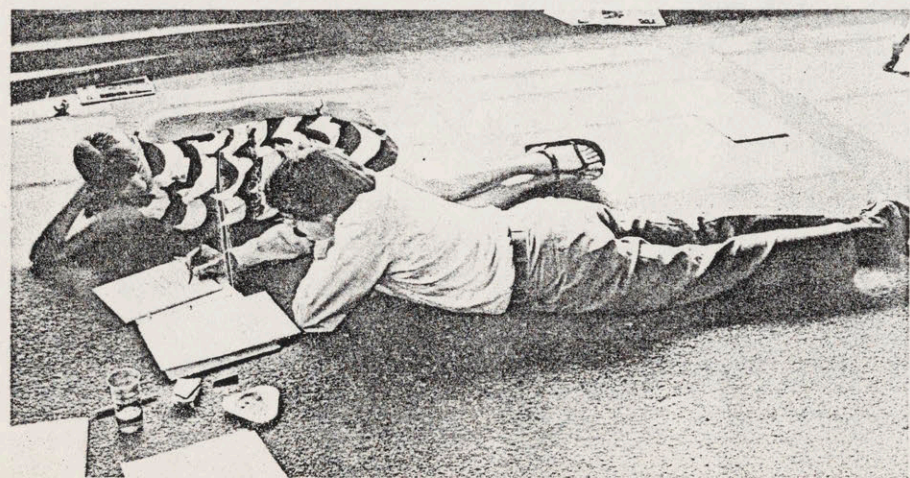
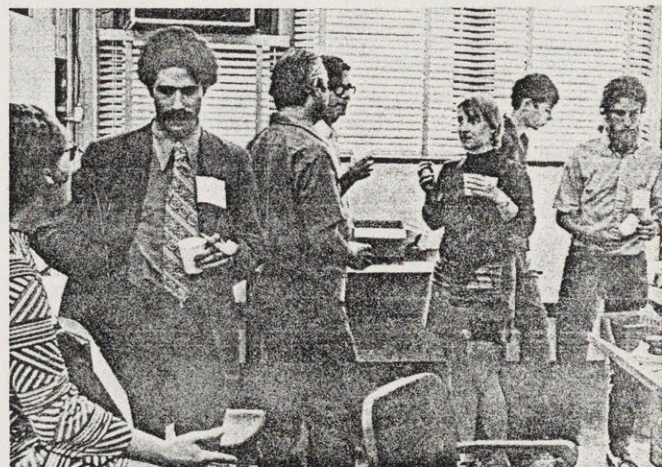
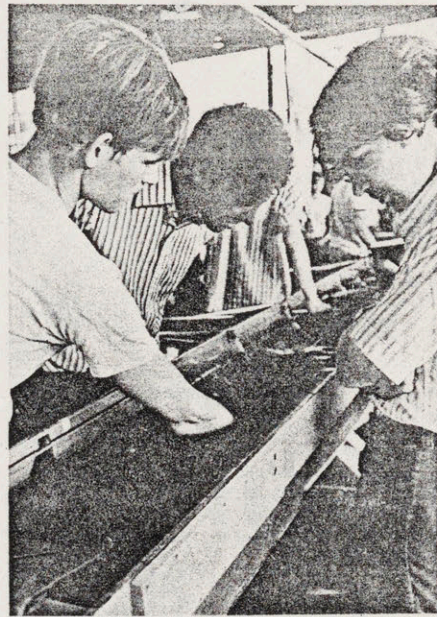
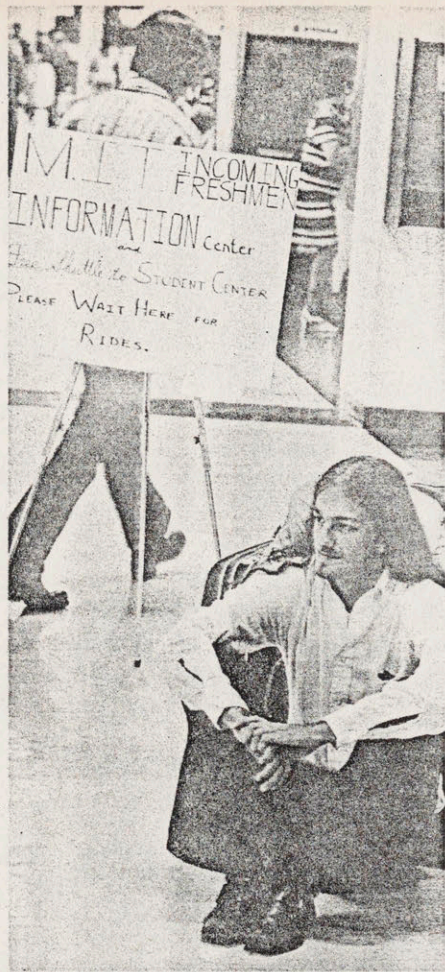
As with all students who get to know "Doc" Edgerton, Vic was fascinated by the wide spread of his interest and his enthusiasm for each new project. Perhaps the best known of his activities comes from his collaboration with the famous French oceanographer, Jacques Cousteau.

A third student, Brian Whittemore, chose as his elective the seminar entitled "Electrochemistry," taught by Professor Edwin R. Gilliland, who is also Director of the Freshman Seminar Program. Brian's family lives in Rockport, Massachusetts, and he was graduated from Gloucester High School.

As with the other seminars, the first half of the term consisted of class instruction, and for the last half each student chose a project with which to make a laboratory experiment. Brian's special project has to do with the properties of zinc cells; they may some day be the storage batteries which will win a transcontinental race.

In the fall term of September, 1968, 339 freshmen were enrolled in 38 different seminars.

Seminars come in many different varieties; but a common characteristic is the small number of students in each. With a very few exceptions, enrollment is held to a maximum of nine per seminar.



Though they set statistical records, the Class of 1975—and its welcome to M.I.T.—were otherwise not very unusual. The records are 1,004 members, one of the largest entering classes in the Institute's history, and 124 coeds, surely the largest number of women ever to arrive in a single class. The week beginning September 3 was a period for getting acquainted—with each other, with the Institute, and with a whole new way of living. (Photos: Alfred I. Anderson, '71, Sheldon Lowenthal, '74, and Margaret Foote)

after 3/68

A New Look for Gals at MIT

By LORETTA LEONE

In one of the MIT dormitories, there is a country kitchen for private dinner parties, an arts and crafts room with pottery wheel and kiln and a sewing room.

No, the Men at MIT are not turning to such pursuits, but the women are.

They are the 156 undergraduate residents of McCormick Hall, the first on-campus housing for women students at MIT.

For example, there's Amy Shigemoto, a junior in electrical engineering and Hall president.

"One of the girls had a small dance—for only about 40 friends

—in the country kitchen," reports Amy. "It was perfect." Amy herself recently gave a dinner party for four. Suki-yaki, naturally.

Women may be in the minority at MIT (404 undergraduate and graduate women of 7,700 students), but they certainly won't get an inferiority complex in McCormick Hall.

Something like a mansion, McCormick has wall-to-wall carpeting, original paintings (including two Monets), antique gold mirrors, carved antique English chests and even Tiffany lamps in its first-floor corridors and lounges.

A library and study rooms,

and the hobby rooms—sewing and arts and crafts, and a completely-furnished darkroom—are strung around a penthouse overlooking the Charles River and the Boston skyline.

"I never dreamed a dormitory could be like this," says Ginny Vettel, a sophomore in economics, who recently moved into the dorm from nearby Westgate apartments for married students where some MIT women were housed.

The girls are showing off their educational home away from home in an open house today for parents, faculty, friends, and, of course, boyfriends.

The eight-story twin towers,

connected by a courtyard ("We've had some wonderful dances there," says Amy), was given by the late Mrs. Katharine Dexter McCormick (MIT '04) who wanted a place with warmth and the quality of being home-like for MIT's women students.

She participated in the planning and furnishing and the antiques, paintings, mirrors and lamps are from her own collection. Mrs. McCormick's husband was the son of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the McCormick Reaper.

McCormick Hall-West opened in 1963, and the East wing, which contains the special hobby rooms, country kitchen, and a music room replete with grand

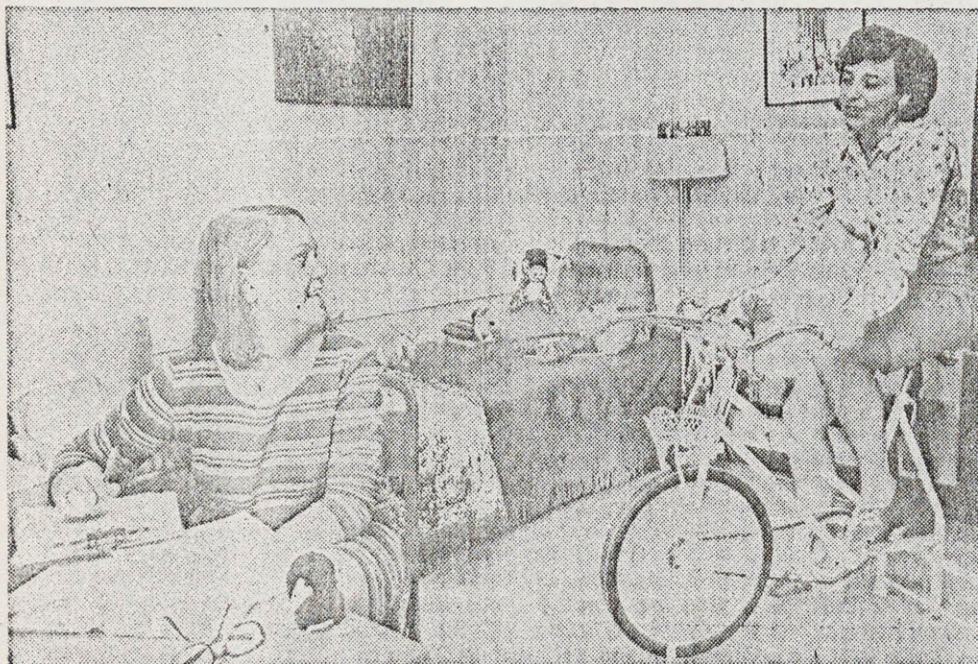
piano and dance and recreation room, opened last March 1.

Needless to say, the girls are adjusting well in their new quarters.

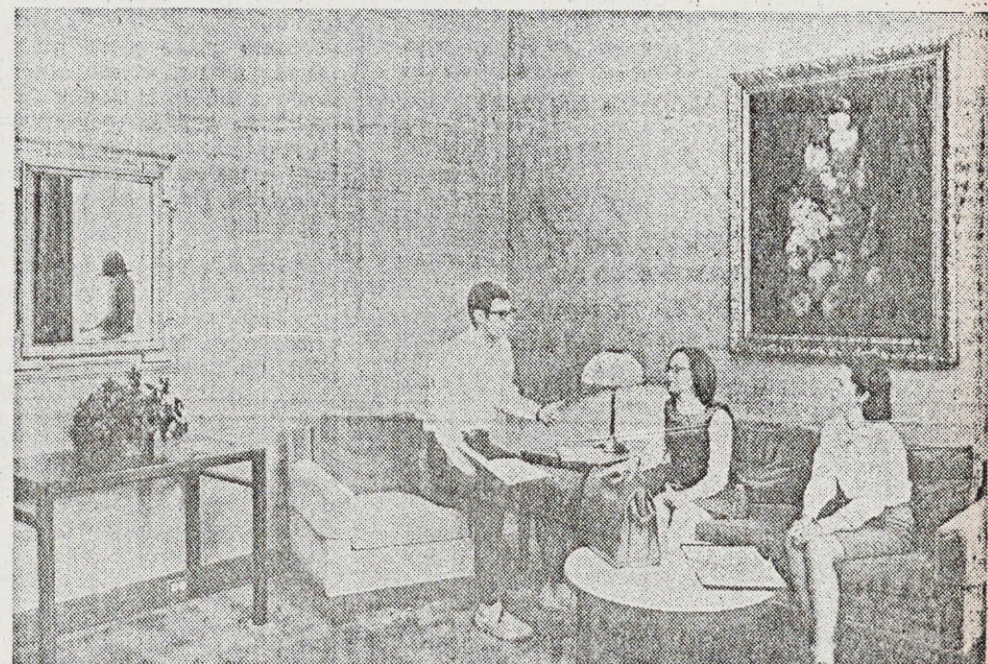
McCormick Hall which can house 225 women, has enabled MIT to increase the number of entering women freshmen by 20 over last fall to about 75 women. With the New Look, women will look to MIT.

"We always knew, of course; that a dominant interest in science and mathematics, and femininity were not mutually exclusive," says Bryce Leggett, associate director of admissions.

The men at MIT would agree.



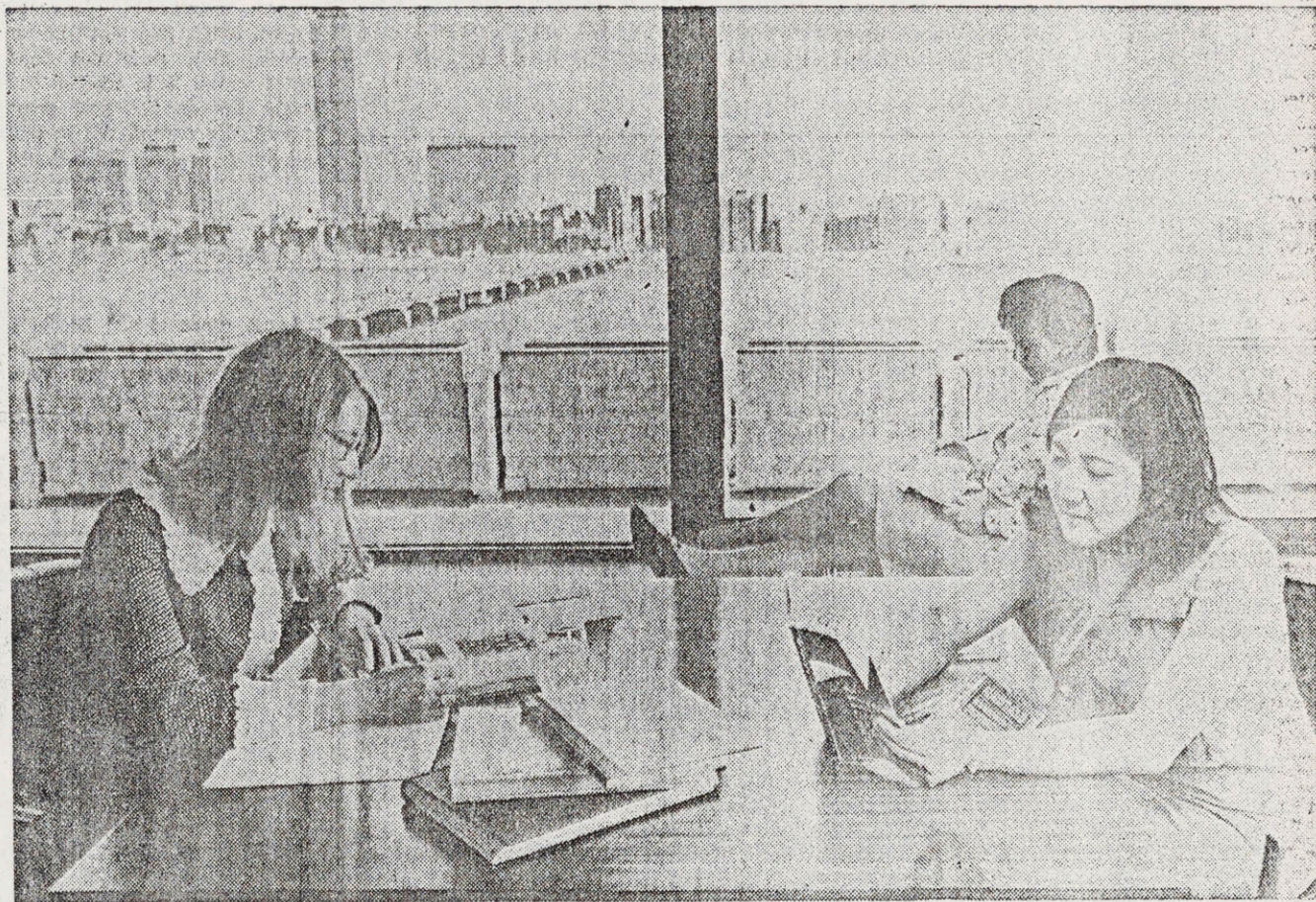
PAULA HAUGHEY clocks herself on Ginny Vettel's exercycle, which has prime spot in Ginny's room. All rooms in McCormick-East are single rooms arranged in semi-suite form, with nine girls sharing common lounge and kitchenette.



MIT senior Dan Gruber talks about philosophy to his girl, Elaine Leemon, sophomore, both of Detroit, and Anne Street, a metallurgy major from Richmond, Va. The plush setting is one of seven date rooms.



ANNE STREET and Amy Shigemoto whip up an afternoon snack in first-floor country kitchen. Spacious room has double ovens, open hearth, dining area.



(Herald Traveler Staff Photos by Ulrike Welsch)

STUDY? WITH A VIEW LIKE THIS? Trying it in Penthouse library, are from left, Charlotte Bobicki of Topeka, Kans., Amy Shigemoto, Hawaii, and, at

window, Paula Haughey, Tampa, Fla. Magazines like *Glamour* and *Harper's Bazaar*, and novels will have equal billing with reference books.

SAILÖRETTES' REGATTA

There'll be action on the Charles beginning Thursday --and probably a good throng of riverside spectators, too, as MIT hosts the third National Women's Intercollegiate Sailing Championship. Visiting sailors include teams from Drexel Institute of Technology, Georgetown, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Skidmore, Tulane, Wilson College and Radcliffe, the defending champion.

Round-robin racing with 18 races scheduled for each day will fill Friday and Saturday. Special events have been arranged to entertain the girls during the evenings, including a splash party in the pool, a night on the town and the Awards Banquet on Saturday night at the Pierce Boathouse.

Members of the MIT team are Captain Carole Bertozzi, '70, Kathy Jones, '71, Barbara Lamond, '71, Janet Mertz, '71 and Bambi Moore, '72. They are looking forward to the races optimistically, having captured first place in the New England championships just last month.



Our sailorettes are (L to R) standing: Carole Bertozzi and Kathy Jones; seated: Barbara Lamond and Bambi Moore.

F-Emily Wick

Technology Review

Edited at the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

p 78

February, 1972

Dean Wick: Back to the Lab

Emily L. Wick, Ph.D.'51, Associate Dean for Student Affairs, left that post at the end of the first term to return to full-time work in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science. "The time has come when I must return to full-time teaching and research if I am to maintain credibility and productivity as an active scientist," she wrote J. Daniel Nyhart, Dean for Student Affairs.

Accepting Dean Wick's resignation, Dean Nyhart said that "more women students owe more to her than they will ever realize." In addition to her assignment as counsellor to M.I.T. coeds, Dean Wick was premedical adviser—and the number of students for whom she shared responsibility in both capacities has increased rapidly since her appointment as Associate Dean in 1965. Then there were 337 women at M.I.T. and all undergraduates lived in McCormick Hall; now there are over 700, living off-campus and in coeducational living groups as well as in McCormick.

Dean Wick came to M.I.T. as a graduate student in 1946, and she joined the faculty in 1959; she was the first woman on the faculty to receive tenure, and—in 1968—the first to be promoted through the ranks to full professor.

IAP Forum Explores Areas of Concern to Women at MIT

by Joanne Miller

"What we will try to do is identify what our problems are by the end of the month -- and solve the easy ones," Professor Mildred Dresselhaus said in opening the Women's Forum last Thursday noon.

Professors Dresselhaus and Emily Wick originally planned the IAP seminar to focus on the problems of women students but soon expanded the concept to explore areas of common concern to all women at the Institute.

The opening meeting was attended by a widely representative group of 100 women and two men. Included were undergraduate and graduate students, secretaries, technicians, faculty, members of the administrative and research staffs and a few faculty and student wives.

The presence of the men was

felt strongly that the forum sessions should be open to all who wanted to attend. Task force subgroups which may be formed to address specific issues could be restricted to women only, she said, if their members so desired.

The number of topics suggested for consideration was wide ranging, taking in both fundamental issues, such as educational needs and legal rights of women, and minor annoyances like the shortage of ladies' rooms in some areas of the Institute.

Miss Wick briefly outlined the history of women students at MIT. Ellen Swallow, a Vassar graduate, became the first coed in 1871. By 1895, six percent of the student body were women, a percentage never again reached until 1969. The drop in the number of women was due mainly to two factors: expanding educational opportunities for women during the early part of this century and the lack of residential facilities for them at the Institute. The number of women students has risen sharply since McCormick Hall was built and other campus residences have become coeducational.

Questions concerning the education of women centered around the need for some kind of replacement of Miss Wick in the questioned, but Mrs. Dresselhaus pointed out that she and Miss Wick

Dean for Student Affairs Office, expansion of living and athletic facilities for girls and an examination of the concept of role models. One freshman commented that she had yet to meet a female faculty member, whereupon those at the seminar introduced themselves and their subjects.

Topics of concern to working women included professional mobility, child care, subtle discrimination, and sexual discrimination in certain services and benefits. As examples, one woman pointed out that married men may take out loans from the Credit Union on their own signatures while married women must get their husbands' signatures. She also questioned the sexual differential (based on actuarial life expectancies) in pension payments made to men and women.

Areas of subtle discrimination were voiced by professional women who are sometimes requested to type or make coffee for their male colleagues.

There was general consensus on the need for women to increase their own awareness of their roles, both as individuals and as a group, and to communicate that awareness to men who are intellectually committed to the equality of women.

The Women's Forum will continue on Tuesdays and Thursdays at noon in the Margaret Cheney Room (Room 3-310) through January 27. The organizers hope that more wives of faculty and students will attend the forum.

Dr. Virginia Ross, Ph.D. '53, will discuss the symposium on Women in Academia held at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia, at tomorrow's forum. The AAAS council passed a resolution which will "immediately establish an office for women's equality to work toward full representation for women in scientific training and employment, affairs of the association, and in the direction of national science policy."

Zue to Teach Chinese Class

During IAP the Chinese Students' Club is sponsoring an intensive Mandarin language course for beginners. The course is intended for those who have a serious desire to learn conversational Mandarin in the short time allotted.

A more extensive description of the course can be found in the December 15 "Supplementary Guide to IAP '72." One correction should be noted, however -- Mrs. Yen of Harvard University will not be teaching the course. The instructor is Mr. Zue.

Openings are still available in the Mandarin language course. For more information, call Ray Eng on Ext. 2961 or 354-2789.



...as Mrs. Dresselhaus, one of the organizers of the Women's Forum, listens. —Photos by Margo Foote



Sandy Yulke, '74, discusses student life at the opening seminar...

Johnson to Chair Panel on 'Business in 1990'

Howard W. Johnson, Chairman of the Corporation, has been named chairman of a panel on technology and resources for business for the White House Conference on the Industrial World Ahead: A Look at Business in 1990.

The conference is scheduled for February 6-9. In addition to the panel headed by Mr. Johnson, other major panel topics include the social responsibility of business, the human side of enterprise and the structure of the private enterprise system.

Business, industrial and educational leaders from

LIS to Offer Special Class on COBOL

The Lowell Institute School will offer a special course in COBOL programming if there are sufficient applicants to form a class.

The course will cover the general principals of COBOL, including the logical sequence and interrelationships of the commonly used elements of the language and its application to basic business data processing problems. Students will be expected to write, keypunch and submit for testing several programs to run on the IBM-370 computer. Applicants should have some programming experience or have completed a formal course in computer programming.

Classes will meet from 7 to 9 p.m. Tuesday evenings starting February 8, and will continue for 15 sessions. There will be a fee of \$15, plus \$25 for computer costs. Those interested should telephone the Lowell Institute School, Ext. 4895, before February 1. Notification of acceptance will be sent by mail.

throughout the country will participate in the Conference. President Richard M. Nixon will address the conference banquet and the delegates will also hear addresses by Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson and Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans.

Holland Receives 1971 NCAA 'Teddy' Award

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, Ambassador to Sweden and a member of the MIT Corporation, received the 1971 Theodore Roosevelt Award from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) at its annual honors luncheon last Friday.

Dr. Holland was selected to receive the "Teddy," the NCAA's most coveted award by a panel of prominent citizens and educators. The citation read as follows:

"In recognition of his superb undergraduate career as a scholar and an athlete and his continuing dedication to the highest personal standards, this award is presented to Jerome H. Holland, Cornell University, Class of 1939, in appreciation of his distinguished service and leadership in higher education, human relations and international amenity."

Previous Teddy award winners have included the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower, former Senator Leverett Saltonstall and Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White.

As an undergraduate at Cornell, Dr. Holland was chosen an All-America end in 1938 and 1939. He has since been inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame.

Dr. Holland was elected to the Corporation in 1969 and was named Ambassador to Sweden by President Nixon in 1970. From 1960 until 1970 he served as president of



Dr. Holland

Hampton Institute in Virginia.

Earlier this fall Ambassador and Mrs. Holland were presented the annual citation for distinguished service by the Experiment in International Living.

'72-'73 Aid Forms Due

Undergraduate financial aid application for the 1972-73 academic year are due in the Student Financial Aid Office by January 28. Aid applications may be picked up now in Room 5-119.

Student Dies in Accident

Thomas R. Olejarski, 18, a freshman from Rochester, New York and a member of Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity, 253 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, was fatally injured early Tuesday, when he tumbled over a fourth floor banister at the fraternity house and fell down the stairwell to the first floor.

Witnesses said Olejarski and other residents of the house had been pelting each other with water-filled balloons dropped down the stairwell. When Olejarski reached over to drop a balloon, he slipped on the wet floor and fell over the banister. He was dead on arrival at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Hayden Photo Show to Open

"The Innermost House," an architectural photography show, will be exhibited at Hayden Gallery from January 14 through February 14. Sponsored by the MIT Exhibitions Office, the show was assembled two years ago and recently revised by Jonathon Green, assistant professor of photography at MIT, to demonstrate the photographer's long-standing interest in architecture as subject matter.

The exhibition includes more than 75 works ranging from late 19th century to the present day by more than 35 photographers. Many famous American buildings are shown, as well as older, anonymous architecture.

Hayden Gallery is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

THE INSTITUTE CALENDAR

January 12
through
January 21

Seminars and Lectures

Wednesday, January 12

Jewish Ethics in the Talmudic*

Ehud Luz, Hebrew College. Hillel Morris Burg Memorial Lecture Series. 7:30pm, McCormick Green Living Rm.

Thursday, January 13

What are the Important Features of Program Languages?

Panel discussion moderated by Prof. J. F. Corbato. Panelists include: Dr. K. D. Iverson, IBM Scientific Center; Dr. George Rodrigues, Softech Inc.; Prof. Marc Nelson, MIT. 1:15-3pm, Rm 26-100.

Structural and Functional Relationships in Bacterial Membranes

Dr. Milton R. J. Salton, professor and chairman of Department of Microbiology, New York University School of Medicine. Nutrition and Food Science Departmental Seminar. 4:15pm, Rm 9-150. Coffee, 4pm, Rm 9-150. Sherry Hour following, Rm 16-322.

Sunday, January 16

Directions of Hillel: Past, Present and Future*

Rabbi Albert Axelrad, Brandeis University. Supper discussion. 6:30pm, Hillel Kosher Kitchen (Walker basement). Admission: \$2 per person. Make reservations at Hillel Office, X2982, by Wednesday, January 12.

Monday, January 17

Studies of Man in Isolated Societies: The behavioral repertoire of man as revealed in the cultural improvisations of primitive groups*

Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek, National Institutes of Health. ERC Colloquium. 12n, Rm 6-120.

Tuesday, January 18

Models for X-Ray Sources

Dr. Aldo Treves, visiting scientist, Center for Space Research. Astrophysics Seminar. 4:15pm, Rm 37-252. Coffee, 4pm.

Wednesday, January 19

Distinctions between Different Time-Dependent Annulus Flows Revealed by Measurements from a 100-Probe Synoptic Network—Energetics, eddy fluxes, and Fourier Analysis*

Richard Pfeffer, Director of Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Institute, Florida State University. 4pm, Rm 54-100. Coffee, 3:30pm, Rm 54-923.

Probe Response and Flow Field Measurements in a Simulated Ionospheric Satellite Environment*

Claudio Parazzoli, research assistant, mechanical engineering. Doctoral thesis presentation. 4pm, Rm 3-133.

Recycling Panel and Films*

Films on "The Realities of Recycling" and "The Green Box." Panelists include Nancy Bellows, Boston Environment Inc.; Stephen Senturia and David Wilson, MIT Lab for Recycling. 8pm, Rm 3-133.

Student Meetings

Student Information Processing Board Meeting

Every Monday, 7:30pm, Rm 39-200.

Thursday Staff Meeting**

Every Thursday, 8pm, 2nd floor, Walker.

Technique Staff Meeting

Every Saturday, 11am, Student Center Rm 457.

ERGO Staff Meeting

Every Sunday, 6pm, Student Center Rm 443.

MIT Club Notes

Book of the Week*

Informal discussion over dinner of *Beyond Freedom and Dignity* by B. F. Skinner. Wednesday, January 12, 5:15-7:15pm, Ashdown Dining Hall (table near door). Call James Snell, 523-1198.

MIT Club of Boston***

Luncheon meeting. "The Future of Mass Transportation" by Prof. Alan Altshuler, Massachusetts Secretary of Transportation. Thursday, January 13, 12:15-1:30pm, Aquarium Restaurant, 100 Atlantic Ave.

White Water Club***†

Pool Session. Tuesday, January 18, 8-10pm, Alumni Pool.

Book of the Week*

Informal discussion over dinner of *School is Dead* by Everett Reimer. Wednesday, January 19, 5:15-7:15pm, Ashdown Dining Hall (table near door). Call James Snell, 523-1198.

Zero Population Growth**

Meeting. Wednesday, January 19, 5-7pm, Student Center Rm 473.

Outing Club**

Slide show on mountain safety. Thursday, January 20, 7:30pm, Sala de Puerto Rico.

Baker House SPAZ Jogging Club**

Daily, 10:45pm, Baker 2nd Floor West.

Hobby Shop**

Open weekdays, 10am-4:30pm, duPont Gym basement. Fee: students, \$6/term or \$10/year; community, \$15/year. Call X4343.

MIT/DL Duplicate Bridge Club**

Every Sunday, 2:30pm, Walker Blue Rm. Every Tuesday, 6pm, Student Center Rm 491.

Classical Guitar Society**

Every Monday and Thursday, 3:30-7:30pm, Student Center Rm 491.

Outing Club*

Every Monday, Thursday, 5pm, Student Center Rm 473.

Fencing Club**

Every Tuesday, 6-9pm, duPont Fencing Rm.

Tiddlywinks Association*

Every Wednesday, 8-11:15pm, Student Center Rm 407.

Soaring Association*

Ground school, first Thursday every month; general meeting, third Thursday every month. 7:30pm, Student Center Rm 473.

Science Fiction Society*

Every Friday, 5pm, Rm 1-236.

Student Homophile League*

Meeting and mixer. Every Friday, 7:30pm, Mission Church, 33 Bowdoin St, Boston.

Mixers

Muddy Charles Pub**

Join your friends at the Muddy Charles Pub, 110 Walker, daily 10:30am-7:30pm. Call X2158.

Friday Afternoon Club**

Music, conversation and all the cold draft Budweiser you can drink. Featuring folk singer Rich Holloway. Every Friday, 5:30pm, Ashdown basement Games Rm. Admission: men \$1, women free. Must be over 21.

Movies

The Knack**

LSC. Friday, January 14, 7pm and 9:30pm, Rm 10-250. Tickets 50 cents.

Creature from the Haunted Sea and Last Woman on Earth**

LSC. Friday, January 21, 7 and 10pm, Rm 10-250. Tickets 50 cents.

Dance

Yoga for Beginners

Classes. Monday, January 17, 7-8pm; Thursday, January 20, 11am-12n. Rm 10-340. Space available in intermediate classes. Eileen Turchinetz, 862-2613.

Turkish Students Club*

Folk dance practice. Every Sunday, 4-7pm, Student Center Rm 473.

Folk Dance Club*

International folk dancing. Every Sunday, 7:30-11pm, Sala de Puerto Rico.

Tech Squares*

Every Tuesday, 8-11pm, Rm 10-105. Call dorm X0888 or 492-5453.

Modern Dance Technique Class**

Elementary/Intermediate. Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5:15pm. Every Sunday, 1pm, McCormick Gym.

Folk Dance Club*

Folk dance classes. Every Tuesday and Thursday, 3-6pm, Student Center Rm 407.

Folk Dance Club*

Folk dancing. Every Tuesday, 7:30-11pm, Student Center Rm 407.

Folk Dance Club*

Israeli folk dancing. Every Thursday, 7:30-10pm, duPont Gym T-Club Lounge.

Exhibitions

The Innermost House*

Photography exhibition. Hayden Gallery, January 14 through February 14.

Exhibition of Paintings by Susan E. Schur

On display at the Faculty Club through mid-January.

Photographs by Josh Collins*

On display in the Rotch Library through February 4.

Art LaZar Exhibition*

Creative Photography Gallery (3rd floor duPont Gym), 12n-7pm through February 1.

The Art of Rigging and Buoy System for Air-Sea Studies*

Hart Nautical Museum, Bldg 5, 1st floor.

Main Corridor Exhibitions*

Presented by students and departments. Bldgs 7, 3, 4, 8.

Athletics

Freshman Basketball*

Phillips Exeter Academy. Wednesday, January 12, 4pm, Rockwell

Varsity Hockey*

Lafayette. Friday, January 14, 7pm, Skating Rink.

Basketball*

RPI. Saturday, January 15, Freshmen at 6:15pm, Varsity at 8:15pm, Rockwell Cage.

Varsity Hockey*

Nichols. Saturday, January 15, 7pm, Skating Rink.

Varsity "B" Basketball*

Wentworth. Monday, January 17, 7:30pm, Rockwell Cage.

Wrestling*

Harvard. Tuesday, January 18, JV at 6pm, Varsity at 7:30pm, duPont Gym.

Varsity Fencing*

Johns Hopkins. Wednesday, January 19, 7pm, duPont Fencing Rm

Religious Services and Activities

The Chapel is open for private meditation from 7am to 11pm every day.

Sha'al: An Urban Collective in Israel*

Bruce Kutnick, graduate student. Following Hillel services, Friday, January 14, 9pm, Chapel.

Roman Catholic Mass*

Every Sunday, 9:15am, 12:15pm, 5:15pm, Chapel.

Christian Worship Service*

Every Sunday, 11am, Chapel.

Christian Discussion Group*

Bible study and discussion of Christianity today. Every Sunday, 9:30-11am, McCormick Seminar Rm A. Call Ron Gamble, X6712 or 547-4279.

Hillel Religious Services*

Monday-Friday, 8am, Rm 7-102; Fridays, 7:30pm, Chapel; Saturdays, 9am, Chapel.

Christians for Dinner*

United Christian Fellowship. Every Tuesday, 6-7pm, Walker Dining Hall (under sign of the fish).

Praying, Singing, Sharing Meeting*

United Christian Fellowship. Every Tuesday, 7-8pm, East Campus Lounge.

Christian Science Organization*

Meeting includes testimony of healings. Every Tuesday, 7:15pm, Rm 8-314.

Christian Bible Discussion Groups*

Every Wednesday, 12:30pm, Rm 4-343; Every Thursday, 12:15pm, Rm 20B-031. Call Prof. Schimmel, X6739, or Ralph Burges, X2415.

Islamic Society Prayers*

Every Friday, 1pm, Kresge Rehearsal Rm B.

Vedanta Services*

Every Friday, 5:15pm, Chapel; discussion hour, 6pm, Ashdown Dining Hall.

Free Draft Counselling*

Hillel, 312 Memorial Drive, X2982. Call or visit 10am-5pm.

Announcements

National Teacher Examinations

Exams will be given at Boston University, Boston College and UMass/Amherst on January 29 and April 8. Information and registration forms available in Student Placement Bureau, J E19-455, X4733, or directly from National Teacher Examination Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

APR 18 1972 *By Felicia*

Ex-Dean Says Bright Girls Argue Their Way Into MIT

By JEAN THWAITE

Constitution Food Editor

"You'd have to give up eating if we get much more pica-yune," says Dr. Emily Wick, professor in the department of nutrition and food science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In Atlanta to speak to MIT alumni, Dr. Wicks took a swipe at natural food cultists, who are consistent in denouncing additives.

"Without additives, we wouldn't have good food. Much of it would spoil overnight.

"But we mustn't go overboard in any direction. Additives must be used with care and caution.

"They must have a useful function, a positive reason for being there, and not in excessive levels." She believes that too many vitamins and too much salt can be harmful.

Dr. Wick is returning to full time research after serving for six years as an associate dean for student affairs and her plans include studies of potentially hazardous materials in foods and foodstuffs. She thinks the biggest need today is knowledge of how to test what is safe and what isn't.

"Most of the big scares—such as monosodium glutamates—have been the result

of animal testing. Is their behavior analogous to what would happen in a human being? It would be a tremendous breakthrough if we could find something that was."

Dr. Wick finished Mount Holyoke in 1942 and stayed on as an instructor in the chemistry department until someone told her she would never get anywhere without at least a master's degree. She went to MIT as a graduate student in 1946, received her Ph.D. in 1951 and joined the faculty in 1955. She was the first woman on the faculty to receive tenure and the first to be promoted through the ranks to full professor.

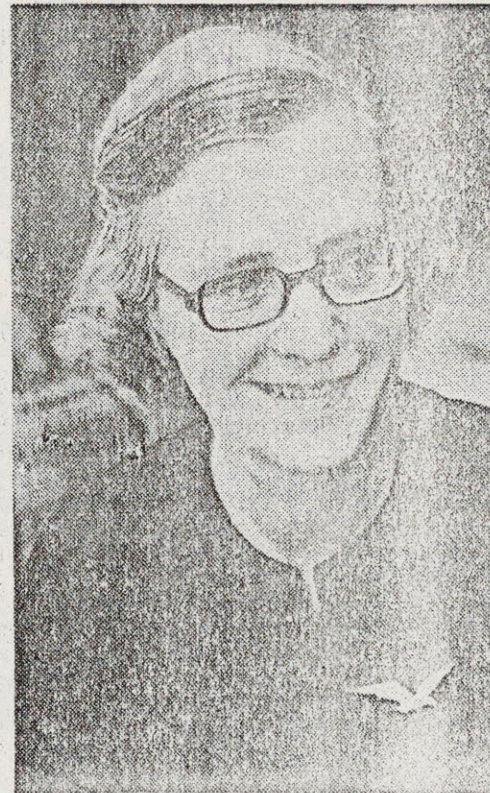
As an associate dean her primary responsibility was women students. During her tenure the number of women

in the freshman class rose from 50 to 125 and the total number of female students from 337 to 700.

"Hardly anyone realized they are there but there have been women students at the institute for a hundred years," she pointed out.

The professor doesn't believe the number will "ever be really high as long as society is the way it is." The institutes students have the image of being geniuses but "they really aren't," Dr. Wick said.

When a high school guidance counselor finds a boy who is good in math and sciences, he will say 'have you thought about MIT?' But the girls have to argue their way past the counselor to study biology, chemistry, architecture and urban planning."



'MUST NOT GO OVERBOARD'
Dr. Emily Wick of MIT

F. Wick



Wednesday p 1
November 15, 1972

Mt. Holyoke Honors Emily Wick, 2 Others

Professor Emily L. Wick of nutrition and food science received an honorary Sc.D. degree and Dr. Vera Kistiakowsky, a senior research scientist in physics received the Centennial Alumnae Award from Mount Holyoke College at Founder's Day ceremonies last weekend.

An alumna of Mount Holyoke, Professor Wick received the A.B. and A.M. degrees there before coming to MIT where she earned the Ph.D. in organic chemistry in 1951. After serving as a research associate at the Institute, Professor Wick joined the Flavor Laboratory of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Professor Wick returned to MIT as a research associate in 1957 and was appointed assistant professor in 1959, associate professor in 1963 and professor in 1968. She also served from 1965 to 1971 as associate dean for student affairs and as an advisor to premedical students.

Mount Holyoke President David B. Truman presented the honorary degree to Professor Wick. The citation read in part:

"As Professor of Food Chemistry on a predominantly male faculty, you have been recognized for first-rate teaching and research in your discipline. You have also won the respect of colleagues and the gratitude of students for your skilled championship of women at MIT, for your unfailing and persuasive sense of humor, and above all for your fundamental integrity—qualities rare in any era but especially valued for their scarcity in these times."

Dr. Kistiakowsky, also an alumna of Mount Holyoke, has been a senior research scientist at the Institute since 1969, associated with Project PEPR. She received the Alumnae Centennial Award for achievements in research and teaching in the field of nuclear and particle physics and her activities on behalf of women's rights.

Also honored at the ceremonies was Dr. Alice Kimball Smith, who received the honorary L.H.D. degree and presented the Founder's Day address, "Educating Women—A decade of Constructive Subversion." Dr. Smith, who is the wife of Institute Professor Cyril S. Smith, is Dean of the Radcliffe Institute.

Alumnae Plan Centennial

Katharine Graham, publisher of the *Washington Post* and Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of US Naval Operations, will be featured speakers at a two-day Centennial Convocation of the Association of MIT Alumnae (AMITA), June 2 and 3.

The convocation, entitled "Focus on the Future: The Challenges and the Opportunities," will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first MIT degree awarded to a woman.

The first woman degree recipient was Ellen Swallow Richards who received a degree in chemistry in 1873 and went on to teach chemistry at the Institute and founded the field of home economics. (A plaque of Mrs. Richards hangs in the lobby of Building 4.)

The convocation will present a broad range of panel discussions, workshops and speeches on matters affecting the professional and personal lives of women and men. Registration for the convocation is open to the public.

Adm. Zumwalt will discuss "Global Perspectives for the Coming Decade" at the opening panel at 9am, Saturday, June 2, in Kresge Auditorium. Other topics in the panel include "Economic Patterns and Prospects for Men and Women and Work" by Dr. Mary Potter Rowe, special assistant to the President and Chancellor; "Sociological Trends," and "The Impact of Art on Technology and of Technology on Art." Speakers for the last two are yet to be announced.

Saturday afternoon will be given over to workshops in four fields: professional development, paths for career advancement, new directions in education, and personal development.

Mrs. Graham will speak at the convocation banquet, Saturday evening in duPont Gymnasium.

A second panel, entitled "A

Women's Forum

Recent changes affecting women at MIT will be discussed at the Women's Forum Monday, March 19, at noon in the Bush Room (10-105). Speakers include Chris Randall on athletics, Susan Stevick on the libraries, Audrey Buyrn on the centennial celebration. Other topics include graduate assistance and a possible spring workshop.

Century of Women Students at MIT: Continuity and Change," is scheduled for 9:30am Sunday, June 3. Speakers will include Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., '26, Honorary Chairman of the MIT Corporation; Florence Luscomb, '09, an architect and feminist; Dr. Julius A. Stratton, President Emeritus of MIT; and Dr. Emily L. Wick, professor and former associate dean for student affairs. The moderator will be Dr. Dorothy Weeks, '23, consultant to Harvard University.

The concluding speaker, at 11:15am June 3, will be Helvi Sipila, assistant secretary-general for social and humanitarian matters of the United Nations, whose topic will be "Status of Women Professionals: An International Overview."

The convocation will close with a private showing of an exhibition depicting the history and contributions of MIT women.

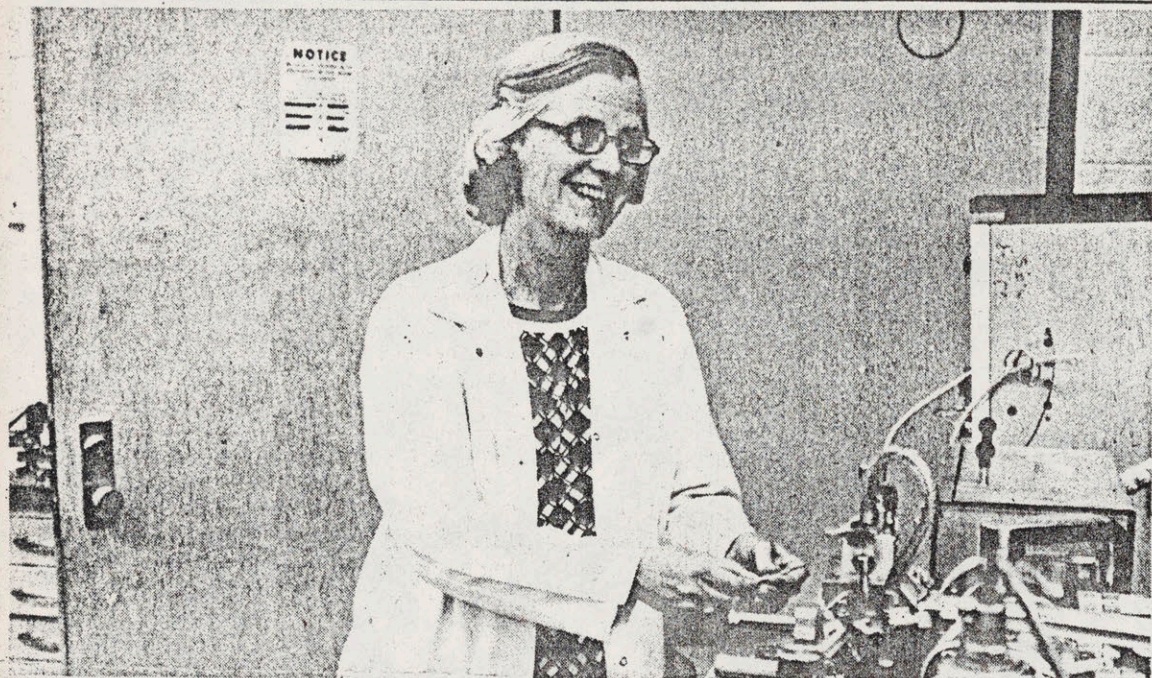


Photo by Roger Goldstein

Emily Wick to leave MIT

By Paul Schindler

Emily Wick, professor of food chemistry, former Associate Dean of Student Affairs, and friend to hundreds of MIT women, is leaving the Institute. On July 1, she will become a professor of chemistry and Dean of the Faculty at Mount Holyoke College (a position she describes as being "similar to the MIT Provost.").

The first formal announcement of the appointment occurred Tuesday evening and was made at Mount Holyoke because, according to Wick, "it was their announcement to make." She asked to be a candidate for the post last Christmas, but did not talk to anyone further about it until mid-February. Then, about six weeks ago, she decided to accept the position when it was offered to her.

Wick said that she would "never be able to say a total goodbye," to the Institute, because it has been "too much a part of me." She called her decision to leave MIT a "very difficult decision to make," adding that she would "never have sought to leave." But she compared the decision to that facing a person about to leave home; there comes a time for progress, for new experience and new challenge. She views the move with a combined feeling of "gladness and sadness." Wick expressed the hope that she would be able to return often, and noted that she will always feel a part of MIT.

Speaking of her new post, Wick said that it was the second ranking officer in charge of educational matters at the college. She will have responsibility for

faculty development and curriculum planning, among other things. "I have an awful lot to learn," she said, but she noted that as an alumnae of the school she had maintained some personal ties, and that she knew about such superficial things as new buildings.

Wick called Mount Holyoke a "very excellent school," and said she was "proud to be asked to

teach there." The school has been characterized as the "best of the seven sisters for science," by some. Wick would not confirm that, but did say that it has "always had a strong tilt towards science."

She hopes to teach eventually, but expects it will be a little while before she has time for that. She also doubted she would have any "real time for research."

When asked to look back at her work with women at MIT, Wick told *The Tech* that she had "never looked at it as counseling... it was more like mutual problem solving." Sometimes she would talk out her problems, she said, other times she would talk out those of the student. Many of the problems people brought to her were personal, some were academic, and most were a combination. "You can never divorce the personal

from the academic," she said.

Her new job will deal primarily with faculty and academic matters, but she said that she "can't imagine getting too far away from students."

Members of the administration were quick to praise Wick's work and express regret at her departure. Chancellor Paul Gray noted that "... all of us who have come to rely on her judgement and her integrity are saddened by our loss, and the Institute's loss, even as we rejoice with her as she takes on major responsibility for the intellectual development of Mount Holyoke College."

When she resigned from the position of Assistant Dean for Student Affairs in 1971, after six years of service, then-Dean Dan Nyhart said "more women students owe more to her than they will ever realize."

2-6-73

Rowe to assist chancellor

By Sandra Yulke
and Paul Schindler

The new woman working with Chancellor Paul E. Gray will, by her own choice, be known as the Chancellor's Assistant for Women and Work. She is Mary Potter Rowe, [Note: She does not like the use of titles, as she is a Quaker, and prefers to be called "Mary Rowe" by those who do not know her, and "Mary" by those who do.] a graduate of Swarthmore and Columbia (where she got her Ph.D. in economics in 1971).

Rowe lists her current occu-

pation as "Consultant Economist," and has been doing work at Radcliffe most recently.

Much of her work has been in the area of the economics of child care, a topic she has researched for the federal, state, and Cambridge city governments. She has worked for Harvard, OEO, the Carnegie Corporation, Abt Associates, the National Council of Churches and the UN. She spent 1963-66 in Nigeria, and 1962-3 in the US Virgin Islands. She has published numerous specialized papers, serves on several boards and is a

member of the American Economics Association, the National Planning Association, and the African Studies Association.

The announcement of Mary Rowe's appointment has been a long time in the offing, and she says that most of the delay involved has been her own fault. She was the number one candidate and most likely prospect as early as mid-December, but she told *The Tech* that meetings with Gray about the nature of her job and her hours delayed any final announcement. Gray

(Please turn to Page 5)

Rowe named assistant to Gray



If there is to be any real change in any job or student category, there will be changes in all of them...



It's a peculiar position; it has no appropriate role models.

(Continued from Page 1)

often said during this period that a woman had been selected, but was not yet ready to commit herself to taking the post. There was also some concern that she might eventually decide not to take the post, so her name was not revealed until last week. The official announcement of her appointment will appear in tomorrow's *Tech Talk*.

Since there was some interest expressed in the selection process, the interview began on that point.

Q: How do you feel about the lack of student input in your selection?

I would have been delighted if there had been some student input, and I thought that the Forum would provide it.

(Note: the week that Mary Rowe was the guest at the Women's Forum was exam week, and therefore almost no students were present.)

Q: There was a period between your saying yes and your taking the job for certain?

I think that there was a month in there, where Gray might either have said 'We don't want you if that's what you want to do' or in which I might have said, 'Are you sure you don't want to look for somebody else?' I think the Institute was, during that month, reasonably committed to serious exploration with me and I with them so that it would have been reasonable for the Institute to say we've got somebody else who we think will come without having been able to say definitely that she was coming.

It's a peculiar position; it has no appropriate role models. I was very eager to have the chance to talk with most of the

tenured women faculty.

Q: How many are there?

There are now eight. I talked to maybe a dozen women students, trying to seek out women at such places as the Sloan school, where there aren't many. I talked with quite a number of people particularly in the economics department, because I am an economist. I talked with five or six junior faculty and several administrators and with lots of secretaries, and I was just very keen to have the chance to think about it for a long time. I think Paul Gray wanted a chance to think about it for a long time. It's a major step forward for the Institute.

He has been, by the way, unfailingly gracious to me. There

Rowe thinks Wiesner and Gray fight for equal rights out of personal conviction.

has been in our interviews no point where I felt things were askew.

And I talked with Carola.

Q: But students were not involved in your selection...

Paul Gray asked me to meet with a representative committee, including students, at the same time when I was formally requesting a meeting with a committee including students. When I say including students, I mean women in every job and student category at the Institute. The day that Gray called me, to see if I was still interested, Emily [Wick] and Gray and I were all in the process of saying that there should be this meeting.

There is no question in my mind but that Gray felt that my appointment was contingent on my meeting with a representative committee of women from every job and student category. Emily and I actually hoped that my coming to the Forum would serve that purpose. I did not want to limit it to any one specific committee. I very much wanted to hear from any woman who wanted to come, in effect.

Q: Have you been warned of no money?

No money for what?

Q: Were you told about MIT's tight budget?

There's two sides to that. Number one is that I am an economist, and I know what the scene is, and I have been working in Washington steadily for the last three years in an area which is not receiving Nixon's full attention, namely Child Care and Women. On the one hand, I am very familiar with the university finance scene, on the other Paul Gray has been encouraging me to think that if there are good projects, he would help me with them.

Q: You have a basically liberal arts background, how does that make you feel about coping with a place like MIT, which is extremely technically oriented?

"it wasn't until I talked with Gray... that I became interested in this job."

My background is more scientifically oriented than it may appear. I was a premed student in undergraduate school, and I come from a family of doctors. In some ways, my background was also very 'liberated,' after

my mother got her degree, she went to Peking where she became the first female professor of sociology. Also, economics is not as unscientific as some people seem to think.

Q: What are you going to do for students? Will you have clout?

I think in unequivocal cases, that both Gray and Wiesner have systematically been very determined in terms of policy. I was told of a specific example of a very decisive action taken by Wiesner and Gray earlier this year in a case of discrimination against a woman.

Q: Is that personal conviction or HEW pressure?

The story I have heard makes me think it is personal conviction. I know of at least one letter written by those gentlemen, which would never have been seen by the general public; which was unequivocal in its representations to a department head. It pleased me very much. It was by no means in the public eye; they would have no reason to think that any woman might have seen this letter, and it was very clear, and straightforward, as well as very polite.

Q: Could you get MIT to make a statement supporting the continuing presence of women here?

I liked the statement in the Ad Hoc report... I can certainly

propose anything like that that proves to make sense. I think that my appointment is considered by both Drs. Gray and Wiesner as that kind of statement, in itself, a very concrete fashion.

Association of M.I.T. Alumnae
M.I.T., Room E19-437, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

NON PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 56640
Boston, Mass.

FOCUS ON THE FUTURE:

The Challenges and The Opportunities

June 2 and 3, 1973



1873-1973

Centennial Convocation
100 Years of Women Graduates

FOCUS ON THE FUTURE:

The Challenges & The Opportunities

100 M.I.T.

1873-1973 CENTENNIAL OF
WOMEN GRADUATES

Centennial Convocation - June 2 and 3, 1973

Sponsored by the Association of M.I.T. Alumnae

Program

Saturday, June 2

Focus on the Future: The Challenges and The Opportunities — Panel Discussion — 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Introduction of Panel Members
Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, *President, M.I.T.*
Global Perspectives for the Coming Decade
Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., *Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy*
Economic Patterns and Prospects for Men & Women and Work
Dr. Mary P. Rowe, *Economist & Special Assistant (Women & Work) to the President and the Chancellor, M.I.T.*
The Impact of Art on Technology . . . and of Technology on Art
Prof. Gyorgy Kepes, *Director, Center for Advanced Visual Studies, M.I.T.*

Luncheon — 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Workshop Previews — 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.

Concurrent Workshops — 2:45 to 4:45 p.m.
#1 — Career Planning — From a Personnel Viewpoint
#2 — What Makes a Woman a Successful Executive?
#3 — The Frontier Fields: New Areas for Tomorrow's Careers
#4 — Entrepreneurship: The Risks and The Rewards
#5 — Converting from Government Business to Consumer and Industrial Markets
#6 — Continuing Education: The Realities and The Prospects
#7 — What's Happening at M.I.T. in Women's Programs
#8 — Legal Questions for the '70's
#9 — Coordinating Changes in Lifestyles for Men and Women

Reception — 5:30 to 7:00 p.m.

Banquet — 7:00 p.m.
Introduction of Banquet Speaker
Howard W. Johnson, *Chairman of the Corporation, M.I.T.*
Banquet Speaker
Katharine Graham, *President, The Washington Post Co.*

Sunday, June 3

A Century of Women Students at M.I.T.: Continuity and Change — 9:30 to 11:00 a.m.
Margaret H. Compton (Mrs. Karl T. Compton)
Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. '26, *Honorary Chairman of the Corporation, M.I.T.*
Florence H. Luscomb '09, *Feminist and Civil Rights Activist*
Dr. Julius A. Stratton '23, *President Emeritus, M.I.T.*
Dr. Dorothy W. Weeks '23, *Consultant, Harvard University*
Dr. Emily L. Wicks, CM '51, *Professor, M.I.T.*

Status of Women Professionals: An International Overview — 11:15 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.
Helvi Sipilä, *Assistant Secretary-General for Social and Humanitarian Matters, United Nations*

Private Showing of Centennial Exhibition — 1:00 to 2:30 p.m.
100 Years of the "New" Woman: M.I.T. Alumnae — A Century of Creative Contributions in Technology, The Sciences, and the Arts

Registration

The registration fee for the Convocation is \$13.00 per person and covers panel discussions, workshop session, and private showing of exhibition.

The charge for the luncheon is an additional \$5.00 per person, and for the banquet, an additional \$12.00 per person.

If you wish to attend all events at the Convocation, the total fee is \$30.00.

Please make checks payable to the Association of M.I.T. Alumnae. Indicate which workshop you wish to attend.

To register, or for additional information, contact: The Association of M.I.T. Alumnae, M.I.T., Room E19-437, Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Tel: 617-253-3874.



GEORGE FRAZIER

Letter from Fun-Fun City

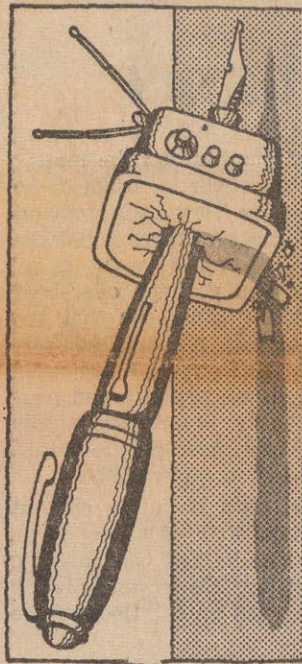
NEW YORK — Summery weather and the scent of scandal have arrived here practically hand in hand. As Ralph Gleason, the columnist for The San Francisco Chronicle, told me yesterday, "Morally, this thing could make Watergate look like a prayer meeting." He was referring to the fact that Clive J. Davis, the 40-year-old former head of Columbia Records, has been cited in a civil suit filed by CBS in which it is alleged he illegally appropriated some \$93,000 of corporate funds. When I asked if Rolling Stone, of which Gleason is a co-founder, is going to cover the story, he said, "My God, we have a team of writers and researchers in New York right now. This looks big."

And it does. Oddly, though, the New York press seems either unaware of, or indifferent to, exactly how big. In a time of Watergate, of course, it isn't surprising that an alleged misappropriation of a mere \$93,000 shouldn't take precedence over the effort by men in high places to embezzle the whole national government, yet it does seem to merit a little more looking-into than it's been given by The Times, Post and Daily News.

From all that I've been able to learn, the record industry itself may be on the brink of an investigation into far darker doings than those that led to the payola hearings that shook it in the late Fifties. The whole rock scene is involved. Already at least two men in the record business have simply vanished, and in some quarters there is doubt that they are alive. Naturally, it wouldn't be true to type if narcotics didn't play a large part, since it's a common practice with certain companies to remunerate their artists not merely with money, but with cocaine. But we shall see what we shall see, and my own feeling is that it will be before too long.

★

On a brighter note (though I'm not sure that Channel 7 here in New York would call it exactly that) is the growing rumor that Roger Grimsby, the anchor man of 7's nightly Eyewitness News, will move over to 4, NBC's local outlet, under a five-year contract calling for at least one million dollars. This is something of more than merely parochial interest.



When I began to write about Grimsby and his cut-up cohorts rather rhapsodically a few years ago, a number of Boston media people told me that the Eyewitness concept of treating the day's events with a certain merriment and a certain levity wouldn't last. Since then, however, the concept has changed the face of television journalism. And understandably. Prior to the advent of Eyewitness, television had reported the news with an almost awesome solemnity. But gradually, as Grimsby and his team began to attract viewers from the competing channels here, producers around the country started experimenting with the possibility of lightening the tone of their shows. In some cases, the results were disastrous, especially when, as happened in at least three instances, news teams were reduced to uncontrollable laughter as one of their members read the report of a celebrity's death.

The fact that there is an Eyewitness News in Boston (WBZ-TV) shouldn't mislead anyone to think that any channel there has come even close to aping the Eyewitness concept I'm talking about. There's been a certain amount of inserting a light touch here and there, particularly on Boston's 7, which indulges in such clownishness as an antic weatherman and Eddie Andelman's imaginative stunts, but, on the whole, the plain unvarnished fact still prevails.

In New York, however, the fun-and-games approach to the evening news has proved captivating, largely, I'm sure, because Channel 7 never has permitted the merriment to be carried to ghoulish extremes. Channel 4 found its ratings dropping so alarmingly that it became desperate, and, as it turned out, not very bright. In one burst of inane inspiration, it decided to compete against 7 by teaming Carl Stokes, the former mayor of Cleveland with a broadcaster from the West Coast as fellow anchorman. When this led only to still higher ratings for 7, it dispatched the West Coast man abroad and tried to endow Stokes with a little more spark.

Meanwhile, watching Roger Grimsby at 6 and 11 o'clock had become a way of life here. The point, of course, is that he happens to be superb, not because he has a ready wit, good looks and a resonant voice, but because he is a superlative newscaster who just happens to have those gifts. NBC made no secret of the fact that it coveted him. (The day after Sam Yorty's defeat in Los Angeles, by the way, Jim Gash of WINS suggested that if Ch. 4 got Grimsby, Ch. 7 should retaliate by teaming up Yorty with Stokes.) Now, though, it would appear that an agreement has been reached and that Grimsby will shortly move over to Channel 4, a circumstance that could quite conceivably demolish 7's ratings. And there is an interesting footnote to all this, for 4 is considering one-and-a-half to two hours of early evening news, from, say, 5 or 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 or 7, the whole to be divided into three separate segments, each of them to be anchored, hopefully, by Roger Grimsby.

So summer comes to this city, and can the Newport Jazz Festival be far away. At this point, its success would seem assured. I particularly recommend the jazz tap dancers who will be at the Wollman Amphitheater in Central Park the afternoon of July 2. Speaking of jazz, Chet (what ever happened to) Baker, now on the methadone treatment for some two years, will be at the Half Note beginning that evening.

One more thing: There's a mayoral primary here today, nor could anyone seem to care less. And what ever happened to John Vliet Lindsay, the golden boy of yesterday?

A centennial for the women of MIT

By Diane White
Globe StaffHELVI SIPILA
... featured speaker

One hundred years ago Ellen Swallow became the first woman to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In later years she told friends how pleased she had been when the president of MIT wrote to inform her she had been admitted and that she was welcome to attend at no cost.

She assumed he knew she was poor and he was being generous. She later found out that he waived the usual fees so that, in case anyone should object to her presence, he could say she wasn't really a student.

Happily, much has changed at MIT since Ellen Swallow was an undergraduate. The enrollment of women, although never sizeable, has tripled during the past 10 years and now number 816, or about 13 percent of the student body.

Yesterday some 200 alumnae gathered in Kresge Auditorium to celebrate the centennial of women students at the institute.

Helvi Sipila, assistant secretary-general for social and humanitarian matters at the United Nations, was the featured speaker.

Mrs. Sipila, the first woman to be appointed to cabinet rank at the UN, told the group women in Eastern European and Nordic countries are more likely to enter professional fields and be politically active in decision making capacities than women in other countries. Mrs. Sipila, formerly a lawyer and judge in her native Finland, said this occurs because the laws of these countries are based on the complete equality of men and women, irrespective of marital status.

Mrs. Sipila said when women in developing nations are allowed access to education, they are more likely to choose to go into professional fields. "Where education is a privilege it cannot be wasted," she said.

Unfortunately, she said, when there is a lack of facilities for education in these developing nations, it is the female students who lose out. Men are given priority because they are regarded as future breadwinners, she said.

It is because of this, she said, that the majority of the world's 800 million illiterates are women. UN studies have shown, she said, that when women in developing nations are educated, they are more likely to use birth control. Hence, many of the problems of these nations which are caused by overpopulation could be alleviated by educating women, she said.

Earlier, the alumnae heard a panel discussion moderated by Margaret H. Compton, wife of former MIT president Karl T. Compton. The participants were five persons who have been involved in various ways in the evolution of the place of women students at MIT.

Dr. Emily L. Wick, who recently left her post as professor and dean of women at MIT to become dean of the faculty at Mount Holyoke College, told the alumnae the percentage of women in each class who stay at MIT to graduate has increased substantially during the past 10 years. Only 36 percent of the women who entered with the class of 1960 stayed to graduate, she said, compared to 89 percent of the men in the same class. By 1964, the percentage of women graduating was roughly equal to the percentage of men, she said.

Dr. Wicks said the change came about after 1960, the year MIT made a firm commitment to encourage women to apply to the school. "Prior to 1960 women entered MIT at their own risk," said Dr. Wicks, who received a PhD in Chemistry



PANELISTS — Julius Stratton (left) and James Killian chat in Kresge Auditorium. (Bob Backoff photo)

ALISON ARNOLD

The Cushman saga

Ever heard of Charlotte Cushman? She was a popular 19th-Century actress and a special favorite of Bostonians. So in 1927 Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French founded a Charlotte Cushman Club in Boston in her memory as "a home away from home for girls and women of the theater," where they could obtain low-cost lodgings in attractive surroundings.

Helen Hayes and Catherine Cornell were members of the board and hundreds of actresses who are now stars stayed at the club in the early days of their careers.

The first clubhouse was at 1 Marlboro street, but when it became too small to accommodate the many enthusiastic boarders, 83 Beacon street, the former town house of the late Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sears, was purchased.

In order to support the club, morning lectures on the theater, teas, fashions shows and dances were held and a Champagne Ball took place in the French ballroom of the house. Mrs. French was the energetic organizer of these benefits and after her death in 1957, the club was discontinued and the Charlotte Cushman Charitable Foundation, Inc., was formed.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird was chosen as president, Mrs. Charles J. Innes and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon, vice presidents, Mrs. William R. Dickinson, recording secretary, and Mrs. French's daughter, Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterston, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Directors included Mrs. John Moseley Abbot, Mrs. Paul R. Bishop, Mrs. Virginia Cabot, Mrs. Richard Ehrlich, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Mrs. Harry J. Murphy and Miss Catharine Huntington.

Changing Federal tax laws have made it impracticable to continue as a charitable foundation, so at the final meeting Friday morning at the Pinckney street

house of Mrs. Innes, \$90,000 was given to the Boston Public Library to establish a special theater collection in the name of Charlotte Cushman.

The Special Collections Reading Room off the Sargent Gallery on the third floor of the Research Library will be called the Charlotte Cushman Room. Books and materials of permanent value in the field of the theater, with priority given to Boston, will be purchased, each book to contain a Charlotte Cushman Fund book-plate. And an annual public lecture on the theater will be named the Charlotte Cushman Lecture. Members of the Fund feel this is a happy conclusion to their many years together.

★

A June garden reception to gain financial support for the famous hospital ship SS Hope will be held Sunday, from 5 to 8, at "Savin Hill," the South Hamilton estate of Mrs. Q. A. Shaw McKean. Persons who have served on the ship, leaders of the non-profit Project Hope, representatives of the nations the SS Hope has visited, and public officials will attend. Dr. Hart Achenbach of Danvers and John McKean of Hamilton are co-chairmen.

Dr. Achenbach is among the more than 1900 medical personnel who have served with the project since its beginning in 1960. More than 10 million dollars a year is required to sustain operations of SS Hope and related land-based operations.

★

Elected to a second two-year term as president of the Boston Branch, American Association of University Women, is Miss Enid Wilson of Wellesley. The Association was founded in Boston in 1882 and now has a nationwide membership of some 170,000 women in more than 1700 branches.

BOOK OF THE DAY

The unresolved dilemma of John Berryman

By Margaret Manning
Globe Staff

RECOVERY, by John Berryman. Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 254 pp., \$6.95.

Nothing in John Berryman's agonizing novel "Recovery" is as moving or as beautifully written as Saul Bellow's introduction. It is a treasure and a loving remembrance of the tragic poet who killed himself in January, 1972.

Berryman was a vibrant man and his poems sang with an electric force that, alas, is missing from this novel. Although "Recovery" is unfinished (it was written during Berryman's last year of life), it seems unlikely that he ever could have turned it into a convincing novel.

It is too flat, too contained, and, because Berryman is so clearly writing about his own struggle with alcoholism, he is too wrapped up in the technical details of hospital treatment. He has forgone poetry in order to try to get all the facts down on the page.

The result is that "Recovery" is less a novel — that invention out of knowledge

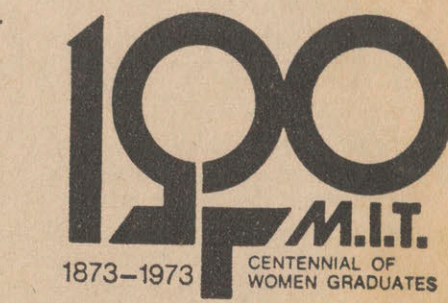
— than a patient's progress (or lack of it) chart. Even so, it has its moments of pity and raw power.

The setting is a sanitarium for alcoholics where group therapy sessions, using the Twelve Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous, are the basis of treatment.

Narrator Alan Severance has been hospitalized for the third time. He is a famous scientist and man of letters. His life has not been an unbroken string of disasters, but he has had three wives, numerous blackouts, bouts of violence, and it is evident that he is unable to manage himself.

But this is what is so difficult for Berryman-Severance to confront. He says again and again that he is "powerless over alcohol" but the belief persists in him that his science and art are somehow inextricably connected to his drinking. Berryman did manage to stay sober for nearly a year before his suicide, but these two facts in conjunction — sobriety and suicide — call up dreadful forebodings, a realm of awful possibility.

As I understand it, alcoholism is a



from the institute in 1951. "If they succeeded, fine. If they didn't, well, nobody expected them to succeed."

Dr. James R. Killian, class of 1926, former MIT president from 1948 to 1959 and honorary chairman of the corporation, and Dr. Julius A. Stratton, class of 1923, MIT president from 1959 to 1966, discussed developments during the last 25 years, a crucial time of change for women at MIT.

"During the late 40s and early 50s the place of women at MIT was the subject of much debate," Stratton said. "Some people resented MIT giving places to women, who, it was thought, would just get married and become mothers."

In 1953 the administration undertook a study of women and their place at MIT. "We were unable after two years of hard work to reach unanimous agreement on what to do," Stratton said. Some members of the commission, Stratton said, felt that MIT simply did not have the facilities to accommodate undergraduate women and recommended they accept female students only at the graduate level.

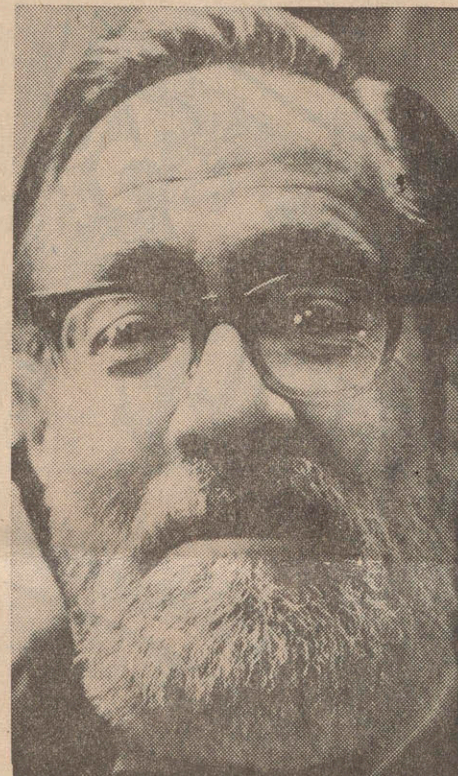
Two years later, however, President Killian issued a policy statement stating the institute's intention to admit undergraduate women, in fact to increase the female enrollment and to improve living facilities for women. Philanthropist Katherine D. McCormick, a member of the class of 1904, donated \$1.5 million to build a residence hall for women. The first wing of McCormick Hall was opened in 1963.

"The opening of McCormick Hall had a great effect on the morale of women at MIT," Dr. Killian told the alumnae. "Here for the first time was a facility that expressed the place of women at MIT, that made them feel welcome."

The two other panel members, Florence H. Luscomb, class of 1909, the feminist and civil rights activist, and Dr. Dorothy W. Weeks, who received a PhD in physics from MIT in 1930 and is a consultant at Harvard University, reminisced about the days when a woman was something of a curiosity on the MIT campus.

Mrs. Luscomb said she had done research into the life of Ellen Swallow Richards, whom she knew while an undergraduate. Mrs. Richards, she said, opened the doors for other women at the institute by setting a brilliant example. She was an instructor in chemistry at MIT for 40 years, until her death in 1911. She was a pioneer in the field of chemical nutrition and has been cited by nutritionists as the creator of the science of home economics.

During the early afternoon the alumnae attended a reception and private showing of the Centennial Exhibition in McCormick Hall. The exhibition provided a visual glimpse into the accomplishments of MIT's women graduates. Among the diverse group of women whose work was represented were Lydia G. Weld, class of 1902, the first MIT woman graduate in naval architecture and marine engineering, a well-known ship designer; Elizabeth Coit, class of 1919, the landmarks preservation commissioner of New York City; Boston architect Marjorie Pierce, class of 1922; Marion Talbot, class of 1888, founder and president of the American Association of University Women; and Dickey Chapelle, the combat photographer and correspondent, a member of the class of 1940.

JOHN BERRYMAN
... tragic poet

mask for other mental disorders. I'm not certain what these disorders in Berryman-Severance were, because Berryman has not truly looked into the abyss of his own soul. At least not in this novel as he has so far developed it.

What is tragically plain, however, is that there was in Berryman-Severance a positive desire to continue being a drunk, presumably because it was a source of artistic release, a way of opening the door for his very great poetic talent.

Berryman drank, then, in order to write, but in turn drinking made him unable to write. He was afraid of writing and used drunkenness as an alibi. But since poetry was the thing important above all others to him, being too drunk to work was also damnation.

As Saul Bellow writes about him: "... at last it must have seemed that he had used up all his resources. Faith against despair, love versus nihilism had been supplied by his own person, by his poems. What he needed for his art had been supplied by his own person, but his mind, his wit. He drew it out of his vital organs, out of his very skin. At last there was no more."

Hearings resuming tomorrow; emphasis still on second string

By Anthony Marro
Newsday

WASHINGTON — The Senate Watergate committee, whose hearings at times have moved along briskly and, at other times, bogged down in poor scheduling, inept questioning and sloppy staff work, still will be dealing with the lower echelon of the Committee to Re-elect the President when it resumes its hearings tomorrow.

The investigation eventually will lead into the White House, but the majority of the witnesses testifying in this third week of hearings will be func-

tionaries — secretaries, aides and middle-level officials.

"Most of the people coming aren't important in themselves, but they can set the stage for the ones who will be coming in later," one staff member said. "They can give us stuff that we can use to pin down the others when we finally get to them."

Among the Witnesses scheduled this week are:

SALLY HARMONY — She is former secretary to G. Gordon Liddy, convicted Watergate raider who now is serving a 6-20-year prison term. Liddy also was counsel to the fi-

nancial section of the re-election committee, and Mrs. Harmony may be able to tell the committee with whom Liddy met and to whom he was reporting in the weeks before the break-in at Watergate.

Since she typed summaries of the conversations intercepted by the electronic bug planted at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at Watergate, she also may be able to tell who received copies.

The problem, one staffer said, is that so far Mrs. Harmony — who is now in the payroll of the still-functioning inaugural

committee — "hasn't been a very cooperative witness." She will be the first witness this week.

ROBERT REISNER — An assistant to Jeb Stuart Magruder. Reisner kept Magruder's date book, and reportedly is prepared to tell the committee that Magruder, the assistant head of the re-election committee, attended a meeting with then Attorney General John Mitchell; John W. Dean, counsel to the president; and Liddy. This meeting occurred at approximately the same time the three are said to have met at the Justice Dept. to discuss the Watergate operation.

HUGH SLOAN — Former treasurer of the re-election committee. Despite the high-sounding title, Sloan was only a middle-level functionary whose job was more that of accountant than fundraiser or policy maker.

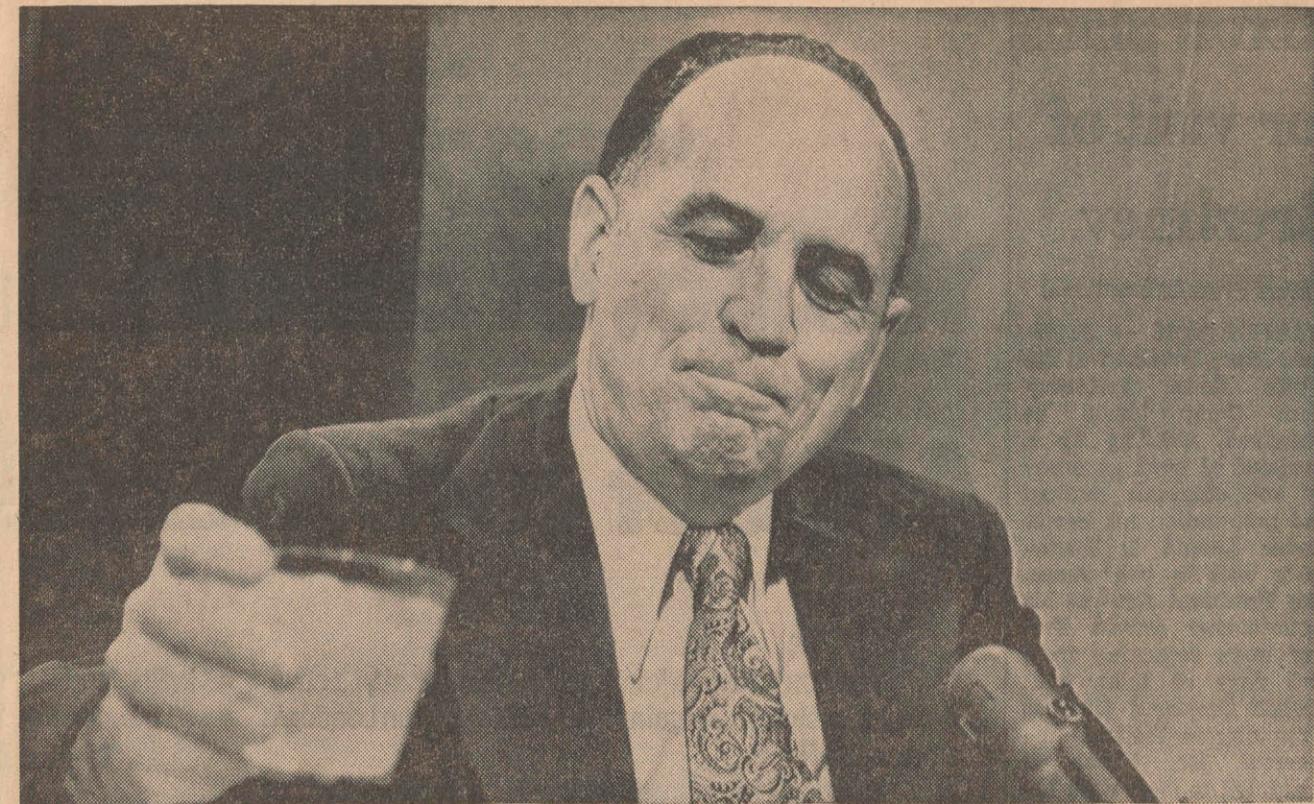
Sloan is expected to tell how he voiced his concern about the intelligence-gathering operation to three higher-ups — Magruder, presidential aide John Ehrlichman and Maurice Stans, the chief fund-raiser and former Commerce Secretary. (The Associated Press reported that Liddy and Stans are expected to be called by the Senate committee this week. The AP report, based on information from committee sources, noted that the list is subject to change and the witnesses' testimony will probably run into the following week.) To date, the hearings have drawn mixed reviews. There have been private criticisms by some staff members that they are not fully prepared for the hearings. "We haven't had the manpower or the time needed to get ready," one of them said last week. And there have been criticisms by members of other committee staffs that the committee does not have the depth of experience needed to stage the complex and highly sensitive investigation.

The 39-man Senate staff is loaded with lawyers and former prosecutors, but has few trained investigators. One man listed as an investigator has spent more time as a systems analyst, and his last job was managing drug treatment centers in Massachusetts.

The level of questioning by both the senators and the staff, according to some critics, has sometimes been spotty. No one, for example, asked James McCord, convicted Watergate burglar, who helped him raise the \$100,000 that he needed to get free on bond.

"The questioning of (conspirator Bernard) Barker was the worst," said one investigator who has worked other congressional hearings. "They let him sit there and make speeches about what patriots the Cubans are, and let him imply that Sen. (Edward) Kennedy — the brother of the man who launched the Bay of Pigs invasion — might have been getting contributions from Castro..." (Sen. Daniel) Inouye (D-Hawaii) was the only one who did anything to challenge this.

Barker was the leader of the four-man team that was recruited from Miami's anti-Castro exile community to stage the break-in at the Watergate.



AHEM — Getting his throat ready, convicted Watergate burglar James McCord reaches for a glass of

water before his appearance yesterday on the CBS television show "Face the Nation" from Washington.

McCord: Nixon OK'd bugging

★ McCORD
Continued from Page 1

such an operation with such impact and such risk without the approval of the President."

Presidential involvement "accounts to me for most everything that has been done in terms of the coverup since that time," McCord said in the same flat, even baritone he used at Senate hearings two weeks ago.

"The efforts to pay the conspirators to keep them silent, the efforts to get them to take executive clemency, the large number of people in the White House staff who played a role in trying to cover this thing up, the role of the President's own attorney Mr. (Herbert W.) Kalmbach — all of these things verify in my own mind my conclusion," Mitchell, according to McCord "was a very decisive man. He didn't agonize over decisions. Every morning about 8:30 he would drive to the President's office and spend a period of time in the President's office. There was an opportunity to discuss such matters. I felt that matters of this consequence would, in fact, be conveyed to the President before Mr. Mitchell undertook or approved an operation of that breadth and of this impact. These are some of the things that lead me to this conclusion, plus the matters I referred to in terms of the coverup later. I don't believe those steps would have been taken to cover up for Mr. Mitchell or other lesser principals."

McCord accused his first lawyer, Alch, of making "a pitch to me to use as my defense that this was a CIA operation."

McCord said that the pitch was first made on Dec. 21, 1972 in the Monaco restaurant in Washington, "but the heaviest pitch came in the second

meeting in Mr. Alch's office in Boston, in which, throughout a 4½-hour period the pitch was continued — why don't you go along with this defense? And I stated that I can't, it's not true."

McCord told the panel of reporters that Alch's testimony before the Senate committee was inaccurate about a prosecution offer to drop charges in exchange for testimony.

"I was told only that the prosecution had in mind eventually going to the judge and, in effect, asking that he be lenient towards me, in terms of the sentence, if I provided testimony. I was not told by Mr. Alch that any specified number of charges against me would be dropped in exchange for testimony. That fact was not conveyed to me."

However, in an interview with radio station WEEI-FM in Boston, Alch said he did pass along to McCord the specific offers made by Federal prosecutors during last year's plea negotiations before the Watergate trial.

According to Alch there was no reason for him to hold back specific offers to reduce or drop certain counts against McCord because the purpose of plea negotiating is to find out what offers will be made.

Alch also said he took two lie detector tests in Chicago May 26 and that he has already offered the tests' results to the special Senate Watergate committee.

F. Lee Bailey, director of Alch's law firm, and John McNally, an investigator for the firm, took polygraph tests at the same time, Alch said.

He explained that Bailey took the test to counter charges that he brought undue influence on Alch's handling of McCord's defense and McNally was tested because Alch claimed he was the man

with him at the time of the alleged conversation with Bernard Fensterwald, present counsel for McCord, during which Fensterwald allegedly said, "We're going after the President."

On May 28, Alch continued, he had a letter hand-delivered to the Senate Watergate committee inviting it to review the method and results of the Chicago lie-detector tests. Alch added that his own tests were administered by two separate examiners and both reviewed by five polygraph examiners.

In the CBS interview, McCord commenting on Alch's use of these tests, saying: "I have no objections to a polygraph test. I've taken them in the past."

In this case, however, he said, "all others who are witnesses, whose statements are at odds, likewise should be afforded the chance to take a polygraph test — not just the two of us."

McCord added some new

light on one of the Watergate conspiratorial team's mission in Las Vegas, originally thought to have been an attempt to get damaging evidence against Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine).

McCord's fellow conspirators G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt had planned in the summer of 1972 to break into a Las Vegas newspaper editor's office, but not to get information on Muskie, according to McCord.

"My conclusion now was that the operation was targeted for obtaining documents which might be helpful to Howard Hughes," McCord said.

Hughes, the mysterious billionaire, contributed heavily to the Committee to Re-elect the President.



DEGREE FOR ERVIN—Sen. Sam Ervin waits to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree during Boston University Law School commencement yesterday. (UPI)

Senate hearings going on as scheduled, Ervin says

★ ERVIN
Continued from Page 1

The senator made the comments to reporters after receiving an honorary doctor of laws degree at the BU School of Law in the Case Center. BU conferred 397 doctor of law and 40 master of law degrees.

Ervin said the papers made available to his committee by John W. Dean 3d, former presidential counsel, outlined a spy network to spy on dissenters. He repeated his charge that "those who formulated those plans had the mentality of a Gestapo."

He said he had only sketchy information about the plan, which was never carried out, but would not discuss even that in detail. He added that he had not spoken to Dean personally but his committee staff had.

Asked about Dean's credibility, Ervin replied: "I don't know how you could determine a person's credibility except to see and hear him testify."

Ervin said he would ask "the intelligence people to sanitize the papers" to delete passages that might threaten national security before any documents are released to the public.

The Justice Dept. has refused to waive its rights to

delay issuing immunity orders for top White House aides, Ervin said, but the time limit will be up in mid-June, at which time he expects to call all the top White House aides. In his commencement speech, Ervin assailed both the executive and judicial branches of the Federal government for stripping the power of Congress and its members.

Charging a serious imbalance of power among the three branches, Ervin said: "Over the last generation, Congress has to accumulate in the Executive branch of government. This congressional permissiveness has begun to reap a terrible harvest in Executive arrogance."

In June 1972, he said, the US Supreme Court rejected precedents and restricted the "speech or debate" immunity of congressmen so that they "can no longer independently acquire information on the activity of the Executive nor report such information to their constituents without risking criminal prosecution."

He said he and 29 other senators had sponsored a measure that would broaden the "speech and debate" privilege and would bar a court or grand jury from inquiring, directly or indirectly, into the legisla-

tive activity of a congressman or his aides.

As other examples of increasing presidential power, Ervin cited the executive privilege doctrine, the dismantling of agencies without the approval of Congress, abuse of the classification system and outright refusal to provide information.

In other remarks on Watergate at the press conference, Ervin said:

— The incidents of campaign sabotage against Democratic nominees last year were worse than the burglary of the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

— He would "sort of leave up to the President whether Mr. Nixon would testify in the Senate Watergate hearings, and declined to comment on Mr. Nixon's credibility.

— His Senate probe will go wherever the "evidence leads it" — even the Oval Office — "but I don't know (where that will be) because we don't have all the evidence yet."

Ervin's appearance in Boston was not without a touch of his humor. He told the BU law graduates of a minister who was shaking hands with the congregation as they filed out after a Sunday sermon.

A stranger approached and said: "Preacher, that was a damn fine sermon you preached."

"I appreciate your compliment," responded the clergyman, "but I wish you'd leave out the cursing."

"It was such a damn fine sermon," the stranger insisted, "that it stirred me up so much I put a \$100 bill in the collection plate."

Replied the minister: "The hell, you say!"

McCloskey seeks House probe

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Rep. Paul N. McCloskey (R-Calif.) said yesterday the House should consider whether President Nixon's actions in the Watergate case are grounds for impeachment.

In a letter to all House members, McCloskey said the House, as the body charged under the Constitution with the responsibility for remedying executive misconduct, has a

duty to examine the President's connection with the case.

He has reserved one hour after the close of official House business Wednesday to discuss the matter, and invited the other members to participate.

FREE THE Watergate 500 BUMPER STICKER
\$2.00 postpaid
Rainbows
P.O. Box 5038
Clinton, N.J. 08809

Brighten up the old Homestead
With a Sunny Money Home Improvement Loan from
The National Shawmut Bank of Boston
A Shawmut Association Bank—Member F.D.I.C.

Tormenting Rectal Itch Of Hemorrhoidal Tissues Promptly Relieved

Gives Prompt, Temporary Relief from Such Burning Itch and Pain in Many Cases.

The burning itch and pain caused by infection and inflammation in hemorrhoidal tissues can cause much suffering. But there is an exclusive formulation that in many cases gives prompt relief for hours from this itch and pain so that the sufferer is more comfortable again. It also actually helps shrink swelling of hemorrhoidal tissues caused by inflammation and infection.

DEVELOP CONFIDENCE
Learn to Speak Effectively
ATTEND A FREE ORIENTATION MEETING
of the **DALE CARNEGIE COURSE**
In effective Speaking, Human Relations and Leadership Training
THIS COURSE WILL HELP YOU TO
• Prepare for Leadership • Develop Confidence
• Think on Your Feet • Overcome Fear
• Improve Your Memory • Speak Effectively
• Increase Your Poise • Develop Goals in Life
WATERTOWN New England Institute, 85 Main Street, Tuesday, June 12 at 7:45 p.m.
WALTHAM Waltham Motor Inn, 185 Winter Street, Thursday, June 14 at 7:45 p.m.
For free tickets or information call collect: **926-4820**
Presented by New England Institute, 85 Main St., Watertown, Mass.

Thomas N. Banks could win a cozy new Pinto.

And so could every cozy weekly winner listed below. So watch for our announcement naming the lucky driver who played it cozy enough to win our grand prize. A snuggly new 1973 Ford Pinto. And stick with your cozy bumper stickers. Because there's more to come.

- First Week's Winners:**
Peter L. Flynn, Jr. Kevin J. Sullivan
Eleanor M. Pitera Helen E. Stenhouse
Lawrence J. Keel Alice J. Raymond
Robert A. O'Brien Richard W. Cohn
Katherine D. Butler Theresa D. Devine
John M. Mangiaratti Alfred G. Brewer
Richard K. Teneyck Helen C. Riley
Loretta A. Brodie Frank J. Cahill
- Second Week's Winners:**
Harold L. Kaplan Alessandro Galeno
Lawrence A. Gordon John F. Buttner
Laura H. Litter George H. Clisham
Frances E. Mattson Sisters of Charity
David Franklin Selma C. Romanow
Marilyn M. Belliveau Allan J. McPhee
Robert Digrazia John G. Kevgas
Anthony Vito Leonard Rosenberg
- Third Week's Winners:**
Harold E. Daly George V. McGinn
Kevin R. Burke Louis J. Jameson
William P. Smith Mary J. Gannon
Francis R. Sloan Dileta M. LaCoriglia
Marilyn R. Belliveau George R. LeCain
Raiph White Wazie M. Bourgeois
Katherine L. Taggard Richard D. Armour
Arthur F. Ward Elizabeth L. Wicks
- Fourth Week's Winners:**
Joseph D. Elliott Sanford H. Rich
John J. Moynihan Paul A. Sorenson
Phillip M. Sullivan George Sangiorid
Virginia Talanian Rita H. Bowes
Victoria L. Clonnon George R. LeCain
George L. Skypke Charles C. Kins
Foster DeMarco Wazie M. Bourgeois
Phyllis F. Barenbom Lai Lun Kin
Arthur Charpentier Edwin P. Kelley
- Fifth Week's Winners:**
John Magaletta John J. Carapezza
Paul Dorfman Mary Randall
Charles M. Northrop Arthur H. Barber
Vivian Talanian Francis J. Gussio
Michael J. Sheil Marguerite A. Doucet
Jo Ann Suyenoto Terrace W. Wilkins
Clifford W. Smith Charles C. Kins, Jr.
Roger St. Fort William W. Welch, Jr.
- Sixth Week's Winners:**
Nancy C. Skinner Alexander Rossetti
Rose M. Wayne Mary F. Lent
John B. Galvin William D. Carlson
John L. Doye Francis J. Gussio
James J. McNulty Joseph Shaughnessy
Rose Marie A. Murphy George G. Wright, Sr.
Gertrude C. Costello Minna Jacobson
Marjorie E. Wells Kathleen M. Cannon
- Seventh Week's Winners:**
Albert Faragi Howard D. Cedarfield
Jacob Dyuss Laurence P. Gornrover
Frank T. Delfino Giuseppe Blig
Charles N. Crooker Leo J. Marino, Jr.
Alan F. Cahlan Lawrence B. Galar
Barbara L. Peart Emilia J. Martin
Annie M. Noseworthy Wendy Bauman
Kathleen T. Gorman Michael J. Fedorchak
- Eighth Week's Winners:**
Sumner H. Freedman Paul L. Sullivan
Paul J. Conolly Julia Hayesworth
Roger Cummings Lowell S. Smith
Stephen S. Springer Goldstein's Supmkt
Messinger Ins. Agency Irving Goldsmith
John S. Donaghy Jacqueline DeFillippis
Frank J. Romano Eleanor M. Meaney
Ronald B. Burman Donald F. Fricieux
- Ninth Week's Winners:**
Charles J. Gempka Linda J. Cyr
Lillian M. Reed Dorothy M. Harbour
Eugene M. Cataldo Laurence P. Gornrover
Mary E. Harry William D. Carlson
Joseph L. Salviati, Brookline
Robert W. Leonard, Jr., West Roxbury
Randall J. Donohue, Cambridge
Richard W. Dunn, Hingham
John A. Silverio, Billerica
Robert W. Mansour, West Roxbury
William T. Cook, Boston
Ellen M. Donovan, Franklin
James D. Landon, Medford
Royce E. Clark, Rowley

POLITICAL CIRCUIT
By ROBERT HEALY

The specter of Watergate

STATE LINE, Nev. — They come here to Lake Tahoe and they talk about revenue sharing, welfare problems, education and the energy crisis.

But what is really on the minds of the governors here is succession — succession to Richard Nixon.

Tied into all this is the Watergate conspiracy. At separate meetings of the Democratic and Republican governors earlier this spring statements were made by each. The Democrats, meeting in Huron, Ohio, on April 30, called for a "full and total disclosure surrounding the Watergate affair at the earliest possible time." Just 10 days later in New York, the Republican governors issued this statement: "We support the President. We believe the President."

Here, though, the Watergate conspiracy and the matter of succession to President Nixon will be difficult to separate.

The governors come here to talk about their state problems and they will, but what they really come together for is the national platform of the National Conference of Governors offers them.

Since the birth of television in this country, the governors have had a tough time making it on the national circuit. Adlai Stevenson was the last man to come out of a state capital to win the nomination for president.

It is very difficult to get a two-minute spot on Walter Cronkite's or John Chancellor's nightly newscast on the networks from such places as Springfield, Ill., Tallahassee, Fla., or Jefferson City, Mo., where the state capitals are.

So this is a chance for four or five days here at Lake Tahoe for the governors to show their wares, to go national. Some governors such as Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts believe that much of the formal sessions is just window dressing and that there should be more time set aside for the business of politics. The agenda this year fits more that school of thought.

The old presidential horse will be here—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, who at 64 is the perfect answer to the old saw that money isn't everything but it helps, and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California at 62. Both appear to be running for the presidency again. Two years ago they both were written off for 1976 as too old. (Rockefeller is elected president in 1976 would be 72 at the end of the first term. Reagan would be 69).

There are other Republicans who will be talked about here for president, including Gov. Sargent, Gov. Linwood Holton of Virginia and Gov. Daniel Evans of Washington.

Each will have to take a stand, or at least say something about Watergate and support of the President. Holton outlined his position yesterday by saying he thinks the President should hold frequent press conferences where he could be "cross-examined" by the press. At the same time he said he would vote against any resolution by the governors conference calling for full disclosure. Sargent would have difficulty voting against such a resolution.

If President Nixon is in trouble, as many of the governors think, these same men who are being talked about for 1976 will want to put some space between themselves and the President on Watergate. As Mr. Dooley would say, politics "ain't beanbags."

Gov. Holton, who is chairman of the Republican Governors Assn., called Watergate "a sordid affair."

Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland, chairman of the national conference, said yesterday that Watergate is "hanging over" the entire conference and that it is not a partisan issue. "It has affected all of us—the entire country. It has eroded the confidence of the people in public office-holders." Mandel agreed with Holton that the President should go before a press conference to be "cross-examined."

What will be watched is how the Republicans vote on the Democratic resolution for "full and total" disclosure by the President. In the executive committee yesterday, the vote was along party lines and it was rejected 4-4. To get it to the floor now will require a two-thirds vote. The Democrats outnumber the Republicans, 31 to 19, which leaves the Democrats shy of the two-thirds needed to pass the resolution.

And a few of those Republicans thinking about 1976 are going to be sweating about their votes.

Robert Healy is The Globe's executive editor.



GOV. ROCKEFELLER



GOV. REAGAN



"It's got to crest soon!"

CARMEN FIELDS

Black preacher being honored

"We have come from the back of the bus to the main ballroom of big hotels," said Rev. Jesse Jackson to a group of black sorority women convened in Denver last year for a national convention. "You do not sit here today simply because you can pay your bill. Others have paid the supreme sacrifice."

In the struggle for freedom, it is easy to become drunk with the joy of a few successes: a ride on the front of the bus, a seat in a restaurant or a toilet. But it is unfortunate that as times change and progress is made, we are often guilty of making light the difficult struggles of our forebears.

One institution that has taken considerable abuse in the struggle for freedom is the black church.

As black muscle at last was able to flex in outward motions, the strong arm became quick to slap the hand that had nurtured and fed it.

It is true that the relevance of the black church has changed over the years as black people sought new directions. Some people still pay polite homage while others voice outright contempt, labeling the church as a crippling force in the struggle.

But let us put the institution in perspective.

The black church represents the only stable and continuing black-owned institution to emerge in this country.

The church has played a major role in the education of blacks — first blending bible texts with practical applications of reading and writing skills.

It was the church that in many places, including Boston, took responsibility for literacy of blacks, opening its doors for regular schools and canvassing the community for teachers.

It supplied important continuing lessons of heritage, for it was in this center that one could find home for the music and rhythms of the black soul.

From this church have not only come the strong gospel voices of Mahalia Jackson and Aretha Franklin, but also the lyric delicacies of Marian Anderson and Martina Arroyo.

The church has given birth to great political leaders like Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Adam Clayton Powell, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Leon Sullivan.

Not all strides and growth have been made either with Christianity as the frame of reference. Not to be forgotten is the leadership of Honorable Elijah Muhammad within the nation of Islam.

There are, too, all over this country unknown ministers of small flocks, who have played and continue to play an important role in black survival. They are

in places where seemingly humble subservience is still a vital tool of day to day existence.

For its annual "celebration" this year, the National Center of Afro-American Artists (NCAAA) has chosen to honor the black preacher.

"Celebrate-1973," to be held June 15 and 16, is the important time for blacks to pay homage to aspects

of our culture that have been ignored.

But this homage must go beyond lip service, high heads and puffed chests. It must go to the fibers that have allowed the institutions to prevail.

Pride has not been the only factor. It has taken a sustained work effort and continued financial support. That is what is needed to assure that in-

stitutions, such as NCAAA can continue.

But as the struggle has taught us, celebration cannot be only on Sunday — or in June for that matter. It is an everyday task of recovering a lost pride and channeling that pride into building lasting symbols of black heritage.

Carmen Fields is a Globe staff reporter.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

Immunity: bait for big one ... a balance of beauty?

We get bulletins almost every day now on the bargaining between John Dean and the Justice Department. One day Dean was mulling over the latest offer, which was that he might plead guilty to a single count of conspiring to obstruct justice in return for immunity from all other charges. Another day, the communicate was to the effect that Dean was insisting on total immunity from prosecution. Archibald Cox, the special prosecutor, is presumably thinking about it. On what basis, one wonders, will he decide?

Will it be on the basis of the gravity of Dean's information against his sometime superiors? Does Cox know exactly what it is that Dean is in a position to testify to? Is Cox afraid that, having won immunity, Dean might double cross him? Is he prepared for such testimony as: QUESTION: "Well, Mr. Dean, now that you have immunity from prosecution, will you tell us which of your superiors were involved in Watergate, pre partu, in partu, or post partum?" ANSWER, rising from his chair: "As a matter of fact none of them were. So long now, Archie."

The prosecutor is inevitably influenced by the smell of big game. And Archibald Cox is undoubtedly influenced not only by the normal prosecutor's appetite for trophy-collection, but by a deeply-rooted antagonism to Richard Nixon and all his works, an antagonism which was watered during the years he served the Kennedy Administration.

Indeed, Cox has just now appointed to his prosecutorial task force James Vorenberg, a professor of criminal law at Harvard but, for these purposes, more relevantly described as a lawyer who was so inflamed against Nixon during 1972 that the question was raised whether he was incapacitated to perform his professional duties which were inconsistent

with high public partisanship.

How will these gentlemen work out these questions? What criteria will they consult? How many Barkers are worth one Magruder? How many Magruders are worth one Dean? How many Deans are worth one Mitchell? How many Mitchells are worth one Nixon?

If everyone at level D is granted immunity in return for testimony against everyone at level C, which is granted immunity in return for testimony against everyone at level B, then in turn granted immunity for testimony against Mr. Big — do you have justice?

The suggestion that the Justice Department might grant immunity from jail, but not immunity from prosecution and conviction, is perhaps enough to satisfy the Barkers, who want only to return to their little occupations and dreams of the deposition of Castro. But there are lawyers all over the lot. Liddy, Dean, Kalmbach,

Ehrlichman, Mitchell. And these men cannot sustain a conviction without losing their licenses to practice law. They must hold out for total immunity. Will it be granted?

The President of the United States is so big a catch one can understand the temptation to let even such prizes as a former attorney-general and a former White House chief-of-staff get off, in anticipation of the larger bounty. But is this impartial justice? Particularly in a republic — which begins its inquiry into presidential activity on the proposition that all men are equal before the law, but may now find itself ending its inquiry on the proposition that the law cares only to catch the king.

One wishes that Cox and the lords spiritual of the legal profession would enlighten us on these matters. Or has the public, in questions so delicate, a right to know?

William F. Buckley Jr. is a syndicated columnist.

JOSEPH KRAFT

Can President still govern?

WASHINGTON — Can the President govern despite Watergate?

The answer seems to be yes, if he stops dreaming dreams of heroic achievements redounding to his personal glory. The model on the big issues should be the sharing of power with Congress which President Eisenhower arranged with Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn during the last two years of his Administration.

Consider first the economy. Mr. Nixon, working through the medium of Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, has tried to apply his own personal patented political medicine. That is, unrestrained consumer spending for the silent majority; tight restraints on parts of the Federal budget that help Democratic clients; and an absolute minimum of controls on prices and wages.

As a result, wholesale

and retail prices have gone out of sight. It is only a matter of time before wages follow. When they do, the boom will topple over into a serious recession.

Nobody can be certain about the right cure for all these troubles — particularly at a time of Watergate jitters. But the right first step is to apply a temporary freeze on wages and prices. Two of the most thoughtful congressional Democrats — Sen. Mike Mansfield and Rep. Wilbur Mills — have suggested precisely that last week, and if the President only accepts their formula, he will be on top of a problem that could become truly dangerous.

Consider next the matter of dealing with friends and allies which found expression last week in Mr. Nixon's meeting with French President Georges Pompidou in Iceland. Mr.

Nixon's meeting chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, has been talking about a new Atlantic Charter which would link the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe in a big deal to end all big deals.

The only trouble is that the material for a big deal isn't there. Nobody has figured out how to take the Japanese into the club, and the Europeans are at odds as to how to manage their own defense and economic problems.

Lastly, there's the issue of dealing with the Communists. It comes to a head when First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union comes here this month. Brezhnev is hungry for American capital, know-how, machinery and grain.

In the past, Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have wrung from Brezhnev various trades of special uses to their clients. In particular they have used Brezhnev's appetite for American favor to make a deal that improves the survivability of the South Vietnamese regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Apparently they have

some other complicated arrangement in mind for the Brezhnev trip.

But with Mr. Nixon in a vulnerable position because of Watergate, the sensible thing for him is to return to basics. What this country, and indeed the whole world, wants out of Moscow is the beginning of a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Central Europe which will permit the United States to thin out its commitments in Europe. Congress and especially Sen. Mansfield have been pushing for that all along. So by associating himself with the congressional leaders, the President will be in potent position to wring from the Russians what we should have been seeking all along as a first priority — arrangements for a mutual troop withdrawal from Europe.

In sum, the President can continue to govern while the Watergate investigation goes forward. And there is no need to sprint through the hearings, as now urged by those who used to favor a total cover-up.

Joseph Kraft is a syndicated columnist.

DAVID B. WILSON

Why impeachment has little chance

Despite a certain amount of punditry on the matter of whether or not President Nixon ought to resign or be impeached, there seems so far to be very little demand for his ouster from the White House, and there is unlikely to be.

What could interfere with this perhaps over-bold forecast would be a general public consensus that the President has lied to the American people. Not dissembled, omitted, distorted, under-emphasized, stumbled or misinterpreted. These are excusable. Politics and people accept them with varying degrees of reluctance. The lie is the unforgivable crime, and most people would like to give the President the benefit of every doubt.

There is a kind of parallel here with the current British scandal and the Profumo affair of a few years back. John had to quit, not because he had been playing ring-around-the-rosy with Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies, but because he had lied on the floor of the House of Commons.

Similarly, Mr. Nixon can be forgiven and even admired for being an astute politician according to the somewhat elastic rules governing the trade, but not for being a public liar.

Subtler reasons, however, explain the reluctance of political leaders and their journalistic allies to demand the retirement of the Chief Executive to the private practice of law, however they might relish the spectacle.

Indeed, it can be perceived that most Republicans for interior party reasons and all Democrats have a lively interest in keeping Mr. Nixon in office and Spiro T. Agnew on the tennis courts and golf courses of the nation.

Agnew helling around with Frank Sinatra is one thing. Agnew occupying the White House and exercising real power would be quite another.

It is germane here to observe that each of the four Vice Presidents who has succeeded to the Presidency in this country — Teddy Roosevelt, Coolidge, Truman and Johnson — has been elected handily in his own right.

Even more significant is the historical fact that only two incumbent Presidents in this century have failed of reelection. Taft was brought down by the Bull Moose defection and Hoover by economic catastrophe.

The White House generates its own political momentum. Indeed, the President's 1972 slogan was designed to take fullest advantage of that fact, omitting, as it did, the surname of the incumbent.

It was sort of the obverse of the Volpe "Vote-the-Man" coin. The Committee for the Re-election of the President urged us, in effect, to vote the office.

An Agnewian Presidency would last three years or more, plenty of time for the incumbent to cleanse his skirts of whatever Watergate muck might have been raked onto them (there's very little sign) and to mend his fences with political centrists.

It would effectively deprive any Democratic candidate of the personal issue of Nixon and the moral issue of Watergate. Nobody, but nobody, is higher on rectitude than the Vice President.

And rectitude, because of Watergate, will still have a lot of savor to it in 1976. Indeed, there seems to be something of a rectitude orgy going on in Washington right now.

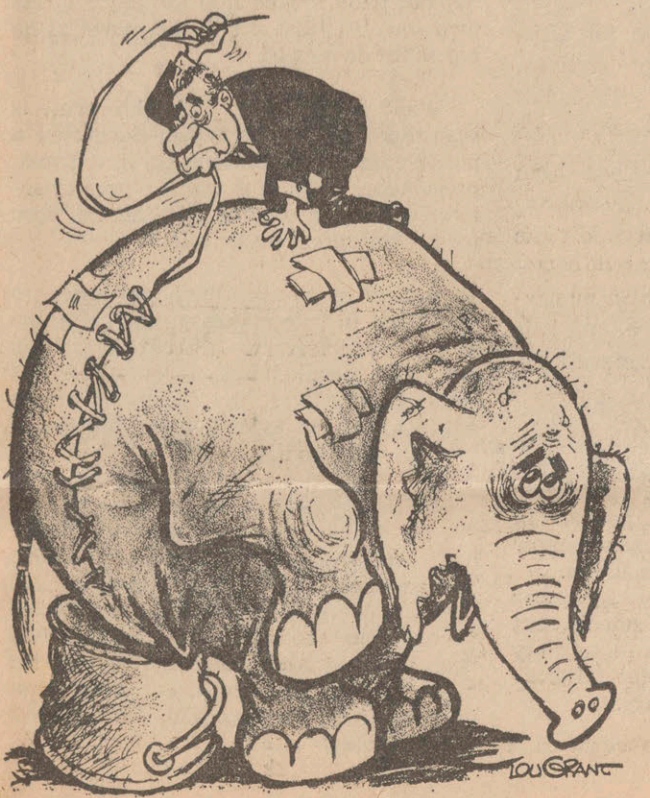
On the Republican side, an Agnew accession would be disastrous to his growing ranks of rivals for the GOP nomination three years hence.

Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller are behaving like star patients at a Swiss rejuvenation clinic, Charles Percy and Ed Brooke grow daily more magisterial in their public pronouncements, John Connally is flaunting his snowy locks, tent-show oratorical prowess, ability and personal charm all over the place and Elliot Richardson is hanging in there pretty good, too.

With Spiro in the Oval Office, the prospects of all of these not unimportant individuals for political promotion would be, to say the least, severely diminished. Believe me, class, they think that way. They have to.

None of which will deter any of them from adopting high moral tones about Watergate and delivering themselves of delicious elliptical comments about the bedeviled incumbent. But it will take more than has surfaced so far to produce much high-level enthusiasm for impeachment or resignation.

David B. Wilson is a Globe columnist.



INFLATION!

GEORGE FRAZIER

Letter from Fun-Fun City

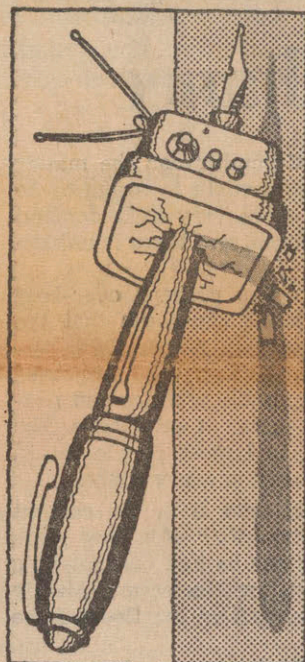
NEW YORK — Summery weather and the scent of scandal have arrived here practically hand in hand. As Ralph Gleason, the columnist for The San Francisco Chronicle, told me yesterday, "Morally, this thing could make Watergate look like a prayer meeting." He was referring to the fact that Clive J. Davis, the 40-year-old former head of Columbia Records, has been cited in a civil suit filed by CBS in which it is alleged he illegally appropriated some \$93,000 of corporate funds. When I asked if Rolling Stone, of which Gleason is a co-founder, is going to cover the story, he said, "My God, we have a team of writers and researchers in New York right now. This looks big."

And it does. Oddly, though, the New York press seems either unaware of, or indifferent to, exactly how big. In a time of Watergate, of course, it isn't surprising that an alleged misappropriation of a mere \$93,000 shouldn't take precedence over the effort by men in high places to embezzle the whole national government, yet it does seem to merit a little more looking-into than it's been given by The Times, Post and Daily News.

From all that I've been able to learn, the record industry itself may be on the brink of an investigation into far darker doings than those that led to the payola hearings that shook it in the late Fifties. The whole rock scene is involved. Already at least two men in the record business have simply vanished, and in some quarters there is doubt that they are alive. Naturally, it wouldn't be true to type if narcotics didn't play a large part, since it's a common practice with certain companies to remunerate their artists not merely with money, but with cocaine. But we shall see what we shall see, and my own feeling is that it will be before too long.

★

On a brighter note (though I'm not sure that Channel 7 here in New York would call it exactly that) is the growing rumor that Roger Grimsby, the anchor man of 7's nightly Eyewitness News, will move over to 4, NBC's local outlet, under a five-year contract calling for at least one million dollars. This is something of more than merely parochial interest.



When I began to write about Grimsby and his cut-up cohorts rather rhapsodically a few years ago, a number of Boston media people told me that the Eyewitness concept of treating the day's events with a certain merry and whimsical levity wouldn't last. Since then, however, the concept has changed the face of television journalism. And understandably. Prior to the advent of Eyewitness,

television had reported the news with an almost awesome solemnity. But gradually, as Grimsby and his team began to attract viewers from the competing channels here, producers around the country started experimenting with the possibility of lightening the tone of their shows. In some cases, the results were disastrous, especially when, as happened in at least three instances, news teams were reduced to uncontrollable laughter as one of their members read the report of a celebrity's death.

The fact that there is an Eyewitness News in Boston (WBZ-TV) shouldn't mislead anyone to think that any channel there has come even close to aping the Eyewitness concept I'm talking about. There's been a certain amount of inserting a light touch here and there, particularly on Boston's 7, which indulges in such clownishness as an antic weatherman and Eddie Andelman's imaginative stunts, but, on the whole, the plain unvarnished fact still prevails.

In New York, however, the fun-and-games approach to the evening news has proved captivating, largely, I'm sure, because Channel 7 never has permitted the merriment to be carried to ghoulish extremes. Channel 4 found its ratings dropping so alarmingly that it became desperate, and, as it turned out, not very bright. In one burst of inane inspiration, it decided to compete against 7 by teaming Carl Stokes, the former mayor of Cleveland with a broadcaster from the West Coast as fellow anchorman. When this led only to still higher ratings for 7, it dispatched the West Coast man abroad and tried to endow Stokes with a little more spark.

Meanwhile, watching Roger Grimsby at 6 and 11 o'clock had become a way of life here. The point, of course, is that he happens to be superb, not because he has a ready wit, good looks and a resonant voice, but because he is a superlative newscaster who just happens to have those gifts. NBC made no secret of the fact that it coveted him. (The day after Sam Yorty's defeat in Los Angeles, by the way, Jim Gash of WINS suggested that if Ch. 4 got Grimsby, Ch. 7 should retaliate by teaming up Yorty with Stokes.) Now, though, it would appear that an agreement has been reached and that Grimsby will shortly move over to Channel 4, a circumstance that could quite conceivably demolish 7's ratings. And there is an interesting footnote to all this, for 4 is considering one-and-a-half to two hours of early evening news, from, say, 5 or 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 or 7, the whole to be divided into three separate segments, each of them to be anchored, hopefully, by Roger Grimsby.

So summer comes to this city, and can the Newport Jazz Festival be far away. At this point, its success would seem assured. I particularly recommend the jazz tap dancers who will be at the Wollman Amphitheater in Central Park the afternoon of July 2. Speaking of jazz, Chet (what ever happened to) Baker, now on the methadone treatment for some two years, will be at the Half Note beginning that evening.

One more thing: There's a mayoral primary here today, nor could anyone seem to care less. And what ever happened to John Vliet Lindsay, the golden boy of yesteryear?

A centennial for the women of MIT

By Diane White
Globe StaffHELVI SIPILÄ
... featured speaker

One hundred years ago Ellen Swallow became the first woman to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In later years she told friends how pleased she had been when the president of MIT wrote to inform her she had been admitted and that she was welcome to attend at no cost.

She assumed he knew she was poor and he was being generous. She later found out that he waived the usual fees so that, in case anyone should object to her presence, he could say she wasn't really a student.

Happily, much has changed at MIT since Ellen Swallow was an undergraduate. The enrollment of women, although never sizeable, has tripled during the past 10 years and now number 816, or about 13 percent of the student body.

Yesterday some 200 alumnae gathered in Kresge Auditorium to celebrate the centennial of women students at the institute.

Helvi Sipilä, assistant secretary-general for social and humanitarian matters at the United Nations, was the featured speaker.

Mrs. Sipilä, the first woman to be appointed to cabinet rank at the UN, told the group women in Eastern European and Nordic countries are more likely to enter professional fields and be politically active in decision making capacities than women in other countries. Mrs. Sipilä, formerly a lawyer and judge in her native Finland, said this occurs because the laws of these countries are based on the complete equality of men and women, irrespective of marital status.

Mrs. Sipilä said when women in developing nations are allowed access to education, they are more likely to choose to go into professional fields. "Where education is a privilege it cannot be wasted," she said.

Unfortunately, she said, when there is a lack of facilities for education in these developing nations, it is the female students who lose out. Men are given priority because they are regarded as future breadwinners, she said.

It is because of this, she said, that the majority of the world's 800 million illiterates are women. UN studies have shown, she said, that when women in developing nations are educated, they are more likely to use birth control. Hence, many of the problems of these nations which are caused by overpopulation could be alleviated by educating women, she said.

Earlier, the alumnae heard a panel discussion moderated by Margaret H. Compton, wife of former MIT president Karl T. Compton. The participants were five persons who have been involved in various ways in the evolution of the place of women students at MIT.

Dr. Emily L. Wick, who recently left her post as professor and dean of women at MIT to become dean of the faculty at Mount Holyoke College, told the alumnae the percentage of women in each class who stay at MIT to graduate has increased substantially during the past 10 years. Only 36 percent of the women who entered with the class of 1960 stayed to graduate, she said, compared to 89 percent of the men in the same class. By 1964, the percentage of women graduating was roughly equal to the percentage of men, she said.

Dr. Wicks said the change came about after 1960, the year MIT made a firm commitment to encourage women to apply to the school. "Prior to 1960 women entered MIT at their own risk," said Dr. Wicks, who received a PhD in Chemistry



PANELISTS — Julius Stratton (left) and James Killian chat in Kresge Auditorium. (Bob Backoff photo)

ALISON ARNOLD

The Cushman saga

Ever heard of Charlotte Cushman? She was a popular 19th-Century actress and a special favorite of Bostonians. So in 1927 Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French founded a Charlotte Cushman Club in Boston in her memory as "a home away from home for girls and women of the theater," where they could obtain low-cost lodgings in attractive surroundings.

Helen Hayes and Catherine Cornell were members of the board and hundreds of actresses who are now stars stayed at the club in the early days of their careers.

The first clubhouse was at 1 Marlboro street, but when it became too small to accommodate the many enthusiastic boarders, 83 Beacon street, the former town house of the late Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sears, was purchased.

In order to support the club, morning lectures on the theater, teas, fashion shows and dances were held and a Champagne Ball took place in the French ballroom of the house. Mrs. French was the energetic organizer of these benefits and after her death in 1957, the club was discontinued and the Charlotte Cushman Charitable Foundation, Inc., was formed.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird was chosen as president, Mrs. Charles J. Innes and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon, vice presidents, Mrs. William R. Dickinson, recording secretary, and Mrs. French's daughter, Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterson, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Directors included Mrs. John Moseley Abbot, Mrs. Paul R. Bishop, Mrs. Virginia Cabot, Mrs. Richard Ehrlich, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Mrs. Harry J. Murphy and Miss Catharine Huntington.

Changing Federal tax laws have made it impracticable to continue as a charitable foundation, so at the final meeting Friday morning at the Pinckney street

house of Mrs. Innes, \$90,000 was given to the Boston Public Library to establish a special theater collection in the name of Charlotte Cushman.

The Special Collections Reading Room off the Sargent Gallery on the third floor of the Research Library will be called the Charlotte Cushman Room. Books and materials of permanent value in the field of the theater, with priority given to Boston, will be purchased, each book to contain a Charlotte Cushman Fund book-plate. And an annual public lecture on the theater will be named the Charlotte Cushman Lecture. Members of the Fund feel this is a happy conclusion to their many years together.

★

A June garden reception to gain financial support for the famous hospital ship SS Hope will be held Sunday, from 5 to 8, at "Savin Hill," the South Hamilton estate of Mrs. Q. A. Shaw McKean. Persons who have served on the ship, leaders of the non-profit Project Hope, representatives of the nations the SS Hope has visited, and public officials will attend. Dr. Hart Achenbach of Danvers and John McKean of Hamilton are co-chairmen.

Dr. Achenbach is among the more than 1900 medical personnel who have served with the project since its beginning in 1960. More than 10 million dollars a year is required to sustain operations of SS Hope and related land-based operations.

★

Elected to a second two-year term as president of the Boston Branch, American Association of University Women, is Miss Enid Wilson of Wellesley. The Association was founded in Boston in 1882 and now has a nationwide membership of some 170,000 women in more than 1700 branches.

BOOK OF THE DAY

The unresolved dilemma of John Berryman

By Margaret Manning
Globe Staff

RECOVERY, by John Berryman. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 254 pp., \$6.95.

Nothing in John Berryman's agonizing novel "Recovery" is as moving or as beautifully written as Saul Bellow's introduction. It is a treasure and a loving remembrance of the tragic poet who killed himself in January, 1972.

Berryman was a vibrant man and his poems sang with an electric force that, alas, is missing from this novel. Although "Recovery" is unfinished (it was written during Berryman's last year of life), it seems unlikely that he ever could have turned it into a convincing novel.

It is too flat, too contained, and, because Berryman is so clearly writing about his own struggle with alcoholism, he is too wrapped up in the technical details of hospital treatment. He has forgone poetry in order to try to get all the facts down on the page.

The result is that "Recovery" is less a novel — that invention out of knowledge

— than a patient's progress (or lack of it) chart. Even so, it has its moments of pity and raw power.

The setting is a sanitarium for alcoholics where group therapy sessions, using the Twelve Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous, are the basis of treatment.

Narrator Alan Severance has been hospitalized for the third time. He is a famous scientist and man of letters. His life has not been an unbroken string of disasters, but he has had three wives, numerous blackouts, bouts of violence, and it is evident that he is unable to manage himself.

But this is what is so difficult for Berryman-Severance to confront. He says again and again that he is "powerless over alcohol" but the belief persists in him that his science and art are somehow inextricably connected to his drinking.

Berryman did manage to stay sober for nearly a year before his suicide, but these two facts in conjunction — sobriety and suicide — call up dreadful forebodings, a realm of awful possibility.

As I understand it, alcoholism is a

mask for other mental disorders. I'm not certain what these disorders in Berryman-Severance were, because Berryman has not truly looked into the abyss of his own soul. At least not in this novel as he has so far developed it.

What is tragically plain, however, is that there was in Berryman-Severance a positive desire to continue being a drunk, presumably because it was a source of artistic release, a way of opening the door for his very great poetic talent.

Berryman drank, then, in order to write, but in turn drinking made him unable to write. He was afraid of writing and used drunkenness as an alibi. But since poetry was the thing important above all others to him, being too drunk to work was also damnation.

As Saul Bellow writes about him: "... at last it must have seemed that he had used up all his resources. Faith against despair, love versus nihilism had been supplied by his own person, by his poems. What he needed for his art had been supplied by his own person, but his mind, his wit. He drew it out of his vital organs, out of his very skin. At last there was no more."

JOHN BERRYMAN
... tragic poet



Photo by Dave Green

Women's crew now varsity

By Barb Moore

At a special meeting of the MITAA last Wednesday night, the women's crew was granted varsity status. The proposal, written by team captain Diane McKnight '75, was approved by the varsity captains and managers, and was consequently approved by Director of Athletics Ross Smith. The crew is the second women's team to become a varsity team, and is the 23rd varsity sport at MIT.

Weekend's races

In its second race of the season, the crew took a first and a third at Wesleyan Saturday. In the eights race, MIT finished

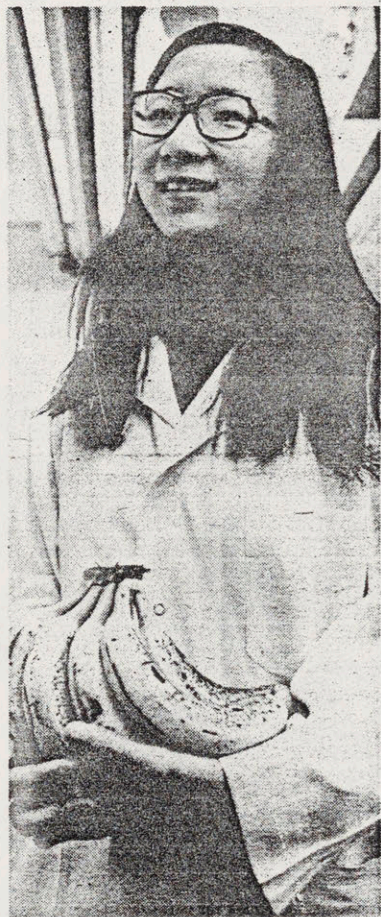
second, ten seconds behind Connecticut College for Women, but defeated U.Mass and Wesleyan. After a slow start, MIT passed U.Mass and Wesleyan, but could not surpass Conn. College. The fours race, which was run two hours late, ended with a victory for MIT. Wesleyan, the only other competing team, was defeated by seven seconds, with MIT's second four placing third.

The weekend before, in its opening race of the season, the team placed first, third, and fourth. The race, held last Sunday at Lowell, combined MIT, WPI, Conn. College, Williams, Syracuse, and Rhode Island. In

the eights race, MIT was once again edged out by Conn. College, with Williams winning the event. MIT was off the line first with a fine start, but was passed toward the middle of the course.

The MIT first four won its race, defeating Syracuse, WPI, and Rhode Island. MIT second four placed fourth in the race, after interference by the Syracuse crew. MIT won the event easily, defeating second place WPI by seven seconds.

The women's crew meets Wellesley and Radcliffe at MIT Saturday, in what could be the race to decide dominance of the Charles.



A new two-panel exhibit in the corridor near the main lobby features women at the Institute—both past and present. Nancy Luh, a graduate student in chemistry, was one of some 20 subjects recently photographed by Margo Foote for the exhibit.

Letters to The Tech

Feminism

To the Editor:

As a feminist, I have been heartened by the continuing news of various efforts to advance the roles of women at MIT. Likewise, when I received a request last year from the Sloan School to help them interest women and minorities in their 1974-75 Sloan Fellows Program, I was pleased to respond. I sent them the names of two young executives who I thought might be interested. Both are women; one black, one white.

Recently one of them said to me, "Thanks for giving them my name. Take a close look at the application form I just received." I read it; I didn't believe my eyes. It asked the applicant's marital status and then "If married, wife's first name - ." It asked for the applicant's father's name and occupation but asked nothing about the applicant's mother. Toward the end, it said "If married, please ask your wife to write her own statement regarding this program and moving to the Cambridge area." And finally, it asked for four references, one of whom should be "A person who knows you and (if you are married) your wife as individuals in the community."

Was this some sort of test to see how much more crap an aspiring career woman will put up with? Or, are the people who run the Sloan Fellows Program just insensitive and unaware? Or, was the whole idea to show the world the big welcome mat outside their front door while failing to note that the door was securely bolted from the inside?

John H. Holly

Ellsberg lecture I

To the Editor:

Michael D. McNamee seems to think that one of the main flaws of the lecture

With regards to the front row reservations for SCC members at the Ellsberg Lecture, perhaps the head of that committee should consider making its goals even nobler by not only offering a freshman a chance at a seat (by refusing to play patsy for the press), but by offering a freshman a chance at the best seat (by refusing to grab it himself).

Finally, the only circumstances in which "special seating privileges" seem justified are 1) in the case of someone who has worked very hard to bring the event about and 2) when the event is newsworthy, in which case the press (or better yet, a single press representative) should have reservations. To allow one of these groups special privileges and not the other is rather hypocritical. Therefore, at the Ellsberg lecture, a few (3-5) good seats (not best seats) should have been assured for those SCC members *most* responsible for this lecture and for reporters from the campus newspapers (the only papers which could truly consider this event worthy of first-hand coverage).

Scott W. Roby '76

Ellsberg lecture II

To the Editor:

Re Mike McNamee's article on the Ellsberg speech, in *The Tech* of March 15:

Certainly one of the legitimate functions of a journalist is to present editorial opinions on current events of interest to his or her readers, and we are not going to attempt to answer McNamee's incisive three-sentence analysis of Ellsberg's address. However, we would like to answer the blatant factual inaccuracies which are presented as to the audience's reaction to the speech, (inaccuracies which seem to have arisen in the heat of Mr. McNamee's personal vendetta against certain mem-

pertinent aspects of the research was necessary in order for Ellsberg to make clear the very relevant and important implications this research had for the questions of authority and obedience which were raised by the Vietnam war, which, like the originally scheduled title, was "a topic that the releaser of the Pentagon Papers should certainly be able to address well." The "few" people that stayed for the question and answer period afterwards amounted to about half of the original audience, or about 500 people.

In sum, then, if McNamee wishes to express his disagreement with the way the SCC handled the lecture, that's certainly his privilege. He certainly had some legitimate grievances. But when these objections degenerate into childish frustration and vilification of a distinguished speaker, they are unpardonable. Whether or not one agrees with Ellsberg's political views, he certainly had many interesting things to say, and his remarks seemed to be very much appreciated by the vast majority of the audience.

Jim Adams '77

Steve Tobin '77

Ellsberg lecture III

To the Editor:

The right to know, as Daniel Ellsberg spoke of it, is on privilege which remains essential to the upkeep of a truly democratic society. Unfortunately, I do not feel that Michael McNamee's column, concerning Ellsberg's MIT lecture (March 15), served the best interests of this liberty, or of those who support it. Your assertion that the lecture was a flop might have been a completely legitimate argument - if it had been supplemented by correct facts and well founded views. In your article I found neither.

Your "facts" are highly debatable. You write that "most of the back sections of the hall were sparsely populated at best, and lots of seats went begging," and go on to say that many people got up

felt it was important. Think for a moment - perhaps the excitement then was indeed stirring, but was he relating a truly important or meaningful message for his audience to understand, or was he just telling an extremely friendly crowd what they wanted to hear? How could he know so soon what the significant effects or implications of what he had done would be? How could he know the true extent of what he had revealed?

You then speak of his lack of "memorable lines" and "interesting comments on current affairs." What true weight is there in memorable lines? - one lesson we should all learn from Richard Nixon is that such speech, laden with thick frosting, might well be just a glorification of nothing, or worse yet, a cover for something completely different. No, instead the importance should lie in what one believes, and asserts through well thought out argument.

You cite Ellsberg's explaining "the results of some behavioral research that everyone had read about a week before in *Time*, never coming within 100 feet of his topic." How can you be so shortsighted? The findings he spoke of were right in line with his whole point, with everything he argued in justifying his revealing of the Pentagon Papers. He couldn't have stressed the Milgram experiments enough - for I feel, especially in the light of today's dilemma of which Ellsberg spoke, that these are perhaps the most important socio-psychological findings produced in recent history.

I think your slanderous remark that Ellsberg's was a "rambling, ill-prepared address... that any bright 15-year old could have discovered" was an unfortunate one for you to make, especially since it seems that you have not achieved that discovery. For his argument was neither rambling nor ill-prepared, and was received at its close by a standing ovation - reflective, this time, of what Ellsberg had to relate, rather than of a "tribute to the appeal of a big name."

Grad student funding "going up modestly"

(Continued from page 1)

— House tutors, which encompass about 50 students who receive room and board in return for dormitory tutoring service.

— The newly created energy traineeships offered by the National Science Foundation to 150 students at 15 institutions. These use federal funds to provide \$3600/year stipends plus tuition for graduate students in the energy field. "We just sent off a huge petition for some of those funds," said Sizer, "and we think we're in a pretty good position to get more than our share of them."

Sizer said that 80-85 percent of all graduate students at MIT financed their education one of these ways, but there are still

problems. "What I'd like to see is more funding, frankly, for minorities," he said.

Sizer said black students "in general" had more trouble getting support. A black student "may have a very high IQ, but his actual record in competition is not that good," he explained, pointing to a bias in the standardized tests used to award many of the fellowships. Sizer added that funding problems persisted for women, too.

MIT does well in competition for grants, since it is rated number 1 nationally in engineering, number 2 in architecture, and number 6 in management. "We're playing the quality game," Sizer said. "We're trying to become the best in whatever we do."

Leacock: what next for the film section?

(Continued from page 3)

more personal," maybe watching all the "little peculiar things we all do."

He has just made a film of "various friends eating soft boiled eggs," and another recent film involves himself taking a bath. "I'm interested in the subjects that you couldn't film when movies had to cost \$100,000," he added. "What was the subject mater of pre-photography painting?"

Documentary films are his main interest, and Leacock does not see himself as a movie fan.

started in documentaries, "there is a documentary bias here (the film section), but it is not total." He didn't think much of "The Exorcist," but added that it "sure as hell scares the hell out of you. But he (the director) had his fun, and he sure knows how to make money."

Leacock sees the film section as the "photographic, film, visual aspect" of the Architecture department. When asked about its inclusion in that department, Leacock noted that it "makes more sense than the Chemistry

Thursday, March 21

INTERVIEW WITH SYSTEMS CONTROL, INC.

Openings exist for highly qualified people with M.S. and Ph.D. degrees to work in the areas of systems analysis and computer science.

Openings also exist for people with undergraduate degrees in Math., Physics and Engineering having some computer background to perform programming and analytical activities.

Systems Control, located in Palo Alto, California, is primarily engaged in providing technical and management support related to;

Energy and Power Systems

Air Traffic Control Systems

Environmental Control Systems

Signal processing

Processing

Industrial Process Control

Large-scale Defense Systems

If you are interested in working with highly qualified colleagues on challenging problems in a small company environment, please contact the Career Planning Office and Placement, 10-140, for an appointment.

We challenge you