Student loan limits, interest rates raised

By Stuart Gitlow

Higher student loan interest rates and increased debt ceilings are in the Education Amendments of 1980 bill, signed into law by President Carter, according to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Financial Aid Leonard Gallagher.

A limit of $50 billion of federal funds has been allotted to postsecondary education through 1985, according to the amendment. The bill, in addition to reshuffling existing procedures included in the Higher Education Act, establishes the new loan policy.

During the signing ceremony for the documents, Carter proclaimed that the bill "provides support to students in all kinds of institutions, private institutions as well..."

Although National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) limits have been raised from $5000 to $6000 (for all undergraduate years), the interest rate for new borrowers has been increased from three to five percent. The "current 9-to-12 month grace period for all students beginning repayment," according to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Financial Aid and Colleges and Universities.

Bombs spotlight neo-fascists

By David Lingebach

Recent bombings in Germany, France, and Italy have focused attention on the neo-fascist movements in Europe over the past several years. Professor Suzanne Berger of the Political Science Department, a Guggenheim Fellow in France over the past year, discussed with The Tech the internal politics of the Western European nations.

Stressing the dissimilarities between fascist organizations in Europe and other right-wing movements in the world today, Berger pointed out that the European fascist groups do not seem to be connected with the religious community, nor are they fundamentally religious in nature. Unlike Khomeini's Islamic fundamentalist movement or Libya's Muammar Qaddafi's Islamic unity movement, these fascist groups do not seem to enjoy the support of the people, Berger said.

Most governments in Western Europe permit the formation of extreme right-wing political parties. In the case of Italy, Berger said, the Movimento Sociale Italiano (Italian Social Movement), has had success in getting deputies elected to parliament. Neither France nor Germany, she said, currently have neo-fascist representation in their national legislatures. Berger noted that fascist groups, which may be informally attached to legitimate political parties, are outlawed in all Western European countries.

In the particular case of France, where the latest outbreak of violence has been directed against the Jewish community, public opinion polls give some of the French feelings towards neo-fascist. A Louis Harris survey made in France after the Rue Copernicus synagogue bombing on October 3 shows that 52 percent of Frenchmen polled felt that anti-Semitism was a widespread problem. Forty-four percent said that the President of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, had failed to deal with anti-Semitism. An amazing 57 percent said that the French police had not done their job in preventing terrorist outbreaks.

Italy is the country most devastated by terrorist violence, both fascist and anti-fascist. In addition to the Bologna railroad station bombing in August, which killed 84 and injured 180, there have been killings aimed at eliminating opposition to neo-fascist causes. Berger said that a judge in Rome was murdered recently by rightists; the judge had been preparing a case against Italian fascist groups and he had substantial dossiers on a number of these organizations.

Berger stated that fascist movements in Italy began in 1919, mainly as a response to the rise of socialist political parties in that country. Similar in France, Italian rightist movements before the rise of socialism tended to be more moderate and a relatively minor influence on national government.

Whether neo-fascism in Europe will spread and grow is doubtful, said Berger. There is no formal... (Please turn to page 3)
**Nation**
Andrews to appear in debate — Using delayed tape, the Turner Broadcasting System intends to "include" independent presidential candidate John Anderson in the upcoming Reagan-Carter debate. Anderson, appearing before a live audience, will answer the same questions the two major candidates will, at the time. Turner's company will then splice Anderson's replies into their regular broadcast. To the viewer, the live program will then appear as if all three candidates are each in turn answering each of the questions.

Carter, Reagan even in poll — President Carter and Ronald Reagan are "essentially even," according to a New York Times-CBS News poll released yesterday. The Carter gains were attributed to increased support among certain Democrats and independents. Carter was given 39 percent support among the probable electorate, compared to 38 percent for Reagan and 9 percent for Anderson.

**Local**
MIT, Harvard profs endorse Carter — President Carter is "better qualified, ... sounder, and more responsible" than Ronald Reagan, according to a statement signed by a group of MIT and Harvard professors Wednesday. The statement says that Carter has made mistakes, but claims that Ronald Reagan's positions are "potentially damaging" to the future of the country. Signing the letter fMIT were John Deutsch, Robert Solow, Lester Thurow, and Phyllis Waller.

—By Rich Saltz and Jay Glass

**Weather**
After early morning lows in the middle 30's, winds will shift to the northeast. Skies will be variably cloudy with highs near 51. Mild tonight with lows in the mid 40's. Becoming cloudly, wet, and generally dismal on Saturday. Light rain early in the day will become heavier by evening. Highs near 50. Lows in the 40's. Rain should end by noon Sunday. Skies will turn partly sunny with highs in the 50's. Chance of rain near 0 percent today, near 100 percent Saturday, and 40 percent Sunday.

—By James Franklin
Fascist collaboration feared

(Continued from page 1)
evidence that the neo-fascist groups are linked, he added, but there is a great deal of informal interaction between the groups. No single event seems to have triggered the outbreak in ter-

terror over the past three months, and Berger felt that the only real explanation for this wave of violence was, aside from the evidence, a certain amount of planning and coordination among fascist groups in France, Italy, and Germany.

Berger added that the emergence of the National Front in Great Britain, a neo-fascist group focusing on the colored Commonwealth immigrants in England, is essentially racial in nature and is probably not con-
nected with neo-fascism on the Continent.

The possibility of foreign power intervention in and collu-
sion with the neo-fascist movements of Western Europe should not be dismissed, said Berger.

European publications, including The Economist of London, have recently been reporting ties between Middle Eastern groups and some Italian and German right-wing organizations.

Both West German Christian Democratic Union party leader Franz-Josef Strauss and the West German Ministry of the Interior claim to have information that Karl-Heinz Hoffman, leader of the neo-Nazi group that set off a bomb last month in Munich, was linked with both the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Libyan government of Qaddafi. Other reports tie Hof-

man to right-wing Christian militia in Lebanon.

Connections between Qaddafi and certain radical right-wingers in Italy seem to exist, said The Economist, but these links are tenuous at best.

No complicity of the Soviet Union in any of the right-wing terrorism in Europe during the past several months has been es-
tablished.

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some of the world's most advanced informa-

tion systems.

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definitely wanted a steady growth situation.

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Steven Solnick
Pressing on

By all indications, it appears that the next president of the National Academy of Sciences will be none other than MIT's Frank Press. Press, formerly head of the Earth and Planetary Department, is currently MIT's Science Adviser. It has been widely reported that Press will be nominated at the meeting of the Academy's governing council on Sunday. If this is the only name placed into nomination, as is likely, his election by the over 1,300 Academy members will be assured. The only problem could be the 1976 Ethics in Government Act which prohibits any government official from "influencing" policy in his former agency within two years of leaving the government.

Press' primary competitor for NAS Presidency was IBM's Chief Scientist Lewis Branscomb. This pairing was certainly familiar to members of the MIT Corporation who participated in a very different presidential selection. You see, the closest competitors to Paul Gray for the job of President of MIT (and they weren't all that close) were Lewis Branscomb and Frank Press.

Though to informed sources, neither man posed a very serious challenge to Gray's election. Indeed, some would say Gray's election was fairly assured when he was named Chancellor in 1971. Most of the speculation 54 weeks ago centered on Frank Press, though. Some members of the administration hinted that President Jerome Wiener Served Press. Some faculty members have doubted the election in terms of science vis-a-vis. Press is a scientist, Wiener, although an electrical engineer, is more closely identified with the scientific community. Paul Gray is an engineer through and through.

When Gray's election was announced, numerous percipient faculty members were able to quickly see that the new Provost would come to the scientific community. Paul Gray is an engineer through and through. Some members of the administration hinted that President Jerome Wiener's selection was not so close, of course, was the Corporation Joint Administrative Committee.

It appears Press fared somewhat better in the Academy presidential selection. Just why may be a mystery to some. Press has been a staunch behind-the-scenes defender of the research enterprise. A number of its recent studies, among them, the inflamed cholesterol study, have been fiascos. Reeling from the twelve-month crisis of the "two societies" debate a significal challenge to Gray's election. Indeed, some would say Gray's election was the closest to a "two societies" debate that the Academy needed. A number of its recent studies, among them, the inflamed cholesterol study, have been fiascos. Reeling from the twelve-month crisis of the "two societies" debate, the Academy needs a leader who can rejuvenate its public's faith in the scientific enterprise. Press will have to restore the public's faith in the scientific enterprise. Press may be a stubborn supporter of science, but both the Washington and MIT observers I have spoken to seem to agree that he is the right man for the job. He is, after all, a "staunch corporation man."

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Renome Bridge after alumni

To the Editor:
The lead article in your Oc-
tober 7 issue told of the Un-
dergraduate Association's at-
tempt to change the name of the Harvard Bridge. A memo cir-
culated by the UA last August listed a series of alternatives. The
most likely among these were names of early Institute presi-
dents, such as Rogers, Macaulay, and Compton. Each already has a
building, laboratory, or hallway named for him on our campus.
Why not choose from among the MIT alumni? One of the most
significant facts of MIT's ex-
sistence is its century-long produc-
tion of the world's best engineers. Let's choose one of them.
Granted, with such a large do-
main, the chance for agreement
on any one engineer is low.
The person I have in mind is
John Ripley Freeman, Class of
1876. Freeman was a consulting
engineer and insurance executive. He built a reputation as the lead-
ing American hydraulic engineer from 1900 to 1932. He designed
water supply systems for Bos-
ton, New York City, Baltimore, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. In 1912 he attempted construction of the
largest hydroelectric dam built on the Mississippi River. In 1919 he
oversaw construction of the Grand China Canal. He served with the
Panama Canal Commission, founded the National Hydraulic Labo-
rary, and conducted extensive "watered, irrigation, and lake level
studies across the US, Canada and Mexico.
Freeman maintained similar status in fire prevention engineering, atmospherics, and engineering insurance. His work
on factory construction and fire prevention systems in the 1890s, coupled
with his lifelong leadership of the Factory Mutual Insurance
Corporation, created a se-
cond wealth to acclaim for him. Freeman borrowed from his
German peers in hydraulics; with acoustics he learned from the
Japanese. He published a long study of earthquakes resistant con-
struction and earthquake zone in-
surance structure late in his career. No American had been as
thorough with these topics.
Freeman served on the MIT Corporation for forty years. He
was informal consultant to each
President of the Institute during the
first three decades of this cen-
tury. Freeman's sustained studies
of the Cambridge campus site and
did extensive studies of de-
partmental space requirements,
economical building techniques, and the architectural styles of
comparable European institutions. Later in his career he es-
tablished scholarships with the
ASCE, ASME, and NSCE to send
graduate students to Europe to
study hydraulic. Many MIT stu-
dents were recipients.
Freeman left his impact on the
Back Bay, the Charles River, and
MIT's Cambridge campus. In 1903 he served on the Charles
River Dam Committee. He designed the dam and studied the
entire area bordering the basin. He conducted a study of the
sanitary condition of the Charles
more thorough than any yet done, though sanitary engineering
wasn't his specialty. Between 1911
and 1915 he worked on MIT's
new site along the Charles, in-
cluding drilling foundation bor-
ings. These borings remained par-
ticularly important to MIT's
building engineers into the 1930s
because of unforeseen sinkage in the
landfill and clay over which the
campus was built. Freeman
predicted those problems before
any construction was started, us-
ing his experience with engineer-
ing geology.
Freeman was the best hydraulic
engineer of his day; he was a
strong supporter of MIT; he
helped plan the very structures
the Harvard Bridge serves. Why
could it be Freeman Bridge?
 Except for the fact, of course, that
if he had been asked to build the
bridge, he would have done a
better job.
Or how about the Freeman-
Technology Bridge? Its advantage
is obvious: at the same time that a
person is honored, the name
provides direction. The MDC will
accept the thousands of original
maps, and letters left by Freeman
in posterity. His place in the
history of technology is promi-
inent. It would be by no means in-
appropriate to name a bridge
after him.
Roland Madsen
Institute Archives

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Imagine yourself at Hughes
Pipe views Soviet policy

(Reprinted from page 1)

interests and world views: that "they are 'like' us," asserted Pipes. Rather, he said, policy should be based on a realistic assessment of Soviet histories and motives. According to Pipes, the "counterintelligence policy" initiated by former ambassador George Kennan in the late 40's represents the first time such realistic considerations were brought to bear. Two areas were emphasized by Pipes as essential for an understanding of Soviet aims. The historical nature of Russian ex-

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MIT grad loses NH Senate bid

By Kenneth Snow

MIT alumnus John Sununu '61 lost his bid in last month's New Hampshire primary to become the first United States Senator with a PhD in Engineering.

Sununu graduated from MIT in 1961 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He then remained at MIT to receive his PhD, also in mechanical engineering. Sununu was one of eleven Republican candidates in the September primary, and of the 98,673 Republican votes cast, Sununu received 16,885 votes (17 percent), giving him second place. Warren Rudman was the winner with 20,206 votes (20 percent). Rudman will be opposing J. A. Durkin in the November general election.

Sununu was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1972-73 and was State Republican Chairman. He has now endorsed Rudman and is working for that campaign.

Sununu is a conservative Republican. He is in favor of increased military spending and cutting spending in all other areas. Sununu believes in energy conservation and "firm commitment to producing all the energy we can from domestic sources."

Founder and president of Thermal Research, Inc., Sununu is a faculty member at Tufts University and an engineering consultant. He is married, has eight children, and lives in Salem, New Hampshire.

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At the time this book takes place, the next ice age is near, and the Bergmann machines are sucking the water back from space. Unfortunately, the water-stations are inhabited by various beings (humans who were transported to the asteroid accidentally, a giant, malevolent polyp, and various species of fish), none of whom exactly like the situation. While this premise is silly, it's not any more implausible than the premises underlying many successful science fiction novels. This book fails because Shaw doesn't trouble to make it appear plausible. He doesn't seem to think about what he argues a dedication to the field worthy of respect. And so, I am left with a question. If Shaw is willing to work that hard, why isn't he willing to go one step further and think about what he writes?

Karen Shapiro

The Peking Opera is in Boston's Schubert Theatre for a two-week engagement (through Nov. 2). This show, a major breakthrough in cultural exchange between the US and China, is a composite of singing, dancing, acrobatics, mime, music and art. Performances are Tues.-Sat. at 7:30pm with matinees on Sat. & Sun. For tickets and information, call 426-4520.

Karen Shapiro

The Opera Company of Boston will be performing Marschner's "The Vampyre" at 8pm on Oct. 31, and at 4:30pm (sundown) on Nov. 1. Members of the audience are advised to come appropriately equipped to deal with any contingency that might arise, such as garlic and crosses. Tickets from $5. Call 426-5300.

Karen Shapiro

The skiers of the Skiing Outing Club will be sponsoring trips to the Student Center, Rm 461, Oct. 27 at 5:00pm; or call Janet at x5-8323.

Karen Shapiro

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The MIT Community Players will present Oscar Wilde’s play, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, at the Kresge Little Theatre, October 17–21, 23–25, and 28 at 8pm. David London, Director, promises a farcical and entertaining interpretation of this classic work, which should prove both hilarious and thought-provoking.

Wilde’s characters are often portrayed as humorous and witty, and this production has the potential to captivate audiences with its clever dialogue and absurd situations. The play is a satirical comment on Victorian society and the expectations placed upon its members, particularly the upper classes.

The cast features a talented ensemble of MIT students, each bringing their own flair and energy to the roles they portray. The production is directed by David London, who is known for his skill in bringing out the best in student performers.

Tickets are $2.50 for MIT people and $3.50 for others. They can be purchased in advance at the MIT Box Office, 2-326, or at the door the night of the performance.

This is a wonderful opportunity to enjoy a well-crafted stage production with intellectual content and entertainment value. Don’t miss the chance to see one of the greatest comedies ever written!
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Navy takes first in Head

By Bob Host

The Naval Academy was a surprise winner in the men’s heavyweight division in last weekend’s 16th Annual Head of the Charles crew regatta.

The largest one-day rowing event in the world was watched by an estimated 60,000 people lining the banks of the Charles River on a clear Sunday afternoon, with 3500 rowers in 18 divisions competing in over 700 shells.

In the championship eights, the last event of the day, Navy took the title in the only meeting all year that includes every eastern college varsity team. In addition, the US Olympic team and two West German boats competed in the event, which Navy won by 13 seconds. Harvard’s team finished third in that event, just ahead of the Olympic team.

In the women’s division, three-time champion Wisconsin won defeated by St. Catherine’s, and the team title was won by Washington’s Potomac Boat Club. US champion Tiff Wood and 1952 Olympian John J. Kelly, Jr., retained their singles titles, and new records were set in the masters, mixed eight, and club eight events.

Over 40 US Olympians raced in one category or another, with additional entrants including the Canadian team that won the gold medal in the Pan American Games, as well as entrants from West Germany, France, England, and Mexico.

On the three-mile course starting at the BU boathouse, teams such as the 1972 Olympic silver medal team, Harvard’s unbeaten team of last year, and its 1974 undefeated heavyweight squad, were making their first rowing appearance since July.