

Wiesner, professors join Carter's fold

By Sarah Bingman

"I would stand on my head to keep Reagan from getting elected," commented Robert Solow, Professor of Economics and signer of a petition last Thursday supporting Carter's reelection.

The petition, which was signed by professors from MIT, Harvard, and other universities around the country, asserted that Carter was "better qualified" than Reagan. In the petition, faculty admitted that "Carter is not a flawless candidate," but that Reagan is "potentially damaging" to the country.

MIT President Emeritus Jerome Wiesner also signed the Carter statement. "Carter supports science, technology, and society which I feel is important," remarked Wiesner. "He is pretty good on energy." Wiesner sees "preventing nuclear war as the number one job" and Reagan as a potential instigator of a "major arms race."

John Deutsch, Professor of Chemistry at MIT and Carter's Undersecretary of the Department of Energy until last April, also signed the petition. President Carter "has done right by science and technology with good science policies," he said.

Asked what impetus there was for such a faculty move, Deutsch replied that "there was a group of scientists who thought it was important to express their choice over the alternatives." Deutsch concluded, "It shows the general support Carter has."

Solow admitted he is "not an enthusiastic Carter supporter," and "I wouldn't call it an endorsement, but the alternatives are incomparably worse." Solow, a lifelong Democrat, recently changed his support from Anderson to Carter, as he believes that Anderson is not gaining enough votes to win. Solow fears that Anderson may be taking sufficient votes from Carter to enable Reagan to win.

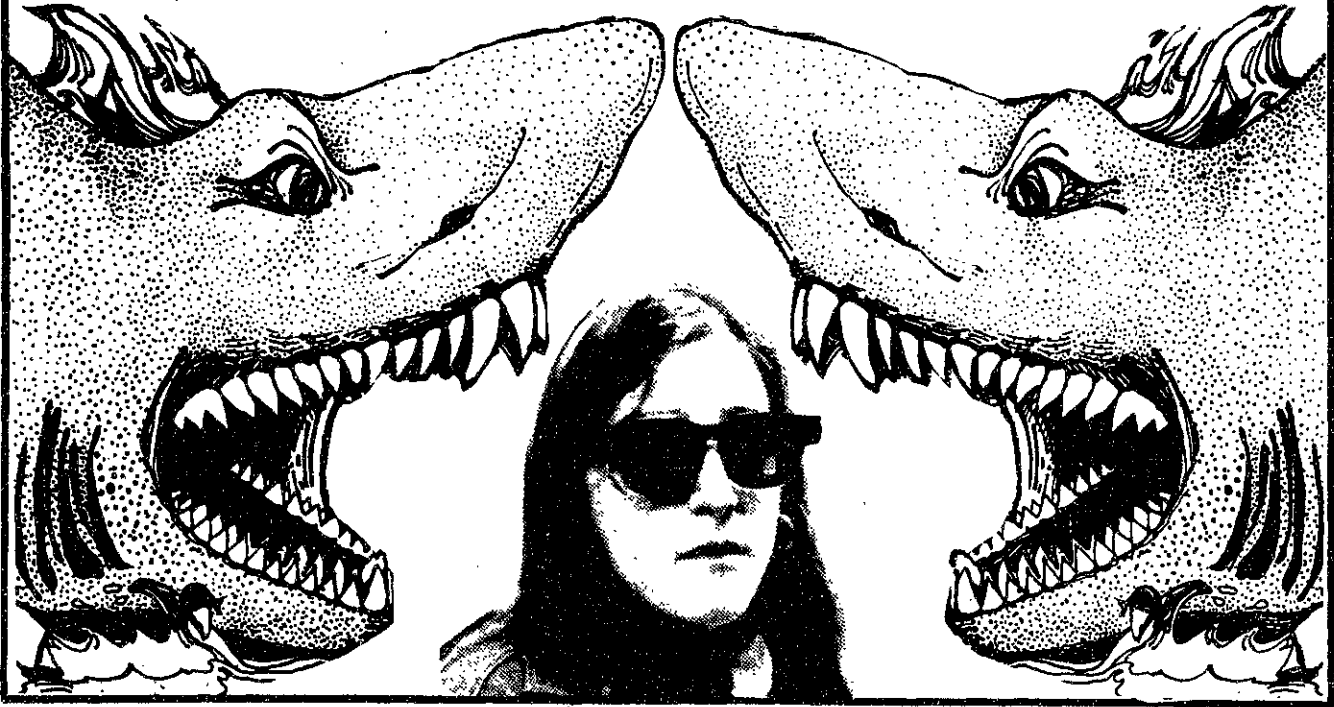
Wiesner concluded, "I like Anderson, but I finally came to the conclusion that he couldn't get elected."

"It [the Carter endorsements] didn't come as a surprise," said John Moffitt, Reagan-Bush Campaign Director for Massachusetts. "We find the Reagan campaign doesn't do well in academia in the East." Moffitt mentioned that several individual professors from around the country have endorsed Reagan. "Endorsements don't count very much in this day and age," he added.

Referring to the Carter endorsements, the political director for the Anderson-Lucey Campaign, Michael Marinelli, said, "I think they [the professors] based it on his record in education." He added that each academic group has its own ideas, and likes to choose candidates, but that "endorsements don't mean much in this election." Marinelli said that some "very notable" professors have come out in support of Anderson, one being Bruce Mazlish, Professor of Humanities at MIT.

VOTE NO QUESTION 2
STOP PROP 2 1/2

CUT TAXES
VOTE YES ON QUESTION 2



Prop. 2 1/2 may cut local funding

By Kenneth Snow

Proposition 2 1/2, a bill to limit property tax to 2 1/2 percent of its market value, will be on the Massachusetts ballot for the November 7 election.

Proposition 2 1/2 will limit not only property tax, but will limit excise tax and given renters a tax break as well. It will also end school board autonomy and binding arbitration for police and firefighting personnel.

Proposition 2 1/2, officially Question 2, would impose a limit on state and local taxes on real estate and personal property to 2 1/2 percent of the full and fair cash value of the property being taxed. If a locality presently has a tax rate of greater than 2 1/2 percent, the tax will be decreased by

15 percent each year until the 2 1/2 level is reached. If a locality presently imposes a tax rate of less than 2 1/2 percent, it would not be allowed to raise the tax rate. Also, the law provides that the tax rate could not be increased by more than 2 1/2 percent of the total taxes of the preceding year. This provision can be overruled by a 2/3 majority vote at a general election.

The law also provides that no new law or regulation which imposes additional costs on a city or town could be imposed unless the state agreed to cover the additional cost. The State Auditor's Department would determine the financial effect of any laws or regulations.

The law provides that the amount of money for public schools would be limited to the amount appropriated by the local appropriating authority, eliminating the autonomy of local school boards. Presently in Massachusetts, school boards can ask for any budget that they deem necessary to operate the schools.

The question further provides that no county, district, or authority could raise the costs imposed on any locality by more than 4 percent of the total of the year before. The maximum excise tax rate on motor vehicles would be cut from \$66 to \$25 per thousand and would allow a state income tax deduction equal to one half of the rent paid for a taxpayer's principal place of

residence.

This bill was disapproved by the Massachusetts House of Representatives on May 6, 1980 by a vote of 5 to 146. The Senate has taken no action on this bill. The question was put on the ballot by initiative petition.

Citizens for Limited Taxation (CLT) is leading the fight in favor of Question 2, while the Vote No on Question 2 Committee is leading the opposition. The latter organization is supported by the League of Women Voters of Massachusetts (LWVM). The Massachusetts Teachers Association as well as various labor unions have also come out against Proposition 2 1/2.

According to LWVM, cities and towns would have to cut local services funded by local taxes to unacceptable levels. These services include fire and police protection, sanitation services and public schools. Under the proposition's terms, taxes could only be raised by 2 1/2 percent of the previous year's taxes. The current inflation rate, much greater than 2 1/2 percent, will insure that city services will have to be cut continually, said the LWVM.

An override requires 2/3 of a community's voters in a biennial general election or a November election called by the State Legislature. No community may call its own special election for the purpose of an override. Since the override would not come until four months after the fiscal year starts, financial chaos will prevail, said the LWVM.

Chip Faulkner, assistant director of CLT, asserts that Massachusetts has the highest average tax rate in the continental United States. Second only to Alaska, Massachusetts taxes are 70 percent above the national average. Also, he said, property taxes are not a fair method of taxation. This bill will give aid to homeowners who desperately need it, Faulkner said. As for the police and fire protection cuts, Faulkner called the LWVM's statements a "scare tactic. Whenever you wish to win over votes, just mention the loss of police and fire protection." The city budgets will only be cut by 15 percent, leaving 85 percent of the budget intact. This is certainly enough to cover "basic police and

Students keep campaign alive

By Ivan Fong

"We definitely rely heavily on our student volunteers to keep things going," commented Anderson Boston Political Director Mike Marinelli, "and because they generally have more time and are more politically active, we get thousands of students just in Boston alone."

"These students volunteer their time to campaign door-to-door, in the streets, and at crowd events. They are Anderson's natural constituency," said Marinelli.

Volunteers were recruited at the beginning of the school year. Boston Coordinator of Schools Laura Jenkins says that she and David Sullivan, Massachusetts Coordinator of Schools, contacted Boston area campus coordinators and had tables set up to get a list of names and phone numbers of interested students. They then separated the list by living group and, in some cases, by dormitory floor, and used a phone tree to notify students of campaign events.

Jenkins estimates an Anderson force of 5000 student volunteers in Boston and "maybe double that for all of Massachusetts." Most students in Boston come from the larger schools, such as MIT, Harvard, Tufts, and Boston College, according to Jenkins.

"The volunteer student campaign is incredibly important to us because the people who donate

money for the campaign usually can't afford the time. We hope that the volunteer time spent by the students will help influence the undecided voters, rather than get other students to vote. We don't have a nationally organized political party as the Democrats do, so we have to set up our own," said Harvard sophomore Jenkins.

"We are now giving a last push during this last week before the election and, contrary to what the *Boston Globe* says, we still have our hopes up and are not about to quit," she emphasized.

Alluding to the unusually high percentage of undecided voters this year, Jenkins noted that, "this election will be won in the last 24 hours of the campaign." When asked about the recent charges that Anderson has "flipped" on many of the issues, Jenkins conceded that though 20 years ago John Anderson "could have been labelled a conservative," she also pointed out "radical changes" in Carter's positions as well. She said that she felt Anderson's record is "legitimate, and people are allowed to change their minds."



UMOG Candidates gang up on a *The Tech* photographer. (Photo by Jonathan Cohen)

GA calls for male access to McCormick cafeteria

By Tom Lored

A resolution to encourage the Director of Food Services and Housing to "modify the McCormick Dining Hall in such a way as to respect the internal regulations of McCormick Hall while permitting use of the dining hall by the entire MIT community" was passed by the General Assembly (GA) during their session last Thursday.

The resolution was brought before the GA by two of its members, John Bisognano '81 and Dave Medek '82, both of MacGregor House. In their addresses to the assembly, both of them said that they felt the present McCormick dining policy discriminates against members of the MIT community. Medek felt that the policy was a form of "blatant sexual discrimination." Both of the resolution's sponsors were certain that a compromise could be found that would preserve the integrity and security of the hall while allowing access to the dining facilities by the entire MIT community.

Two student members of the McCormick Hall Dining Committee were at the meeting and gave the position of McCormick residents on opening the dining hall. They pointed out that while McCormick residents would like more people to use their dining hall, there are several problems that make compromise difficult.

McCormick's present dining policy, they said, was implemented in response to recent

security problems at the hall. Also, according to Massachusetts law, there must be an accessible men's room if males are allowed to use the dining hall. There is presently no men's room, said the committee members, but McCormick residents would be "amenable" to any necessary renovations.

Under the present system, any non-resident must be on a guest list to be able to use McCormick's dining facilities. Each guest must be sponsored by a resident and each resident is responsible for the actions of her guest. Both male and female guests must be on the guest list.

During discussion of the McCormick resolution, several proposals for compromise were mentioned, most of them dealing with the security problem. None of these proposals were included in the resolution.

The resolution was passed by the assembly after a half hour of discussion.

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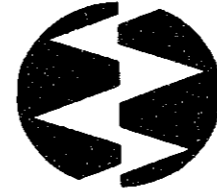
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MATHEMATICS, COMPUTER SCIENCE OR RELATED ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Data base management systems; image processing; use and development of micro-programmable hardware; advanced information systems; computer software and systems design; distributed system architecture; digital techniques in signal processing and instrumentation problems; sampled-data, digital functions synthesis; optimization techniques for statistical estimation and planning; math modeling of sophisticated physical phenomena, situation perception and decision making processes.

MATERIALS SCIENCE

Ceramics processing; magnetic, superconductive and electronic materials; structure-property-compositional interrelations in a wide range of materials; high pressure high temperature specialty materials; polymer film characterization; transparent ceramic materials; high temperature chemistry; materials removal and lubrication; electrical phenomena in metallized polymer films and dielectric fluids; metal properties and their performance in lamps.

MECHANICAL, CIVIL, AERONAUTICAL OR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Aeromachinery (blading design for turbines); fluid-structure interactions; kinematics and dynamics of high-speed equipment; acoustic technology; aeroelasticity; boiling heat transfer and two-phase flow; vibration dynamics; aero-thermal analysis of advanced turbine air-foils; advanced energy generation and conversion systems; stress analysis and fracture mechanics of ductile materials.

PHYSICS, APPLIED PHYSICS, OR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Plasmas; arc interruption; microwave semiconductor or high speed logic devices; sub-micron devices; electrode reactions and transport in thin membranes; gas discharge lasers; laser interaction with materials; electromagnetic wave propagation; new semiconductor devices; systems analysis; polymer film characterization; estimation and detection theory; electromagnetic field analysis of electrical equipment; design of advanced custom IC/LSI; electromagnetic device development; application of sensor technology to process monitoring; application of micro-computers to electronic control.

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news roundup

World

Hostage debate resumed — Meeting behind closed doors, the Iranian Majlis, or parliament, resumed debate yesterday on its terms to the US for the release of the American hostages. The 52 Americans are now in their 359th day of captivity. Carter administration officials warned the public against "undue optimism," as one Iranian Majlis deputy contacted by the Associated Press estimated that the debate over the hostages' fates might last from "a week to 10 days."

Nation

Latest poll gives Reagan slight lead — The latest nationwide Harris poll, conducted last Wednesday to Saturday, gives Ronald Reagan a lead among voters of 45 percent over Jimmy Carter's support of 42 percent and 10 percent for John Anderson. Reagan is cited as leading Carter in three of the nation's four regions, falling behind only in the East.

Local

Harvard looking for DNA company — A plan to give Harvard University a role in founding a genetic engineering company, which would enable the university to profit from DNA research, has been pushed by Harvard President Derek Bok. Such a corporation would work with insulin, interferon, and industrial products, using biological patents. MIT has potentially lucrative patents in the same field and is watching Harvard's developments with considerable interest.

Sports

Houk to manage Sox — The Boston Red Sox officially announced yesterday that former New York Yankee manager Ralph Houk will head the team next year. The 61-year old Houk, signed to a two-year pact, replaces Don Zimmer, who had served as Red Sox manager for the last four and one-half years.

— By Jay Glass and Bob Host

Weather

Today should bring showers, dwindling by tonight and ending around noon tomorrow. The high today will be in the upper 50's, with tonight's low around 40. Winds should be light today, from the southwest.

50% of rent may be deductible

(continued from page 1)
fire protection."

A deduction of 50 percent of rent payments from state income taxes will aid renters, but the LWVM argues that the tax break would only aid people who pay high rent and high taxes. Most people renting apartments in

Those who could afford a new car pay more while "people driving a beat up Volkswagon" pay less.

Massachusetts, they say, do not fall into this category. According to the LWVM, the \$80 million the state will lose in taxes will not be justified by the renter's tax break.

Faulkner argued that renters paying \$3000 per year (\$250 per month) could deduct \$1500 off their state income tax, saving the taxpayer about \$90-\$100 each year. Although this is only approximately \$2 per week, the net savings in decreased property taxes would allow apartment owners to pass this savings on to renters.

According to Julie Perkins, Program Vice-President of LWVM, without binding arbitration police officers and firefighters would be allowed to strike. The Dunlop Commission, headed by John Dunlop of Harvard University, presently intervenes in disputes between city management and firefighters and police officers before they go to binding arbitration.

Faulkner said that binding arbitration killed "home rule." Outsiders, he said, should not decide the fate of a town or city. Faulkner asserted that labor decisions should be left on the local

level. A strike is just another example of a "scare tactic," he said.

Perkins noted that the 4 percent limit on taxes imposed by counties, districts, or authorities was aimed at the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA). A cap on the MBTA is certainly a favorable idea, she said, but the cap presented in Question 2 is 4 percent. Meanwhile, said Perkins, cities can only raise taxes by 2 1/2 percent, so cities and towns will be hurt by rising MBTA costs while not being able to raise their own tax rate.

Perkins noted that although a reduction in excise tax, like a reduction in any tax, is always a popular idea, LWVM feels that the excise tax is a fair tax. She said that, under the excise tax, those who can afford a new car pay more while "people driving a beat-up Volkswagon" pay less. As for school board autonomy, Perkins said that this is a "fake issue." Most school boards and city governments work together on an

equitable school budget, she said.

CLT argues that school board autonomy, which does not exist in most states, does not allow the people who raise money to spend the money.

CLT argues that 73.6 percent of property taxes are residential. Homeowners, they argue, therefore will benefit most from Proposition 2 1/2. By limiting taxes, CLT believes officials will be forced to set priorities and cut waste, yielding better government.

The LWVM argues that this bill does nothing to ensure or even encourage greater efficiency in state government. It will be politics as usual, they say, as special interests continue to control the legislature. Also, according to the LWVM, no alternative method is presently available to make up for state revenue that would be lost. Perkins stated that Proposition 2 1/2 is "irresponsible, unworkable, and directed at the wrong target."

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notes

Announcements

The 1980 Freshman Symposium will be held this Saturday, Nov. 1, beginning in Room 54-100 at 10am. The Symposium gives freshmen a more detailed look at MIT and the administration. The program includes seminars on leadership, extracurricular activities, and the MIT community.

Students will be able to talk with administrators and faculty during an informal lunch. The Symposium is sponsored by the Interfraternity Conference, the Dormitory Council, the MIT Alumni Association, and the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

Memorial Services for Bonnie Gresham will be held at 5pm tomorrow in Houghton Chapel at Wellesley.

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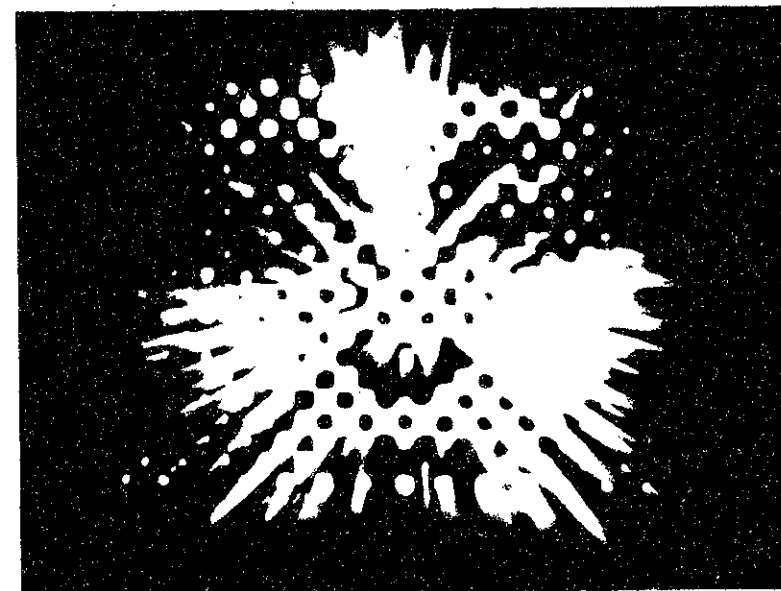
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opinion

Editorial

The dilemma

Seven days left. While many American voters greet this statistic with no small amount of relief, some face a significant dilemma in the week ahead. A large fraction of those taking the 1980 election particularly seriously must decide whether they will vote to avert disaster in the next four years or to force change over the next decade.

This election may well determine whether Federal election laws will permanently eradicate any serious or significant bid by a candidate outside of the two major parties. The Democratic and Republican candidates will each have received \$34 million this year to aid their runs for the Oval Office. Under present law, minor party and independent candidates will receive nothing unless they have received five percent of the vote cast.

There are a number of significant "minor" candidates this year, among them John Anderson, Ed Clark and Barry Commoner, on the ballot in at least 40 states. If, in a year where voters have so strongly voiced their discontent with the choices presented them, none of these minor candidates can qualify for Federal recognition under the Federal election laws, none ever will. We ask, if minor candidates are ignored this year, will they ever be taken seriously? And more importantly, if none receives Federal funds will any ever be able to compete against the two heavily subsidized major candidates?

The choice presented by these two men is little short of appalling. Reagan's well-known opposition to abortion, ERA, the minimum wage and to strong Federal support of education and R&D are important to members of this campus, and his simplicity is frightening. Likewise, Carter's actions on draft registration and his ambivalent support of student aid concern us as much as his difficulty in mobilizing national will. Both men's record on arms control and the MX missile should be of particular concern to the MIT community.

In short, America could probably do better. Americans should preserve the option of having a viable and significant alternative candidate to vote for. This option will vanish if the electorate turns out in force for Reagan-not-Carter or Carter-not-Reagan. The independent candidates, ignored and broke, will have become ineffective sacrificial lambs on the altar of the Federal election laws, Federal election subsidies, and the Two-Party System. Future aspirants will know better than to even try.

What is needed next Tuesday is a large and definitive protest vote to demonstrate the desire of the electorate that their options not be limited to the Democratic or Republican line.

It is not a decision we make lightly. To cast a protest vote for a minor candidate is to leave the Carter-Reagan decision totally in the hands of others. It is a statement that the voter can live with either of the two men who is elected, knowing he has contributed to the continuance of choices outside the major parties.

We feel the difference between a Carter and a Reagan presidency pales beside the difference between an America legally restricted to two candidates and one where voters are offered credible choices. For a voter to enter the voting booth, look at the two major candidates and reject them in favor of a better future may be the most positive action possible this election.

We feel, therefore, that a protest vote should go to the candidate with the best chance of realizing legitimacy and reaching the financial plateau of five percent. In politics, money is everything and only the candidate who can win some will show that an independent or third-party candidacy is not a one-way trip to disaster. The most attractive candidate in this respect is Rep. John Anderson of Illinois.

We therefore choose, not unanimously, to endorse the presidential candidacy of John Anderson.



Stephanie Pollack

STS program seeks niche

Buried near the back of the MIT course catalogue is a listing of classes with designations beginning "STS." More and more students are finding out that the letters stand for Science, Technology and Society. Few, however, know what the words mean.

Editorials, which are marked as such and printed in a distinctive format, represent the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the Editorial Board, which consists of the chairman, editor-in-chief, managing editor, and news editors.

Columns are usually written by members of *The Tech* staff and represent the opinion of the author only, not necessarily that of the rest of the staff.

Letters to the Editor are written by members of the MIT community and represent the opinion of the writer.

The Tech will attempt to publish all letters received, and will consider columns or stories. All submissions should be typed, preferably triple spaced, on a 57-character line. Unsigned letters will not be printed. Authors' names will be withheld upon request.

One reason for the anonymity is reflected in the admission of STS Program Director Donald Blackmer that the program has "not yet gotten around to focusing on students." The program has spent most of the time since its founding in 1977 building up a faculty and a reputation—outside MIT.

Meanwhile, back at the Institute, one of the basic questions of the program's existence has gone unresolved. Conveniently ensconced in their ivory tower, a select group of dedicated professors and interested students plan for the coming of a College of Science, Technology and Society. Left unanswered is the short-term question of whether the immediate objective should be to concentrate on serving the needs of the whole student body or continuing the current, narrow focus.

According to Blackmer, the long-term goal of STS is to design a way for science and engineering students—large numbers of them—to do serious work on social aspects of science as part of their regular degree program. The short-term approach is to present to the faculty, sometime in the fairly near future, a proposal for an extremely intensive STS degree

program requiring somewhat over 360 units. The degree program is seen by Blackmer as an "important and useful degree for a small number of students not going on in science and technology."

... the program has "not yet gotten around to focusing on students."

The question remains of what to do with the large number of students who are "going on" in science and technology. President Paul Gray's Inaugural address called for MIT to "rededicate science and technology as socially powerful activities." Gray made it clear that such an enterprise would have to involve everyone to be successful: humanist principles "must be reflected in the lives and activities of all who choose to be a part of this institution."

A narrowly-focused STS degree (please turn to page 5)

The Tech

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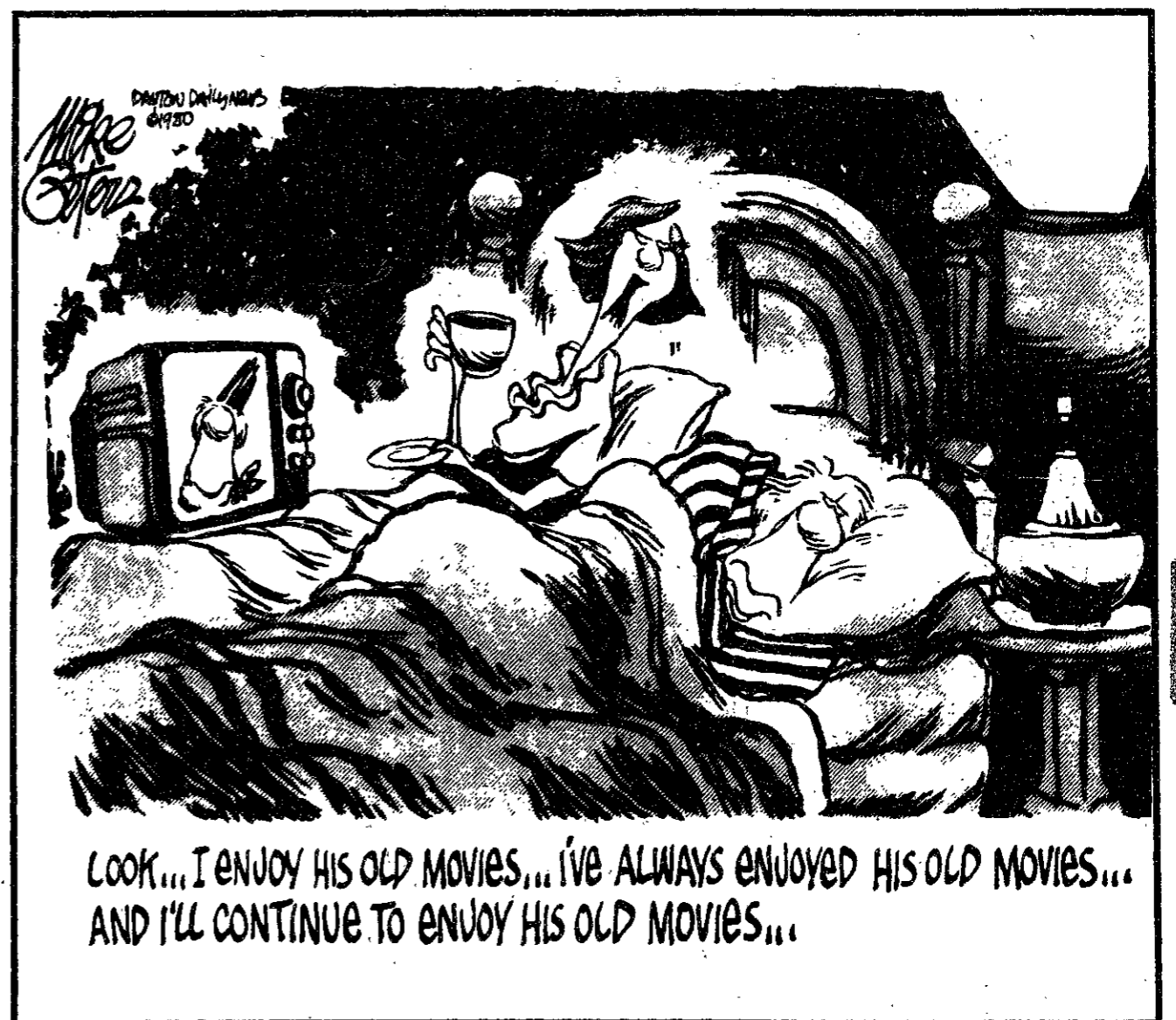
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opinion

Labor pains for STS birth

(continued from page 4)
 program may serve as a useful first step in bringing humanistic thinking to the barbarous masses at MIT. Some, however, express a legitimate fear that after a small program is firmly established, it will be tagged as a final solution to the problem of making science and society mix. Blackmer dismisses these fears as rationalizations by people opposed to STS for more subjective reasons. He admits that instilling "humanistic values into students as part of their academic program cannot be the responsibility of any one program. But, he adds that this responsibility must be centralized if anything is to be accomplished. This debate comes close to addressing the real paradox of the role of STS at MIT. It is important, especially in light of President Gray's professed priorities, to bring the tenets of STS to as many students as possible. It is

also difficult to accomplish. A full complement of technical classes, combined with numerous STS and humanities courses, might go a long way toward achieving one of President Gray's goals. It would have an equally undesirable influence on one of the President's other objectives, however—slowing the pace of life at MIT.

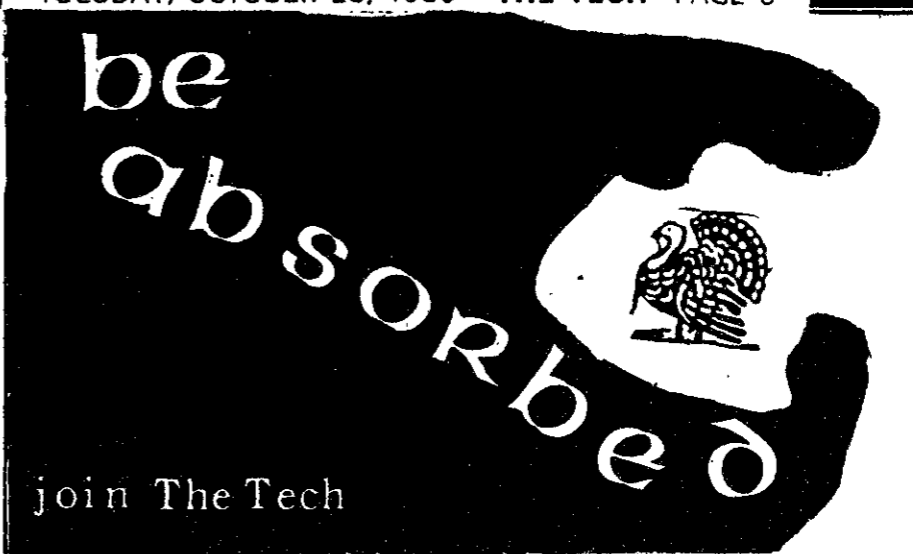
On the other hand, it is easier to orient a degree program toward those few students most interested in the subject. It is probably more interesting for the professors and might, as Blackmer noted, attract a different kind of student to MIT. This is the approach currently being taken.

Consensus probably lies far in the future. Three years of study, funded by the National Science Foundation, have not yet resolved the problems of setting up a joint STS-engineering double

degree. The proper weighting of long- and short-term goals will be even more difficult and controversial.

The first step in resolving the debate must be to bring students into the fray. The program's inwardly-focused orientation could become a fatal error. It is pure folly to assume that the future leaders of the US are incapable of making decisions about the best way to bring humanistic values into their education.

The STS debate must focus on students, as they are the ones being trained to leave and join the real world. Dictating the manner in which ethical values will be imbued is both unproductive and contradictory. The first step toward humanism at MIT must be an open debate on how it should be taught, held with the full participation of all those who will be affected.



THE SPACE AND COMMUNICATIONS GROUP OF THE HUGHS AIRCRAFT COMPANY

will hold an informal meeting for students interested in summer employment, graduate fellowships, and career opportunities.

Hughes has openings in all aspects of satellite and planetary exploration spacecraft design and development.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, ROOM 1-211, 2:30-4:30

feedback

LSC article missed facts

To the Editors:

The article of your previous issue, "LSC Mulls Investment," is very misleading. It mistakenly states that LSC is considering investment in private companies, such as a company by the name of "Money Mart". The article leaves the false impression that this alleged investment would be similar to a stock purchase.

What LSC is actually considering is participation in a money market mutual fund. This is an investment providing a higher rate of interest than a NOW account with no real risk, while still maintaining easy access to the funds. It is unfortunate that the reporter who wrote the article had little understanding of the true story.

After being interviewed by the reporter, I spoke to the person who had assigned her. I explained the facts of the matter to him, and expressed my concern that such

an article could easily be misconstrued. I also told him that the actions being considered by LSC consisted of only the change of a technicality in our by-laws, and was really not of interest to those outside LSC. Despite my efforts to make the facts clear, *The Tech* went ahead and printed a highly inaccurate article.

This type of carelessness or apathy toward accurate reporting is unacceptable from a newspaper with *The Tech's* position on campus. A news story should either be researched deeply enough to verify the basic facts, or it should not be published at all. This is not the first time that a *Tech* article has been poorly researched, as last May's article concerning our price increase was also highly inaccurate.

For LSC to wisely manage its movie revenues is to the advan-

tage of all students. All of our revenues are used to provide movies and lectures for the MIT community. To gain a higher rate of interest for our working capital means that more money will be available to provide these services. To distort sound money management in such a way that it sounds like speculation is irresponsible journalism, and an injustice to LSC.

Daniel N. Perich
 Chairman

MIT Lecture Series Committee
 Editor's Note: The Tech regrets the inaccuracies.

Do You Measure Up?

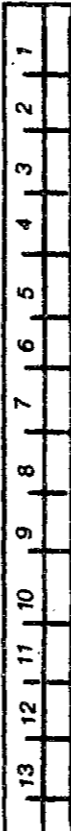
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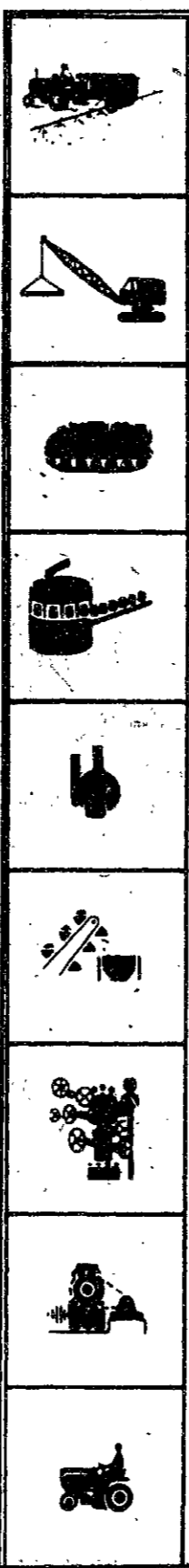
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Engineers and Technical Graduates

We'd like to keep this date with you.

FMC will be on campus to discuss a range of challenging career opportunities for engineers and other technical graduates. We are a major international producer of machinery and chemicals and our products include food and agricultural machinery and chemicals, industrial chemicals, material and natural resources handling equipment, construction and power transmission products, government and municipal equipment. We invite you to contact your placement office for specific information on opportunities at FMC and to talk with our representatives when we visit on campus on November 5.



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Feld: war danger increasing

By Alain d'Heurle

As new strategic scenarios and weapons systems are adopted, the danger of nuclear war is increasing, warned MIT Physics Professor Bernard Feld, editor in chief of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, speaking on campus last Thursday.

It is imperative, Feld asserted, that SALT II (the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks treaty) be ratified by the Senate and that SALT III negotiations be started

that the only reasonable policy intends their possession to deter an attack.

Feld also decried the implementation of "counterforce" missile targeting, made official last August by President Carter's Directive 59, as a particularly dangerous step, paving the way for both limited war and first strike scenarios. In strategic jargon "counterforce" targeting is directed at enemy military targets, primarily missile sites, and

warheads on each of their heavier throw-weight missiles than we can. SALT I sets limits on the number of missiles but not on the number of warheads. SALT II would set limits on the number of warheads per missile.

Another mistake, in Feld's view, is the attempt of new presidents to renegotiate treaties rather than take up where previous negotiations have left off. When President Carter came to office, he did just that; a year was lost in futile negotiations, and he finally had to go back to the agreements made by President Ford, which were a rudimentary form of SALT II, Feld said.

When asked his opinion of a Reagan presidency, Feld answered obliquely that he feels that the prospects for arms limitation are bleak enough even in the advent of Carter's reelection. As to whether Carter can deliver SALT II through the Senate, Feld said that he is "a little less pessimistic" lately since public opinion has shown renewed concern for disarmament and ratification of SALT II has reemerged as a campaign issue.

Feld was a physics student at the University of Chicago in the early '40s when the first controlled nuclear reactions were conducted there. He has been concerned with arms control since that time. From 1973 to 1977 he was secretary-general of the Pugwash Conference — talks on arms limitation between scientists of East and West. He is the author of the book *Cry in the Wilderness*, and his article, "The MX: Slipping Toward Instability," appears in this month's issue of *Technology Review*.

After Feld's talk, a spokesman for a group which Feld endorses, "Jobs With Peace," called for volunteers to help canvass MIT this week. Jobs With Peace seeks the reallocation of funds from the military budget into programs to meet civilian needs.

There are no rational arguments to explain why a limited war would not escalate into an all out exchange.

in order to avoid destabilizing developments in the arms race which will be extremely difficult to reverse. "Time is critical," he said, "we have a few months but not a few years."

Feld sees, as particularly threatening a situation in which both superpowers develop the capability to destroy all of the land-based missiles of the other in a first strike. This leads to a "strategically unstable" balance, he said, where it is to the advantage of both sides to launch a first strike rather than wait for the other to strike first. Thus, said Feld, even a mild confrontation would send both sides scurrying for their launch buttons so as to be one jump ahead of the other.

The improved accuracy of US missiles now allowing effective direct strikes at hardened Soviet silos, and the decisions to deploy the MX and the cruise missile systems were pointed to by Feld as leading to US first strike capability. But it would only be a short time until the USSR also develops such systems, he said. The purpose of SALT III must be to forbid the development of first strike capability, he indicated, as well as to start reductions of the strategic arsenals.

The "limited war" option brought into effect by former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger under Nixon's presidency was harshly criticized by Feld. "There are no rational arguments to explain why a limited war would not escalate into an all-out exchange," he said. "Military generals would not be inclined to say 'uncle' if they still had missiles handy." Nuclear weapons must be considered unusable, Feld asserted, adding

"countervalue" targeting at cities. Under the "Mutual Assured Destruction" deterrent policy, initiated by former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, targeting was "countervalue."

Outlining the history of strategic arms negotiations, Feld indicated several mistakes which in his view are being repeated.

The verifiability issue was the reason that underground testing was left out of the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, Feld said, with the result that both sides proceeded to test their new warheads underground, and in the climate of continuing distrust real arms limitation got nowhere. Verifiability is one of the main questions holding up SALT II in the Senate.

Feld considers the notion of strategic superiority an illusion. In the late '60s when the US had just developed Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles (MIRV) the USSR proposed a ban on them, he pointed out, which we refused since it would reduce our strategic advance. Now the USSR has deployed MIRVs, Feld said, causing great concern to the US since they can put considerably more

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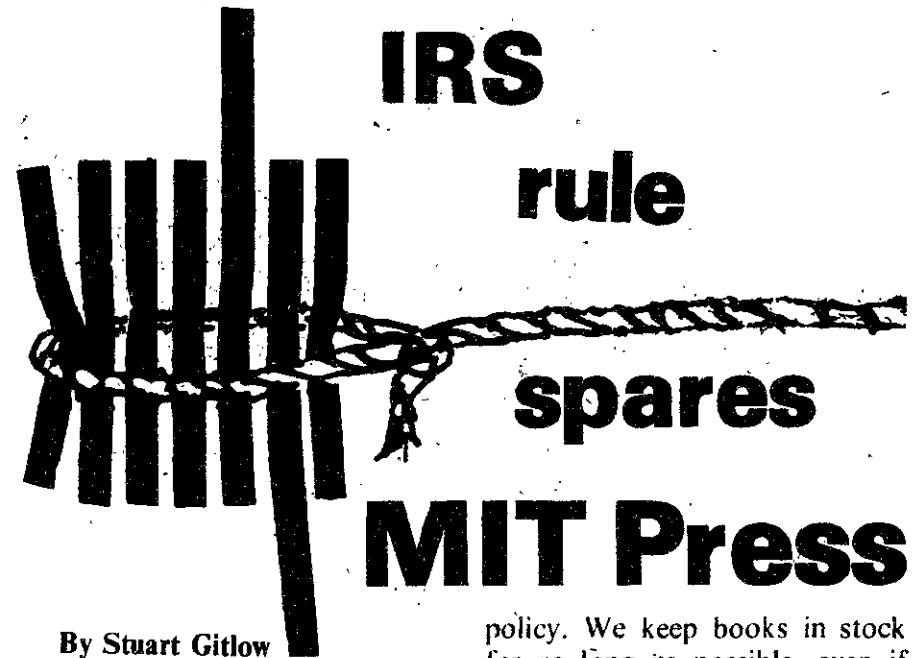
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By Stuart Gitlow

"The MIT Press, as are all university presses, is a not-for-profit institution, and will not be affected by the decision," said MIT Press Director Frank Urbanowski of an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruling on taxing of warehouse stock. "The IRS ruling, based on the Supreme Court case, is a tax legislation," he said.

Last year, in the case of the Thor Power Tool Company v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the valuation of warehouse stock could not be reduced for tax reasons unless it was disposed of or sold at reduced prices. In February, the IRS ruled that the decision would be applicable to all types of companies.

The publishing industry has been among the hardest hit by this decision. Unwilling to pay taxes on the basis of inventory, many publishers have been planning to dispose of slow-selling books in a variety of ways. Remainder outlets, which sell books to the public at large discount rates, are finding their own inventories increasing as the publishing houses increase their sales to them. Other commercial publishers are grinding books down to recycle the paper for printings of newer, more salable books.

"If the decision remains in effect, it won't affect inventory

policy. We keep books in stock for as long as possible, even if they sell as few as 20 copies a year." Urbanowski went on to say, "If it isn't possible to keep a book in stock, we have them available on a demand basis either from our archives or from microfiche."

The MIT Press currently prints approximately 110 books each year, in addition to 12 journals. Twenty-five percent of these publications are by the MIT faculty. However, according to Urbanowski, disciplines are fragmenting. He explained that 20 years ago a book covering the field of electrical engineering would have been possible. Today, he said, such a book is infeasible due to the many topics included underneath the umbrella heading of electrical engineering. Because of this fragmentation, the average sale for each title has halved over the past 10 to 20 years, he added.

In the early 1930s, James Kilian became the editor of what was to become the MIT Press. The original purpose of the press was to provide translations in response to requests from MIT faculty. Until 1972, the Technology Press had a relationship with John Wiley and Son in New York. Selected works chosen by MIT faculty were printed by Wiley, under the publishing name of Technology Press. In 1972, this relationship was ended and the service became the MIT Press.

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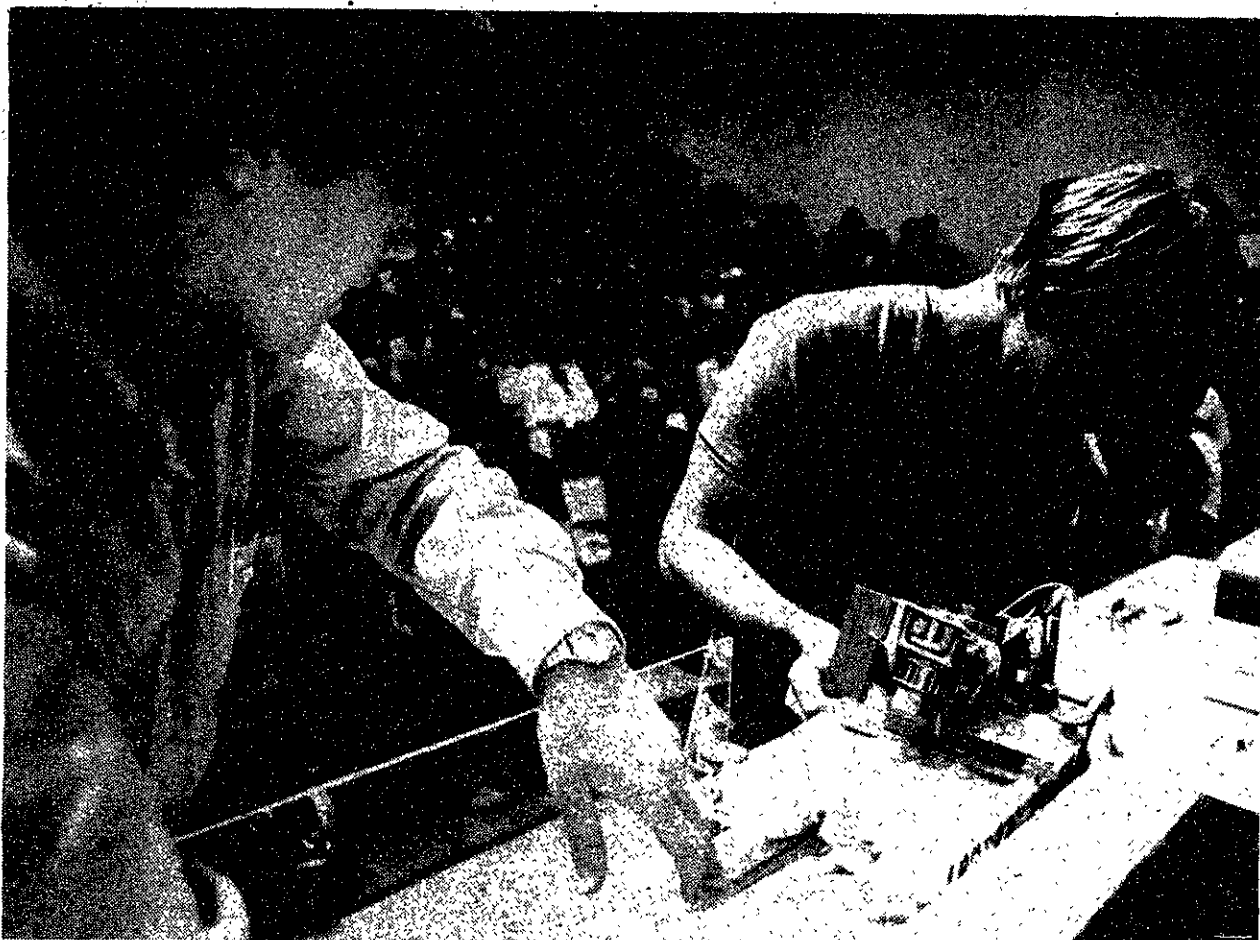
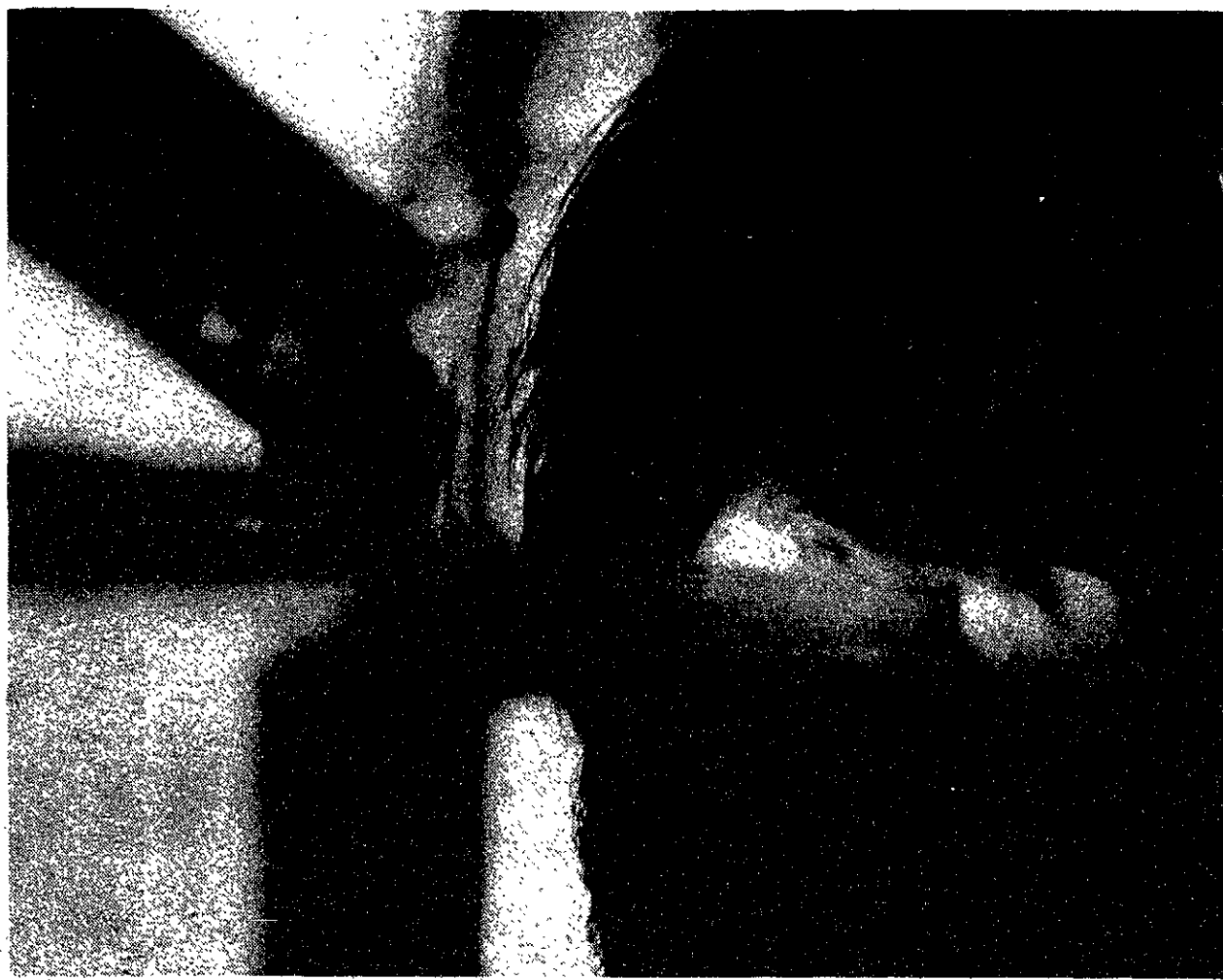
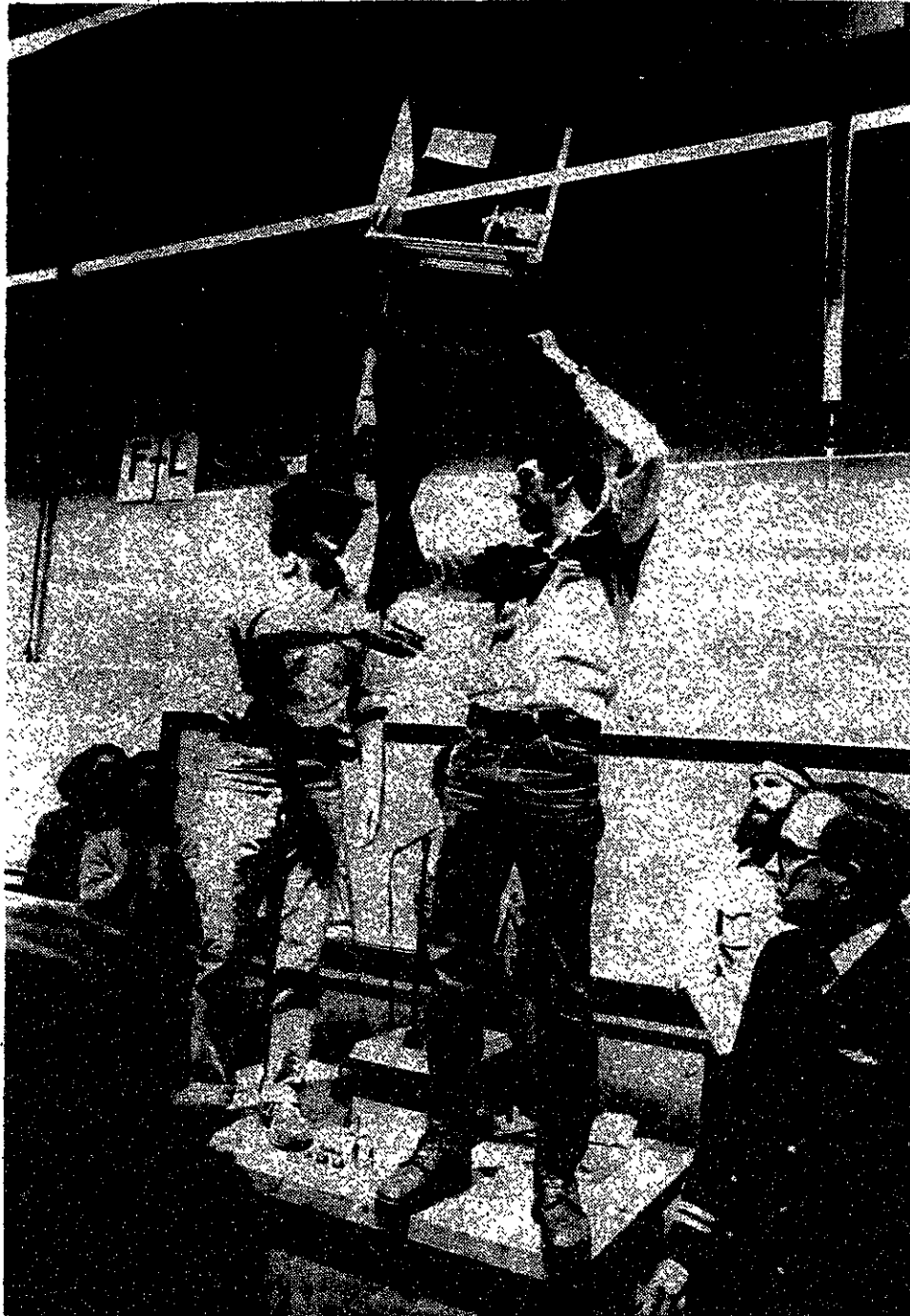
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to meet Electrical & Mechanical Engineers and Computer Science majors.

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"SKINNY-DIPPERS"

Before a packed audience in 26-100, budding mechanical engineers put their machines on the line in the famed 2.70 contest. Endless preparation (bottom right) and careful attention to detail (top right) were essential in accomplishing this year's formidable task — to swim through or fly over a 10-foot water-filled tank and swing a pendulum arm toward the opponent. In the end, the vanquished "Ace Muff Diver," Mike Kelly, offers his congratulations to the victorious "Condor," Ken Pasch (above). Photos by Jim Mihori.

ua news

Hello!

The UA News appears regularly in the campus media. The Undergraduate Association uses it as a way of communicating important issues to the student body. Many opportunities for involvement and formal meeting notices will be posted in the UA News.

Space is available to campus organizations for announcements. All submissions should be sent to the UA News Editor, Chris MacKenzie, on the Friday prior to the issue in which the announcement is to appear. Deliver all items to the UA office, Room 401 of the Student Center.

GA Meeting Schedule

Next Meeting:	November 13, 1980 at 66-110 (tentative) Student reps report
November 6, 1980 at Historical Collections Comm. on Student Affairs	November 20, 1980 at President's House Dr. Gray, et al.
November 8, 1980 at Mezzanine Lounge (W20) GA Planning Workshop	December 4, 1980 at McCormick (tentative) MIT Corporation

CASH

The Center for Alternative Scholarship Help (CASH) has been established under the auspices of the UA to facilitate the acquisition of outside grants and scholarships for both graduate and undergraduate students. Students qualify for scholarships and grants whether or not they already receive financial aid from other sources. Since this is a new organization, there is substantial opportunity to help guide the development of CASH as it grows. Several staff positions are currently open, all of which require imagination and dedication. Graduate student representation is still needed on the staff. Contact Peter G. Balbus, UA office, x3-2696 for further details.

Class Constitution Commission

A group has been chartered to review and update the uniform class constitution. Anyone interested in serving on the C.C.C. should call the UA office. Class officers, past and present, are strongly encouraged.

MIT Social Council

The next full meeting of the MIT Social Council will be Wednesday, November 5 in the Bush Room (10-105). All living group social chairmen are expected to attend. Pizza will be served at 4:30 sharp. Please contact Chris Johannesen, chairman, at 536-1300 for more information.

SCEP Meeting

The first meeting of the Student Committee on Educational Policy will be held on Thursday, October 30, 1980, in Room 400 of the Student Center. Matters to be discussed include: course evaluation guide, MIT's Academic Reform program, SCEP revision, and foreign and minority student education. All interested students are encouraged to attend. Call David Lingelbach, SCEP Chairman, if you have any questions: telephone 267-3286.

Class of 1983

Anyone interested in selling class of 1983 T-Shirts during the first week of November should please call Steve at 437-0956.

Thanksgiving Bus

There will be a round trip bus to New York City for Thanksgiving weekend. Bus tickets will be available in Lobby 10 this week. Anyone interested in reserving a seat or working on the committee should contact Eileen Seligson at 225-8480.

"Preview" Editor Needed

We need someone to publish a weekly summary of upcoming social events for the MIT community.

If you are interested in this position, please contact Chris Johannesen, MIT Social Council Chairman, at the UA office, x3-2696.

Class of 1983 — Rings

If you are a sophomore interested in designing a unique class ring, please obtain an application form from the UA office now. Questions should be directed to Sarah (x8671) or Steve (437-0956). Be sure to contact one of these people if you would like to get involved in the ring design.

Special Projects Team

Our next meeting has been changed to 7:30pm on Wednesday, Nov. 5 in the Mezzanine Lounge in the Student Center. See you there!

Organization Review Group

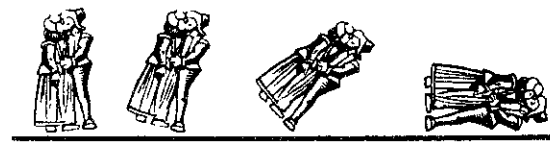
The GA is continuing last year's efforts in studying UA organization. The O.R.G. will be involved with reviewing by-laws and constitutions and recommending appropriate action to the GA.

This is for all you real student politicians out there. Your chance to play Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton should be interesting.

Please call UA office at x3-2696 if interested.

Stop By!

The UA has many projects in the works. Please call or stop by if you have any ideas or would like to help. If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact Chuck Markham (UAP) or Nick Adams (UAVP) or leave a message with the UA secretary. The UA office is located on the 4th floor of the Student Center, Room W20-401. Telephone x3-2696.



Ensemble's Henry IV bawdily enjoyable

Henry IV, Part II, by William Shakespeare. Performed by the MIT Shakespeare Ensemble, in repertory with *The Comedy of Errors* in the Sala de Puerto Rico.

Shakespeare has a way of making even the lowliest, coarsest, basest, bawdiest, raciest — in two words, most *risque* — behavior appear as a redeeming virtue. *Henry IV, Part II* abounds with good-natured lasciviousness and the sense that absolute judgments cannot be rendered on human actions, yet ends by instituting values higher than those symbolized in the arrant ribaldry of the play's central comic character, Sir John Falstaff.

The Shakespeare Ensemble's production of the play transcends criticism by continuing their tradition of simply playing Shakespeare rather than playing the director's or actors' conception of what Shakespeare should be saying, or what he meant here, or the existential symbolism of that character over there. What reproofs might be leveled at the performance are but questions of degree, and not of approach. With the exception of the choice of ending, there is nothing wrong with the Ensemble's interpretation of *Henry*, and what errors there were can be blamed on the strength (or lack thereof) of the performances or on Shakespeare's writing.

One key to Shakespeare is that every character he creates is thoroughly a unique individual worthy of note. *Everyone* on the Bard's stage demands attention, and resists evaluation into a type or category. In the Ensemble's production, every character is played with a verve and genuineness that, by denying a *relative* importance of character, asserts a central importance to *everyone*. *Henry IV, Part II* cannot correctly be seen as a Falstaff vehicle. Rather, it is only by placing Falstaff in a context of other equally individualistic characters that the Bard is able to achieve what his entire body of works may be considered — a pageant of humanity.

In line with this, it is important to note that Shakespeare *never* condemns anyone. In *Henry*, the forces of hedonistic living are not defeated — a higher set of values merely takes ascendancy. And the Bard does his best to give Falstaffian ribaldry the fairest representation, before developing a greater nobility in Hal, Henry's son. Indeed, Falstaff, a joyous creation, a mirthmaker, and a liver of life, is impeccably played by Stuart Rumsey, in the only decent "fat"

costume I have ever seen. His sureness of character, coupled with a rare lack of visible actor-egotism, lend the production an almost palpable glow of vigour.

Everyone in this production of *Henry*, with the exception of Mr. Rumsey, has at least two roles to play, and this multiple role-playing, rather than being an accursed twist of fate, turns out to be a great challenge for each actor, forcing a heightened sense of character and immediacy. No actor can afford to be lazy — and none is.

That Ignazio Bellafiore's comic characters should come off so well is expected (his Dromio in *The Comedy of Errors* is very good), but that he should develop a firmness of style and, what is more important, a willful self-restraint belies prediction. And though his Henry is often rather dead (before, that is to say, he actually dies), Mr. Bellafiore's portrayal of the aging monarch gives many indications that he is capable of more than just the comedy which he does best.

Anne Frates, Richard Michaelski, and Daria Martel demonstrate their various strengths. Miss Frates' babbling portrayal of Mistress Quickly, tavern hostess, is a delight, as is Mr. Michaelski's two-caned crouching ("stooping" is too weak a word) Justice Silence.

Special mention and commendation must be given to Bill Glickman and David Brackman. Although Mr. Glickman's Henry Percy is a bit weak, it is by no means bad. His shivering Snare is tremendously funny, brief as it is. But his *coup de maitre*, a signal demonstration of stage presence, stage sense, and character interaction, is his Robert Shallow, the slow-witted Gloucestershire justice who manages to provide a foil for Falstaff. He takes the stage by playing the character thoroughly, and thoroughly well.

In a like manner, David Brackman displays an amazing depth of character. His Bardolf is humorous like Falstaff, but he is less buffoon than either Falstaff or Pistol. His Lord Hastings, though brief, also has a rich fullness to it. There is a wealth of talent in Messrs. Brackman and Glickman that simply shouts to be called out and displayed.

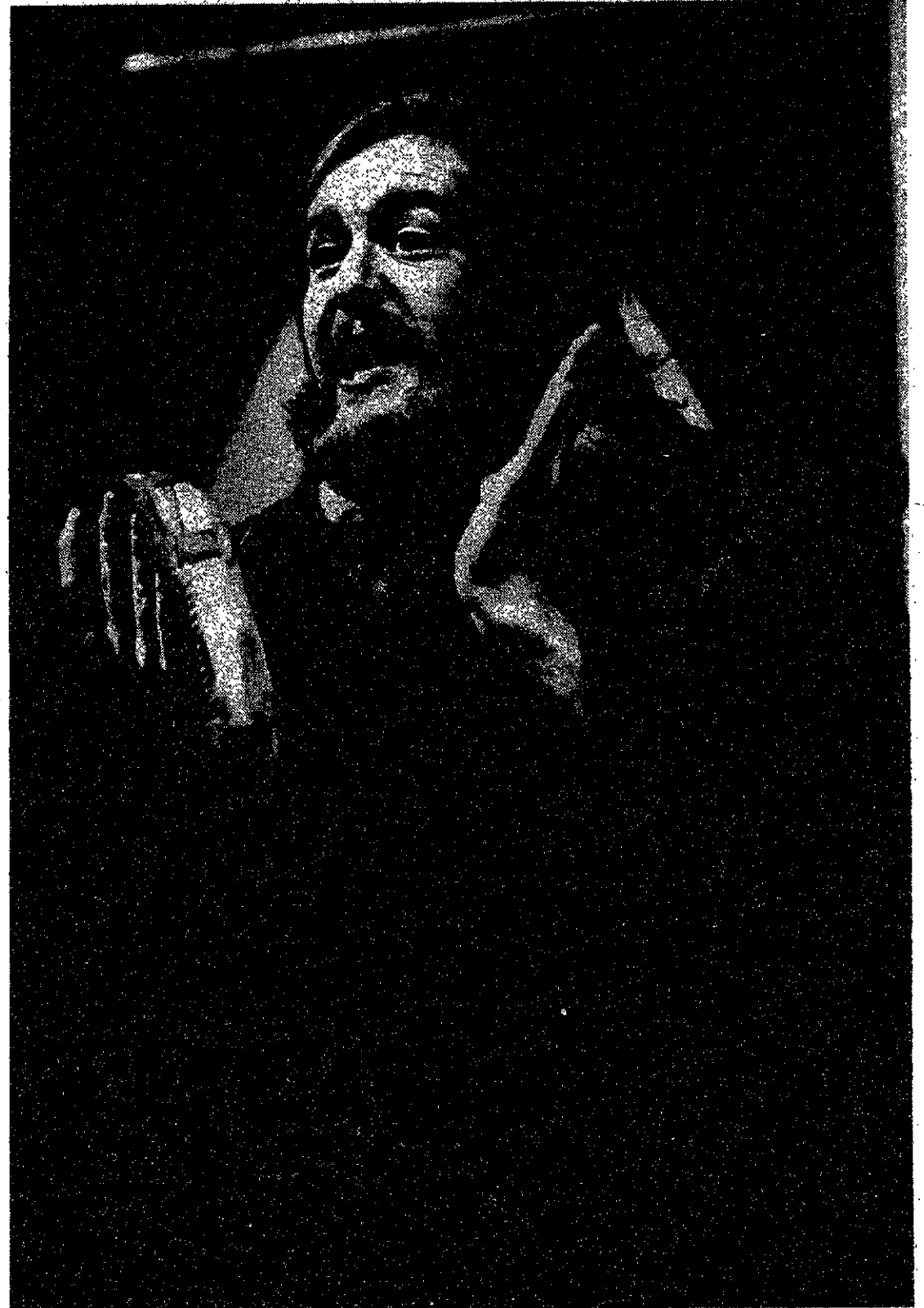
What problems there were in the play are due to the standard acting inadequacies — not enough energy here, a certain lack of integrity in the character there, lack of concentration, and too much business (not precisely overacting, but a tendency to fill

in space with facial gestures, arm waving, changing position, etc.). All of these problems can be easily cleaned up.

Directing Shakespeare is a thankless task, for those whom we should most commend are precisely those who must divest themselves from the production. If a play fails, we blame it on the director — if the

play succeeds, we give full credit to the immortal Bard. Jon Plowman and the Ensemble's Anne Frates must be noted for their direction of this production of *Henry IV, Part II*; they have a thorough-going sense of real Shakespeare, which is perhaps our best commendation.

Kevin Cunningham



Stuart Rumsey '81 as the lusty, boastful Sir John Falstaff. (Photo courtesy of *The Shakespeare Ensemble*)

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Date: Thursday, October 30, 1980

Time: 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Alumni, current students, and representatives of the Admissions Office will be present to provide an informal presentation and answer questions. Refreshments will be served.

RSVP 215-243-3463

Touring Chinese troupe exciting and colorful

The Peking Opera is at the Schubert Theatre through November 2.

Their swordplay is as adroit as that in any Errol Flynn movie, their slapstick rivals the best of Chaplin or Keaton, and their acrobatic stunts make Olga Korbut look like she's playing hopscotch. They're the actors and actresses of the Peking Opera, in Boston for two weeks in the final stop of a ten-city US tour, and they're spectacular.

The Peking style of drama, often termed "Peking Opera," is a comparatively recent invention. It was developed in the middle of the nineteenth century from several provincial theater styles which date back hundreds of years. In its present form, it weaves music, dance, song, mime and acrobatics together with plots based on Chinese folk-tales to create a truly unique theatrical experience.

Chinese theater is very different from that of the West. The actor is the focus of attention throughout; there is little or no scenery, and the costumes and hand props are designed to assist and emphasize the actors' movements. The music is also very strange-sounding to the Western ear; it is produced on a collection of cymbals, gongs, drums, horns and stringed instruments specifically designed to accompany the shrill, nasal whine of the Chinese actor's singing voice. While it may jar the senses of the untutored Westerner, this voice is considered a fine gift, necessary to the craft of a skilled Chinese actor. And, most obviously, the costumes and make-up are very elaborate and gloriously colored. It may take an actor up to three hours just to paint his face, but the resulting effect is much worth the effort.

One of the hallmarks of the Chinese theater is the use of standardized roles. There are four main types of role: male, female, painted face and comic. Each of these, in turn, is subdivided into variations of the main role. Every role has its own specific techniques of song, movement and speech, in addition to its own particular costume and make-up styles. An actor is trained to specialize in one of these roles; although a talented actor may learn to play several of his role's variations, he will never take on a second type of role. An actor trained for a given type of role plays it for the rest of his life.

The traditional "operas" were somewhat adapted and excerpted for performance in the US. The pieces which were performed emphasized dance, mime, acrobatics and other movement rather than sung or spoken dialogue (a very wise move—as far as most of the audience was concerned, the actors could have been reciting the menu at Joyce Chen's). The resulting presentation was a very well-put-together program showing many examples of the different aspects of Chinese theater.

In an excerpt from *The White Snake*, Zhao Huiying, in the title role, demonstrated her skill and dexterity in the art of stage fighting. This technique involves both swordplay and juggling of spears and lances, and the transformed snake used it well against celestial deer and storks as she battled for possession of a magic herb.

The Three-Forked Crossroad brought out the more comical aspects of stage fighting as two assassins, Jen T'ang-hui and Liu Li-hua, sought each other out in a dark bedroom. The stage, of course, was fully



Jen T'ang-hui and Liu Li-hua stalk each other in the "dark" in a scene from *The Three-Forked Crossroad*.

lit. Yang Shaochun and Zhang Laichun showed remarkable timing and agility in these roles as they slashed at each other (and missed by millimeters) in the "dark."

The evening's last offering, *The Goddess of the Green Ripples*, was probably the most varied piece of the evening. It included examples of all four different types of role, in addition to fighting, dance, acrobatics, singing and dialogue. As such, it was the most interesting with regard to

the difference between Eastern and Western theatrical styles. The arias became a bit tedious, though, as I had very little appreciation for the music, and even less for the lyrics.

The Peking Opera is a wonderful way to spend an evening. Hopefully, cultural exchange between the US and the People's Republic of China will bring more entertainment like it.

Linda Schaffir

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MIT Symphony falls short of expectations

Pianist Theodore Lettvin appeared with the MIT Symphony Orchestra Saturday, Oct. 25, in Kresge Auditorium. Frances Steiner was the guest conductor.



I left Saturday's concert by the MIT Symphony Orchestra with the feeling that the orchestra had not reached its potential that night, a shame given the considerable abilities of its members.

The first piece was the *Overture* to Mozart's *Così fan Tutte*. Played too slowly, and lacking the crisp timing essential to an effective rendition of this piece, the result was lackluster, and dragged.

The impression of the orchestra not quite getting there remained with me into the first movement of Beethoven's *Piano Concerto no. 3*. But, there was some exceptional playing in the softer sections; the strings have developed a uniquely beautiful approach to playing *piano* which I have noted at earlier concerts. The sound seemed to flow absolutely naturally. And the build-up to the *crescendo* at the end of the movement was exciting.

Soloist Theodore Lettvin established himself in a deeply thoughtful, detailed performance of this work. Every note had a new angle to it; his approach, though precise and studied, was completely fresh. It is an approach to Beethoven which I like: unpushed, its power comes from a lyrical exploration of all the subtleties of the work, coupled with a firm control.

In the second movement, the most effective orchestral playing of the evening was achieved. After an exceptionally sen-

sitive piano introduction, the strings entered smoothly, their balance with the piano just right, to create an atmosphere of mystery, of serenity, of time-stopping peace. Lettvin's fine playing continued to the end, though there were patches of trouble in parts of the orchestra during some passages of the third movement.

Unpreparedness showed through most in the final piece, Brahms' *Symphony no. 2*. There was a lack of cohesiveness at several points that really was rather worrying. The introduction of the cellos in the first movement was firm, and there was some interesting coloration in the strings in general. But, certainly once the second

movement arrived, the whole was, if anything, *less* than the sum of the parts. In the third movement there were noticeable problems among the woodwinds, though there was one passage where the strings recreated that magical, serene effect I had admired earlier on. As we entered the fourth movement, though, there was more sloppy, untidy playing, unfortunately persisting to the end.

There may be lessons to be learned from this kind of experience. Excellent though the MIT Symphony Orchestra is, its members are not professionals but, in the main, college students with a lot of things on their minds other than music.

The BSO might be able to get by with two rehearsals with a guest conductor, but the MIT Symphony cannot. The conductor, Frances Steiner, had rehearsed the orchestra for only two two-hour sessions (following more extensive preparation under Neal Stulberg). I really wonder, under these circumstances, whether there is more of a case for inviting guest conductors than in perpetuating a deep, disciplined, continuing relationship with one individual from first rehearsal to final performance. I do hope that this fine orchestra addresses issues such as these, and that we are not disappointed again.

Jonathan Richmond

ON THE TOWN

MUSIC THEATER

The Early Music Series of the Museum of Fine Arts presents a concert of sonatas by J.S. Bach at 3pm on Nov. 2 and 9. Performers are the Boston Museum Trio. Tickets are \$7, \$5 for students, and include admission to the museum. For information, call 267-9300, x340.

The Boston Classical Orchestra, F. John Adams music director, will perform works by Haydn, Bach and Mozart in Faneuil Hall on Nov. 5 at 8pm. For information, call 426-2387.

The John Oliver Chorale, Boston's virtuosic ensemble of 52 voices, will perform Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* in Jordan Hall at 3pm on Sun., Nov. 2. For more information, call 864-4924.

The Opera Company of Boston will be performing Marschner's *The Vampyre* at 8pm on Oct. 31 and at 4:38pm (sundown) on Nov. 1. The audience is advised to bring equipment to deal with any contingencies that might arise, such as garlic and crosses. Tickets from \$8. Call 426-5300.

* * * * *

The Peking Opera is at 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, chanting, acrobatics, mime, music and art. Performances are Tuesday through Saturday at 7:30pm with matinees Saturday and Sunday. For tickets and information, call 426-4520.

Transcendental Love, a "slightly scandalous" romantic comedy, is having a four-week run at The Charles Playhouse. Performances Tuesday through Friday at 8pm; Saturday at 6:30 & 9:30pm; Sunday at 3 & 7:30pm. For more information and reservations, call 426-6912.

The MIT Shakespeare Ensemble is pleased to present the final performance of *The Comedy of Errors* tonight at 8:30pm in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Tickets are \$4 (\$3 with college ID) and may be reserved by calling x3-2903.

The Material Object, a collection of sculptures by Tom Bills, John Gibbons, Roni Horn and Nichols Pearson, is currently on display in The Hayden Gallery. The Gallery is open daily 10 to 4, and 6 to 9pm on Wednesdays.

Second Annual MIT

CAREER FAIR

Sunday November 2

1-5 pm

Sala de Puerto Rico

Everyone is invited to come and talk with company representatives in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. This is an excellent opportunity to discuss careers in science and engineering, and to gather information about individual companies. Come anytime and stay as long as you like.

refreshments

sponsored by MIT Society of Women Engineers.

The following companies will be represented:

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IBM Corporation
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Polaroid Corporation
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Tektronix, Inc.
Teradyne, Inc.
Texaco, Inc.
Texas Instruments, Inc.
Western Electric Co., Inc.
Wang Laboratories
Xerox Corporation

sports

sports update

Bowling — The first intercollegiate bowling team in MIT history finished fourth among 14 teams in its initial tournament held this Saturday. The team received 26 points in the competition, which was won by West Point. Top scorers for MIT were Jim Turlo and Christina Nebelung with scores of 1042 a piece, Alan Lichtenstein with 1011, and Mark DeWitt with 1000 in the six-game series. In addition, Lichtenstein had the fifth best game overall with a 229, and the fifth best three-game series, 591. The team next competes at

the University of Connecticut. **Football** — The Engineers raised their record to 5-1 Saturday with a 20-0 victory in the rain over Siena. All three of the Engineer touchdowns were scored by Fred Allen '83, who had runs of two and 77 yards in the first quarter, and a two-yard run in the third. MIT is currently ranked fifth in the National Collegiate Football Association. The Engineers close out their most successful season since being revitalized three years ago this Sunday at 1pm against Buffalo State.

sporting notices

There will be hockey referee clinics on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 29 and 30, in Rm. 4-161 from 8pm to 9pm. All A-league captains and anyone interested in refereeing should attend one of these meetings.

This year's intramural cross country meet will be held Sunday, Nov. 2. Registration for individual runners only will begin at 10am. Team registration will begin at 10:15am. The race will start promptly at 11am.

Intramural basketball will start on Sunday, Nov. 9. There will be A, B, C, and D leagues. Games will be played Sunday through Thursday nights, running until finals week and then resuming over IAP and finishing in early March. Entry cards are due at the entry meeting scheduled for this Thursday, Oct. 30 at 7:30pm in 4-145. Rosters must be handed in by Wednesday, Nov. 5 to the basketball manager's mailbox in W32-121 by 5pm. Each team must have at least eight players on its roster. There will be referee clinics on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 29 and 30, in the duPont Gym from 8pm to 9pm. If there are questions or suggestions, contact manager Kevin Coffey at 266-9272 or assistant manager

Anyone interested in handling statistics for the varsity basketball team should contact either coach Fran O'Brien at x3-5007 or sports information director Ken Cerino at x3-7946.

There will be a meeting of the Intramural Council on Wednesday, Nov. 5 at 7:30pm in 4-163. Elections will be held in chess, swimming, water polo, weightlifting, pool, and squash. Cider, milk and doughnuts will be served after the meeting.

classified advertising

Ballot Counters Wanted

If you are registered to vote in Cambridge, you are eligible to count ballots on Nov. 4th election evening from 8pm for the COD \$14. Call Sandy 876-6784 or Audrey 498-9087.

Wanted: MIT Freshmen. Must be interested in MIT and ready to get involved. For more information, come to the 1980 Freshman Symposium, Saturday, 54-100 (Green Building).

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Fullback Dan Perry '84 is stopped just short of the endzone in last Saturday's football game. The Engineers defeated Siena 20-0 to up their record to 6-1. (Photo by Al O'Connor)

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