Leaders tell GA they seek to exempt activities from fee

By Burt S. Kafkis

Student government leaders discussed with GA the student activities to contribute to the MIT employee benefits fund at last week’s Undergraduate Association General Assembly meeting.

John Mark Johnston ’84, chairman of the Student Center Committee charged with negotiating for removal of the fee which will finance the Student Center, reported the Committee alone $25,000 each year.

The fee was to be paid by the Dean’s Office not to worry about it; it would cost the Student Center for removal of the fee which would have been financed by the student activities.

Faculty discusses Athena, Whitehead

By Burt S. Kafkis

The faculty continued its discussion of Project Athena and Professor MacStravic pressed for removal of the fee which will finance the Student Center. The faculty said that the proposal for use of the Athena network is “tried to put together the initiative for” the University.

The faculty agreed with Professor MacStravic that the office should be removed. The faculty was to meet with the Dean’s Office not to worry about it; it would cost the Student Center for removal of the fee which would have been financed by the student activities.

Undergraduate Association President Michael P. Witt ’84 re-plied, “The people who aren’t here — why are we going to want to elect them to the Executive Committee anyway?”

Only half those attending the two-hour meeting at its end. Libby, in other business, reported appropriate arrangements made by the Undergraduate Association to the Executive Committee at its last meeting. The faculty continued its discussion of Project Athena, and was “looking into loopholes for tech solution” of the fee which would have been financed by the student activities.

Diseased hamsters flee Yale lab

By Simon L. Garfinkel

Three hamsters injected with a "potentially dangerous sample" of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease escaped from the Yale Medical School’s Laboratory of Neurology. The hamsters were scheduled to be used in research into the disease. The hamsters had been autopsied for a research project in the laboratory.

The hamsters are now seeking funds for better cages, according to an Oct. 17 article in the New York Times. The hamsters have yet to be found, said Marjorie Noyes, Yale Medical School director of public information, but it is unlikely the animals could escape the facility. The hamsters were spied on the grid — or leave the building — due to several automatic security systems.

“There is a strong belief that the hamsters are still in the building,” she proclaimed. Stores of animal bedding and waste, into which the animals were likely to burrow, were incinerated. The protocol used in the lab is “tried to put together the initiative for” the University.

MIT: Similar incident unlikely

MIT also uses animals in its experiments, too, but it is unlikely a similar incident could occur at MIT, according to Dr. James G. Fox, director of the Division of Comparative Medicine.

An experimental protocol must be planned and fully written out before undertaking an experiment involving infectious organisms at MIT, Fox said. The protocol must then be reviewed and ap- proved by the members of the division.

A biohazard specialist for Environ- mental Medical Service, a peer review group, must then review the protocol. A risk factor assigned to the experiment must be used to determine where the animal will be housed during the experiment.

Experiments that warrant con-tainment, or are potentially dan- gerous, are conducted in a "clean-room" facility, designed to biologically isolate the animals from the environment.

The hamsters are definitely "out loose in the building," she said.

MIT: Similar incident unlikely

MIT has facilities for safe ex-amination of the effects of deadly viruses on animals, he said, al- though virus testing is not a pri-mary use of animals by the Divi-sion of Comparative Medicine.

Rittel ’86

The 27 students at the meeting also elected Isiah Nir ’85, Rajesh R. Gunand ’86 and Daniel O’Day ’87 members at large to the Executive Committee of the General Assembly. MacStravic and Rittel also ran for those positions.

Kip Dee Kuntz ’85 claimed the elections for members at large should not be held at yester-day’s meeting because they were too large for representation, but he did not call for a quorum.

Undergraduate Association President Michael P. Witt ’84 re-plied, “The people who aren’t here — why are we going to want to elect them to the Executive Committee anyway?”

Only half those attending the two-hour meeting at its end. Libby, in other business, reported appropriate arrangements made by the Undergraduate Association to the Executive Committee at its last meeting. The faculty continued its discussion of Project Athena, and was "trying to put together the initiative for" the University.

The Project Athena Committee is "tried to put together the initiative for" the University. The faculty was to meet with the Dean’s Office not to worry about it; it would cost the Student Center for removal of the fee which would have been financed by the student activities.

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Diseased animals escape from Yale

(Continued from page 1)

sion of Comparative Medicine.

Animals are used instead for studies of nutrition, toxicology, neurology, psychology and behav-
ior, Fox said. The clean-room fa-
cilities at the laboratory are used primarily to prevent outside or-ganisms from entering, not to contain test organisms.

The division performs very lit-
tle work with viral infections in animals, with the exception of
low-level infections such as sal-
monella, Fox said. "Very little in-
fection research is performed in our laboratory."

John F. Poor, director of the divi-
sion's animal facilities, said that the history of the facility, Poor said.

Every animal cage at MIT has
either a metal cover, not a plastic cover
which could warp from excessive
heat, and primate cages are pad-
locked, he explained.

If an animal were to escape from
its cage, it would still be confined
to a closed room, Poor said.

Those containment rooms are
carefully monitored and have no
hidden exits, such as false ceilings
or uncovered air ducts.

Any animal that escaped from a
containment area would have to
go through many closed doors
to get into the main building, and
many more to get outside, he said.

Laboratory staff members
take a daily inventory of animals
in each animal room and com-
pare it to an official list, he said.

No animal has escaped in the
history of the facility, Poor said.

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The original Uno deep dish pizza is filled with nearly twice as
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pan full of creamy cheeses and delicate spices.

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feed as many people as two of the
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brake system including
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World

Americans receive Nobel prizes — The 1983 Nobel Prizes in physics and chemistry and the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science were awarded this week to four Americans. Gerard Deaubre, professor of mathematics and economics at the University of California at Berkeley won the economics award. The prize in chemistry went to Henry Taube, a professor at Stanford University and a pioneer in modern organic chemistry. William A. Fowler and Subrahmanyan Chandrasekar shared the prize in physics for their research into the birth and composition of stars.

Pass Go, collect $10,000 — Greg Jacobs, a 32-year-old real estate agent from Perth, Australia, won this year's Monopoly world championship in Palm Beach, Fla. Jacobs won $10,000 in real money for his efforts by defeating national champions from Peru, Austria, Venezuela and the United Kingdom when his holding of Boardwalk and Park Place forced his opponents into bankruptcy. The British champion, 14-year-old James Mallett, shook hands with Jacobs, then broke into tears.

Nation

Senate approves holiday honoring King — The US Senate passed a bill Wednesday to create a federal holiday honoring slain civil rights leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. President Ronald W. Reagan said he will sign the bill which declares the third Monday in January a legal holiday beginning in 1986. The bill passed despite opposition led by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., who accused King of being a communist. Helms sought unsuccessfully to gain access to FBI records of wiretaps of King's phones from 1963 to 1968.

Digital stock plummets — Digital Equipment Corp. stock dropped 32 points this week on the New York Stock Exchange after the company announced its first-quarter profits would be substantially lower than expected. Profits for the quarter ending Oct. 1 are expected to be between 25 and 35 cents a share, about 70 cents lower than previously anticipated. The plight of Digital, the nation's second largest computer company, follows dramatic drops in the value of stock in Apple Computer Inc. and Prime Computer Inc. after those companies announced lower projected profits.

AT&T plans $8 billion write-off — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced plans this week to write off $8.2 billion from this year's earnings as part of its transformation from a regulated monopoly to a competitive company. The write-off, the largest in corporate history, is expected to make the company less attractive to investors since future earnings will come from a smaller asset base. AT&T will be able to sell new stock at higher prices and borrow money at lower interest rates than when it was treated as a utility.

Weather

Cloud and clear — Today will be cloudy, with high temperatures in the upper 40s. The weekend promises fair weather, with high temperatures in the 50s and near freezing temperatures at night.

Ben T. Ten

5th Annual Career Fair

Sponsored by Society of Women Engineers
Sunday, Oct. 23 12-5pm Walker Memorial

Open to all of MIT Community
Come talk with company representatives about careers in science and engineering
Banquet with keynote speaker on Oct. 22 at the Hyatt

for further info. contact: Gaile Gordon di-7175
or leave message at 3-2096

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Standard Microsystems Corp.
Texas Instruments
Three Rivers Computer Corp.
Union Carbide
Wang Laboratories Inc.
Xerox Corp.

Andy Summers will be in person at the Harvard Coop in Harvard Square Monday, Oct 24 from 12:30 to 1:30
In the Book Dept., Street Floor.

Andy Summers, photographer par excellence, and lead guitarist for the Police, will be here to autograph copies of his new book of photographs, *Throb*. Published by Morrow $10.95

Harvard Square Store will be open Sundays now thru Thanksgiving from noon to 5:45. Coop Charge, Mastercard, Visa and American Express welcome.
There is nothing like having your isn't yours the fraternity that many interviewers are alumni-employment.

The job interview is similar to the night before the final) are early to research the company (reading ten chapters of thermo late to study, going to the library, and completing the required reading) is always a good trick to use in tight spots is to do the same in front of millions of people every day, and he'll probably have a job before you do.

Unlike problem sets and exams, interviews such as the latter cannot be pointed out, and will remember having a nervous time interviewing you, which is all that matters. It is a good idea to go into minute detail about your extracurricular activities, such as membership in the Dave Douglas Fun Club, if you are at a loss for words.

Any of this sound familiar? Do not panic, work is boring and there is always law school. More likely than not, you, too, will get that lovely little letter with all the big numbers in it before graduation.

Don't sweat your next interview. Who cares if you make a complete fool of yourself in front of some guy with your entire future in their hands? James Watt did the same in front of millions of people every day, and he'll probably have a job before you do.

There is a proposal on the Nov. ballot in Cambridge to make the city of Cambridge a "nuclear-free zone." The act would prohibit "the research, development, testing, evaluation, production, maintenance, storage, transport, and/or disposal of nuclear weapons or the components of nuclear weapons" in Cambridge.

The act appears to be aimed primarily at getting the Draper Laboratory — which designs, among other things, guidance systems for nuclear missiles — out of Cambridge. The idea behind the act is that nuclear weapons, and the technology they employ, are immoral and therefore can and should be banned from Cambridge. This is obviously fallacious. Technologies by themselves are neither moral nor immoral. Morality applies only to the actions of human beings.

The quotation above this column, popularized by the National Rifle Association, is a concrete statement of the principle that technology per se is immoral. This quotation has often been riddled by knee-jerk liberals. Nevertheless, it is true. A gun is a tool for delivering kinetic energy. That energy may be used to blow the tires off a car, to blow the lock out of a door, or to blow a man's brains through the back of his head. A target is selected, not by the gun, but by the person behind it. That person is responsible for the morality of his actions. The gun is merely a tool he uses to carry out his evil ends. The act is not just for guns but for all weapons — in fact, for all technological devices, from the clock to the computer.

Inertial guidance, a specialty of the Draper Laboratory, is a technology like any other, and is immoral like any other, as are the technologies of rocketry and nuclear engineering. Each has its peacetime, beneficial — and highly moral — uses. I use the word "moral" to mean "contributing to individual and/or racial survi-

The three technologies can be combined, however, to produce nuclear missiles, the use of which may be immoral by the above definition.

The liberals of Cambridge have decided that the use of nuclear missiles is immoral, hence the weapons themselves are immoral, hence the technologies used to make them are immoral, and hence those technologies should be banned. Let's take these points in order.

(See page 6 for continuation)
Nuclear-free act author answers its opponents

To the Editor:

As one of the attorneys who helped draft the Nuclear Free Cambridge measure, I was assigned to learn of the First Amendment objections that have been raised by some opponents of this law.

A person needs to do is read the text of the measure to conclude that the opponents' assertions as to possibly unconstitutional applications of this law are pure fantasy. Section 6 explicitly provides as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or regulate... basic research, the primary purpose of which is not to work toward the development of nuclear weapons." Thus, the act explicitly protects all research other than that directed toward the building of nuclear weapons. In the face of such clear language, how anyone can imagine that a person's freedom of expression would be curtailed is astonishing short of preposterous. In effect, the opponents are asserting the untenable notion that a person has a First Amendment right to build nuclear weapons.

The arguments raised by the opponents of the Nuclear Free Cambridge measure are so specious that one must see them for what they are: desperate, bad faith attempts to deter the voters of Cambridge from addressing the true issues. If the opponents want to develop nuclear weapons in Cambridge, let them say so, not cast their arguments in phony First Amendment or academic freedom language.

I am confident that Cambridge voters will not be fooled by any smoke-screen raised by the opponents of Ballot Measure 2.

Mark C. Cogan
Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy

The Tech's opinion pages exist to provide a forum for commentary on issues of concern to the MIT community -- not only the views of the editorial board or individual staff members, but also the opinions of members of the broader MIT community.

The Tech endeavors to print all letters to the editor contributing to discussion of issues relevant to the community. Letters written to promote specific events or activities are not printed; The opinion pages are not a bulletin board for free advertising by groups or individuals. Comments on the coverage, content, or editorial position of the newspaper are encouraged.

In no instance does The Tech refuse to print a letter because the editorial board does not agree with the author's views. Letters violating standards of decency and appropriateness, however, are not published.

All submissions should be typed, double spaced, and bear the author's signature. Unsigned letters will not be printed, but authors' names may be withheld at the editor's discretion upon request. The Tech reserves the right to edit or condense all letters.

The Tech reserves the right to print all letters.
Faults the nuclear-free referendum

First is the notion that the use of nuclear weapons is immoral. Keep in mind the definition of morality above. A country is morally justified in using a nuclear weapon against another country in only the same circumstances in which a person is justified in using a gun against another person: when the country or the person is in immediate danger of death if he does not. Even then, only the minimum force necessary to remove the danger should be applied; for example, shooting your opponent’s gun hand rather than his heart.

It is difficult to think of circumstances which would justify the use of nuclear weapons, and most people would rather not try; still, the case is not closed.

The chain of reasoning supporting the nuclear-free proposal falls apart at the next logical step: that nuclear weapons themselves are immoral. A nuclear weapon is a tool for delivering energy, just like a gun or a club, only larger. It is subject to the same moral considerations as is a gun. The person who uses the tool is responsible for the morality of his actions.

The idea that follows — that the technologies used to make nuclear weapons are immoral — is absurd. The design and construction of a nuclear missile requires technologies from virtually every discipline taught at MIT. To support this idea requires that one condemn the entire Institute as a monolithic war machine.

The nuclear-free act supposes the government has both the right and the duty to ban the allegedly immoral technologies used to make nuclear weapons. The logic is again faulty; no government can legislate morality and none should try.

Finally, the recent quibble over the meaning of the word “evaluation” and other phrases demonstrates that the meaning of the act is not clear but is open to interpretation. Quite apart from any considerations of right or wrong, an act which is badly written is a bad act.

Many Cantabrigians and many MIT students support the referendum. Those who do should reconsider: The referendum is poorly reasoned and poorly written.
SCEP prepares course guide

By Paul Duchnowski

The fall issue of the Course Evaluation Guide, published by the Undergraduate Association Student Committee on Educational Policy, should be available Dec. 5 and will be distributed in Lobby 10 along with registration material, according to Steven E. Barber, Student Committee chairman.

The book contains departmental committees' recommendations and student comments on courses and teachers. Graduate students are urged to apply by Nov. 1.

Barber said. The guide does not want, however, to put a price on the guide and would much prefer to distribute it as widely as possible, he said.

This new issue will be in essentially the same format and content as that released last spring. It will include student ratings and comments on courses and teachers, Barber said.

The committee expects to print about 180 subject evaluations in the guide, including all freshman core requirements, many humanities distribution subjects, most departmental requirements and a number of elective courses, he said.

No subjects from the Department of Mechanical Engineering will be included because that department already prepares its own evaluations, Barber said.

Several departments asked the committee to evaluate more courses than will be included in this issue, he said. A shortage of workers prevented the committee from expanding the guide.

The committee needs students to read and summarize student comments, he added.

Many students use the guide to select their courses, Barber said. Comments about the guide that the committee receives indicate many students find it very helpful making an informed decision about their choice of subjects.

Some professors have altered the style of their subjects based on the opinions expressed by the students in the publication, he said.

The committee is currently discussing Project Athena and its effects on the educational environment at the Institute. The group is particularly concerned that the project may only result in more crowded terminal rooms, but has not yet reached a final opinion, Barber said.

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Salary + 25%, free housing, car, additional benefits.


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Friday, Oct. 28

The Uglam Man on Campus control session begins today. Sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, the UMC control session will go to the Greater Boston Diabetes Society; vote is a penny apiece, and also be sold in Lobby 10 throughout the week. UMC officers said there still needed — contact Paul Chernoch, xi-3786.

Tuesday, Nov. 1

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Salary + 25%, free housing, car, additional benefits.


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Libby new GA leader

(Continued from page 1) ed $1500 for Technique, matching a grant by MIT President Paul E. Gray '54, to produce a 30-page centennial supplement to its 1984 edition.

"We have about $60,000 sitting in the bank" as invested reserve to supplement funding by the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, Libby said.

Raymond E. Samuel '84, chairman of the Finance Board, said that the Undergraduate Association should distribute its own newsletter, instead of paying $2500 yearly for the "UA News," and bus service to New England's Energy Future, in an effort to better inform the public about its activities (AIDS, youth alcoholism, runaways, etc.), will hold a college media seminar in Room 9-150 at 8 p.m. for more information, call 498-9014.

The MIT faculty decided last year to allow only joint faculty-level appointments with MIT at the biology research lab, he recalled. Those appointed would then be required to teach at MIT. The Whitehead Institute and the Department of Biology are searching for four junior faculty members, Baltimore said. All appointments to the senior faculty have been made.

The Whitehead Institute will participate in the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program and hold seminars in microbiology, Baltimore said. It has petitioned the Internal Revenue Service to change its status from an educational institution.

Approximately 100 faculty members attended the meeting, Michael P. Witz '84, who as Undergraduate Association president granted speaking privileges to the faculty meetings, was absent on Wednesday's meeting.

Student activities, administrative offices, academic departments, and other groups—both on and off the MIT campus—can list meetings, activities, and other announcements in The Tech's "Notes" section. Send items of interest (typed and double spaced) via Institute mail to "News Notes, The Tech, room W20-483," or via US mail to "News Notes, The Tech, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes run on a space-available basis only; priority is given to official Institute announcements and MIT student activities. The Tech reserves the right to edit all listings, and makes no endorsement of groups or activities listed.

As classical painting, sculpture and literature have distinct styles and periods, the art of film is similarly categorized into genres. Yet just as epic poetry and Early American Gothic have become historic relics, certain types of motion pictures cease to be regularly made. The western, the gangster pic, and the full-chorus musical have all lost their fascination for the modern director, and have passed peacefully into the archives of the cinema historian. The problem lies with the exhaustion of ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to ride the novelty of experiencing a roller coaster ride, and the full-chorus musical ideas as Hollywood scrambles to 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MONDAY,
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Anthropology professor discusses trip to Nicaragua, El Salvador on education

By Janice Elen

Jean Jackson, associate professor of anthropology, spent two weeks in El Salvador and Nicaragua in August and September as part of a delegation from the Faculty Committee for Human Rights in El Salvador and Central America (FACHRES). She also visited the University of Central America in San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

Q: What is FACHRES' purpose?
A: It is a loosely formed network of faculty who are interested in human rights issues.

Q: Did you have any official contacts with the Salvadoran government?
A: Yes, we interviewed the opposition candidate for President, Alvaro Vides-Casanova, the Minister of Defense Vides-Casanova, who heads both the security forces and the army, and members of the Sandinista government.

Q: What was the Sandinista government's stance on human rights?
A: The government insisted that there was no human rights problem.

Q: How do你不 agree?
A: We didn't agree with the government's stance on human rights.

Q: Did you see any evidence of human rights abuses?
A: Yes, we saw evidence of human rights abuses, such as torture and disappearances.

Q: What is your summary of the educational situation in El Salvador?
A: It's totally empty and unproductive. The situation in the country is one where over 30 million people have been killed, and it's difficult to say just what was going on at the university.

Q: Does the government intend to reopen the university?
A: Yes, everybody talked about the university being reopened.

Q: Your group compared the censorship and harassment of opposition newspapers to the United States government's control of reporting of national security issues during World War II. Do you really think this is a fair analogy?
A: Yes, I think Nicaragua is a better analogy. It's public knowledge now that there are funds being channeled to the contras. Everybody in Nicaragua monitored this massive flight. It would be as though Canada were sending a lot of money to revolutionaries in our territory to come in and invade us, but so much bigger that we can imagine because Nicaragua's a very small country. I think in some respects, given that there is sabotage in the country, from so many groups, that it is a fair comparison.

Q: The government restricts its censorship to matters directly relating to national security?
A: I don't think so. I think they overdo it.

Q: Some reports in the past couple of years have detailed very cruel and violent treatment of the Miskito Indians. Did your group do any research about this situation?
A: Yes, we interviewed a lot of people about this.

Q: What about the vigilante groups?
A: The vigilante groups - they're called Civilian Defense Groups. They're an invention of the Sandinista government. They have two purposes. One is a civilian patrol to keep crime down, and apparently that has been tremendously successful.

Q: What did average Nicaraguans say about life under the Sandinistas?
A: They didn't really say anything about life under the Sandinistas. They just said they didn't like it.

Q: Can't recall any man or woman on the street or in the market or in the store who said that they were not in favor of the Sandinistas. What, if anything, convinced people to believe in the Sandinistas?
A: We were told by most people that they were in favor of the Sandinistas. What they all stressed was how the contras were a threat to the future of Nicaragua.

Q: What about the human rights situation in El Salvador?
A: El Salvador is under a very brutal, brutal repression.

Q: It's an opposition, then?
A: Yes, you could call it that.

Q: What is your opinion of El Salvador's political activity in the university?
A: I think the political activity in the university is not really some byproduct of all the violence and the terrible repression.

Q: The university stands for people who think differently, who feel a responsibility to criticize government abuses, and the government does not tolerate that. It sees all kinds of dissent as subversion. The church - priests, archbishops, are brutally assassinated, and the education apparatus, UCA, the National University, have to be seen in that context as something that is driven by the government's dictates, by the government's dictums and mores and what we like to think of as advanced civilization. In El Salvador they are destroyed, are destroyed.

Q: The university was going to be opened to quarantine for Christmas, and in a few weeks they started doing what they did before. They suggested it be opened and for six months have no extra-curricular activities except sports. Well, the commission said that was unacceptable and they refused to do that.

Q: What about the student groups that are the opposition to the National University?
A: We spoke with a number of labor activists and leaders; we spoke with members of the church. You should understand that these are all groups that are the opposition. This is a bit different, maybe they would not want to call themselves that. In El Salvador a lot of words are buzzwords, code words, and they have a lot of meaning.

Q: What do you think is the role of the university in this situation, and your group visited the National University in El Salvador?
A: Well, we visited the National University - the campus, and we talked to people. They are universities that are oriented toward the Caribbean, and as I said, there is a different kind of academic area, it's not just Miskito, it's Sumo and Drama Indians as well as Black Caribs.

Q: Latin America there is a tradition of rather total university autonomy. And the university officials that we spoke with, the rector and various deans of the different schools, all were upset that the government, particularly President Magalya, the former President, had proposed that there be no political activity in the university.

Q: Does the government intend to reopen the university?
A: Yes, everybody talked about the university being reopened.

Q: That's almost like being arrested, but in El Salvador you can be arrested simply for being a member of a political party?
A: Yes, the opposition groups are formally and you might say clandestinely. And the university officials that we spoke with agreed.

Q: Your group visited the National University in El Salvador, which was closed by the army in 1980. What did you see there?
A: Well, we visited the National University campus, and we visited the National University. Right now those are two separate things, and it's important, when you say the National University has been closed, that people understand that you're referring to the campus. Because the National University doesn't exist, in every way, who cares about something like education?

Q: What are the grounds on which the university was originally closed by the army?
A: Well, there was a protest called to General Vides-Casanova, that the campus was being used as a stockpile for arms.

Q: What is the university like in Nicaragua versus the National University in El Salvador?
A: The university is in Nicaragua, and the National University is in El Salvador. They are oriented toward the Caribbean, and as I said, there is a different kind of academic area, it's not just Miskito, it's Sumo and Drama Indians as well as Black Caribs.

Q: You compared the censorship and harassment of opposition newspapers in Nicaragua to the United States government's control of reporting of national security issues during World War II. Do you really think this is a fair analogy?
A: Yes, I think Nicaragua is a better analogy. It's public knowledge now that there are funds being channeled to the contras. Everybody in Nicaragua monitored this massive flight. It would be as though Canada were sending a lot of money to revolutionaries in its territory to come in and invade us, but so much bigger that we can imagine because Nicaragua's a very small country. I think in some respects, given that there is sabotage in the country, from so many groups, that it is a fair comparison.

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Professor reports on Central America

(Continued from page 13)

Q: What have the Sandinistas accomplished in terms of improving health care and general living standards?
A: In terms of health, they've made a concerted effort to reduce all kinds of mortality and morbidity, in terms of both curative medicine and preventive medicine. One of the problems is that there are no decent figures from Somoza's regime, but I can give you some examples of some of the more spectacular achievements. There are oral rehydration projects that have reduced infant mortality due to diarrhea to fifth place; it used to be in first place.

And I should point out that, particularly to get vaccinations such as for polio, measles, DPT, and malaria, you have to have access to virtually all of the population, and this is one thing that the Sandinistas have been able to accomplish, in part because of their literacy campaigns. They had 100,000 workers go out and at night teach a great majority of illiterate Nicaraguans how to read, and the illiteracy rate went from something like 59 percent to something like 12 percent. It was a remarkable campaign.

There are a lot of lapses in the health delivery system, and that has to do with questions of education. But a great deal of attention is being paid to building more hospitals and to educating new health workers. One of the things that was pointed out to us was that having to pay so much attention to the threats to Nicaragua's sovereignty not only requires a lot of economic resources, but it takes the attention of the most important members of the government away from reconstructing the country. This is a country that was devastated by an earthquake in '73, and downtown Managua is still devastated, and then devastated by the war against Somoza. Now all of this attention that has produced really spectacular results, a lot of that is now being forced to be paid elsewhere.

Q: What is the present educational situation in Nicaragua?
A: Nicaragua's education is one area where the Sandinistas from the very beginning paid a lot of attention, in addition to this literacy campaign which, as I said, was very impressive and got a lot of awards, recognition from international bodies, from other countries. In terms of formal education at all levels there are over a million students. In a sense, you can say that more than one-third of the population is in classrooms, and that's because of the demographic structure of Nicaragua, it's a very young country.

Many people who were previously directors of universi-
ties now are in charge of that department. But the situa-
tion in Nicaragua in terms of primary, secondary, and higher education, is remarkably healthy. In the market we talked to one man, and he said he was very pro-Sandinista. We asked why. He said, "Now I'm free." We said, "What's that mean?" He said, "I can read."

"I think that you can't compare Nicaragua with El Salvador. El Salvador is hell."

Q: How much freedom of thought is encouraged? Are they teaching people to think freely in all their education?
A: ... Any educational institution can of course be seen as furthering the aims of a particular society. We tend to see them as against the government, but at a more profound level, of course. In a sense they serve the purposes of the — maybe not of the government narrowly defined — but perpetuate much of the situation. Many of the values, ideas, assumptions about the way the world works, and justifications for it.

The freedom to speak in Nicaragua has not been entirely curtailed, but it has been somewhat curtailed. It has had a radio program that's very popular called "Face to the People," where individuals in the country get to meet face to face with various ministers, various government officials, and the questions they ask, the complaints they make — they don't pussy-foot around.

You really don't know how freely they think. I'm sure there's nobody who's totally in favor of everything that's been done since 1979. In freedom of speech, if you compare it to the rest of Latin America, Nicaragua comes out looking very good, very good indeed. There has been so much attention paid to the curbs on freedom of speech in Nicaragua, but I would say many of these are not from humanitarian motives, but from political motives.

Q: Can you sum up your observations and feelings about El Salvador and Nicaragua?
A: Well, I can say that the experience that we had in El Salvador was devastating. It has remained with me. I have a lot of trouble making sense of it. When you're down there you try to sense of it, and you do. You say, well, this is a society that's highly repressive, the government would fall tomorrow except that it's being propped up by the United States, and you deal with your feelings about that.

When you talk to people who are in jail, and talk about their tortures, one drew me a picture — his torture wasn't even delayed until they got to a particular security force garrison or barracks, it started in the van. And he drew a little picture that looked like something like one of my MIT students would draw, something that they were doing as a hobby, but this was an electric shock machine. That stays with you in a very profound way, particularly when you come back to this country and it seems like one has to be real or the other, but the two can't exist.

So, while in many ways Nicaragua was an incredibly exciting experience for me and I have looked forward to going there, and I never in my wildest imagination looked forward to going to El Salvador — I dreaded it — I came away with less of a sense of what my opinion is about Nicaragua. I think that you can't compare Nicaragua with El Salvador. El Salvador is hell.

But in some ways I was somewhat disappointed; I think I had very high hopes for Nicaragua, but don't misunder-
stand me. In terms of human rights, which is what we concentrated on, in terms of progress in education, health, things like that, Nicaragua has done splendidly. I was a bit discouraged by some of what we heard in terms of criticism, but again that there is criticism, and that's very vociferous, is a very healthy sign. You don't have democracy unless you have dissent.

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TRW Electronics & Defense
by Eric R. Fleming

Soccer wins 2-1 over Tufts

The Tufts-MIT rivalry covers many years and many sports. Wednesday the two Boston-area Division III schools squared off in soccer, and the match was the way it has been over the past several years — close and hard-fought. MIT came out on top, 2-1, thanks to a goal by Billy Lundberg '85 late in the second half.

The echo from the opening whistle was still bouncing off of Baker House when MIT scored its first goal. Bill Mayweather '86 sped down the right side uncontested as Jumbos' goalie Loren Shapiro came out to cut down the angle. Mayweather's touch bounced off the sliding net-minder, giving the MIT forward an empty net 53 seconds into the first half.

The pace of the match then settled into a battle of the midfield, with neither team able to gain much of an advantage. The play was aggressive, but clean. Tufts began to take control midway through the half, and scored the only goal of the game at 25:50, as Mark Busa (brother of former MIT soccer standout, John Busa '82) booted a ball shot off a corner kick.

The second half was highlighted again by tough midfield action and fine individual efforts on both sides. MIT attempted to switch fields with long lateral passes, while Tufts countered by sending wings to break down field.

Both teams had good opportunites, but neither could cash in as goalies Shapiro and MIT's Mike Colon '87 came up with saves when they had to. Finally, at the 27-minute point in the match, MIT got the winning goal.

Victor Guzman '87 sent a long pass down the left side, a tactic the Engineers had been using all match long. This time, however, Lundberg managed to get to the ball, and beat a sprawling Shapiro with a twisting touch shot in the lower left corner. Tufts had some shots early, coming out hard after the Tech tally. Lundberg contributed defensively on this stretch, sliding to clear passes away from the Tufts' attackers. The best Jumbo chance came near Schoen, but the shot clanged off the crossbar before being cleared out of the box. Colby will be the next foe for MIT, coming into Boston College Stadium tomorrow for a 2 pm contest.

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