The Tech announces two contests — page 6

By Thomas Huang
MIT will not waive the requirement that student activities contribute to the employee benefit program. Professor Ronald Dickson '54 said yesterday afternoon that we will not waive [the requirement] in a permanent sense. "He said, William R. Dickson '54, senior vice president, made the recommendation, Gray said. "We view this as being a temporary requirement in over two to three years," Gray said. Such a plan would allow certain student activities to gradually increase their contributions to the fund. Groups which employ students must pay an amount equal to 3 percent of their payroll to the MIT employee benefit fund. The requirement is part of a change in the benefit program that began July 1.
Dickson said, "I know the larger groups, such as the Lecture Series Committee and the Student Center Committee, can pay. There will be no hardships on those groups."
Dickson must decide whether the Institute should waive the requirement. Gray said, "If it were a decision to go ahead and waive..."

By Ron Norman
Recent discussion concerning the proposed Nuclear Free Cambridge Act has centered on a few key assertions about which both opponents and supporters sometimes cite unclear facts. Supporters and opponents have raised several views on the issues of the referendum, each of which reflects the highly emotional nature of the proposal. Facts indicate, however, that there are flaws in each argument. Opponents of the referendum claim it limits First Amendment rights to freedom of research. An exclusion clause, however, seems to explicitly bypass opposition against MIT and Harvard University, possessing the university rights. Supporters, meanwhile, claim the referendum would create more jobs in Cambridge by redirecting the resources of The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory. That assumption is unfounded, as Draper says it would leave their campus. The referendum would pass. The referendum states "no person, corporation, university, laboratorium, institution, or any other entity shall, within the city of Cambridge, engage in work the purpose of which is the research, development, testing, evaluation, production, maintenance, storage or transportation of nuclear weapons or the components of nuclear weapons."
The proposed act gives specific exemptions for "the research and application of nuclear medicine and basic research, the primary purpose of which is not to work towards the development of nuclear weapons.
Some proponents of the question assert that The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Inc. would be the only facility affected by the passed referendum, while opponents claim several companies may be affected should the referendum pass. Eric Segal, spokesman for Mobilization for Survival, a group supporting the referendum, said, "There is only one facility that will be affected by this act," referring to Draper.

SCC tries to expand domain
By John J. Ying
By Burt S. Kalinski and Thomas Huang
The Student Center Committee approved at its meeting Sunday a proposal to amend its bylaws that would allow the group to appropriate $2000 for Sigma Phi Epilon for a casino-cruise party. The committee must again approve the amendment this Sunday, by a majority of three-quarters present and voting, to effect the change.
The committee's bylaws currently permit funding only to groups using the Student Center, its sites, and Kenmore Oval. The amendment would change the bylaws to allow the committee to support outside activities.
The Student Center Committee had passed a similar change in the bylaws at its Oct. 23 meeting, but lacked a three-quarters majority during the required second vote Sunday to enact the amendment.
The committee, in closed session, defeated the original amendment and approved the new one by a vote of 10 to 3. The new amendment gives the bylaws the statement, "The committee is not restricted to activities within the Student Center."
The committee's interest in changing bylaws followed requests for funding by Sigma Phi Epilon at the Oct. 23 meeting. Arianna A. Chinios '84, a member of the fraternity, had asked the committee for funding for a casino-cruise party open to the campus. The fraternity expects 600 people to attend the cruise, he said.

The committee has the responsibility to see that the building is used in accordance with [its] principles.
The original amendment would have changed that passage to the Student Center Committee has the responsibility to see that the building and funds generated.

Week-long search for student unsuccessful
By John J. Ying
The search for a missing MIT student was called off yesterday morning on New Hampshire's Mount Lafayette after a week of fruitless combing in hurricane-force winds and wind chill temperatures of more than 20 degrees below zero yielded no clues of the hiker.
Michael J. Miller '85, known to his friends as Mick, has been missing for one week since he disappeared while hiking with two friends in the White Mountains Oct. 23. Miller, 22, is a third-year student in MIT's Department of Architecture and an ice-jockey at WMBR (81.5 FM). The chances of survival for Miller after a week in harsh mountain conditions were minimal.
He carried neither food nor water and was wearing a leather jacket, sweat pants, jeans, and aluminum boots when last seen. "We are reasonably sure that if he's up there, he's dead," said Lt. Brian Howe of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.
Lt. Williams. Harriasing of the Fish and Game Department said he could not remember any instance of a missing person in the White Mountains for a week in present weather conditions being found alive.
Sunday two dog teams, several Fish and Game Department officials, and volunteers searched the mountain for Miller in winds gusting up to 40 mph and temperatures around 15 degrees without success.
Miller called to his friends' "I'll see you at the summit" shortly before leaving the base of Mt. Lafayette, Oct. 23. The only time he has been seen since that time was when another hiker spotted Mill- er two-thirds of the way up the 1.7-mile Long Path. Miller was probably unaware that he had only three days of daylight to make a five-hour hike, searchers reasoned. He would be suffering from hypothermia and disorientation that occurs when body temperature falls. He had just become lost in the darkness, or disoriented, he might have started off the trail despite his own care, they said. The Old Bridle Path on Mount Lafayette in Franconia Notch leads to the Appalachian Mountain Club's Greenleaf Hut, often used by hikers in summer. The summit of the mountain is more than 5000 feet above sea level.
Cambridge in taxes levied on rent space owned by the Prudential, the exclusion clause was not the act, said his work on a three-year project entitled "Avoiding Nuclear War" would be hampered should the referendum be passed. "The opposition is acting as if the [exclusion clause] was not them," said Monica Yriart, executive of that office.

Draper "is a non-profit corporation," Yriart said. Mobilization for Survival maintains that Draper pays no taxes directly to Cambridge.

Draper Lab occupies building space owned by the Prudential Life Insurance Co. That company pays taxes annually to Cambridge in taxes levied on rent receipts from Draper, O'Connor said.

The Cambridge Finance Office confirmed that Draper pays rent to Prudential which then pays taxes on the receipts to Cambridge, according to a representative of that office.

Draper, which employs 1800 people, has said it would move its operations out of Cambridge should the referendum be passed.

SCC tries to amend bylaws (Continued from page 1) by the [Student Center Committee] are used in accordance with its principles. William M. Hobbit '86, secretary of the committee, claimed the defunct amendment "doesn't do anything more for us." Mary K. Baylis '86, a member of the committee, said the original proposal "can be interpreted in more than one way, and in the future it's not really going to clear anything up."

Johnson had stated at the Oct. 23 meeting the committee would have to suspend its bylaws to vote on the appropriation.

The suspension, Hobbit had said, "would set a precedent for doing [the appropriation]. We should discuss suspending it permanently."

Were the Student Center Committee to change its bylaws, said committee member Douglas R. Elrod '84, it would "change the philosophy of the committee."

Suspension of bylaws requires the support of two-thirds of the 17 committee members. The committee was unable to suspend the bylaws, as only 9 of the 12 present at the meeting voted in favor. It then voted on the amendment.

"The amendment should be strong and permanent, to reflect the change in the committee," Johnson had said. "We're more concerned with student life on a campus-wide basis."

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• The University Friday at Charles St. Park, Tennis Club Lounge, 30 Lowery Rd., 6:30 pm. Admission 8.

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World

US forces seize supposed Grenadian junta leader — American paratroopers in Grenada have captured a man believed to be Gen. Hudson Austin, leader of the leftist military council which took power in a bloody coup last week. The prisoner identified himself as Austin, according to the Pentagon. The Americans told increased, meanwhile, to 16 dead, 27 wounded and 3 missing. Army units have replaced many of the 1200 US Marines and 700 Army Rangers who led the initial assault. The Marines had been diverted from assignment to reinforce troops in Beirut, and are now expected to leave for Lebanon this week. Pentu- gue and Stare Department officials, in another development, acknowledged that Cuba may be correct in its claim that there had been only 784 Cubans present on the island. Previous administration estimates indicated the presence of 1100 Cubans.

Earthquake hits Turkey: 500 killed — A major earthquake struck eastern Turkey Sunday morning, leaving 500 people dead. The quake measured 7.1 on the Richter scale. Reports indicated the earthquake lev- elled 50 villages and the death toll is expected to increase. Snowfall in some areas obstructed rescue efforts, and dropping temperature further endangered survivors.

NATION

Jesse Jackson will run for president — Rev. Jesse Jackson said Sunday that he will announce his entry into the race for the Democratic presidential nomination at a news conference to be held Thursday. The announcement came in an interview with Mike Wallace for the CBS program "60 Minutes." Jackson be- came the eighth Democratic candidate for the presidency. The 42-year-old civil rights leader said he would try to choose a woman as his running mate. His entry into the race is expected to reduce black support for Walter Mondale and increase John Glenn's chances for nomination.

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Local

Polls show Flynn ahead in race for mayor — Raymond L. Flynn leads the Boston mayoral race, ac- cording to a recent poll published by The Boston Globe. More than half — 51 percent — of those polled said they were likely to vote for Flynn, while 40 percent favored his opponent, Melvin H. King. Nine per- cent said they had not decided. Flynn's lead is smaller than that which some political analysts had expect- ed, as King's popularity is markedly on the rise since an Oct. 11 poll.

Weather

Fair and mild through Friday — Pleasant weather with mostly sunny skies today and high temperatures near 60 degrees. Mostly to partly sunny skies should continue Wednesday through Friday, with high temperatures around 60 degrees and low temperatures near 40 degrees.
Editorial

New SCC funding proposal unwise

The students of MIT enjoy certain resources, including money and activity space. Several groups allocate those resources, such as the Undergraduate Association's General Assembly, Finance Board, Social Council, and Association of Student Activities. The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs; and the Student Center Committee. The proliferation of allocators contributes to disunity of student government as a whole, for no one is singly in control of the resources and responsible to the students. Only one group, elected by the students and exclusively responsible to them, should distribute money and space to student activities.

At MIT, the proposal mentioned this week to the Student Center Committee's bylaws, permitting it to fund activities not located in the Student Center or on Kresge Oval, is good only to the highly limited extent that it begins to remove the divisions between the several allocutors. But to a much greater extent, the proposal would exacerbate the problem of an unrepresentative student government and move resource allocation even further from the students' direct control.

The Student Center Committee's desire to share its wealth with the student activities beyond the committee's usual domain is commendable. Providing money directly to student groups for the highly limited extent that it begins to remove the divisions between the several allocutors. But to a much greater extent, the proposal would exacerbate the problem of an unrepresentative student government and move resource allocation even further from the students' direct control.

The huge undergraduate enrollment in the School of Engineering and more specifically in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EECS) has created a critical strain on MIT's teaching and support resources. The problem has reached the point where MIT must stop talking and implement a solution. Some of the proposed alternatives are:

- Restricting enrollment to only those sophomores who indicated a preference for Course VI on their applications for admission. This policy would be effective for one or two years, the time necessary for word to filter back down to the high schools. After that, all applicants would probably indicate an EECS preference just to keep options open.
- Having applicants to MIT apply directly to Course VI. This would intensify academic pressure on high school students to spend more time studying EECS-related subjects, further limiting diversity at the Institute. Such a policy would also further the department's elitist image, exacerbating the overenrollment problem by increasing social pressure to declare EECS.
- Limiting enrollment in Course VI to only academically qualified students. The obvious method would be to allow only the top 5% in the best academic records into the department. This conflicts with the current pass/no credit policies in force for the freshman year and could only turn MIT into a greater academic pressure cooker than it is now. Clamping enrollment also conflicts with the long-standing Institute philosophy of academic freedom of choice. These measures are all flawed because they are institutional solutions to a socio-economic problem.

The recent experience of several medical schools suggests a better solution. Medical schools have for years stressed academic excellence as the primary prerequisite for admission. Their students had narrow backgrounds with minimal experience in other disciplines and in extra-curricular social activities. A disturbing trend emerged: Graduates of medical schools were going into medical research or into narrow specializations in a ratio disproportionate to the demand for general practitioners. The effective solution was not institutional in character. Some medical schools implemented a policy of accepting B-grade students with broad backgrounds and commitments to helping people, instead of an interest in research. The schools did not attempt to unfairly coerce their students or their graduates. Those medical schools attacked the real problem, not its symptoms.

If MIT wants to reduce enrollment in Course VI, it should follow the lead of the medical schools rather than unfairly imposing on the right of students to choose the Institute. Their students must actively recruit students who have shown diversity in high school, with interests in fields such as architecture, political science, or English literature. This proposal also implies accepting students with less competitive academic records.

This last condition is unfortunate because the current economic situation dictates that we need a vigorous electronics industry to stay competitive on the international market. The public is just as aware of the fundamental importance of electrical engineering as MIT. Students know that a degree in EECS offers job security. To quote from President Paul E. Gray's report on academic year 82-83, "For students in many disciplines, 1982-83 was a difficult year to look for a job. Employers sent out few recruiters and were slow in making offers." Demand was strongest in electrical engineering and computer science.

MIT has strong ties in industry. Industry needs electrical engineers. MIT is not as interested in diversifying the student body so much as just reducing the number of electrical engineers. MIT is not interested in accepting students with broad backgrounds and lower high school grades. It will not base its policies on fairness to the students it chooses to accept. Gray and the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs have scheduled a colloquium on the Course VI problem for Nov. 19. Students may want to view the Institute before its policies.

Column/Erik A. DeVereux

Seek diverse student body

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To the Editor:

After reading the Janice Eisen interview with Professor Jean Jackson (The Tech, Oct. 21, 1983), I decided that I could not remain silent. I felt that the information presented was very one-sided and that there were some major inaccuracies. I would like to address several of these points.

Before 1979, the U.S.S.R. hardly worried about Nicaragua: now it sends millions of dollars, food, arms (read arms and money) to expand its influence in Central America. Is there a difference between the two superpowers? Well, I believe that there is, at least an apparent distinction between the two. Namely, I wonder what would happen to me if I wrote this at the University of Moscow. It also seems to me that the U.S.A. represents a higher set of ideals, even it is not always put into practice.

After reading the Janice Eisen interview with Professor Jackson and the recent visit of Pope to Nicaragua, I feel that there are tremendous problems. She seems to be very apologetic about the genocide (or perhaps meant). Did she carry out the operation near the border or away from the border? The latter is what she seems to want to say—"something like" 88% (in only 4 years)!

I simply distrust these two figures and suppose that no one (except in the Nicaraguan government) can believe them.

Besides, even before the revolution in 1979, the United Nations accepted that the literacy rate in that country was above 50%, and now it is nowhere near 88%. Nonetheless, I do agree that the Sandinistas have made several improvements in the educational system (including Marxist propaganda), even if it is not true that "they had 100,000 workers go out and at night teach a great majority of illiterate Nicaraguans how to read." The interview also says that "over 30 million people have been killed" in El Salvador. Even though El Salvador is the most densely populated country in the continental western hemisphere, its population is only about 5 million people, and I hope that the "50 million" was only a misspelling by The Tech. However, the number of people killed by BOTH the government forces and the guerrillas in that country since 1979 is about 30,000, which certainly is a terrible loss of human life.

Professor Jackson also said that "the government decided to relocate all of the Miskito near the Honduran border, and, as always, seems to happen with relocation, there are tremendous problems." She seems to be very xenophobic about the genocide turned out by the Sandinistas. Furthermore, her sentence is somewhat ambiguous. Did she mean that the Miskitos were relocated near the border or away from it? The latter is what she probably meant.

I would also like to add some facts that Professor Jackson forgot to mention. First, the Sandinistas are against the church, and in Peru, during his recent visit, the Pope, addressing his recent visit to Nicaragua (where he was not properly received) remonstrated against priests working with the Sandinista government. Second, a Cuban presence (and armaments) is very pronounced in the country. Third, the flow of arms to Nicaragua from El Salvador is not stopped. And fourth, the Sandinistas promised to hold elections (as did Fidel Castro only after gaining power) but have not materialized yet. I wish that they do have elections and that the U.S. backed it up! Stop killing civilians.

I am a Latin American, I feel sad. On the one side, there is United States of America, the land of freedom and democracy; however, it supports artergias and their repressive systems. On the other hand, there is Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which wants to expand its empire.

As a Latin American, I feel that the U.S.S.R. hardly worried about El Salvador; now 966 millions of dollars (read to kill its people. Similarly, before 1979, the U.S.S.R. hardly worried about Nicaragua; now it sends millions of dollars, food, arms and money to expand its influence in Central America. Is there a difference between the two superpowers? Well, I believe that there is, at least an apparent distinction between the two. Namely, I wonder what would happen to me if I wrote this at the University of Moscow. It also seems to me that the U.S.A. represents a higher set of ideals, even it is not always put into practice.

Finally, I want to say that this month Argentina will return to democracy (?) after more than seven years under military gov-
ernments (and desaparecidos). And in December, Venezuela will also elect its sixth consecutive president (a record) ... But is this really a way out?

José Luis Cordóvero Maseo G
Editor's note: Jackson said she meant to say “30 thousand people have been killed.”
The Tech
announces two contests
open to all members of the MIT community

Photo Contest

CONTEST JUDGES:
David Tenenbaum '74
Associated Press Photographer
Former Chairman and Photo Editor, The Tech

Stan Grossfeld
Chief Photographer, The Boston Globe

Joanne Rathe
Photographer, The Boston Herald

Black and white prints only will be accepted.

Essay Contest
on the topic “1984”

CONTEST JUDGES:
Paul Schindler '74
West Coast Editor, Information Systems News
Former Editor in Chief and News Editor, The Tech

Edwin Diamond
Adjunct Professor of Political Science, author and journalist

Alan Richman
Assistant Managing Editor and Columnist, The Boston Globe

Essays must be typed, double-spaced, on 8½-by-11-inch paper.

A total of $250 in gift certificates, courtesy of the Harvard Cooperative Society, will be awarded in each contest.

All entries must be received in our offices, Student Center Room 483, by midnight, November 30.
60 million children were sent to bed without any supper last night. I wonder what they did wrong?

Waco Missionary Society

FINANCE DIRECTOR ELABORATES

To the Editor:

In the more than sixteen years that I have been accessible to The Tech to explain and describe MIT's finances and operations, this is the first time that it has been necessary to write in regard to an article that appeared in your publication. The article and editorial in question (Oct. 23) are those on the application of employee benefits to student employment. I wonder what follows will help to clarify the situation.

The change in employee benefits, which became effective on Jan. 1, 1983, was made for programmatic, not financial reasons. In fact, MIT took considerable financial risk in making the change, a risk that could only be offset by an increased graduate enrollment, encouraged by that change.

The purpose of the change was to improve the employment opportunities for graduate students in research programs by reducing the apparent cost of these students via a vis post-doctoral fellows. The mechanism used to achieve this goal was simply to take a direct charge. This budget change was to improve the employment opportunities for graduate students in research programs by reducing the apparent cost of these students via a vis post-doctoral fellows. The mechanism used to achieve this goal was simply to take a direct charge.

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Charges Tech misquoted him

To the Editor:

Much to my dismay, I am yet another victim of misquotation by The Tech. I am referring to El- len L. Spero's article entitled "Activity Participation Falls," which appeared in the Tuesday, Oct. 25 issue. In reference to the

Federal auditors say MIT must pay benefits
(Continued from page 7)

sce unrestricted program funds — a decision which must be made by the senior officers of MIT, not financial administra-

sotiated with the change and re-

ferred him to the Comptroller, who could answer his questions with more clarity. In addition, I

mentioned that it was my under-

standing from a conversation I had the previous week with As-

sistant Dean [for Student Affairs Stephen D.] Immerman that he

s the result of this accounting

t told that the change in the program from another were not

both Dean [for Student Affairs Shirley M.] McBain and I would

be glad to discuss these issues with you further if you like —

give either of us a call.

John A. Currie '57

Director of Finance

I enthusiastically stated that this year we have significantly more

ments did not make that follow-up

referred your reporter to him to

change on student activities, and

us for, how about a legitimate para-

thetic with this accounting

some important ones were not.

that is too much to ask

the official policy of the

of the Tech use quotes

is welcome to join the band. We

we have never more people than we

and we need and we welcome new

members throughout the year. I sug-

gest that The Tech quotes

when actually quoting one's

words. If that is too much to ask

for.

Charles R. Marge '84

President, MIT Concert Band

Editor's note: The Tech has re-

viewed the reporter's notes. The

story accurately recounted Mar-

ge's words and fairly represented

the ideas he expressed. The Tech

stands by the story.

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THIRTY RENT-A-CAR

PAGE 9
Nothing Else Feels Like Navy Flying.

The thunderous roar of jet engines rolls across carrier's flight deck.

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THE NEW ENGLAND INVITATIONAL SONGFEST

The MIT Logographers present:

The Concert will be held at 7:00 P.M. on November 4 in MIT Room 10-250.

ADMISSION IS FREE

Boston University will sponsor a one-day interdisciplinary health care conference, with workshops and panel discussions, for those interested in health care administration and program implementation. The conference begins at 9:30 am at BU's George Sherman Union. Cost is $25. For more information call 353-2399.

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The agreement with the federal auditors requires the Institute to contribute equally to the benefit program for all employees, including students, Keohan said.

"It is fair to say that the negotiation team did not foresee the effect on student activities, he said.

"If we were to change the agreement and exempt student activities, we would have to go back to negotiate with the government," he continued. "However, we can still forgive the groups that cannot afford the contribution.

Keohan stressed that "exemption" is not the same as "forgiveness." Were MIT to exempt student groups, it would have to change the financing of the benefit program, he said.

Favoring certain student groups would leave the financing of the benefit program in the hands of the Institute, Keohan said.

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Finally, only a short gallop from the Mexican border, he is captured — it is not a shock to the lawyers that there was never any gang, but only one man. This was no ordinary man, however. Within the space of only a few days, he had been transformed from a ranchhand into a large-than-life legend known across southern Texas and into Mexico. The legend grew so quickly and out of control that it soon became impossible to separate man and myth.

There were two different personalities of Cortez the myth circulating at this time — the Anglo view, which painted him as an ultimate villain, and the Hispanic view, which pictured him as an idealized hero. Although the truth regarding Cortez the man was much closer to the Mexican portrayal of the legend than the two, both versions contained more fiction than fact, and the reality was somewhat in between.

The divergent viewpoints of the Cortez case point out another major theme of this film: as many different pictures of the same event can be drawn as there were people involved, and the irreconcilability of the differing versions can often obscure the truth rather than clarify it.

After the arrest, The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez continues with one of the most poignantly electrifying scenes in this or any other movie — the trial scene where Cortez first learns of the charges being brought against him and the fate of his family. Cortez' court-appointed defense attorney, B. N. Abernathy, has agreed to defend Cortez because he believes him to be innocent, not because he has to.

Abnormally must communicate with Cortez through an interpreter, and Rosana DeSoto shines in this role as go-between. She cuts a tragic figure as a well-dressed and educated Hispanic, a liberated woman of the twentieth century who will undoubtedly be unable to completely fulfill her potential because of racial prejudice. Although her part in this film is small, it should bring DeSoto deserved acclaim.

At Cortez's trial, Abernathy attempts to take that, and knowing how closely the preponderance of evidence indicates the likelihood of a reasonable doubt. The prosecuting attorney uses sharp-tongued words to speak for themselves. On Young:

"It is the true story of Gregorio Cortez, a Mexican laborer living in Texas at the turn of the century, who was accused of killing a sheriff and hunted down by the largest posse in the state's history. He became an immediate folk hero in the Rio Grande border area where he lived, and the era's ballad singers, who were both the storytellers and historians of the region, chronicled his tale. As Cortez's story unfolds in June 1901, he and his brother, Romaldo, are at home one morning when Sheriff Morris comes to question them about a stolen horse. Morris is accompanied by Boone Choate, an interpreter with what turns out to be a less than perfect knowledge of Spanish.

This is a pivotal point in the plot, and also one of the major themes of the movie: lack of communication, in this case between two groups which speak different languages, often results in unforeseen problems and causes disastrous consequences.

Such films, half in Spanish and half in English, does not use subtitles, which can be disconcerting to someone not conversant in both tongues.

The absence of subtitles does not hinder The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez, and in fact enhances the effects of confusion and isolation experienced by the movie's characters — the viewer is drawn more closely to the film, and is better able to appreciate the difficulties in understanding and comprehension that it presents.

Through his interpreter, Sheriff Morris and the Cortezes, who speak no English, if they had recently traded one horse for another. And as he had just related a trade of a mare for a horse, says no — Spanish uses two distinctly separate words for "horse" (caballo) and "mare" (vaca); this is only one of the language's nuances that interpreter Choate is unable to comprehend. Choate remarks to another horse that he has done nothing for which any man must answer but Choate misinterprets this as a boastful "No man can arrest me."

Cortez, who had just concluded the treaty in force in Texas at the time, Cortez, an excellent marksman, fires back. When the smoke clears, Cortez is unharmed but Morris is dead. Romaldo, caught in the crossfire, is severely but not mortally wounded. Choate is nowhere to be found.

Cortez is fully aware that two different standards are in effect in turn-of-the-century Texas, one for Anglos and one for Hispanics, and that he would more likely be determined by a lynching mob than in a court of law. Cortez realizes he must now for his life even though he acted purely in self-defense.

Cortez sends his wife and children away to stay with a friend and rides toward the Rio Grande. The Texas Rangers are now on Cortez' trail, but he is so good at becoming as local a gunman, and by riding in zig-zags and zig-zagging eight to twelve miles a day, he is able to outwit the Rangers by crossing the river and eluding the posse for nine days. During this time, he often risks capture to get badly-needed rest or nourishments, and at one point goes into a village where newly-arrived billion-dollar money is invested as a plumber's helper. He keeps crossing the path of one or another of the posses, sometimes missing the Rangers by only a matter of minutes, for the final four days of his flight his pursuers are within sight behind him.

Mori, thinking he has found the guilty party, draws his gun and fires — the policy of "shoot first and ask questions later" was in full force in Texas at the time. Cortez, an excellent marksman, fires back. When the smoke clears, Cortez is unharmed but Morris is dead. Romaldo, caught in the crossfire, is severely but not mortally wounded. Choate is nowhere to be found.

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New chairman Saxen recovers trust

By John J. Ying

David S. Saxen '41, former president of the University of California, became chairman of the MIT Corporation July 1. He received a PhD in physics from the Institute in 1944.

Q: You left MIT and then returned. With hindsight, what do you remember the most?

A: I think the first thing I really saw MIT when I came here as a freshman, I remember standing up in the Great Court... and feeling totally overwhelmed by it; MIT's reputation was so overpowering. I came from a high school that had never sent a student here. I felt absolutely awed, and I remember, coming back in these last years, a very realistic recollection of those feelings of awe. I wondered whether I'd be home before Christmas, not in pride but having been unable to manage. And that came back with great vividness. Then the second thing that came back was a recollection of the important -- truly important part in my development played by some of the -- some of my professors in freshman year.

And there are two I want to mention because it's related to this initial feeling I had, worrying about flunking out. One of them was... Professor Ned Frank, physics who was involved in teaching the freshman physics that I had which was one of the most demanding of the courses. The other was freshman calculus, which Professor W. Martin was teaching. And they both encouraged me. They were the first people who in a way took an interest in me, and volunteered me to the notion that maybe I wasn't going to flunk out, maybe I really should go on and make some kind of a career. That came back with such vividness. I've seen Professor Frank and W. Martin recently and I'm very happy that I'm not the only one who enjoyed Professor Martin but I had no chance to see him much.

I found this enormously attractive, it's a wonderful thing to do, a completely different job...

Q: When you came MIT?

A: Now I've been around MIT only briefly interlude, not unimportant, but brief, I went to the University of California. I joined the faculty at (University of California) at Los Angeles as an assistant professor of physics.

I've been associated with the University pretty much all my life. I've been a graduate student, I've been an instructor, I've been a professor, I've been an associate dean, and so on. I've been involved with the whole University of California, which is nine campuses-- Berkeley, UCLA, San Diego, San Francisco, and three national laboratories.

The MIT people didn't quite know that, but they at least had some interest in me, and some of which are positive, and some of which are negative.

The negative ones have to do with the fact that the recent recession had some impact on the job market that made it less attractive for young graduates with a bachelor's degree in industry, made it harder for them to get jobs, harder for them to feel secure about their jobs, their salaries aren't quite as good. And I don't think that's going to last. But it does illustrate just how sensitive the opportunities, the opportunities for success, in MIT, and you know, just what the value is, what a wonderful opportunity to be associated with two institutions like that, and to come back and close the circle of my life. That's what I find really very attractive, that's where I met my wife, she's from New England. We were very excited about it.

We are a national resource in a number of senses...

Q: What do you think about Nuclear Free Cambridge, and MIT's position on it?

A: The MIT people didn't quite know that, but they at least had some interest in me, and some of which are positive, and some of which are negative.

We are a national resource in a number of senses, for one thing, MIT, the resources here are an important new kind of knowledge, and new kinds of technical capacity that could have been extraordinarily important. It is also turning out to be of general interest to people who are going to contribute through their knowledge and their research and development of this technological society. In other words, we're saying that we have an aging population that demands on public policy.

I'm not going to try to be an economic forecaster, may there be there will be a vigorous upturn and things will get better, but if there's a very substantial agreement now about the importance of education for the future of the country. Not just technical education, we're beginning to realize that there is a very strong argument for the particular prominence that has been given to technical education, scientific education, I think is recognized as a genuine national resource.

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I have to say I'm not persuaded that the nuclear-free movement is a good idea, and may be the end of the world at MIT. I don't think MIT is as filled with students in the humanities as some... I just feel that the essence of the society that people who are going to contribute through their knowledge and their research and development, has to be there will be a very strong argument for the particular prominence that has been given to technical education, scientific education, I think is recognized as a genuine national resource.

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We have a huge enterprise spanning the whole state of California and beyond.

The real question is, given that concern, what are the best ways you can answer that question. Obviously, there is an interpolation which extends beyond this moment which has to do with the extent to which people everywhere are worried about the future. And the complementary fact is that we have an aging population that demands on public policy.

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Agnes of God, by John Pielmeier, directed by Michael Lindsay-Hogg, starring Elizabeth Ashley, Mercedes McCambridge, and Maryann Plunkett, at the Schubert Theatre through Sunday, November 6th.

Kevin Kelly, theater critic for the Boston Globe, has written of Agnes of God: "Three actresses make trash worth seeing." Once again Kelly has, with his unbridled scorn, done a disservice to Boston theatre-goers. John Pielmeier's script is far from perfect, reaching a level of profundity nearly impossible to express, but I challenge anyone who attends this show not to be affected by the playwright's vision. It is powerful, almost overwhelming material, and in the hands of Elizabeth Ashley, Mercedes McCambridge, and Maryann Plunkett, Agnes of God is as disturbing and thought-provoking a play as you are liable to see this season.

Agnes is best described as a psychological mystery. A young nun, Agnes, is charged with the murder of the baby she gave birth to in her room at the convent. She becomes caught in the struggle between the court-appointed psychoanalyst who thinks she might have mental problems and the Mother Superior who fervently believes Agnes is a saint. The play unfolds in a series of examinations, flashbacks, and confrontations in which we learn about Agnes' relationship with her mother— who abused her both mentally and sexually— and her Mother Superior. All the questions are the content of two paramount questions: Who murdered the infant, and, more importantly, who was the father?

Pielmeier draws his characters with a deft hand. All three women— Agnes, Dr. Martha Livingston, Mother Miriam Ruth— are marvellously three-dimensional. Yet Pielmeier is more than another hack playwright. He weaves thematic material throughout the dialogue as though he were composing a fugue. He flenses out attitudes about motherhood, religion, science, and faith with firm control, but occasionally dialectic argument gets out of hand and the play's action suffers. Most distressing is the discussion of science versus faith that precedes the final climactic hypnotism examination of Agnes. The playwright encounters a serious structural problem here; he needs something to divide the two scenes temporally, but in halting the action he risks losing our focus.

Pielmeier's use of comic relief also comes into question. The play's intensity does need relaxing now and then, but sometimes the laughs come cheaply. There are also a number of character coincidences that are obviously contrived, but Pielmeier's use of imagery is astonishing. Agnes' descriptions of her mystical experiences are at once sensuous, erotic, and unbelievably terrifying.

Director Michael Lindsay-Hogg has staged the play almost flawlessly. The scenery is stark— two chairs, an ashtray, and a vast concave wall that dominates the space— and the shifting lighting constantly holds the audience's focus on the characters. Lindsay-Hogg is economical with scenery that is obviously contrived, but occasionally dialectic argument gets out of hand and the play's action suffers. Most distressing is the discussion of science versus faith that precedes the final climactic hypnotism examination of Agnes. The playwright encounters a serious structural problem here; he needs something to divide the two scenes temporally, but in halting the action he risks losing our focus.

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Sophomores prefer science to Chemical Engineering

By Andrew Bein

Course enrollment by the Class of 1986 shows a decreased popularity for the Department of Chemical Engineering and an increase for the School of Science.

The Department of Chemical Engineering saw a drop in enrollment of 62 sophomores, compared to last year, according to a report released by the Registrar. The department gained 133 sophomores last year, although only 106 remain as juniors.

"This department had the highest ratio of student to faculty, and with [the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science], still has the highest ratio," in the Institute, said Professor James Wei, head of the department.

"I believe this department doesn't have faculty for 133 sophomores," he said. "Seventy is a more comfortable level, for myself and the professors."

The department had but 35 sophomores in 1971, but the enrollment rose steadily due to increased "national production in pollution, oil, and synthetic fuels," he said.

Expansion in those areas has slowed recently, and jobs have become more scarce, causing much of the decrease in enrollment, he said.

"I hope the people we lose are not from the top of the quality list," he added.

Professor John M. Deutch '61, dean of the School of Science, said that increases in enrollment in that school "are usually due to changes in student interest and perception... The job market is one factor but not the only one." The number of sophomores declaring majors in the Schools of Architecture and Planning, Humanities and Social Science, Management, and Science, totaled only 305.

The Registrar's report also showed 379 sophomores enrolled in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, an increase of 42 over last year.

The number of sophomores declaring majors in the Schools of Architecture and Planning, Humanities and Social Science, Management, and Science, totaled only 305.

Support the March of Dimes

Join us for a morning jog

On Tuesday and Wednesday, November 8th and 9th, representatives of General Electric will be on your campus.

Our Technical Recruiters would like you to join them for a morning hour jog. We'll begin at 77 Massachusetts Avenue at 6:30 a.m. each day, jog down Memorial Drive to the Boston U. Bridge, cross over to Storrow Drive and head down to the Longfellow Bridge, cross back over to Memorial Drive and finish up our 5.4 mile jog back at 77 Massachusetts Avenue. Some of our managers will turn back up Massachusetts Avenue at the Harvard Bridge for a 2.6 mile run.

If you're interested in meeting our people in a completely informal setting... put your track shoes on and join us. If for some reason you can't make it... you're still curled up in bed... or with a good textbook... just remember your interview with General Electric.
Tuesday, Nov. 1

Sessions who wish to apply for graduate work in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science during 1984 are urged to apply by Nov. 1. Applications may be picked up in rooms 38-444 and 10-304.

Students interested in applying to be R.0./96 Coordinator should attend a brief informational meeting on Thursday, November 3 at 5 p.m. in the USAS, room 7-104. If you cannot attend, see Peggi Richardson in room 7-104.

The MIT Disarmament Study Group and the Technology Culture Seminar Series sponsor a panel discussion on the Nuclear-Free Cambridge Movement on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 5:00 p.m. in room 9-170. Call Finley Shapira for more information at x3-3624.

Wednesday, Nov. 2

A symposium on Constructive Approaches to Interracial Har- mony will be held at 7 p.m. in room 10-250, featuring guestent Richard Lewontin of Harvard, civil rights historian John Charles of MIT, and educator William Smith. The symposium is sponsored by the MIT Bahai Association; for more information, call x5-2112.

The Visible Language Workshop will present DATA DATA, an exhibit exploring visual artifacts from primary research at MIT. The exhibit opens today and runs through the end of the month in the VNW gallery at 275 Mass Ave. Opening reception is today from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

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STICKLES

By Geoff Backer

Room 001

By Carol Yao

Outside Looking In

By V. Michael Bove

Space Epic

By Bill Spatzak

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1983 The Tech PAGE 17
Police tag bicycles

By Gary J. Drlik

The number of reported bicycle parking violations is large, as expected for this time of year, according to James Olivieri, chief of MIT Campus Police. The number of reported violations is "virtual non-existent" from January to March, said Olivieri. He said that the number of violations has doubled during warm weather in recent years, and said that many bicycles are removed by Campus Police violators each year. More people bicycle to the Institute during warm weather in early fall and late spring, Olivieri said, but the number of violations has increased during those times in recent years. Olivieri added that the number of violations has increased during those times in recent years.

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Soccer ends home season with 2-0 loss

By Arthur Lee

The Coast Guard Bears shut out the men's soccer team 2-0 Saturday afternoon in the last home game of the season before a packed house of Brackett Stadium. The Engineers' record now stands at 3-8-1.

Not only were they unable to put up any effective offense in the first half, although the Bears outshot MIT seven to four, they
tense in the second half, out-
shooting the Engineers 10-3 and forcing Schoen to increase his al-
ready mobile defensive activi-
ties inside the penalty area. The MIT goalie made at least one more
save before the game was over.

Coast Guard's Ron Beld
caught Schoen at the wrong side
time of the goal with 17:59 left in the
game to account for the visitors' oth-
ner score. From thirty yards
out, Beld took a pass from Derek
Dontnelly and landed a pretty
shot into the right side of the net.

Despite some good hustle by
Bill Mayweather '86, Marshall
Jackson '85, Victor Gonzalez '87,
co-captain Mark Jeannies '84, and
Joey Pemberton '84, the En-
gineers simply could not generate
effective pressure to crack open the Bears' defense. The same could have be-
said about the Bears' offense, but they did score two more goals than MIT.

Commenting on his team's sev-
enth loss by shutout, MIT coach
Walter Alessi said, "We played
well. Our defense was good, but we
simply cannot win games without scoring goals." Alessi also commented on the

Mark Johnston '84 passes the ball upfield during MIT's loss to Coast Guard on Saturday.

were not able to capitalize on the
few mistakes that the Engineers made.

Ten minutes into the half, how-
ever, Coast Guard's Brian Merrill managed to slip the winning rally
past goalie Mike Schoen '87. The
MIT backfield, together with the
two saves made by Schoen, ef-
tively clamped down on any further Coast Guard interruptions in the remainder of the period, but the damage had been done. The Bears stepped up their off-

Rugby blanks biggest rival

By George Walrond

Three years and six matches
did pass since MIT rugby had defe-
ted Norwich University, but its
living streak ended Saturday in the Bears' "A" side domi-
nated the New England power-
tour. MIT now 4-1-0 overall, has won
all of its last five games as the
result of this year's coach lan O'Brien shows its effects.

If Bears, who grew up playing
everything from basketball and soccer to
even the top coaches in the na-
tion, are led by two-time
Rugby Club to last year's nation-
the championship. This
season he has turned the Bears
into a 15-man machine.

It was O'Brien's machine that
turned the tables on Norwich
Saturday. All afternoon the M
选择了 acted as a brake on the
MIT offense. Norwich ended the
period, however, with a 15-0 lead.

But in the second half, as the
Bears stepped up their of-
fense, the Bears were not able to capitalize on the
few mistakes that the Engineers made.

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**Football**

**upssets unbeaten Falcons, 18-13**

By Martin Dickau

MIT head coach Wright Smith summed up Saturday’s club football upset of the Bentley Falcons in five words: “I knew they weren’t good.” He shook his head in amazement as the Fighting Engineers had just scored a 18-13 win over the league’s only undefeated team, a team with a 6-game unbeaten streak, last year’s national club champions.

“We beat Assumption,” he noted, “but Worcester didn’t believe us, and we almost beat them. We could be 7-0 right now.”

“I give our defense a lot of credit,” he continued. “Bentley’s best player is a quarterback.” MIT held the Falcons to 316 total yards, including a mere 26 yards rushing during the second half. Defensive end Mike Thompson G led the way with two sacks, and defensive tackle Larry Munroe G came up with 5 unassisted stops.

The game began as a battle of the defenses: neither team had much success moving the ball on offense. The MIT defense came out with its ears in, when Bentley tried a fake punt early in the second quarter. The Engineers were not fooled, and when Bentley later baited Matt Tiano to an outside run, the Engineers were able to get to the quarterback, who needed a 4-yard pass to get the first down. MIT took over on its own 34.

The Engineer offense, perhaps inspired by the fine defensive effort, put together its first sustained drive, advancing to the Falcon 35 in five plays. Quarterback B. D. Broecker G and halfback Fred Allen ‘44 then combined on a sparkling delayed pitch, Allen taking the ball past three tacklers before handing off to Allen, who eluded a tackler and ran up the left side of the field for a touchdown. Tom Hastings G missed the extra point due to a bad snap, but the Engineers had themselves a 6-0 lead.

Bentley came back with a drive of its own late in the period to take the lead 7-6. Mike Cowles G connected on a nine-yard strike to end zone receiver Corey Keating G alone in the end zone for six. The score remained 13-7 until the second half when the point conversion failed.

Bentley regained the lead with no time remaining in the third period. Hastings fumbled the snap on a punt attempt and was recovered by the Bentley G at the MIT 43. Cowles covered over 40 yards with a 41-yard pass to Copponi, and the Bentley quarterback then ran the ball in for the touchdown. Good defensive pressure denied the Bentley offensive attack the two-point conversion, but the visitors again had the upper hand, 13-12.

MIT took the lead for good about seven minutes later, thanks to a fine individual effort by Broecker. The Engineers regained control of the ball on their 30. Broecker’s runs of 19 and 16 yards, sandwiched between short gains by Curran, Allen, and Peakes, moved MIT to the Falcon 20.

Broecker opted to take the ball on a keeper up the middle, where he found a substantial hole in the defensive line. He went the whole 20 yards — the last seven with one arm keeping his body off of the ground. Again the try for two points was no good, but the score was now 18-13, Bentley 17.

The Engineer defense played with a vengeance, protecting slim lead. The Falcons managed to get to the MIT 35, but a Thompson sack for a loss of nine yards on third down quashed the threat.

The Engineers will play their final home game of the season Saturday at 1:30 p.m. against the Falcons of Fitchburg State, currently third in the league standings.

After stumbling on his hand for the last seven yards, Dave Broecker G crosses the endzone to score MIT’s final touchdown.

**Volleyball**

**takes tourney**

The women’s volleyball team, currently ranked fourth among the nation’s NCAA Division III programs, completed its final New England Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Tournament this weekend, sweeping all four of its matches.

On Saturday, the Engineers traveled to Northeast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Tournament hosted by Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York. The Engineers defeated Bates Williams, and Connecticut College by identical 2-0 scores to advance to the finals, where MIT administered the same treatment to Mount Holyoke. The team returns home tonight (Fri) at 7:30 p.m. match against Division II Springfield College. The match will be held in duPont.

**Field hockey**

ends with 3-1 victory

The field hockey team finished its season with a 3-1 victory over Wellesley Thursday afternoon. The victory gave the Engineers a 7-6-1 record, the team’s best since 1980. MIT outscored its opponents 31-15 in compiling the winning record.

**Rifle**

opens with 3-1 victory

The varsity rifle team started its season in fine style Saturday, topping six other schools in league match hosted by MIT. Final scores were: MIT 191, Coast Guard 1, Norwich 201, New London 200, and two games of the season.

Field hockey ends unbeaten streak Hosted by MIT. The match will be administered the same treatment to the finals, where MIT will take the lead 7-6. Mike Cowles G connected on a nine-yard strike to end zone receiver Corey Keating G alone in the end zone for six. The score remained 13-7 until the second half when the point conversion failed.

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