CPE will bring Course VI plan to faculty at special meeting

By Daniel Cren

The Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) will recommend the faculty establish a screening process for freshmen seeking to be majors in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EECS). The faculty will consider the proposal at Tuesday's special faculty meeting.

The proposed screening process would consist of a written application and an examination near the end of the freshman year. A commit-

tee of faculty members from Course VI and other departments would select applicants.

The application would consist of a "written document" said Art-

istic director of the M.I.T. News

News Service

Since 1881

Volume 103. Number 56

MIT Cambridge Massachusetts

Friday, December 9, 1983

By Barry S. SUMAN

Mary O. Hope said Wednesday she would release a letter reportedly includes the justification for her dismissal last month to the women's volleyball team for acceptance to Course VI.

"It's against my welfare to give the letter," Hope said in a telephone interview.

Hope had said repeatedly that she would release a copy of the letter from Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay. In the letter "would put to rest a lot of rumors," Robert M. Ran-
dolph, associate dean for student affairs, said last week.

"The action being requested now applies only to the Class of 1988," a letter from Smith to the FACCI Pwllbring Course Vlo pan

MIT President Paul E. Gray '54, Vice President Constantine B. Simonides, Director of Per-

sonnel James J. Culliton, McBay and Randolph have all refused to disclose the reasons for Hope's dismissal, citing Institute policy against discussing individual per-

sonal matters.

"The Institute has just as much right to give the letter as I do," Hope said Wednesday. "I should not jeopardize myself."

Hope would not say how re-

leasing the letter might jeopardize her. "I haven't made up my mind what course of action I'm going to take," she said, refusing to elaborate.

Culliton said "even with the permission," the Institute would not release McBay's letter or discuss Hope's case. "We don't do that," he said.

The reasons for a termination might be made available to a court or investigatory agency if a dismissed employee were to institute legal proceedings, Culliton said. "That's the only way.

Individuals can really choose to say what they wish, but we have our policy and we'll stick by it," Culliton said.

Hope said MIT was respon-

sible for her dismissal, and hence also responsible to explain it to the public. "The Institute did it," she said. "... They're the ones who made the charges. They let it out that I was dismissed. ... They spoke on that."

"They can give the letter if they wish," Hope said. "... They have the opportunity to clear it out," Hope said, "I choose to stall it," Hope said.

MIT seeks funds from Harvard, Tufts for ROTC

By Diane ben-Aaron

MIT Provost Francis Low has approached officials at Harvard and Tufts to ask those universities to contribute to the ROTC program, which involves cross-registered students from those schools and Wellesley College.

"The ROTC program costs are not entirely borne by the govern-

ment," Low said. "We pay substantial amounts from general funds to the armed forces to support them costs."

The government pays only for instruction, while MIT bears operating expenses such as space, office machines, and civilian staff, including secretaries, ac-

cording to Charles H. Ball, assist-

ant director of the MIT News Office.

"MIT has decided to ask Har-
vard and Tufts to pay a fair share based on the number of their stud-
ents in the program," Ball said. "They are seeking some sort of a quid pro quo agreement with those schools."

Both Harvard and Tufts emphasized that no agreement has been reached yet, although they said they are optimistic. "[Harvard Dean of the Faculty Henry J.] Ro-

vera seems sympathetic to it and they are proceeding to see if they can do it and I'm optimistic they will," Ball said.

Harvard students have been participating in MIT's ROTC program for seven years. "We could have come up with this at some time in the past," Low ad-

mitted, adding that the question had been prompted in part by MIT's present financial bind. "You just look everywhere for reasonable sources of money," he said.

While the amount requested from Harvard is "over $40,000 a year," it is not likely to be of much benefit, said Perkins. A ROTC scholarship covers full tu-

ition as well as a $100 monthly stipend, indirectly saving scholar-

ship funds at participating insti-

tutions.

Associate Provost Frank E. Perkins '55 first suggested the plan last year.

Low noted that delays in as-

sembling the necessary figures on expenses and enrollment as an-

other reason the other universi-

ties was not reached earlier.

"I feel [ROTC] was an activity in which we were investing consider-

able amounts of money and from which others were deriving much benefit," said Perkins. A ROTC scholarship covers full tuition as well as a $100 monthly stipend, indirectly saving scholar-

ship funds at participating insti-

tutions.

MIT President Paul E. Gray '54 discusses overcrowding in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Page 2.

Volleyball team in final four

By Martin Dicken

The MIT women's volleyball team will meet tonight first-

...eated University of California at San Diego in the semifinal round of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Women's Volleyball Tour-

nament in La Verne, Calif.

The Engineers, ranked fourth nationally, meet the only unbeaten team in the competi-

tion, La Verne, ranked ninth.

"We are the heavily favored Californians by defeating Eastern Connecticut in the tournament's second round and Ithaca-

College, 3-1, in the quarter-

finals. The quarterfinal victory also gave MIT the Eastern re-

gional crown.

This season has been the most successful in the Engineers' histo-
Gray discusses Course VI overenrollment

By Diana ben-Aaron

President Paul E. Gray '54 is a former professor of electrical engineering at MIT and is currently the Job market, as I'm sure you are aware, a PhD in computer science, is a problem. The number of vacancies in the department, and the number of graduates who are looking for the positions, is not high enough to meet the demand. Therefore, there is not teaching space, particularly in terms of laboratory space for research, and, as I indicated earlier, it is probably not expanding by 100 percent or even 50 percent. The department now has about 110 faculty; it is not possible for the department to undertake some expansion, but I think that the department can sustain a larger enrollment on the graduate level which will not negatively affect the size of the undergraduate population. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: What caused or contributed to this situation?
A: I think it is not simply to the number of people, the size of lecture halls, the size of classrooms. It's the size and capacity of laboratories, the size of lecture halls, the number of faculty, and the problem that office space represents as a limit on increased faculty. So the problem from the point of view of the department is simply too many people to teach, advise, and supervise work. That's the problem we're trying to deal with... Something needs to be done to bring the number of majors in Course VI under control at a level which will not do serious damage to the department.

Q: You are firmly committed to limiting the number of undergraduate majors, as opposed to expanding the department to accommodate everyone who wishes to major in electrical engineering, as is the case in some other departments. How do you propose to carry this out?
A: I wouldn't put it as an either/or situation. You say there is a crushing burden in terms of the need to advise, to teach, to supervise thesis work. The committee, the department, and they can sustain a larger enrollment on the graduate level which will not negatively affect the size of the undergraduate population. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the AmericanAssociation for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.

Q: Are there any other departments with similar problems?
A: I think there is none which has the problem quite so severely. There are three departments here which have grown rapidly in recent years. The last six, seven, eight years. Beyond EEC, there are Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering, principally those two, but also Aero/Astro. Also, a program of engineering, a program of aeronautics and astronautics created from a rather depressed student population base. At one time, a decade ago, Aero/Astro almost had its student population go up to 50 percent, but there isn't enough potential faculty candidates available to meet the demand for engineering education programs. There are a variety of estimates you can get out of it; the American Association for Engineering Education estimates that about 1 1 to 1 percent of all entering students at all schools of engineering in the US are vacant. We have nowhere near that number of vacancies. In Course VI—there is probably one, two, or three vacancies, others that remain that are not taken up, positions that are budgeted that could have been filled. But because of the national situation, the very strong seller's market in technical disciplines, the department could not expand if it had the space, if it had the resources.
World
Runway collision at Madrid airport kills 90 — An Iberia Airlines 727 crashed into an Aviacono DC-9 on the takeoff runway Wednesday morning, killing 90 people and forcing the hospitalization of more than 30 of the approximately 45 survivors. The Aviacono plane had mistakenly moved in front of the 727, officials said. The Iberia jet, cleared for takeoff in heavy fog, slammed at 150 mph into the smaller plane.

Nation
Justice Department ends anti-trust suit — The Justice Department announced Wednesday that it is dropping anti-trust charges against four American oil companies because they no longer have any major effect on the world price of oil. William P. Baxter, chief of the department's anti-trust division, terminated the six-year litigation against the Exxon Corporation, the Standard Oil Company of California, Texaco Inc. and the Mobil Corporation, saying there was virtually no chance of bringing a successful suit.

Men would rather slice than sit — Roscoe Jones Brown, convicted of rape in Columbia, S.C., said Wednesday he would undergo castration to avoid a 30-year prison sentence. Circuit Judge C. Victor Pyle Jr. offered the choice to Brown and a second man convicted in the attack. Brown said he believes either sentence could ruin his life.

Weather
Weekend full of bluster — Today will be sunny with increasing cloudiness in the afternoon, high between 36 and 40. Snow showers are possible tonight with a low between 26 and 30. Saturday's outlook is for clouds and sun with a high of 34-38.

Robert E. Malchman

Double helping.
Franklin's 1200 OMS serves your business with two computers in one.

Now you can have an office management system that runs both CP/M and Apple II compatible programs. That means more than 27,000 software packages are available for your business. As you need them. But just for openers, Franklin's OMS includes:

- All 1200 OMS personal computer
- WordWright word processing
- MultiMerge file merging
- ACECalc spreadsheet analysis
- Welcome program
- BASIC and CUBIC
- Serial parallel interface
- 80-column display

Franklin's 1200 OMS computer systems include: Franklin ACE and ACECalc are trademarks of Franklin Computer Corporation. CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research Inc. Apple II is registered trademark of Apple Computer Inc. WordStar and MailMerge are registered trademarks of Broderbund Software Inc.
Editorial

**CEP plan is least of all possible evils**

A report issued yesterday by the faculty Committee on Educational Policy shows that MIT has carefully considered the many possibilities for rectifying the present overcrowding crisis in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science. As the report explains, the only way to deal with the department's most pressing problem is to reduce the number of students majoring in Course VI. The plan calling for application to Course VI at the end of the freshman year, while undesirable, is the least offensive of the stop-gap measures.

The faculty, however, must be extraordinarily careful in considering this temporary measure not to erode further the unique character of the freshman year at MIT. Explicit academic measures—such as hidden grades and letters of recommendation—should not be included or permitted in the selection process at all. Some freshmen may otherwise take Course VI subjects just to get recommendations, ostensibly improving their chances of admission. This result, besides creating additional pressure in an already hectic and confusing year, could exacerbate overcrowding in introductory classes such as Structure and Circuit Analysis (Course 16.01).

Any test required for admission to Course VI must be one for which students cannot study to improve their scores—and must be selected with great care so that the test should cover general knowledge and aptitude, not specific expertise. A freshman must not be put in the position of having to choose between admission to MIT and subjective personal goals. The faculty must carefully consider the proposed temporary solution, it must also immediately implement a long-term solution. MIT must recruit for its less well known departments. The major obstacle of such a program is the current reputation of MIT among high school counselors as just a place for the engineering student. To change this reputation, MIT has to do something. To change this reputation, MIT has to do something.

Although the faculty must carefully consider the proposed temporary solution, it must also immediately implement a long-term solution. MIT must recruit for its less well known departments. The major obstacle of such a program is the current reputation of MIT among high school counselors as just a place for the engineering student. To change this reputation, MIT has to do something.

The students here are buckling under the workload. They are thrust into an environment in which pulling all-nighters is the only practical way to get their work done. MIT must make an effort to help, but the Descriptive Institute for Experimental education program may be a misperception about the teaching methodology in a scientific fashion. Trends toward experimental teaching were most prevalent in the 1960s and 1970s. These programs were not successful because the experiments were not based on the fundamental tenets of the educational process, such as independence and the acquisition of knowledge. Experimental education programs in the past have not been built on a base of original research and critical observations, but have been based on the results of experiments that are not original to a particular teacher. They have, for the most part, not been meaningful developments in the course of education, but have been attempts to incorporate new, vanguard techniques. The students in these programs often fail to make up through the development of motivated group of individuals looking forward to a new kind of teaching. Evolution usually punishes individuals who are slow, methodological, a breeding of experimental programs were not proper scientific experiments because of several factors. They were cut off from the experimental data and the acquisition of knowledge. Experimental education programs in the past have not been based on a base of original research and critical observations, but have been based on the results of experiments that are not original to a particular teacher. They have, for the most part, not been meaningful developments in the course of education, but have been attempts to incorporate new, vanguard techniques. The students in these programs often fail to make up through the development of motivated group of individuals looking forward to a new kind of teaching.

Column/Ron Bloom

**Result of “The Day After” is heightened public awareness**

Rabbi: “How is this country going to get out of this war if everyone7 is hysterical?”

Bintley: “Maybe it’s time for a few hysterics.”

**Booicon - Bloom County**

On the ABC panel discussion following the showing, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger attacked the making of a graphic film on the nuclear arms race. He asked, the answer, Bintley would agree, is “Yes.”

The only way to deal with the department's most pressing problem is to reduce the number of students majoring in Course VI. The plan calling for application to Course VI at the end of the freshman year, while undesirable, is the least offensive of the stop-gap measures.

The faculty, however, must be extraordinarily careful in considering this temporary measure not to erode further the unique character of the freshman year at MIT. Explicit academic measures—such as hidden grades and letters of recommendation—should not be included or permitted in the selection process at all. Some freshmen may otherwise take Course VI subjects just to get recommendations, ostensibly improving their chances of admission. This result, besides creating additional pressure in an already hectic and confusing year, could exacerbate overcrowding in introductory classes such as Structure and Circuit Analysis (Course 16.01).

Any test required for admission to Course VI must be one for which students cannot study to improve their scores—and must be selected with great care so that the test should cover general knowledge and aptitude, not specific expertise. A freshman must not be put in the position of having to choose between admission to MIT and subjective personal goals. The faculty must carefully consider the proposed temporary solution, it must also immediately implement a long-term solution. MIT must recruit for its less well known departments. The major obstacle of such a program is the current reputation of MIT among high school counselors as just a place for the engineering student. To change this reputation, MIT has to do something.

Although the faculty must carefully consider the proposed temporary solution, it must also immediately implement a long-term solution. MIT must recruit for its less well known departments. The major obstacle of such a program is the current reputation of MIT among high school counselors as just a place for the engineering student. To change this reputation, MIT has to do something.
Change education

(Continued from page 4)

The argument against attempting to find a better way of teaching is that the faculty has no time. I believe that, if properly administered, the result would at the same time lessen the planning and increase educational efficiency. The aforementioned argument is typically put forth by individuals who see any change as threatening, but to change the nature of education, change the way in which subjects evolve. This progression is as important as the subjects themselves.

A subject's development, just as a person's development, is an ongoing thing. The contents of a subject are the result of a continual dialogue among the professors in a department and the students of the Institute, concerning for monetary and outside pressures, and other factors. If this dialogue is unacknowledged, or recognized but not made use of, the course develops in a random and sporadic fashion. Changes of dubious benefit are made, often ignoring or eliminating previously successful modifications. Work is redone, effort is duplicated. Instead of this pattern of development, we at MIT must seek new ways not only to educate, but to change the nature of education, change the way in which subjects evolve. This progression is as important as the subjects themselves.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

... NEED YOU!

And so do we. Are you a concerned and articulate individual interested in a part-time evening position that will help save endangered species and habitats around the world? If so, World Wildlife Fund is looking for 20 mature individuals with strong verbal communication skills to contact numbers nationwide by telephone from our conveniently located Cambridge office to elicit monetary support. Work 12:25-6:30 wk. Starting salary $4.25-$6.25/hr. Call immediately for an appointment, Sun. 1-6 PM, or Mon. - Fri., 9-6. 576-6100 Enjoyable Team Atmosphere.

The Columbia MPC: IBM-PC and industry compatibility with lasting value

Specifications:

Processor: 8088 CPU 16-bit 4.77 MHz. socket for 8087 numeric processor.
Memory: EPROM 12K.
RAM: 128K to 1MB 250 ns.
Peripheral Interfaces: Floppy disk controller supporting two double-sided, double-density floppy disk drives or 1MB hard disk.
Parallel printer port — Centronics compatible.
Keyboard-compatible interface IBM-PC compatible.
Display interface: 640 x 200 B & W or color, 320 x 200 B & W or color, 80 x 25 characters.
DRI controller — 4 channels, 830 ns transfer rate/channel.
RAM level priority interrupt controller. One IBM-PC compatible expansion slots.

System Features:

Keyboard: IBM-PC compatible.
Mass Storage: Two 5.5” floppy disk drives. 350K bytes per drive or One 8” floppy disk drive 220K, and 12MB hard disk drive.
Physical: Size 22.5” x 12” x 6”
Weight: 25 lbs.
Power consumption: 100 watts, 110/220 VAC.
Service: Bell & Howell nationwide service.

Honda Owners

- NOW SPECIALIZING IN HONDA CARS ONLY
- ALL WORK GUARANTEED
- HONDA FACTORY TRAINED MECHANICS
- HOURLY RATE: $6.00 BELOW DEALER
- CARL’S BUNCO

HONDA HOUSE
209 Broadway, Camb., MA 547-1950
(NEAR KENDALL SQ. AND MBTA)

10% Off All Labor

$19.95

Lubricant Oil Change & Filter

Cooling System Flush

On any Honda with this coupon
GET IT DONE RIGHT THE FIRST TIME AND PAY LESS!!

Internal Engine Repairs Our Specialty

Service Specials

- Oil Filter
- Complete Lubrication
- Up to 3 quarts of famous Sunoco brand 10W-50 Oil
- SOHC $3.00, $3.50 OHC
-tout or cap and timer
- service repair kit
- Long lasting

DIY HARLY IS AT IT AGAIN

Dirty Harry is at it again

JACKSON / CONRAD

New Playing

NOW PLAYING

1983
TONITE...

SAVE HISTORY!
Part-Time, Evenings
The National Trust for Historic Preservation needs you! Twenty positions available for enthusiastic, energetic individuals to contact members nation-wide from convenient Cambridge location. Enjoyable Team Atmosphere! Work 12-25 hrs/wk. Earn $4.25-$5.25/hr. + bonus. Call Sunday, 1-6 P.M., or Mon.-Fri., 9-6, 576-6100.

CIEE BUDGET AIR FARES

from Boston USA round trip flies
CHICAGO $290
NEW YORK 360
LOS ANGELES 390
HOUSTON 130
RALEIGH 129
WASHINGTON 90
INTERNATIONAL
PARIS $549
LONDON 459
TOKYO 925
CARACAS 280

Also many other destinations. Email pass. Round trip pass: 801 Student ID card, $15.50 each. Books, maps, insurance, ski vacations and much more.

497-1497 Council Travel
1770 Main St., One Varsity Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02138

BRODIE AUTO RENTALS INC.
NOW AT KENDALL SQUARE

WE DODGE COLTS—OMNIS RABBITS—CITATIONS STATION WAGONS

AUTOMATIC & STICK SHIFT
*WE FURNISH GAS WITH ALL CARS EXCEPT WAGONS*

HARVARD SQ.
NEAREST TO THE B-SCHOOL
90 MT AUBURN STREET
491-7600

KENDALL SQ.
NEXT TO LEGAL SEAFOOD
5 CAMBRIDGE CENTER
876-7600

MASTERCARD VISA AM EXPRESS

BRODIE AUTO RENTALS INC.
NOW AT KENDALL SQUARE

WE DODGE COLTS—OMNIS RABBITS—CITATIONS STATION WAGONS

AUTOMATIC & STICK SHIFT
*WE FURNISH GAS WITH ALL CARS EXCEPT WAGONS*

HARVARD SQ.
NEAREST TO THE B-SCHOOL
90 MT AUBURN STREET
491-7600

KENDALL SQ.
NEXT TO LEGAL SEAFOOD
5 CAMBRIDGE CENTER
876-7600

MASTERCARD VISA AM EXPRESS

All graduates 1982, 1983, 1984 SB, SM, ScD, PhD

Nominations for membership in the MIT Corporation are due by: December 23

The MIT Corporation Screening Committee will soon select a slate of candidates from the 1983, 1984, and 1985 MIT graduating classes. One person from this slate will be elected in May 1984 to a five-year term on the MIT Corporation. Each year, a recent or current graduate is elected to such office.

Have you selected a candidate? Have you references ready?

for information, see or phone Dorothy Adler Alumni Center 10-110 Tel. 253-8290
Faculty to consider proposals

(Continued from page 1) tion is "supported less strongly," than the move on to seniors form men already here.

"The basic difference [between the two options] is the timing," in accepting students into the department, Smith said. "They both have undesirable conse-
dquences."

A move to limit enrollment in the department has "being coming about for a long time," Smith said. Approximately 380 sopho-
mores are currently in the department, which predicts 425 majors among next year's sophomores.

Will not release letter

(Continued from page 1) up. They have my permission to give it out," Randolph said releasing the letter "would certainly be in our best interests," but denied receiv-
ing permission to do so. He de-
clined to speculate how MIT would respond were Hope to re-
quest the letter be made public. "We don't have her permission."

The Institute has offered Hope, who held the position of assistant dean for student affairs, the option of assistant to the dean for student af-
fairs by Hope's departure.

Randolph said releasing the letter be made public. "We don't have her permission."

Hope said she has not yet reached agreement with the MIT Personnel Office on the terms of her departure. "This happened suddenly," Hope said. "I haven't had a whole lot of time to think."

MIT has begun advertising, Randolph said, to seek applicants to fill the vacancy left in the Of-
fice of the Dean for Student Af-
fairs by Hope's departure. "We haven't started the formal search committee," Randolph added.

"If we go to 425, that'll be like no department at MIT has ever done," said Joel Moses PhD '87, head of the department. The department would be "comfort-
able" with 250 students per class, according to Moses.

Moses indicated he favored an admissions change to reduce the number of Course VI majors. Such an admissions process could be accompanied by a hurdle for freshmen who were not admitted to the department but who ex-
pressed an interest in majoring in Course VI, he said. "The CEP has thought about a lot of things," Smith said. "What we're proposing is a limited part of" a solution. "It would be unfair to say that we have a permanent solution."

Applicants to the Class of 1988 accepted during December under the early action plan will be noti-
fied of their acceptance this month. Smith noted December's regular faculty meeting occurs Dec. 21.

Prepare For: April 8, 1984

FIND OUT FREE!!

BRAKE SYSTEM INSPECTION
FREE WITH COUPON

1. Pull all 4 wheels
2. Inspect disc pads, rotors and calipers
3. Check rear brakes and road test car.
4. If any repairs are necessary we will give you a written estimate. You decide if you want the repairs made.

GUARANTEED
Disc Brake Service
$69
If semi-metallic disc pads are required, add $14.

BRAKE KINGS

THE BRAKE SPECIALISTS 864-1111
808 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, MA

WE WILL MEET OR BEAT ANY WRITTEN ESTIMATE

BRAKE SHOES & PADS ARE GUARANTEED
FOR AS LONG AS YOU
OWN YOUR CAR

SERVICE SPECIALS

DRUM BRAKE OVERHAUL

$59.88

COOLING SYSTEM FLUSH

$19.00

Lube, Oil Change & Filter

$19.95

Most American &
Foreign Cars

PURONATORS

OFFICIAL MASS, INSPECTION STATION 2563
Women’s basketball wins; men now 0-7

By Martin Dickau

Co-captain Cindy Robinson ’84 poured in a game-high 21 points Wednesday night, as the women’s basketball team defeated Colby Sawyer College, 54-47, in Rockwell Cage. The victory raises the team’s record to an even 2-2.

The squad dropped a 43-39 decision at Wesleyan University Monday, dousing a miserable 5-for-14 from the free-throw line. Louise Andrusa ’84 sank nine of her 11 shots, making her the only Engineer to reach double figures. The men’s team continued its slide, losing 93-75 to Brandeis University Saturday and dropping a 55-54 heartbreaker to Hellenic College Wednesday night.

MIT had three players over ten points in Saturday’s contest — Craig Poole ’86 (19), Randy Nelson ’86 (14), and Mike McElroy ’87 (11) — but were thwarted by the hot hand of Judges’ guard Paul Callucci, who had a game-high 33 points.

The Engineers, who shot 62 percent from the floor during the second half, were plagued by their own mistakes, turning the ball over 26 times.

Nick Papachristou put in a 26-foot jump shot with two seconds left to lift visiting Hellenic College to a 53-54 victory in Wednesday’s game. John Shivanidas ’84 had given the Engineers a short-lived 54-53 lead with 14 seconds remaining. Hellenic’s Thanos Katsigianis came off the bench to lead all scorers with 20 points. Poole, with 17 points, again paced MIT. McElroy chipped in with 14.

The pair of losses ends the first portion of the Engineers’ season with the team at a dismal 0-7.

The women’s team will close the 1983 half of its season Saturday, when it hosts the College of Our Lady of the Elms at 1 p.m. in Rockwell Cage.

**Science & Politics: An IAP Project**

An MIT student panel is being formed to review the conflicting acoustical analyses of a sound tape made in Dealey Plaza when President Kennedy was shot. (Experts commissioned by Congress found a conclusive indication of a shot from the grassy knoll, while a panel of the National Research Council rejected this finding.) Stipends may be available to participating students. For further information, contact Dr. David Schein at 301-385-4771 or 301-486-2266. (Paid advertisement)