Students protest dismissal of Hope

By Vincent F. Light

A group of students protested the dismissal of former Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Mary Hope, former assistant dean for student affairs on the steps of 77 Massachusetts Ave. Friday afternoon.

Approximately 30 undergraduates and graduate students, most of whom participated in the rally, wearing white arm bands and carrying signs proclaiming such messages as, "Just can't cope without Hope," and "Why was Dean Hope dismissed?"
The group distributed a list of ten proposals at the rally, one calling for a "public apology by the MIT administration for the inappropriate manner in which the dismissal was handled."

David M. Libby '85, a representative of the group, said after the rally its major purpose was "to bring about the reinstatement of Dean Hope." Libby expressed concern that calls for name smoker to remove "is indicative of the way the Institute and specifically the Dean's need to get rid of the non-smokers."

"The Dean's Office tries to understand the student's viewpoint, but it is a very small minority," Libby added.

"We would like the Dean's Office to be more representative of student views; and, although it is difficult, a non-smoker should be getting student views," Libby added.

"The Dean's Office tries to understand the student's viewpoint, but it is a very small minority," Libby added.

"We would like the Dean's Office to be more representative of student views; and, although it is difficult, a non-smoker should be getting student views," Libby added.

Democrats debate, criticize president

By Burr S. Kaliski

The eight Democratic presidential candidates each spoke to an audience in opposition to the policies of the Reagan administration but offered their own distinct solutions in a debate Sunday at Dartmouth College.

The candidates agreed that the United States should seek an end to the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union, reduce federal budget deficits, and increase support for education.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Sen. John Glenn of Ohio closed the debate after Mondale promised to reduce the defense and agricultural budgets, and restore revenues from the wealthy and corporations.

Gleem snapped: "That's the same vague gobblegook of talking we've been hearing throughout this campaign."

Gleem, who is vice president for avoiding figures in his promises, and said he could provide figures and Mondale countered the charges by saying, "You and some others have been criticizing me for not furnishing to the senator's support for several bills the president backed."

Shirley

A startlingly good time from Channel 3 and Kraut, Page 7.

Little brother joins The Tech, Page 6.

The Democrats: their profiles and views, Page 10.

Continuous News Service Since 1891

Volume 103, Number 60

Wednesday, January 18, 1984

MIT Cambridge Massachusetts

Students protest dismissal of Mary O. Hope, former assistant dean for student affairs, on the steps of 77 Massachusetts Ave.

By Dan Creen

The MIT Quarter Century Club for the smoker to South Africa because of community concern about the racial policies of the South African government.

The letter from Branz, Goldhaber, and Taylor states "the itinerary reveals that little time will be spent away from the tourist areas where contact with most Africans is impossible."

"We doubt that any tour members will see the real Africa," the letter continues.

"The driver of that one apparently did have some effect" on the decision to cancel the trip. "I'm sure they didn't get it in time to affect their decision," he said.

The club has scheduled an alternative trip, Gould said, but added, "we have continuing trips all the time."
Candidates answer debate questions

(Continued from page 1)

All said they support an Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action programs, and a woman's right to have an abortion. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson said he also supports better sex education programs.

Former Sen. George S. McGovern said he would support any Democratic candidate. Asked by moderator Phil Donahue if that support means his candidacy is insincere, he said he objected to a tendency to "clobber the front-runner."

Sen. Gary W. Hart of Colorado described a "new generation of leadership" he would provide, doing described a "new generation of leadership" he would provide, saying he wants to phase out nuclear power by the year 2000, citing the promise of "free expression" at the National Women's Club during the debate, and contest some of Mondale's proposals during the debate.

Hart rejected Mondale's promise that the former vice president would "fire everyone Reagan has hired .... and hire everyone he has fired" on the civil rights commission, charging the promise is irresponsible.

California Sen. Alan Cranston touched an issue of concern to New Hampshire residents when he said he wants to phase out nuclear power by the year 2000, citing the cost burden of Seabrook, N.H., power plant construction on electricity customers.

Each submitted a different plan for reducing the federal budget deficit, either by a budget freeze or by a cut in defense spending. Glenn said he advocates a "pay-as-you-go" plan, while South Carolina Sen. Ernest F. Hollings Jr. and McGovern said they would freeze spending temporarily. Jackson and McGovern discussed ways to decrease the military budget, which all agreed was too costly.

Although each candidate pointed out flaws in Reaganomics — Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or by a cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refusing to cut defense spending. Glenn said he would support a freeze or cut in defense spending. Mondale called it "the first major modern economic mistake of the century" — some blamed Democrats for refuse
World

Reagan calls on Soviets to resume talks — President Ronald W. Reagan, in a speech Monday, urged the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table, promising to meet the Soviet "halfway" on arms control. The president offered no specific modifications of the United States position on reduction of nuclear and conventional arsenals. The Soviets had left a recent arms control discussion in protest of the deployment of American cruise missiles in Europe. The Soviet press agency Tass described Reagan's speech as "basically of a propaganda nature," and as lacking new ideas or proposals.

US ships fire at Beirut positions — The United States battleship New Jersey and the destroyer Tariq joined the first naval action this year against Druse positions in Beirut. A Pentagon spokesman said the ships fired 120 rounds during the three-hour battle. Druse militia had shot at the Marines and set fire to a fuel depot. Donald Rumsfeld, President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, arrived in Beirut earlier Sunday in an attempt to negotiate for reduced tensions and possible withdrawal of the Marines.

Nation

President accepts Kissinger commission report — White House officials said Saturday that President Reagan accepted in its entirety the report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The report recommends that all military aid to the region be continued, and that all for economic and military aid to the region totaling at least $1.6 billion during the next 20 months.

President urges Soviets to resume arms talks — President Ronald Reagan, in a speech Monday, urged the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table, promising to meet the Soviets "halfway" on arms control. The president offered no specific modifications of the United States position on reduction of nuclear and conventional arsenals. The Soviets had left a recent arms control discussion in protest of the deployment of American cruise missiles in Europe. The Soviet press agency Tass described Reagan's speech as "basically of a propaganda nature," and as lacking new ideas or proposals.

Politics

Harvard book politics turns Harvard professors crimson — A recent poll published in Psychology Today indicated that people who would rather be governed by the first 2001 people listed in their telephone directory than by the faculty of Harvard University. The poll of the 700 people polled, 61 percent preferred the telephone directory. Richard Cramer, assistant editor of Psychology Today, said the poll was "not a joke" and was meant to probe people's opinion of academia.

ports

The Tech news roundup

Honda Owners

- NOW SPECIALIZING IN HONDA CARS ONLY
- ALL WORK GUARANTEED
- HONDA FACTORY TRAINED MECHANICS
- HOURLY RATE: $8.00 BELOW DEALER

CARL'S SUNOCO

HONDA HOUSE

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

10% Off All Labor
On any Honda with this coupon
GET IT DONE RIGHT THE FIRST TIME AND PAY LESS!!
INTERNAL ENGINE REPAIRS OUR SPECIALTY

SERVICE SPECIALS

Lube, Oil Change & Filter

- Oil Filter
- Chassis lubrication
- Up to 5 quarts of famous motor oil
- 1040 Oil $1.00 Extra
- Diesel oil & cap & filter

Type may affect price

$19.95 PURIFIER FILTERS

COOLING SYSTEM FLUSH

We will back flush your cooling system. Install up to 2 gallons of anti-corrosion; check all belts, hoses, and clamps. Additional parts & labor extra.

$19.00 Most American & Foreign Cars" and light trucks.

CANON PRINTING CALCULATOR

This tax year you'll find the Canon P101-DIV calculator almost as valuable as your own C.P.A. It features 10 digit display and single accumulative memory with a sharp, clear printout that's both easy to read and easy to follow. Decimal point selection includes 0,1,2,3,... and comes with an AC adaptor.

Regularly $99.95
SALE $89.95

Available at the M.I.T. Student Center, Coop Change, Mastercard, Visa and American Express welcome.
Brown. Nothing has ever been built, or is predicted to be built, in the area of Engineering and Media. The buildings are not of great concern to the average undergraduate. Project Athena.

Most students are worried about the bad effects of Athena—will they have to spend their free time in grungy terminal rooms, or will the forces of good and right prevail, and make MIT into a living learning community? Project Athena is a small attempt to cotnvert the monopoly of information by the rich into computer knowledge. Athena could also be a community bulletin board, where interested students could mingle in any field that they wish.

Eventually, many of its planners foresee a day when one can take a course as easily as checking out a book. "Textbooks" that can teach, instead of being taught from, are available, the opportunities for self-education will be endless. In five or ten years, as powerful computers become less expensive, there is no reason a high school or a college could not offer subjects that none of its teachers are qualified to teach. A crucial issue has been unnaturally glossed-over in all of the public discussions of Project Athena: the licensing of Athena-developed software. Will MIT make profit or money with Athena's software? As Simson L. Garfinkel pointed out a couple of weeks ago, the computer software business is lucrative, but it is not MIT's role to pursue only the lucrative. I see keeping blurbs and advertisements about new products invented by this team of MIT professors or that group of PhD's. The pressure motive is strong—I could use a few extra thousand this year for my own computer or a car—but it should not override the real purpose of Athena.

MIT did not get $50 million of computer hardware just to make a few professors and graduate students rich. A few packages may be appropriate for commercial development; programs which require substantial user support to be effective, like word processing packages, are prime candidates for licensing. I do not think that anyone would want to pay for my "Thermo Invaders" program and I prefer it that way. MIT has a real opportunity to advance the use of computers in education. Just as the Community Memory Project has attempted to provide computer information systems to everyone, MIT should try to promote the use of computers in education. International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Electronics Corp. certainly are hoping to turn an eventual profit from Project Athena, but it is not MIT's job to make money. We should make sure there are no moneychangers in our Temple, and the ones outside should keep a respectful distance.

**Athena holds promise**

Near the end of last term, I fought a stream of Lecture Series Committee movie-goers who were walking to East Campus. One thing which made it particularly difficult was the fact that everyone had to stop and look into the "Temple of Athena" area in the old Medical Center, even though nothing was hooked up yet. It appeared that everyone was curious about what strange things might soon happen.

There has been more talk by students about Project Athena than is usual for a new Institute program. The Whithead Institute, the new Arts and Media Center, and the new Whitaker buildings are not of great concern to the average undergraduate. Project Athena.

Most students are worried about the bad effects of Athena—will they have to spend their free time in grungy terminal rooms, or will the forces of good and right prevail, and make MIT into a living learning community? Project Athena is a small attempt to convert the monopoly of information by the rich into computer knowledge. Athena could also be a community bulletin board, where interested students could mingle in any field that they wish.

Eventually, many of its planners foresee a day when one can take a course as easily as checking out a book. "Textbooks" that can teach, instead of being taught from, are available, the opportunities for self-education will be endless. In five or ten years, as powerful computers become less expensive, there is no reason a high school or a college could not offer subjects that none of its teachers are qualified to teach. A crucial issue has been unnaturally glossed-over in all of the public discussions of Project Athena: the licensing of Athena-developed software. Will MIT make profit or money with Athena's software? As Simson L. Garfinkel pointed out a couple of weeks ago, the computer software business is lucrative, but it is not MIT's role to pursue only the lucrative. I see keeping blurbs and advertisements about new products invented by this team of MIT professors or that group of PhD's. The pressure motive is strong—I could use a few extra thousand this year for my own computer or a car—but it should not override the real purpose of Athena.

MIT did not get $50 million of computer hardware just to make a few professors and graduate students rich. A few packages may be appropriate for commercial development; programs which require substantial user support to be effective, like word processing packages, are prime candidates for licensing. I do not think that anyone would want to pay for my "Thermo Invaders" program and I prefer it that way. MIT has a real opportunity to advance the use of computers in education. Just as the Community Memory Project has attempted to provide computer information systems to everyone, MIT should try to promote the use of computers in education. International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Electronics Corp. certainly are hoping to turn an eventual profit from Project Athena, but it is not MIT's job to make money. We should make sure there are no moneychangers in our Temple, and the ones outside should keep a respectful distance.

**Athena holds promise**

Near the end of last term, I fought a stream of Lecture Series Committee movie-goers who were walking to East Campus. One thing which made it particularly difficult was the fact that everyone had to stop and look into the "Temple of Athena" area in the old Medical Center, even though nothing was hooked up yet. It appeared that everyone was curious about what strange things might soon happen.

There has been more talk by students about Project Athena than is usual for a new Institute program. The Whithead Institute, the new Arts and Media Center, and the new Whitaker buildings are not of great concern to the average undergraduate. Project Athena.

Most students are worried about the bad effects of Athena—will they have to spend their free time in grungy terminal rooms, or will the forces of good and right prevail, and make MIT into a living learning community? Project Athena is a small attempt to convert the monopoly of information by the rich into computer knowledge. Athena could also be a community bulletin board, where interested students could mingle in any field that they wish.

Eventually, many of its planners foresee a day when one can take a course as easily as checking out a book. "Textbooks" that can teach, instead of being taught from, are available, the opportunities for self-education will be endless. In five or ten years, as powerful computers become less expensive, there is no reason a high school or a college could not offer subjects that none of its teachers are qualified to teach. A crucial issue has been unnaturally glossed-over in all of the public discussions of Project Athena: the licensing of Athena-developed software. Will MIT make profit or money with Athena's software? As Simson L. Garfinkel pointed out a couple of weeks ago, the computer software business is lucrative, but it is not MIT's role to pursue only the lucrative. I see keeping blurbs and advertisements about new products invented by this team of MIT professors or that group of PhD's. The pressure motive is strong—I could use a few extra thousand this year for my own computer or a car—but it should not override the real purpose of Athena.

MIT did not get $50 million of computer hardware just to make a few professors and graduate students rich. A few packages may be appropriate for commercial development; programs which require substantial user support to be effective, like word processing packages, are prime candidates for licensing. I do not think that anyone would want to pay for my "Thermo Invaders" program and I prefer it that way. MIT has a real opportunity to advance the use of computers in education. Just as the Community Memory Project has attempted to provide computer information systems to everyone, MIT should try to promote the use of computers in education. International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Electronics Corp. certainly are hoping to turn an eventual profit from Project Athena, but it is not MIT's job to make money. We should make sure there are no moneychangers in our Temple, and the ones outside should keep a respectful distance.
There is no place like home
(Continued from page 4)
there says the students and teachers are hardworking and affable. Contrast this with any of the vandals Sorbonne in Paris. The city is, first, cold and drizzly during the winter. The people are worse. A friend at that school said that on a recent examination he had an old or er American in the class did not cheat; the others cribbed notes or held books on their laps. My friend assured me that constant cheating is an accepted practice among the French students. The teachers do not care about anything that does not pertain to their research. My friend said Tuffs, his American school, is better academically.

Nancy of this should be too surprising when one considers the culture. The French are an arrogant lot, as arrogant as Americans, but without valid reason. The country has been going downhill since Napoleon left Elba. Three thrashings in 70 years from the Germans and constitutional overhauls left France in such bad shape it had to elect the Socialists. The great reform by the Socialists has been to eliminate the class fare structure on the Metro, between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Yet another friend of mine who has spent a substantial amount of time in Paris said not a day went by when she was not pinched on the street. Now, I may not always offer my seat on a bus, or hold open a door, but I do not assault women I pass on the street. There is something sick about a culture that countenances and encourages such actions.

If you walk down a French street any police official can stop you and demand your national identity card or passport. In the United States this is called an "unreasonable search or seizure." One might raise the point that French artists and writers have created great works of lasting beauty. So what? Any culture that permits large filthy sewers to run beneath the streets any police official can stop you and demand your national identity card or passport.

I have also met some very nice people in my travels who could make even a visit to a sewer a pleasure. There are also the rare individual joys, walking up the tree-lined Champs Elysees, showing down in a Bavarian beer hall, watching races at the Ring. Experiencing the quality of life in supposedly advanced, industrialized Western European nations also makes me appreciate my home. For all its social inequities, anger-inducing rat races and acor presidents, the United States is the best place to be. Other countries may excel in individual aspects such as socialized or grave social security, but for general quality of life -- as I tap my red shoes -- there is no place like home.

Socialism, one may ask, did I go to a place I find so loathsome? Aside from visiting some very good friends whom I have not seen in a long time, I do like going abroad. There is something interesting about going deep into the unknowns and foreign armed only with American Express Travelers Checks and the ability to say "NO SPEAK-A-THE LANGUAGE" in a loud voice.

The thought of less to read in The Tech is horrible. A student would finish the paper in 25 percent less time and have to invent lectures more often, assuming the practice of continuing articles to lecturers more often. assuming the practice of continuing articles to lecturers more often. The editorial staff might consider the practice of continuing articles to lecturers more often. Leashing Leonard V. Gallagher, '54, director of student financial aid, gave him [Feedback Jan. 11] was no less extreme. Maybe there are some people on financial aid who really are beggars. However, students like that hard to get because they are not as visible as a Central Square bum. I have never seen a student standing in front of the fire station or her walk up to me and ask if I can spare a dime for some nourishment.

Also, Garfinkel uses correct grammar. His writing style, although somewhat hard, is quite readable. I do not doubt that he passed the Freshman Writing Evaluation.

Finally, Garfinkel contributes more to the student body than most people. He writes often to point out what he sees wrong with MIT, and yet does not show his New York temperament. It is easy to see that in any issue of The Tech there is at least one article by or about him. If he did not write so much, the paper would have to run with an empty column space or fewer pages.

In considering any issue, it is important to maintain an open mind. As a rational person, I am always willing to consider other points of view, and will revise my opinion if I find them wanting. A profitable discussion is not necessarily to convince people of my views. The editorial staff should encourage all students to publish their views.

I hope that I need never be encouraged to write more articles. Perhaps Garfinkel could fill this position because he is so well versed in the student body. He could write an article the second he is asked to do so.

The Tech will be as eager to point out student government actions and successes as it is to point out its inaction and failures.

Michael P. Witt '84
Undergraduate Association
A series of seminars featuring individuals experienced in starting and managing high-technology companies. These sessions will cover business planning and practical strategy, marketing, product development, finance, building the management team and other aspects of the technology-based business. “War stories” will be used to illustrate points.

These sessions will be moderated by Barry Unger ’69, co-founder of the MIT Enterprise Forum and founder/officer of several technology-based companies.

Tuesday, 17 January
1:00pm “How I Started and Financed My Company: An Insider’s View”
- Robert S. Dezmelyk ’78, President Laboratory Computer Systems, Inc.
- William J. Hecht ’61, Executive Vice President, MIT Alumni Association; Entrepreneur and Corporate director
- Other Panelists to be announced

Wednesday, 18 January
1:00pm “The Business Plan: Preparing a Plan Which Demonstrates Excellence”
- Robert J. Crowley, Portfolio Manager, Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation
- Stanley R. Rich, Executive Vice President and Technical Director, Advanced Energy Dynamics, Inc.; Chairman MIT Enterprise Forum

1:00pm Entrepreneurial Case Presentations
(Monthly meeting of the MIT Enterprise Forum)
Room 10-250

Thursday, 19 January
1:00pm “What Marketing is all about”
- Richard C. Munn, Managing Partner, The Ledgeway Group
- Eric A. Von Hippel, Associate Professor of Management, Sloan School, MIT

Friday, 20 January
1:00pm “Entrepreneurship: Things They Don’t Tell You”
- Russell N. Cox ’48, Consultant and Director of numerous companies

2:30pm “Resources: Entrepreneurial Resources, Organisation and Management”
- Vincent A. Fulmer ’53, Secretary of the MIT Corporation; Director of Various High Technology Companies
- Paul E. Johnson, Executive Director, MIT Enterprise Forum
- Judith H. Obermayer, President, Obermayer Associates

For further information, contact Paul E. Johnson, Executive Director, MIT Enterprise Forum.
(Room 10-120, Alumni Center, 253-8240)

Learn what it takes to become a High-Technology Entrepreneur
CH3 and Kraut: a study in contrast

Channel Three and Kraut at the Channel, Sun., Jan. 15.

Punk music has never been especially easy to categorize, particularly since so many different types of bands currently sport the "hardcore" moniker. There is not much similarity between, say, the Dead Kennedys and the Exploited except that both are all but locked out of the mainstream of popular music. Both are considered to be hardcore bands, but their messages and modes of attack are quite distinct.

So it is with the two bands which appeared at the matinée show at the Channel this past Sunday, Channel Three and Kraut. CH3 hails from Los Angeles, Kraut from New York; the bands are as different as the cities they come from. Kraut played first, and typified the "East Coast" hardcore style—extremely fast, tight, visceral music played with an overwhelming sense of urgency.

Kraut has released one record to date, 1982's An Adjustment to Society. The band's performance necessarily drew heavily from this album, but many newer songs were also played—it is always good to see a group expanding its repertoire and not relying on the same tired material year after year. A new album is reportedly in the works, but no mention of it was made to Sunday's crowd.

Kraut songs tend to be repetitive, both lyrically and musically. While this is not a crime in and of itself, it seems a shame that such thrashingly hot tunes should suffer from embarrassingly pedestrian lyrical prowess—too many of their songs sound like N.Y.C. street corner editorials from which to choose. So what did they play in concert? "Slow Down," the Larry Williams R&B standard also covered by the Beatles and the Jam, and the Temp- tations' "My Girl" not once but twice. It was kind of fun.

Many of Channel Three's songs deal with the life and death of personal relationships. "No Love," from After the Lights Go Out, bemoans the pain of loneliness, and growing up in a world where things are not what they appear: "In love, death do you part?"

When Channel Three played their own songs, the place really exploded in a frenzied sense of frustration. Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies the 'West Coast' hardcore sound—looser and less frenetic. CH3 was marginally laid-back on Sunday—they had a heck of a good time while performing—a sharp contrast to Kraut's almost overbearing sense of anger. Even when there were equipment problems, the boys from Los Angeles took it all in stride.

Many of the CH3's best moments came when they played their own songs, the place really exploded in a frenzied sense of frustration. Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies the 'West Coast' hardcore sound—looser and less frenetic. CH3 was marginally laid-back on Sunday—they had a heck of a good time while performing—a sharp contrast to Kraut's almost overbearing sense of anger. Even when there were equipment problems, the boys from Los Angeles took it all in stride.

Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies this problem:

"Things don't stay the way they were! Things don't stay the way they have! Things don't stay the way they should! Get the idea? Not all of Kraut's songs are quite this redundant, but virtually all employ the same lyrical form. The band does have things to say, as in "Arming the World":

So it is with the two bands which appeared at the matinée show at the Channel this past Sunday, Channel Three and Kraut. CH3 hails from Los Angeles, Kraut from New York; the bands are as different as the cities they come from. Kraut played first, and typified the "East Coast" hardcore style—extremely fast, tight, visceral music played with an overwhelming sense of urgency.

Kraut has released one record to date, 1982's An Adjustment to Society. The band's performance necessarily drew heavily from this album, but many newer songs were also played—it is always good to see a group expanding its repertoire and not relying on the same tired material year after year. A new album is reportedly in the works, but no mention of it was made to Sunday's crowd.

Kraut songs tend to be repetitive, both lyrically and musically. While this is not a crime in and of itself, it seems a shame that such thrashingly hot tunes should suffer from embarrassingly pedestrian lyrical prowess—too many of their songs sound like N.Y.C. street corner editorials from which to choose. So what did they play in concert? "Slow Down," the Larry Williams R&B standard also covered by the Beatles and the Jam, and the Temp- tations' "My Girl" not once but twice. It was kind of fun.

Many of Channel Three's songs deal with the life and death of personal relationships. "No Love," from After the Lights Go Out, bemoans the pain of loneliness, and growing up in a world where things are not what they appear: "In love, death do you part?"

When Channel Three played their own songs, the place really exploded in a frenzied sense of frustration. Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies the 'West Coast' hardcore sound—looser and less frenetic. CH3 was marginally laid-back on Sunday—they had a heck of a good time while performing—a sharp contrast to Kraut's almost overbearing sense of anger. Even when there were equipment problems, the boys from Los Angeles took it all in stride.

Many of the CH3's best moments came when they played their own songs, the place really exploded in a frenzied sense of frustration. Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies the 'West Coast' hardcore sound—looser and less frenetic. CH3 was marginally laid-back on Sunday—they had a heck of a good time while performing—a sharp contrast to Kraut's almost overbearing sense of anger. Even when there were equipment problems, the boys from Los Angeles took it all in stride.

Many of the CH3's best moments came when they played their own songs, the place really exploded in a frenzied sense of frustration. Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies the 'West Coast' hardcore sound—looser and less frenetic. CH3 was marginally laid-back on Sunday—they had a heck of a good time while performing—a sharp contrast to Kraut's almost overbearing sense of anger. Even when there were equipment problems, the boys from Los Angeles took it all in stride.

Many of the CH3's best moments came when they played their own songs, the place really exploded in a frenzied sense of frustration. Channel Three, on the other hand, exemplifies the 'West Coast' hardcore sound—looser and less frenetic. CH3 was marginally laid-back on Sunday—they had a heck of a good time while performing—a sharp contrast to Kraut's almost overbearing sense of anger. Even when there were equipment problems, the boys from Los Angeles took it all in stride.
Guest Column/ Tom McKendree
Technology can cure evils

In his novel 1984, George Orwell painted a vividly gray world in which a monolithic government imposed an iron rule, crushing individualism, and outlawing ideas. As the year 1984 approaches, it is appropriate that we look again at Orwell’s work, which provides a grim context of our own world we can find any new perspective on Orwell’s warning.

Orwell’s vision of a brutalizing and inimical totalitarian government, replete with police and secret police against its citizens, and striking viciously against dissent compels the reader to look closely at the causes of this ghastly horror. One fears the world of 1984, where all that is truly human has gone out with a whimper.

The driving force behind Orwell’s nightmarish society is the state. The politics of this world is unabashedly that of power. Power is driven to be a voracious hunger for more. But not any sort of power. The untruthfully named 1982’s government is power over people.

In conceding power over them, the people must lose for power over others, but this is a thirst that never slakes. All the people have managed to do is hand over the means where by those with an unquenchable desire for power over others have the power to do as they please.

There is a second kind of power. This is technology, power over nature. The two-way televisions and the listening devices that the novel are clear examples of technology being controlled by, and hence used only for, those in power.

In this we see the evilly twisted core of the Orwellian society. The natural order of things has been inverted. Looking now at our own world, we see that change, not the nature and order, is the abiding constant in our time.

So much is changing in today’s world that it is difficult to see clearly and effect any changes. We get lost among the trees of this great forest, the natural order. And change is driven by technology.

Beyond the fact that technology provides the motive force for change, there is the current and emerging ability of technology to deny, and the Women’s Movement has been powerless. The Women’s natural social work because the technology has made it possible for us to af-

DO YOUR KIDS HAVE A HIGHER E.Q. THAN YOU?

This space donated by The Tech

Guest Column/ Maika Titchen
Screams of Joy and of Pain

Before the War:
I. A man walks into a luxurious restaur-

gue to page 9

Before the War:

II. A man walks into a luxurious restaur-

atechnology can cure evils

GUEST ESSAY WINNERS ON ORWELL’S 1984

Editor’s note: These essays on ‘1984’ won 25% honorable mentions in The Tech’s essay contest. Other winners will appear in future issues and all prizes will be awarded in February.

NEWSPAPER AD

Superb Opportunity for Recent Grad

Apollo computer inc.

Luchino Visconti’s

Enchanting

Romantic Adventure

The Original Uncensored

The LEOPARD

Exclusive Engagement

Now Playing
Exeter & St. Theatre

Luxury Boxes: 328-7067

DO YOU COSTUMES, PHOTOGRAFM. CHOREOGRAPHY AND SET DESIGN

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1984

PAGE 8 The Tech
Technology can provide freedom

(Continued from page 8)

I all point to another aspect of technology, it is humanizing. By widening the range of choices for individuals, technology expands the humanizing forces in the world.

That technology tends to be beneficial is not surprising, how-

over our tent. They are the sound of helicopters hovering in

I. They know how we feel when we eat more peacefully knowing I

There's really nothing you can say about 1949 that you haven't seen before. The only life I have left is turning inside out and your stomach is turning as well. I cannot eat my meat in peace, knowing that I am about to be killed. This is a forbidden thought. It is murder or suicide? It is murder.

A Final Word:

There's really nothing you can say about 1949 that you haven't seen before. The only life I have left is turning inside out and your stomach is turning as well. I cannot eat my meat in peace, knowing that I am about to be killed. This is a forbidden thought. It is murder or suicide? It is murder.

A Final Word:

There's really nothing you can say about 1949 that you haven't seen before. The only life I have left is turning inside out and your stomach is turning as well. I cannot eat my meat in peace, knowing that I am about to be killed. This is a forbidden thought. It is murder or suicide? It is murder.

A Final Word:

There's really nothing you can say about 1949 that you haven't seen before. The only life I have left is turning inside out and your stomach is turning as well. I cannot eat my meat in peace, knowing that I am about to be killed. This is a forbidden thought. It is murder or suicide? It is murder.

A Final Word:

There's really nothing you can say about 1949 that you haven't seen before. The only life I have left is turning inside out and your stomach is turning as well. I cannot eat my meat in peace, knowing that I am about to be killed. This is a forbidden thought. It is murder or suicide? It is murder.

A Final Word:
Democratic candidates’ views, promises

A woman running mate

Reubin O’D. Askew
Former governor of Florida.

Will “turn it open to the conven-
tion” to select a vice presidential
candidate, and thinks “it could
happen” that a woman would be
chosen.

Nuclear arms control

Go is “above all to avoid nuclear
war.” Thinks a nuclear weap-
ons freeze “would not keep the
peace,” and says an “effective de-
terrent” is necessary.

A peacetime draft

Advocates voluntary national ser-
vice in return for educational
benefits.

Budget deficits

Opposes protectionism for
American products.

Involvement in Lebanon

Would return to Camp David with
Middle East leaders to nego-
tiate.

Assistance to El Salvador

Says Kissinger report has “some
good things in it,” but United
States needs “to help poverty and
illiteracy” in the area.

Educational programs

Feels that without a “recommit-
tment to public education,” the
United States is limiting itself “as
a nation of enlightened citizenry.”

A woman running mate

Ernest F. Hollings
Senator from South Carolina.

Says Democrats “should be look-
ing to the strengths of the Demo-
cratic party” — women and mi-
orities — for a running mate.

Nuclear arms control

Says nuclear arms race cannot be
stopped in only four years, but
“to have a safer world would be
the primary purpose of a Holl-
ings administration.”

A peacetime draft

Calls volunteer army “an armed
job corps.” Thinks draft may be-
come necessary to ensure equal
participation.

Budget deficits

Likes federal spending to a city
budget, and would freeze all
spending for one year. Criticizes
Glen lor support of Reagan-
ocnics.

Involvement in Lebanon

Says Marines “could have no ef-
fect whatever other than to sit
there and be killed.”

Assistance to El Salvador

Says Carter administration pro-
moted human rights in Central
America, and would try a similar
approach.

Alan Cranston
Senator from California.

Giving “very serious thought” to
choosing a woman running mate,
but wants “total compatibility of
issues,” and is making a list of
well-qualified women.

John H. Glenn Jr.
Senator from Ohio.

Has no list of possible running
mates, but says, “I do not rule
anybody in or out.” Claims race
and gender are no longer impor-
tant issues in the United States.

Gary W. Hart
Senator from Colorado.

Thinks women “bring to public
policy a measure of thoughtful-
ness” that men often do not, he
says. Would run with a woman
on either end of a ticket.

Strongly supports nuclear freeze
and a reduction in land-based
missiles. “There is no issue in our
time ... more dominant than the
question of whether we can stop
the nuclear arms race.”

Wants only the wealthy have
benefits from the Reagan adminis-
tration, while the next genera-
tion’s future “is being mortgaged
by a war policy.”

Says Marines in Lebanon “are
not furthering any peace position
there.” Would withdraw troops
and negotiate with Syria.

Notes that soldiers often cannot
read instruction manuals. Would
“make education a number one
priority.”

Walter F. Mondale
Former vice president.

“Seriously” considering a woman
as a running mate. Opposes the
Reagan administration’s “record
of justice toward women.”

Wants annual summit confer-
ences with the Soviet Union, and
says “personal conversations ... are
now important.” Cites success of
Camp David talks with Awart
Sadat and Menachem Begin.

Supports volunteer army. Says he
“personally and privately oppo-
sed” draft registration during the
Carter administration.

Criticizes Reagan for creating a
“high consumption, low invest-
ment society” in which the poor
suffer. Would increase and pro-
tect exports.

Wants increased involvement of
allies in Lebanon peacekeeping
and strategic cooperation with Is-
rael.

Would repeat policies of Carter
administration in region. Says “I
was around when we did it, and
it worked.”

Says leaders “have to help the
poor and disadvantaged have a
difference” to learn. Criticizes the
Reagan administration’s cuts in
educational programs.

Burt S. Kaliski
Looking for the excitement of a high quality graduate school research environment?

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas is a major center for research in the Biomedical Sciences. Opportunities are available for highly individualized graduate research training programs with an outstanding faculty of over 250 investigators. Attractive stipends are available.

Areas of specialization include:
- Biochemistry
- Molecular Biology
- Pharmacology
- Biophysics
- Immunology
- Physiology
- Cell Biology
- Microbiology

For further information contact: J. H. Steg, Ph.D., Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences University of Texas Health Science Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd. Dallas, Texas 75235. Phone: 214-688-3310.

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Major areas of graduate study and research (M.S. & Ph.D.):
- Aerodynamics
- Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Computer-Aided Design
- Biofluids
- Combustion
- Design
- Structural Dynamics
- Materials
- Aerospace

Individual Tuition & Fees are $1,452 per calendar year.

Total financial aid per calendar year:
- $13,452 Center of Excellence in Rotary Wing Aircraft
- $14,452 Lockheed/Georgia Tech Research Assistantships

Research Assistantships

Attractive stipends are available over 250 investigators.

Opportunities are available for both Sperry Scalar and Vector processors. An attractive stipend is available for those individuals with demonstrated expertise.

Ideally, we’re seeking Systems Programmers with experience in optimization. Duties include the design, implementation and support of Sperry Software for optimization of Compiler-generated code for both Sperry Scalar and Vector processors. An advanced degree is preferred.

Make the most of your background and skills—join the team at Sperry. For immediate consideration, call Char Nelson at (812) 635-5785 COLLECT or send resume to: Professional Staffing, Sperry Corporation, P.O. Box 43942, MS 4873, St. Paul, MN 55164. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO LAW

Overview of the American Legal System
Jeffrey A. Meldman
The Law of Torts
Joseph F. Vittel, Jr.
Legal Research and Advocacy
Jeffrey A. Meldman
Constitutional Law
Louis Mendez III
Tuesday, January 17
1 to 3 p.m., E51-329

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT

Monday, January 23
1 to 3 p.m., E51-329

Opportunities in Management
Michael S. Scott Morton
Management Science in Marketing
Glen L. Urban
Financial Markets and Financial Management
Stewart C. Myers
Management of Technology
Thomas J. Allen
Matching Computers to Management’s Needs
John F. Rinehart

Wednesday, January 25
1 to 3 p.m., E51-329

Marching to YOUR NEEDS

Wednesday, January 25
1 to 3 p.m., E51-329

Georgia Institute of Technology

Get in on the outstanding careers and generous rewards with the innovative leaders at Sperry. This position, an outstanding opportunity with our Computer System’s Roseville Facility, offers great challenges and growth potential for those individuals with demonstrated expertise.

For further information contact: J.H. Steg, Ph.D., Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences University of Texas Health Science Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd. Dallas, Texas 75235. Phone: 214-688-3310.
Super teams in super clash

The Washington Redskins take on the Los Angeles Raiders in Superbowl XVIII this Sunday. All is as it should be: the two best teams in the NFL battling it out for the title in what promises to be a great game. Both squads have been there before, and both boast an array of the league's top players.

The Redskins are the three-point favorite, based upon their 14-2 regular season record and their 14-2-1 mark for scoring in a single night losses (to the Dallas Cowboys) by undefeated save for two Monday nights. In their 14-2-1 regular season record they have been there before, and both), by

super teams in Superbowl XVIII this Sunday.

Drew Blake

In most jobs, at 22 you're near the bottom of the ladder.

In the Navy, at 22 you can be a leader. After just 16 weeks of leadership training, you're an officer. You'll have the kind of job your education and training prepared you for, and the decision-making authority you need to make the most of it.

As a college graduate and officer candidate, your Navy training is geared to making you a leader. There is no boot camp. Instead, you receive professional training to help you build the technical and management skills you'll need as a

Husband Company
SUN. SAT. FRI. S-3 PM

NO EXIT

Emergency Towing Demand

Striped Bear Towing

MISS JULIA
A Division of Property

The Navy Officers
Get Responsibility Fast.

If this were a LSC slide, you would have two seconds to finish reading it.

Take Charge At 22.

To join the team that is working on the newest areas of vertical business applications development.

In a small group environment you will implement the next generation of a computer-aided manufacturing control system with artificial intelligence. We are seeking highly talented programmers with solid PASCAL experience. Familiarity with "C", ADA, and UNIX is a plus.

You may send your resume and salary requirements in confidence to Elissa Guner, or please call 356-7811.

PASCAL PROGRAMMER

200 Colonial Drive, Unit 33
Ipswich, MA 01938

Navy Officers Get Responsibility Fast.

Of course, the more you know about the Navy, the more you can help make your interview a success.