

## Dean's Office puts ADP on probation

By Joe Kilian

The Office for the Dean for Student Affairs has placed the Alpha Delta Phi (ADP) fraternity on probation for sending a sexually explicit letter to *Penthouse* magazine.

The letter described a scene involving members of an "off-campus fraternity . . . located right next to a women's living group" at a "New England university known for attracting" science and engineering majors.

ADP is located next to the Women's Independent Living Group (WILG) off the MIT campus.

Proceedings against ADP concerning the letter published in the *Penthouse* Forum section are now underway. At least five groups have some jurisdiction over the case: the Dean's Office, the Inter-Fraternity Conference, the Committee on Discipline, ADP's alumni corporation, and the national fraternity.

Jim Beck '85, president of ADP, declined to make any comment on the proceedings, or on the incident in general. Inge Gedo '85, president of WILG, could not be reached for comment.

Robert A. Sherwood, associate dean for student affairs, said there is a possibility of future civil suits by individuals and their families.

While "certainly a lot of men and women on this campus have been outraged," no MIT groups not immediately involved with the incident have played any sig-

nificant part in any proceedings, Sherwood said.

Currently, the Dean's Office has not eliminated or restricted ADP's rush privileges. If ADP violates the conditions of probation (see below), the fraternity risks losing rush privileges and Dean's Office approval as freshman housing, Sherwood said.

The national fraternity was scheduled to meet last weekend to discuss the incident, which has also been reviewed by ADP's alumni corporation, according to Sherwood. The national has the power to revoke ADP's charter, though such a drastic sanction would usually only be invoked if the Dean's Office recommended it.

Sherwood said the Dean's Office would not recommend such action.

The judicial branch of the Inter-Fraternity Conference has also made a decision on the incident. Certain members of ADP allegedly distributed copies of the letter to WILG. The IFC is treating this incident as a rush violation, according to Sherwood.

Dave Kravitz, chairman of the IFC judicial committee, refused to release any details of the committee's decision. He said it was general policy not to do so unless the committee as a whole decided to release such information. The details of this case, "may never be publicly available," he said.

ADP is expected to release a public apology to WILG through

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Tech photo by P. Paul Hsu

Alpha Delta Phi fraternity on Mass. Ave., with the Women's Independent Living Group (WILG) on the left.

## COD sets hearing for ADP

By Joe Kilian

The Committee on Discipline will hold a hearing on charges against Alpha Delta Phi members arising from the sexually explicit letter published in *Penthouse's* Forum section.

The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs and six students sent a formal complaint to the Committee on Discipline on Nov. 4

through Leo Osgood, the Dean's Office's representative.

Notice was served to the students named in the complaint two days after a Nov. 5 review of the complaint by Osgood and Elias Gyftopoulos, COD chairman.

Osgood attributed the delay between the actual incident and the official proceedings to the investigations necessary to "make sure that the students who appeared in the complaint participated in the process at some level, as opposed to having students who [did not take part] appear in the complaint."

While the Dean's Office's formal probation involves ADP as a whole, "the matter in front of the COD deals with specific individuals," Osgood said.

After being notified of a complaint being filed against them, students have ten school days to prepare a written response including the name of an advisor from the MIT community, and any witnesses they wish to have at the hearing. Students may

waive their ten-day grace period.

There is a possibility that the number of witnesses will be restricted due to the large number of people already involved, Osgood said.

The meeting will probably be held after Thanksgiving because of the logistics of getting twelve committee members, the defendants, and their advisors, and witnesses together at the same time, according to Osgood.

The COD has a large range of sanctions it can give: admonishments, warnings, formal or informal probations, and recommendations to the president that a student be suspended or expelled from the Institute.

While the president must approve suspensions and expulsions, "in all other sanctions the committee acts with power," Osgood said.

He refused to speculate on the probable outcome of the hearing, saying, "I would not attempt to guess how eleven individuals are going to come down on a case of this particular nature."

## New Course XV degree helps to lessen EECS crowding problem

By Mathews Cherian

First in a series examining alternative programs to Course VI.

Undergraduate enrollment in the Sloan School of Management (Course XV) has increased dramatically with the new degree program in Management Science, according to Jeffrey A. Meldman '65, chairman of the undergraduate program.

The Registrar's Office fifth-week count of sophomores in old and new undergraduate programs reported that the number of sophomores in the Sloan School more than doubled this year, from fourteen students to thirty-three.

The increase was the largest of any department. "We're off to a

good initial start," Meldman said. "We hope to almost double the size of the class in three years." The program will add more faculty advisors and support.

Until last year, the Sloan School offered only a Bachelor of Science in Management to MIT undergraduates. However, the Sloan School introduced the Bachelor of Science in Management Science in response to demand and in the hope of attracting students from an overcrowded Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.

The Management Science program emphasizes the quantitative and computational aspects of

management.

The program is not new, Meldman said. In past years students have submitted proposals to pursue a degree in Management Science. With the increase in demand, though, the department decided to offer the major.

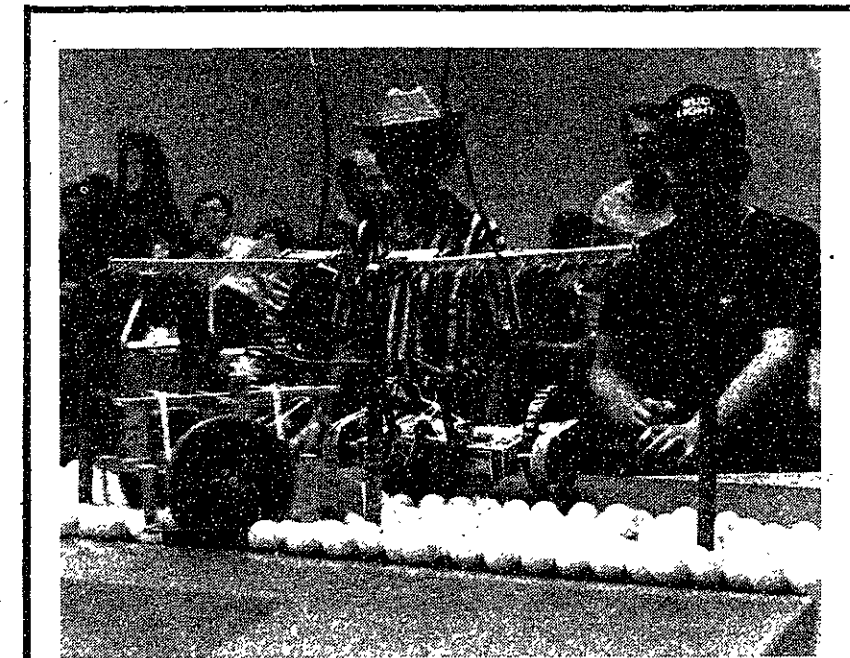
The Management Science program focuses on approaching problems of management and decision-making from a "scientific perspective," using optimization and other quantified methods to attain solutions. "The program has been designed to reflect recent rapid advances in computer technology, data base management, mathematical modeling and optimization," the course description says.

In addition to the core curriculum, each student in the program specializes in one of four options: Information Systems, Operations Research, Marketing Research, and Behavioral Science.

"The Information Systems option is the most popular," Meldman said. It is the option which is most related to Course VI.

Among people who double major with Course XV, "a large share, if not the plurality, of them are from Course VI," Meldman said. Many double-majors take the Information Systems option because it offers them a practical view of computers on top of the theoretical knowledge they already possess.

Meldman plans to make the program more visible to MIT students, prospective students, and companies. Industry badly needs people who can deal with technical as well as managerial problems, he said.



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

Students compete in the preliminary round of the 2.70 contest last night in 26-100. The final round of the contest will be held in the same place tonight.

## UA discusses campus drug abuse proposal

By Edward Whang

The Undergraduate Association Council in its Thursday meeting proposed a motion that would require dormitory tutors to solve the problem or inform the housemaster of the incident.

The council postponed a vote on the proposal in order to get more student reaction.

The UA will vote in December on the proposal, which defines the responsibilities of tutors and housemasters in instances of student drug use. Rather than serving as a policy, the UA intends the motion to be a recommendation to the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

According to the proposal, once the housemaster becomes aware of the drug activity, he should talk to the student and try to find a solution to the problem. If the student fails to respond favorably or if the housemaster is unable to handle the situation, he

should contact the ODSA.

In case of drug sales, the UA proposal states, the housemaster should recommend that the students involved be sent to the Committee on Discipline.

Furthermore, if a student's life or academic abilities are threatened by drugs, the UA proposal recommends tutors or housemasters notify appropriate departments, such as the Medical Department, for treatment.

One member of the UA expressed concern that this proposal might affect the relationship between students and their tutors. If the tutor has to monitor drug activity, he may lose the confidence of students, he said.

The proposal also affects non-resident MIT employees, such as house managers. If they see students using or selling drugs, they are obliged to report the incident to the housemaster.

In other business, the UA voted

(Please turn to page 2)

## GSC amends constitution

By Charles R. Jankowski

The Graduate Student Council (GSC) approved a motion calling for an amendment to its constitution at its regular monthly meeting last Thursday.

The GSC will present a referendum to the entire graduate student body, asking for approval of the amendment, which would change GSC member selection procedures.

The referendum, if passed, would establish a ratio of one opening on the council to every 100 students in every graduate course represented on the Faculty Committee on Graduate School Policy.

In addition, the graduate living groups Ashdown House, Eastgate, Green Hall, Tang Hall, and Westgate would each have one representative on the GSC. Two representatives on the council would be chosen from all graduates living off campus.

Five remaining spots on the council will be at-large representatives, chosen from the entire graduate student body. The GSC executive committee will review all at-large applicants, with final approval by the full council.

The council voted down, 16-7, an attempt to amend the motion by creating a separate section for off-campus housing representation.

Graduate students can vote on

## Drug policy proposed

(Continued from page 1)

ed to reestablish the social council. The social council had fallen into inactivity but had never actually been abolished, according to UA Vice President Stephanie L. Scheidler '85.

Dormitory social chairmen and members of the InterFraternity Conference, who composed the former social council, simply lost interest, Scheidler said. The UA

the referendum in Lobby 10, between 1 pm and 4 pm, on Monday, Dec. 10, and Tuesday, Dec. 11. Also, written votes can be submitted at the GSC office, 50-222, anytime up to 5 pm on Dec. 11.

The GSC also discussed whether to set up a panel to evaluate possible candidates for *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities*.

## IFC will investigate the ADP rush violation

(Continued from page 1)

the campus media, Sherwood said.

The fraternity will not, however, be required to provide any monetary compensation for the money WILG lost by falling short of its rush goal. While there was "a feeling that it was disruptive," the parties involved "could not necessarily prove a cause and effect relationship," Sherwood said.

The Dean's Office has placed ADP on formal disciplinary probation for an indeterminate amount of time. The probation conditions include:

- Creating a formal code of conduct, which must be submitted to the Dean's Office for approval.

- Setting up an internal disci-

plinary system for dealing with infractions against the code of conduct.

- Developing a service program that will in some way benefit the MIT community.

- Sponsoring an IAP program dealing with sexual harassment, pornography, or a related topic.

A series of discussions on sexual harassment, to be led by Jim Taylor of ADP, is scheduled for Jan. 9, 16, and 23, at the West Lounge of the Student Center, according to a preliminary computer listing of IAP activities.

- Redeveloping the pledge education program, and setting up pledge-activities designed to strengthen relations with WILG.

- Notifying transfers and pledges that the house is on probation, either by the house president or the rush chairman.

- Submitting progress reports to the Dean's Office on Nov. 30, 1984; March 30, 1985; and Nov. 30, 1985.

After the third progress report has been filed, ADP may request removal of the probation.

In addition, the Dean's Office urged ADP to continue discussions with that office, the IFC, ADP's national office, and its alumni corporation.

There were 22 voting members of the council present at the meeting. Also present was Peter Brown, assistant dean in the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA), who announced he was willing to arrange personal meetings with graduate students to discuss the particular issues and concerns of the graduate community.

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# news roundup

## World

**French troops to return to Chad** — French President Francois Mitterrand said he will send troops back to Chad because Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy has not kept his pledge to withdraw all of his forces. Two or three Libyan battalions are left in Chad, according to French sources, in violation of the mutual withdrawal accord. On Nov. 10, the two countries had announced complete withdrawals, but US intelligence learned from satellite photographs that Libyan troops remained, much to the embarrassment of the French government.

**It'll melt your mouth, not your hands** — The Animal Liberation Front said Saturday it had injected rat poison into Mars candy bars in five British cities to protest animal experiments funded by the Mars company. The bar is Britain's best-selling candy. The company has arranged to remove its chocolate bars from stores, as three persons have fallen ill. One man said he found a note inside his bar claiming it had been poisoned by the group, according to the police.

## Nation

**US may change position on arms** — Some officials in the State Department and White House favor a change in the Reagan administration's stance on strategic arms, according to *Boston Globe* sources. The shift would be closer to the Soviet Union's approach of trying to limit nuclear launch vehicles, rather than staying with the American emphasis on warheads and payload. The Department of Defense is resisting this shift; it contends that since the Soviets walked out of the Geneva talks on long and medium range missiles, the US should not compromise its position to get the Soviets back to the bargaining table.

**An exercise in futility** — Michael Lee Fields, an Army captain from Atlanta, did 29,004 situps in 24 hours because he wanted to get into that infamous bathroom-bible, the *Guinness Book of World Records*. Imagine how he felt after finishing. Imagine how he felt when the Guinness people discovered they had failed to list the previous record of 29,051. But Fields had guts, and it all came down to who wanted it more. He decided to do 30,052 situps last Sunday.

## Sports

**Patriots gun down Colts 50-17** — Sunday was Humiliation Day in the Hoosierland. "Champaign" Tony Eason passed for 291 yards and four touchdowns to lead the New England Patriots in neutering the Indianapolis Colts, 50-17. Maybe the Colts should rename themselves the Indiana Jones and call their stadium the Temple of Doom. "We'll stop Air Eason's deep threat," said the Colt defense, so they opted for a two-deep zone to prevent the long pass. Instead, they left a gaping hole in the center of the secondary. This allowed tight end Derrick Ramsey to become Eason's partner in crime with three first half touchdown connections. Paydirt, glory, an early Christmas, you bet. But the game underscored the predicament the Patriots are in: they must run up the score whenever they can, because win margins will be a factor in gaining a wild-card playoff berth.

**Illini win Tip-Off Classic** — Maybe the script should be entitled "See you later, Sooners." The event: the first college basketball game of the season. The scene: the Springfield Civic Center. The score: 81-64. The University of Illinois Fighting Illini, second in the pre-season hoopla polls, dismembered the Oklahoma Sooners, number five, as "Big" George Montgomery took on Wayman "All-America, Hot Stuff" Tisdale. Wayman garnered 19 points and invented a new kind of high-five (teammates slapping hands three inches from the floor), but that was about it. The Illini had four starters in double figures, as Coach Lou Henson said, "We don't try to get the ball to any one player, because we don't care about who scores . . . just as long as somebody does."

## Weather

**Better find those wool socks** — It will be windy and cold today with highs 32-36. Tonight will be even colder, with lows of 18-22. Wednesday will be sunny and windy with highs of 32-36.

Thomas T. Huang



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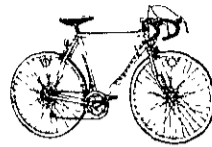
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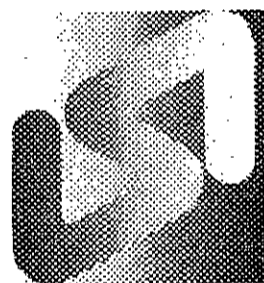
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# opinion

Column/Simson L. Garfinkel

## Sexism exists in engineering

Sexual discrimination is an inherently perceptual thing. Like every other perceptual thing, if everybody denied its existence and removed it completely from their actions, sexual discrimination would cease to exist.

Imagine a world without sexual discrimination. Employers would not have to make a special effort to hire women because there would be as many qualified women as men graduating every year.

On the other hand, if we merely pretend sexual discrimination does not exist — when we know that it really does — sexism will continue to be an issue.

*Technology Review* believes sexual discrimination still exists. In fact, MIT's magazine is helping to further the cause of bigotry and discrimination with almost a full issue on "Women in Technology," (special section of the November/December issue.)

Five out of the six articles in the special section were written by women. In the March/April issue, only one of fifteen features was written by a woman. Perhaps this is justified. Perhaps women are the only ones qualified to write about women's problems in technology. And perhaps men are the only ones qualified to write about everything else.

But I doubt it.

The *Technology Review* issue has one article asking why there are so few women in science and engineering, another asking if the recent influx of women into technical fields would make a difference, and yet another article asking why high-energy physics is a "male preserve." But one article particularly galled me: "Women and Computer Programming: A Different Approach."

For two years, I worked as a student consultant at Bryn Mawr College's Office of Computing Services (OCS). Bryn Mawr College is a women's college, and at OCS I saw first-hand how some women related to computers.

The first thing I learned at OCS was the danger of making generalizations. Even in the limited, self-selected environment of Bryn Mawr, I saw as much variation in programming strengths and styles as I have seen here at MIT.

Professor Sherry Turkle's "A Different Approach" says men are more interested in the science of programming, while women are more interested in applications. Men are more interested in generating ideal code, the article concludes, while women care more about final results.

The article sets up a proto-boy Jeff and a proto-girl, Anne, for the purpose of its discussion. "For a hard programmer like

Jeff, the bugs are there to ferret out," while "Anne... makes no demands that her programs be perfect."

Turkle claims there are two kinds of programming styles: "Hard mastery is the mastery of the engineer; soft mastery is the mastery of the artist." In conventional terms, hard mastery seems to be top-down programming, in which the programmer keeps beating the problem into smaller and smaller problems, while soft mastery involves "a certain amount of negotiation with the computer."

Turkle painstakingly explains that Anne is a soft master, like an artist. Turkle shows this is an acceptable approach to solving problems. "Soft" and "female" are equated, as are "hard" and "male."

"We must recognize that what may be characterized as 'male mastery' is not the only type of mastery," Turkle closes. By equating each attitude with a gender, the article implies there are differences between sexes where such difference do not necessarily exist.

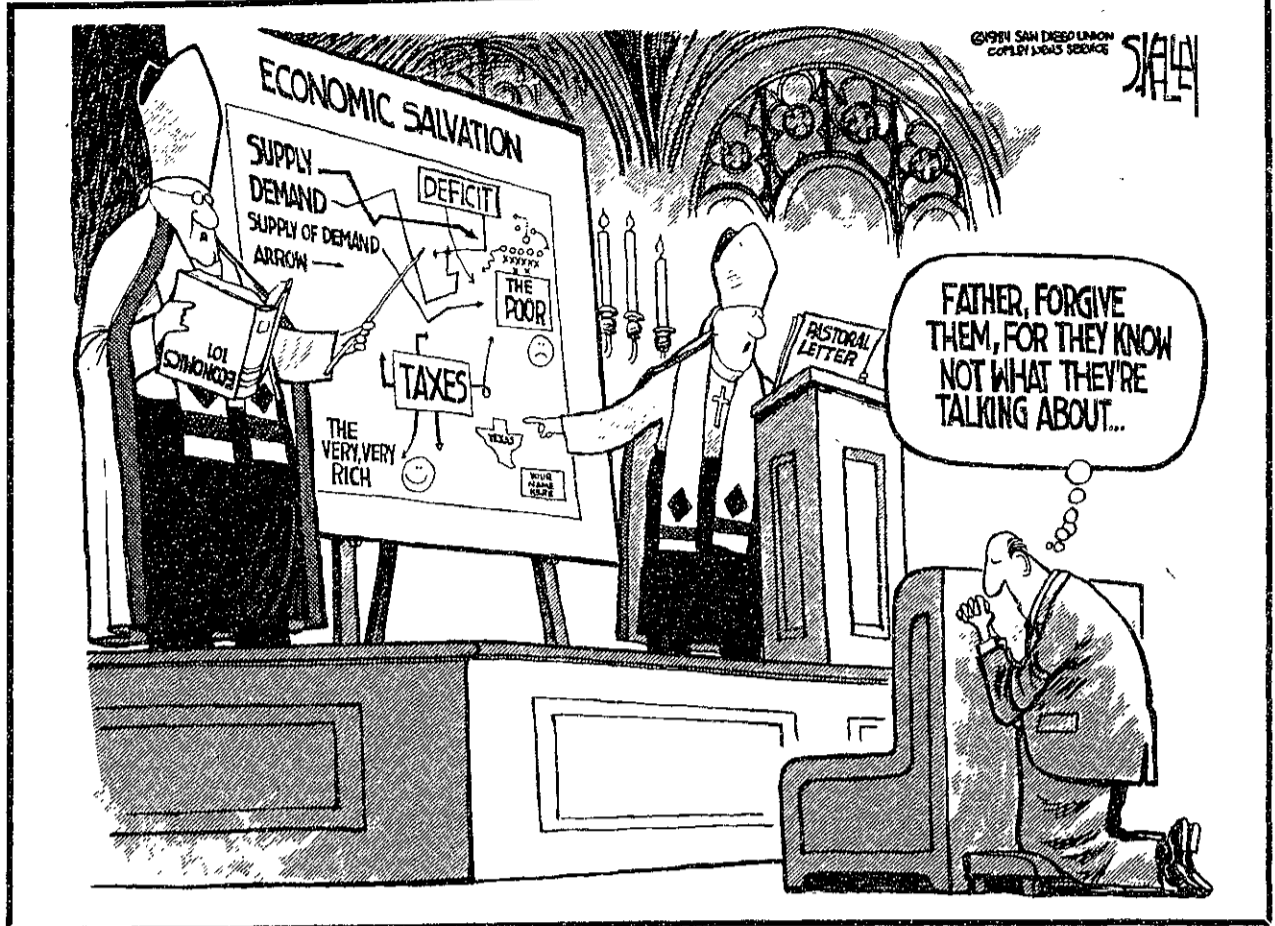
I do not think most men program by beating the computer into submission, and I doubt that most women work and experiment with the computer as if they were painting.

I know many women who beat operating systems for the fun of it — women at both MIT and Bryn Mawr. I know quite a few men who aren't concerned with pounding out solutions to programming problems their particular way, just with solving the problems. And personally, I like to paint with computers.

Turkle's article creates more bias than it clears up. "For instance," it says, "when girls start experimenting with the computer in ways similar to Anne's, they should not be told by teachers or parents that they've 'got it wrong.'" No one, Professor Turkle, should be told that.

It's important for publications like *Technology Review* to say that gender is a not an issue in technical careers. Presently, only the very best women apply to MIT. The rest are intimidated by the society in which they grew up, by guidance officers and by their parents.

But it is equally important for *Technology Review* to stress that there are no differences, other than gender, between female and male engineers. It would have been better for *Technology Review* to have remained quiet on the topic of gender in engineering, rather than saying that women engineer just as well, but differently than men.



## feedback

### MIT restricts dorm parties

To the Editor:

The standard stereotypical image in America includes uncontrollable, *Animal House* genre fraternities, inventive pranks, and wild, raucous parties. Granted, MIT is not exactly a "standard" college, and most of the people here are not "average" college students. Still, the undeniable fact is that people who work hard play hard; bizarre hacks, late-night parties, and other such events do not surprise anyone who knows this place well.

In recent years, however, a certain new attitude has developed throughout the administration. As a direct result, in the past month several parties have had to shut down prematurely due to the intervention of the campus police.

The basic Institute policy is as follows:

1) All organizations hosting a party for more than 100 people must obtain a liquor license, costing a minimum of \$40, and must have a campus policeman present at all times, costing an additional \$40.

2) According to state law, the liquor license is only effective until 1 am. After this time, no organization may serve alcohol to the public.

These regulations are not new, but the Institute has become much more strict about enforcing them this year. In the past few months, the lifetimes of parties without liquor licenses have been very short. Presumably, this is just preparation for next year and the raising of the drinking age.

Nevertheless, we are facing more than just a change in the law. At the annual East Campus Halloween party, the Campus Police insisted that all drinking, eating, dancing, or frivolity of any kind cease at 1 am. The basis for this decision was that they did not want to have to deal with any possible trouble or rowdiness which might occur later on in the night. In addition, a number of people in the dorm had registered noise complaints about the party. Rumor has it that this sort of thing is common all across the campus.

The logic behind this practice is all too reasonable. Protecting the rights of individual students is what the Campus Police are all about. If you carry this kind of logic a little further, however, you

could easily come up with valid reasons for prohibiting parties, and other such methods of relieving academic tension, all together. That would hardly be a proper atmosphere for the type of pressure MIT students are under. One has to take into account the basic rights students have just by virtue of being human.

Limiting parties and hacks certainly makes life easier for the

Institute, but after a certain point things become almost unbearable for the students. And let us not forget, the purpose of the Institute is to benefit the students. MIT is so proud of its reputation for well-rounded, socially active students. What will happen to that reputation if they turn us all into a bunch of boring, antisocial tools?

Lydia K. Thrasher '87

### Sterility on campus

To the Editor:

Sisters/brothers:

Chernenko in Afghanistan, Reagan in Central America, Hussein in Iran, Khomeini in Iraq: RUTHLESSLY KILL.

#### Sterile

Faculties and students at US universities are bunch of drunks — drug addicts — screwdrivers who do little or nothing to demolish draft registration, stop war in isthmus, defuse population time-bomb, turn back arms race, purify biosphere... What's this mania for addiction that infects the maggots of the academic dungh-eap?

#### Electrical Engineers

Do nothing with hydroelectricity for a generation; evidence no interest whatsoever in wind, electric car-bus-truck-tractor-aircraft, trillions running wheels each capable of turning on its own inbuilt generator whose electricity turns wheel.

What do they do with their time? Guzzle beer — read *Screw* — smoke marijuana? Anything but something innovative with

electricity.

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#### Truth

Reagan salva death squads — Somozan *contras* butcher children whose bloody remains are frozen and flown by jet and helicopter to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue where White House kitchen staff cooks them rare and serves them daily as a very special delicacy to the president of the United States.

Henry Ratliff

## The Tech

Volume 104, Number 54 Tuesday, November 20, 1984

Chairman ..... Martin Dickau '85  
 Editor in Chief ..... Diana ben-Aaron '85  
 Managing Editor ..... Scott I. Chase '85  
 Business Manager ..... Paul G. Gabuzda '85

#### PRODUCTION STAFF FOR THIS ISSUE

Night Editor: ..... Andrew S. Gerber '87  
 Layout: ..... Martin Dickau '85  
 Staff: Kathleen M. O'Connell '87, Ronald E. Becker '87, Greg Troxel '87, Eric N. Starkman '88.

The Tech (ISSN 0148-9607) is published Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), Wednesdays during January, and alternate Tuesdays during the summer for \$12.00 per year Third Class by *The Tech*, 84 Massachusetts Ave. Room W20-483, Cambridge, MA 02139. Third Class postage paid at Boston, MA. Non-Profit Org. Permit No. 59720. POSTMASTER: Please send all address changes to our mailing address: *The Tech*, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139. Telephone: (617) 253-1541. Advertising, subscription, and typesetting rates available. Entire contents © 1984 The Tech. Printed by Charles River Publishing, Inc.

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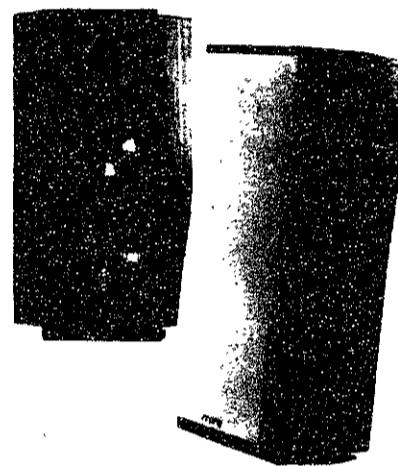
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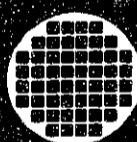
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## ARTS

### Hoodoo? Do you do?

The Hoodoo Gurus, in concert at the Channel, November 15. Luck was definitely not on the side of the Hoodoo Gurus when they made their Boston debut at the Channel last Thursday night. All of the band's equipment had been stolen a few days earlier. Rain was pouring down in buckets, causing the roof to leak directly over the stage. Lead singer Dave Faulkner's voice was stripped, and a doctor had advised him against doing the show. But somehow the band managed to pull together under less than ideal circumstances and put on a fine, uncomplicated, but truly enjoyable performance.

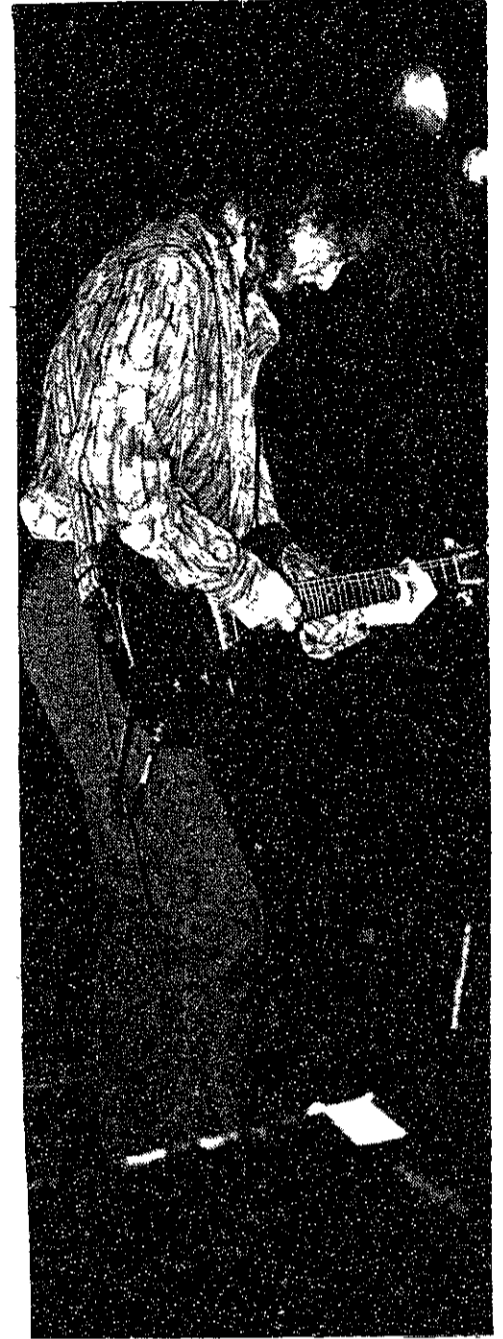
Unlike other Australian bands such as INXS, the Gurus did not find an explosive new trend to follow, but instead created their own sound by synthesizing a wide variety of musical influences. It is true that the vast majority of their music comes from early rock and roll progressions and the folkish, Byrds-like harmonies that they are so fond of. But their ability to inject the music with strange bits and pieces of American TV culture gives it an unusual freshness and vitality.

In concert, the Hoodoo Gurus played a set of songs mostly from their debut album, *Stoneage Romeos*, with some new material and even a few covers thrown in. What provided the real interest, though,

was the diversity of styles the band treated the audience to. Sometimes they played like a stompin' and shoutin' fifties rock and roll band, grinding out a gritty version of Fats Domino's "I'm Gonna Be a Wheel Someday." At other times, they submerged themselves in the sixties, "Be My Guru" sounded terrific with both Faulkner and lead guitarist Brad Shepherd belting out vocals over an angry surf tune, and the three-chord smashing of "I Want You" had the classic garage band feel of the Fleshtones. ("Galveston," "Tell Me Mountain") with some very nice, simple melodies.

But the most enjoyment came when the Gurus launched into the upbeat numbers from their album. With some furious strumming and chord changes, Faulkner really fired up "Let's All Turn On." He also changed the phrasing of his lyrics, giving the song "I Was a Kamikaze Pilot." And to end the show in classic American folkish style, the band played Gary Glitter's "Rock and Roll, Part II," with the entire audience chanting the song's single word "Hey!"

Andrew Vyrros



Tech photo by Andy Vyrros

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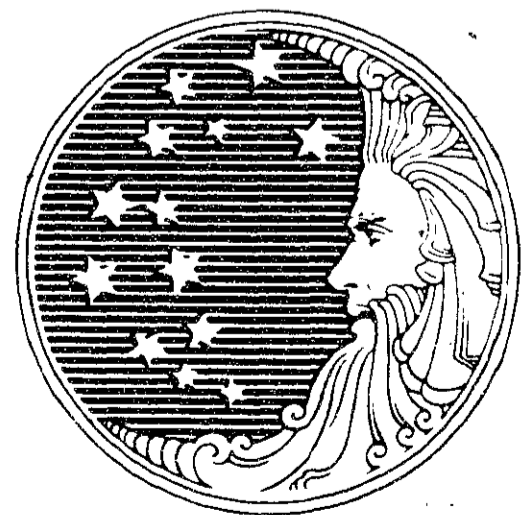
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# ARTS

## No great thing

*No Small Affair*, story by Charles Bolt, produced by William Sackheim and directed by Jerry Schatzberg; playing at the Sacks Charles and Somerville; rated R (language and partial nudity).

*No Small Affair* takes the trite and over-used plot of a boy meeting and falling in love with an older, beautiful woman, adds unbelievable performances by Jon Cryer and Demi Moore, and comes up with a waste of \$4.50.

Cryer plays Charles Cummings, a 16-year-old photography buff who falls in

love with a beautiful woman (Demi Moore) who accidentally gets into one of his pictures. Cummings scours the city for his new-found love but does not find her until his brother, Leonard, and Leonard's fiancée, Susan, take him into a bar where Laura, the woman in the picture coincidentally just happens to be singing.

Bolt and Schatzberg then haphazardly string together a number of events which result in Cummings' getting more and more involved in Laura's private and professional lives. At no time does Cryer's

portrayal of Cummings exude the overwhelming love and adoration for Laura he is supposed to feel.

No reason is ever given for Laura's interest in a 16-year-old high school boy who is neither physically nor intellectually attractive. The lack of support for this implausible relationship feeds the impression that Laura is tolerating Cummings the way she might tolerate a lost child.

Despite its flaws, *No Small Affair* does have its moments: Cummings' mother, played by Ann Wedgeworth, provides

comic relief in her complete ineptitude as a mother and a human being; and Leonard and Susan also help provide enough laughs to keep the plot from becoming oppressive.

If you have nothing better to do and have not seen *Class, My Tutor*, or *Private Lessons*, or if you saw those three and still did not get enough, then you might want to consider catching a cheap matinee showing of *No Small Affair*. Of course, if you go, you just might run into the 16-year-old of your dreams.

Martin Dickau

## Roger Schank's unthinking machine

*The Cognitive Computer*, by Roger Schank with Peter G. Childers; Addison-Wesley, 268 pp., \$17.95. (Review continued from The Tech of November 9).

Roger Schank claims he is applying his understanding of human thought to computers, but his understanding of human thought is based upon a computer model of the mind for which he provides no substantiation. People, he says, produce algorithms; the problem is that we "intelligently" produce far more sophisticated algorithms than we have yet been able to figure out how to give a computer.

Computers are driven by rules derived from algorithms. But Schank's extension to humans falls down once we realize that we don't live by rules but achieve individual perception and understanding through concepts not susceptible to formal encoding.

We don't form our three-dimensional view by computationally adding the two pictures, but by perceiving the focal image into which the two subsidiary pictures are fused which, as Polanyi said:

*"brings out their joint meaning. . . This brings about a quality not present in the appearance of the subsidiaries. . ."*

The computer must operate with a predetermined model of the world and to support his thesis that humans are like computers, Schank breaks human endeavor into isolable "scripts," propelled by "the important theoretical advance. . . that all the actions we can think of talking about can be broken up into a handful of conceptual representations that enable a computer to understand our language."

But Schank's world only functions when constrained by a series of artificial rules which provide a feasibly-limited search space in which the computer may function. Thus, Schank's "restaurant" script could not deal with the concept of "nuclear war," although someone eating a meal in a restaurant might certainly turn the conversation to the subject. Or, as Hubert Dreyfus remarks in a critique of Schank's earlier work, the computer would be stumped in appreciating the significance of the scene from *Annie Hall* where Allen's girlfriend orders a pastrami sandwich on white bread with mayonnaise in a New York delicatessen.

One could add specific scenarios to the script so that it could have a response for new situations, but it is impossible to predict every conceivable situation, as we are not forced to remain locked within one specific context when entering a conversation on a particular theme. As the phenomenologist Merleau-Ponty put it, most of what we experience must remain in the background so that something can be experienced in the foreground. That background is the sum total of our experience and is not determinate. The one part we sense at a given moment is a creation of the "whole."

"The most fundamental feature of models," write geographers Richard Chorley and Peter Haggett, "is that their construction has involved a highly selective attitude to information, wherein not only noise but less important signals have been eliminated to enable one to see something at the heart of things." But, in the human mind, signals are not eliminated at all: our vast experience, our sense of culture and place, items which may on the surface seem totally irrelevant, are nonetheless available as part of our total existence to give mean-

ing to that particular part of experience which we are living now. Schank has what might appear to be a clever ruse to deal with at least a part of this problem. He tells us that there are different ways in which "wholes" may be created: for some scenarios simply "making sense" is adequate, at other times "cognitive understanding" is necessary. Since "complete empathy," — a deep understanding deriving from "similar memory structures" — is so rarely achieved in humans, he says, it can be safely ignored in computers.

Schank claims that one could "make sense" of a friend bursting into tears by

application of 'scientific methodology,' of values of formal logic, or of the theorems of mathematics and so will be placed outside the scope of critical discussion," a failure in "conception of the problems themselves" and in their relation to empirical reality can make their applications meaningless.

Schank recognizes this reality too:

*"Do these models and software really tell social scientists or economists anything about reality? They can predict only what happens in a pretend world where the average person has a cheese-*

The computer would be stumped in appreciating the significance of the scene from *Annie Hall* where Allen's girlfriend orders a pastrami sandwich on white bread with mayonnaise in a New York delicatessen.

"determining" that he is "sad" and asking him why. But we can only understand sadness in terms of shared feelings; it is not something which may be diagnosed like a disease. Schank does allow for the possibility of "complete empathy," if you could "analyze" your experiences relative to his, but in the real world there are no gradations. We don't get out our mental calculators when a friend is sad: our feelings, often non-verbal, merge with his to create an encounter which is necessarily human. Without the empathy, a meeting of two psyches to use Jungian terms, there is no "understanding" at all. "The nature of the psyche reaches into obscurities far beyond the scope of our understanding," says Jung.

If Schank's model of mind is to be quantifiable and susceptible to computerization, the essence of humanity must be rejected: Schank defines knowledge in terms of the limits of the machine, rather than the boundless extent of the soul.

\* \* \* \*

### A Question of Ethics

"We all suffer in some degree from agoraphobia," writes Kenneth Boulding, "that is, the fear of open spaces, especially open spaces in the mind." We search for form and identity and reject the void and disorder of the unknown over which we have no control. We gain solace and security from the illusion that the world before us may be contained in a map.

Schank is far from the first in line to claim that knowledge may be built from a limited system of primitives; Freud in 1895 stated his intention as "to furnish us with a psychology which shall be a natural science: its aim, that is, is to represent psychological processes as quantitatively determined states of specifiable particles and so make them plain and void of contradictions." And the grand tautology that makes up neo-classical economics rests upon a few basic behavioral assumptions about *Homo Economicus* from which we are supposedly to build up an understanding of the functioning of whole economies. Critic Stanley Wong complains of the trend in modern economics to solve problems simply by mathematical elaboration: while such work masquerades "as ap-

*burger for lunch 3.23 days a week and gets a headache 2.3 times a week. He only spends 8.5 afternoons a month with his 2.639 kids, but that's up from 7.2 because of adult male unemployment and the increase in male single parents.*

*The people who use these models usually know what they're after, and are going to do whatever they feel will achieve their goals. If a computer model can be made to parrot their views, thus giving them credibility, all the better. . .*

*People in powerful positions already use computer models to make very important decisions that affect our lives, the lives of our children, the welfare of whole populations and the future of the world. Up to now, they have only built statistical models that represent a few crude assumptions about people."*

Schank has identified the essential failure of models: they are not value-free at all. Although values may not be explicitly defined in the calculus of computations, values are imputed in the assumptions upon which the analysis must stand. If we say that we will not improve a public transportation system because the value of time of the poor who use it is low; if we decide to dam a valley because the natural landscape and wildlife are given little or no value and are seen as possessing no "rights" of themselves, these are all value statements. Such analysis is not the objective scientific pursuit the Positivists would have us believe: it is ideology.

But Schank implicitly rejects the case for an approach criticizing the values expressed in models. Like the apocryphal drunkard who vainly concentrates his search in the area lit by the one available lamp, Schank, far from recommending increased attention to the framing of problems, boldly announces that the problem with current computer programs is that they need to be made smarter:

*"Conceptual models of politicians, governments, voters, consumers, corporations, unions, and so on have not seemed even remotely*

*possible until very recently. In a few years, AI will be able to offer the social sciences far more complex and integrated models of human behavior. Sociologists, economists, and political scientists soon will be able to build complicated models that can test better whatever ideas they may have."*

As an example, Schank tells us that: *"A program that has the patience to read every terrorism story that ever comes over any news wire might just be able to figure out something new that will help people battle terrorism."*

The computer would need to have a method for summarizing the stories on terrorism: it would highlight those aspects its program told it to emphasize, wording them with formulas also derived from program code. It would provide but one lens on a problem which might otherwise be considered from a kaleidoscope of ethical frames. Suppose, for example, the news stories documented the effective military suppression of terrorism in a number of scenarios, while playing down the role of the social injustices which incited the terrorism in the first place.

It is all very well for Schank to argue that "these models will not provide the answer to all our problems. We will not have to start believing everything they say once they are smarter." But in the same breath he declares that "there is no chance of preventing computer models from being used for important decisions," and making them our window on the world. The computer is a way of taking away our imaginations and our conscience: as we read myriad accounts of terrorism our minds can wander and reflect, *feeling* in our mind's eye the plight of those in suffering with a poignancy which a computerized synthesis could convey no more than a one-page summary could capture the spirit of the complete works of Shakespeare. The computer program would necessarily reflect the values of the person who compiled it: this does not necessarily imply a deliberate bias (although the potential for this would clearly exist) but, because we each have different values and prejudices, the program would be ethically constrained. Worst of all, while the outlook of the person conceiving the program might very well change after receiving the information the computer is processing, the computer can only work under the framework of assumptions inculcated prior to the analysis: it lacks the capacity for reflection.

Schank's argument becomes especially dangerous when he carries it into the domain of education, law and government.

"Today's textbooks are as alienating and dehumanizing as computers ever could be," Schank declares. But instead of inquiring why Johnny feels alienated — perhaps because classes are over-crowded, teachers dull or even family environment distressed — Schank prescribes a patch: computerize teachers.

Teachers, released from actual instructional duties, "would feel better able to cope with the real problems that kids bring to school — worries, feelings of inferiority, lack of self-confidence, problems in social situations, and so on." But it is fallacious to separate these problems from the teach-

(Please turn to page 9)



Do you know  
that George Orwell's  
"1984" is a forecast  
written in code?  
I do.  
I broke the code.

Sound incredible? 30 million of Orwell's readers have been told that 1984 is about the Russian dictator Stalin (Stalin is Big Brother) and about Soviet totalitarianism and the individual's loss of freedom living in a Communist state. This is what I thought too after being recognized as an expert on Orwell's 1984 for about six years. Then 3 years ago . . .

Let me introduce myself. I am a scientist trained to do advanced research. I worked in cancer research and preventive medicine.

Am I a scientist with credentials? Yes, I hold advanced degrees from the University of Chicago and the University of California at Irvine. I graduated Phi Beta Kappa from New York University and did two years of research in Preventive Medicine at Sloan Kettering Institute.

Orwell's 1984 first caught my eye in 1971. It was assigned reading for a Future Studies course (remember Alvin Toffler?) I taught at the University of California Irvine during Spring 1972. An incident in class convinced me that his vision of the future may have come from some information to which George Orwell had access while working for the British government.

Intrigued by the possibility, I performed a simple analysis of his 1984 and was able to isolate some definite predictions. Articles were written. I was interviewed extensively by the press. You may have seen me on TV or heard me on the radio any time during the past 10 years. The Associated Press and the United Press International did stories on me. I appeared several times at Town Hall of California as a speaker and I did a guest segment on the "Today Show." It was all quite exhilarating. . .

#### Hidden Meanings

Then, three years ago, things changed. A biography of George Orwell appeared by Dr. Bernard Crick. I read it very carefully and reviewed the good reference work by Professor William Steinhoff on the origins of 1984. Knowing I had to go more deeply into Orwell matters, I read all of his works again. I visited old bookstores and libraries all around the United States and did research at the Library of Congress. I was a frequent visitor to the great UCLA libraries. I talked to educated people about Orwell's England during World War II.

What I discovered is that the novel 1984 is really a forecast written in code. It is similar in conception to Gulliver's Travels, the satirical masterpiece by Jonathan Swift, a favorite reading by Orwell. Orwell, I concluded, had decided to write about the future world of 1984 and did so in satire.

I had to break the code by plowing through double and triple meanings and by analysis of sly innuendo and double enten-

dre. Orwell could do it. I was sure. He had written Animal Farm as a satire, about the same time he laid out the first detailed outline of 1984.

It is obvious to me that Orwell spent four years writing the satirical code. His effort does justice to Edgar Allan Poe in "The Gold Bug." Or would intrigue Sir Arthur Conan Doyle or, in the present day, the spy-story writers Len Deighton and Frederick Forsyth. Like "The Purloined Letter," Orwell's message was right there under people's noses all the time, but until now, nobody has disclosed the true meaning of the "Orwellian" 1984 forecast.

George Orwell, I am convinced, was not "just" a novelist. He was, in fact, a journalist, who wrote thousands of words a week. Like Jonathan Swift, he was an essayist, and wrote news commentary for the government BBC. His great "novel" 1984 is a forecast in the grand design, more complicated than most people can imagine. Orwell even named names of who he thought would rule the world in 1984 — from his own experiences. He looked so far ahead that some of his thoughts could not be deciphered until now.

#### The Military Predictions

What I have found out about Orwell's forecast is now available. In Briefing Book format, its title is **The 137 Predictions: of Orwell's 1984**, it examines all of the "Orwellian" predictions. In 8½" x 11" format, it is clad in soft cover. Richly illustrated, it is written for intelligent executives in the communications industry. For distinguished members of Congress and state legislatures. For perceptive thinkers and for future chancellors of great universities. Written originally for the informed "insider," it is now available for you to enjoy first with your family and friends.

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was George. His  
1984 predictions  
came true. . ."



GEORGE ORWELL

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# ARTS

## Schank's natural stupidity

(Continued from page 7)

ing environment: Suppose the computer alienates the child further? It is a poor patch to say that a human would theoretically be on hand to supply a remedy, a patch which would, moreover, be seen as only auxiliary to the computer role and subject to "rationalization" at times of budget restraints. Schank would have the educational system revolve around the computer; the computer would by implication organize the act of learning. In presenting us with a problem to be solved by a technological fix, Schank deflects our attention from fundamentally different approaches — providing for more and better trained teachers, for example — that might have helped eradicate the disease rather than muffle the symptoms.

Schank next leads us to the computer courthouse and procedures which begin by typing in "I want to sue someone." Schank's "intelligent legal advisor" would "have a knowledge of all the basic factors judges take into account when sentencing particular kinds of cases. These systems could advise everyone: the judge, the defense, and the prosecution." What Schank does not appreciate is that such a system could take on the role of artificial conscience as well as intelligence: if a machine recommends a judge to dispense a particular sentence based on the system's analysis of case precedent, the judge may not only feel compelled to comply because "who am I to go against the impartial verdict of science?" but also accord responsibility for his actions to the machine. For all the reasons we have seen above, a computer could not know about "all the basic factors judges take into account," about the compassion a judge might have felt in some bygone case when faced by the sight of a particularly bedraggled youth before him, of the tacit fear a judge might have

felt within himself upon another occasion. But, in making such claims, the computer could provide an easy crutch, an excuse for denying the basic human factors in making a judgment decision.

Schank concludes with his prescription for government:

*"In an age of intelligent computers, we also can elect programs, but those of the electronic variety. A politician is someone we expect will carry out our views, and if it is possible to elect a system that embodies our views rather than a person who will administer those*

puter systems each compiling pre-conditions for a military offensive, and triggering the attack when they are met. The system in itself escalates the chances of war by replacing ethical human systems with deterministic logic and eroding the possibility that human reason and goodwill will save the day.

On a deeper level the concept is immoral because it institutionalizes the idea that there could be an occasion on which an invasion would be desirable: it accepts this possibility as a given, rather than make us ask broader questions directed to eliminating the root causes of war. It assumes the

*the bounded problem region,"*

Along similar lines, we should be morally outraged at the possibility that nations might eliminate each other and look at the problem as Churchman would look at hunger: It is only when we dare to take a broader view and see our little system of inquiry as no more than a small part of unbounded and interconnected areas of human problems that we realize that we must attend to the potential causes of war rather than prepare a computer time-bomb for a contingency destined to become a self-fulfilling prophesy.

But such thinking is anathema to the computer approach which must segmentalize everything, in which not only does an expert in one field not provide advice for another, but the layman should not be a part of the policy implementation process. It does not matter whether the man in the restaurant talks about nuclear war because to Schank that is not part of the "restaurant" script, but only part of the "nuclear war" script where the computer expert will tell us what is to be done since people are not well enough "informed."

Perhaps in the end it all comes down to insecurity: that humans have a natural tendency to reduce their view of the world to make it seem more manageable. But, Churchman suggests that "wisdom is thought combined with a concern for ethics." Humans may achieve wisdom because they are capable of examining basic underlying assumptions and escaping the bounds of an artificially-constrained system of inquiry to search for more fundamental truth. Computers are by definition constrained in their search and so can never be wise. Schank would inculcate an all-too-human failing — reductionism — into a machine. I would broaden the scope of ethical discussion among people to make humanity the more wise.

Jonathan Richmond

"Today's textbooks are as alienating and dehumanizing as computers ever could be," Schank declares. But suppose the computer alienates the child further?

*views, then we should do so. Electing plans of action as opposed to actors will appear less radical as the possibility for such elections becomes more real. . .*

*I do not believe that we should vote on every action that our leaders take. In general, the populace is not well enough informed to decide whether we should invade a country at a particular time, or to decide how many weapons of what type we actually need. Nevertheless, we could vote for the beliefs on which we would like our leaders to operate. By this I mean that we could vote for the conditions under which an invasion should take place, in principle."*

Schank appears to be blind to the inherent immorality of his system: at its most basic, his concept implies two rival com-

puter systems each compiling pre-conditions for a military offensive, and triggering the attack when they are met. The system in itself escalates the chances of war by replacing ethical human systems with deterministic logic and eroding the possibility that human reason and goodwill will save the day.

basic utilitarian tenet that all factors, good or bad, may be weighed in the balance to produce a determinate result and rejects the notion that invasion is simply wrong. Berkeley systems philosopher C. West Churchman would have us respond with "moral outrage":

*"For example, the problem of world-wide starvation is morally outrageous: it is morally outrageous that a species that has the resources to feed every member adequately and the intelligence to do so, in fact lets millions starve. But my speculation says that this problem should unfold into other problems of national politics, of world trade, of religion, of culture etc. To try to define 'starvation' carefully at the outset tends, I think, to prevent the unfolding, so that we planners remain stuck in*

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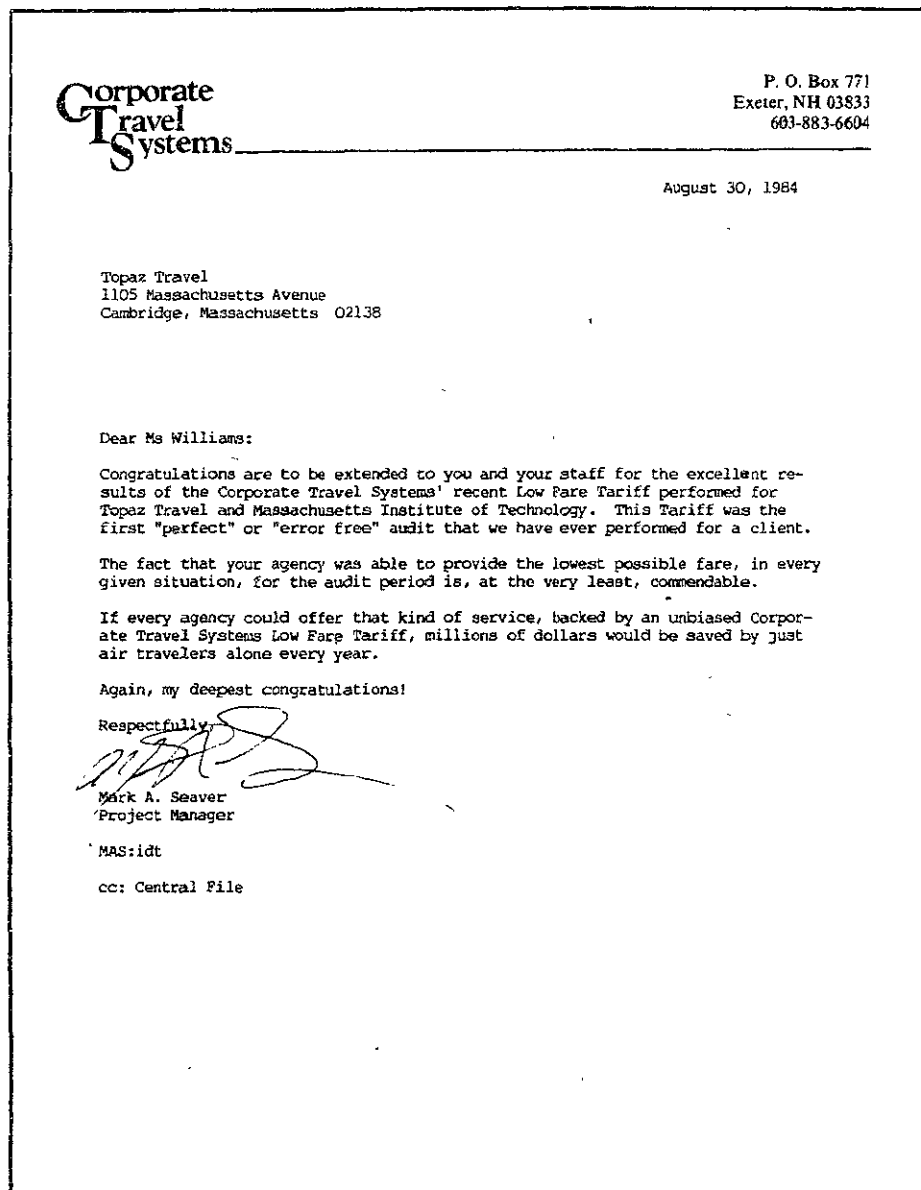
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# sports

## Pistol tops USCGA, Norwich

By Jerry L. Martin and Martin Dickau

The pistol team added two more victories to its growing list Saturday, defeating Norwich University, a private military academy in Vt., and host US Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

The Engineers opened the match with an easy victory in the free pistol event. MIT captain Roberto Landrau '85, Jerry Martin '86, James Lee '85, and Joseph LaRocca '87 teamed up to shoot a 979 out of a possible 1200 points, topping Norwich's 949 and Coast Guard's 934.

Martin fired a 263, edging Nor-

wich team captain and All-American Dave McCormick by one point to finish in first place. Lee's 243 put him in fourth place, and LaRocca followed closely with a 242.

Landrau lost 10 points in the standard pistol event by firing one shot late, jeopardizing MIT's chance for a good finish. Strong shooting by LaRocca, Lee, and Martin, however, pulled the team through.

Martin was in third place after the targets were first scored with a 539, but he moved up to second with a 541 when the scores were successfully challenged. LaRocca had his difficult moments as well,

having to win a tie breaker to capture fourth place.

The Engineers had less luck with tie breakers in the air pistol event, losing the top and third spots to shooters from Norwich. Norwich's four entries in the event were all averaging better than 90 out of 100 points.

Martin lost a bid for first place to Norwich's Roberto Fontino in a tie breaker, and Landrau went to two tie breakers with McCormick before losing his try for third place. Norwich took the event with 1449 points to MIT's 1418. Coast Guard finished a distant third with 1387.

(Editor's note: Jerry Martin is the manager of the pistol team).

## Elis capture The Game, 30-27

By Ben Stanger

They all said Yale would lose. Las Vegas predicted Harvard would win by six and a half, and even *The Yale Daily News* placed Yale in the bottom three of the Ivy League before the season.

Despite this pessimism, the Elis overcame the odds in the 101st annual Harvard-Yale game with a 30-27 victory over the Crimson Saturday.

The tradition started in 1876 and since then, Yale has dominated "The Game" with a record of 54-38-8.

Spectators at the game weren't concerned that neither team was in the running for the Ivy League crown; that title belongs to the University of Pennsylvania.

"Penn used to be the doormat of the Ivy league," one Harvard spectator commented. "They still are," came the reply from a Yale fan. In that much there is unity.

The game was checked, with the lead changing hands three times. Taking advantage of a turnover and a bad snap, Harvard gained an early lead of 14-0.

Harvard muffed its next punt return, and Yale recovered. Paul Spivak ran the three yards for the first Yale touchdown.

Bill Moore, the Eli kicker, has an interesting technique of kicking the ball so that it bounces around a lot after hitting the ground. Harvard had difficulty with Moore's kick, and Yale once again regained possession and followed through with a field goal.

Yale continued its roll with another touchdown. Harvard roughed the kicker on the extra

point and Yale kicked off from the 45-yard line.

Here the genius of the Yale coaching staff showed itself. With everyone expecting the ball to go out of the end-zone, Moore kicked the ball on-side, Yale recovered, and eventually kicked another field goal. Yale led at the half, 20-14.

The second half lacked the excitement of the first half. The Crimson came into the half strong with quarterback Brian White hitting fullback Robert Santiago with a 50 yard touchdown pass. Harvard scored again 10 minutes into the quarter, extending its lead to seven.

The day seemed made for Yale, however, and the Elis came back with a 30-yard field goal and a 1 yard jump over the top by Ma-cauley.

Comments about the game from Harvard Square pubs to MIT dorms were numerous. One Harvard alumna said her purpose in attending the game was "tradition. An excuse to see old friends, mostly."

A jubilant Eli exclaimed, "It was fantastic. It was worth freezing my toes. Usually, I have no use for football because it's a violent sport. But when it came to the Yale-Harvard game, and we killed them, my concept of football changed."

An MIT undergraduate confidently announced, "I'm glad Yale won. Harvard has [reached] its ceouppance."

One component obviously lacking in this year's game was an MIT hack. In 1982, the last time the game was played in Harvard

## Volleyball wins tourney opener, will face Juniata in quarterfinals

(Continued from page 12)

couldn't afford to give up points. The 1983 NCAA Division III Coach of the Year has high hopes for her team's chances as it advances through the tournament. MIT's style of play has changed from that of last year's squad, which made it to the final four. But, Altman warns, "We still have a powerful game this year." "We are more well rounded

and have consistency in setting which helps in the establishment of an offensive rhythm," she explained. "Our defense is also much better this year — we are quicker and are reading our opponents better."

MIT will face top-ranked Juniata College (49-5) in the quarterfinals at Juniata at a date to be announced.

## Football drops semifinal contest to number one Worcester State

(Continued from page 12)

ran and Gasparini. As has happened too many times this season, however, the Engineers got into penalty trouble, and the ball moved back to the 31, outside of Gasparini's field goal range.

Gasparini's punt put the ball at the Lancer three-yard line, and a six-yard carry by Mahoney gave Worcester some breathing room. A defensive lapse on the next play gave Smith the chance he needed, and he took full advantage, sprinting 91 yards for a touchdown. Rockwood made his extra point attempt good, tying the score at 16.

The touchdown swung momentum in the Lancers' favor, and the hosts put the winning points on the board four minutes later on another Smith run.

One bright spot in the loss was a busload of fans and a carload of cheerleaders who made the trip to Worcester. "It really felt good to know we weren't out at Worcester by ourselves," said co-captain John Newton '85.

Hearing cheers rather than cat-calls "really pumped me up," said Curran, who led the Engineers with 60 yards rushing. "It's great to know people at MIT care about the football team."

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# sports

## Volleyball spikes ECSU

By Victor J. Diniak

MIT defeated the Warriors of Eastern Connecticut State University (ECSU) Saturday afternoon in the first round of the 1984 NCAA Division III Women's Volleyball Championships.

The Engineers' 3-0 victory advances them to the quarterfinals, which will be held in two weeks.

MIT put ECSU aside in the first game of the best-of-five match, 15-9, despite a very tight start. All-American Lori Cantu '85 put the Engineers on the scoreboard, serving for two points, with co-captain Anella Munro '85 and Jennifer Smith '86 providing support at the net. ECSU answered with three points on sloppy MIT play.

Munro served for three points, including two straight aces, but ECSU once again came back with three, prompting an MIT time-out. The Warriors added one more before Cantu stopped their run with a pair of spikes.

Janette Kauth '85 tied the game at seven, with Cantu and Smith providing net support and Rachel Chin '87 making a diving save.

The teams traded points over the next two services, but then Chin put in four points with some help from Cantu. Kauth and Cantu put the final two points in with strong blocking at the net by Munro.

Game Two was a nightmare for second-year MIT head coach Karyn Altman '78. MIT's offense

and defense shut down as ECSU amassed a 7-2 lead.

Altman was relieved that ECSU didn't "capitalize on the many scoring opportunities we gave them."

ECSU put in two more before the Engineers started to fight back. Her team down 9-6, Chin added two with net help from Cantu and Smith and a miraculous save by Kauth. ECSU added a point, but Smith matched it with some tips by Munro.

The Engineers then went up 13-10, but ECSU tied the game at 13. Chin put in a point that was answered by ECSU, despite a strong net effort by Kauth. Cantu added one more with the score tied at 14. The Engineers had two serving opportunities to put the game away but failed to capitalize on either.

The Warriors again tied the score, but Chin put in a low hard serve to give MIT a 16-15 lead. Kauth served for the win, as ECSU's Sheena Carpenter hitting the ball into the net. MIT squeaked by, 17-15, to go up 2-0 in the match.

The final game, despite a shaky start, was all MIT's. ECSU jumped out to a 2-0 lead on three MIT failed service attempts, but the Engineers then came to life.

Co-captain Julie Koster '85 served for four with Kauth providing coverage at the net. Chin served for one on a Kauth spike,

and Cantu added another.

ECSU added a point, returning hard shots by Koster, Munro, and Kauth, but still trailed 6-3. Koster served for another four with help from Cantu and Kauth. ECSU put in what was to be its final point of the season before Chin served for the final five.

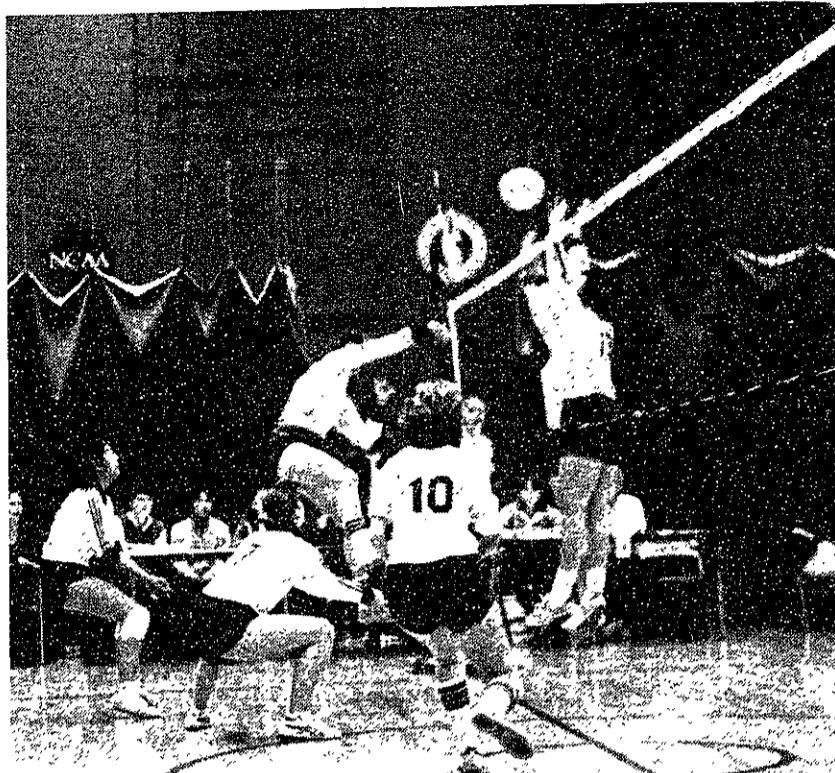
Altman, was not totally pleased with the victory. "Our passing and serving was off," she said. She was also disappointed with the number of times the offense gave the ball away.

Altman, however, was pleased with her team's "defense against ECSU's unconventional offensive attack."

"Our defense scrambled well, picking up a lot of random balls," she said. "We made some good saves, showing that we are reacting well on the court."

Altman attributed the MIT victory to strong hitting and key digs at times when the Engineers

(Please turn to page 11)



Tech photo by Bill Johnson

The MIT women's volleyball team spikes its way to victory over the Warriors of Eastern Connecticut State University last Saturday in duPont Gymnasium during the first round of the 1984 NCAA Division III Women's Volleyball Championships.

## Cross country 13th in finals

By Robert Zak

The men's cross country team ended its season Saturday with a respectable 13th place showing out of 21 teams at the NCAA Division III National Championships in Ohio Saturday.

The travel squad of seven runners and coach Halston Taylor left early Friday morning, bound for a five-mile race, set on a golf course in Delaware, Ohio.

Worcester took the ensuing kickoff on its own one-yard line, but the receiver slipped and fell to his knees as he tried to take off, leaving the hosts in very poor field position. The MIT defense took advantage, rushing Sean Mahoney when he dropped back to throw on third and five.

Mahoney, having no room to run, threw the ball, but his pass was far from the nearest receiver, and he was called for intentional grounding. Because Mahoney was in the end zone when he made the throw, the officials awarded MIT a safety, and the halftime score stood at 16-3.

The Worcester offense, which had manged just 27 yards against the league's second-best rush defense, began the second half in a form more characteristic of an undefeated team.

The Lancers put together a 41-yard drive on 10 plays in the third quarter, capped by Smith's two-yard touchdown run, to cut the lead to 16-9. The teams traded possessions for the rest of the quarter until the Engineers put together their next scoring opportunity in the fourth.

MIT moved the ball from its own 40 to the Worcester State 10 on a series of strong runs by Cur-

(Please turn to page 11)

### Worcester, 23-16

Worc. St.	0	3	6	14	23
MIT	7	9	0	0	16

MIT—Gasparini 22 run (Gasparini kick)  
 WS—FG Rockwood 27  
 MIT—Gasparini 1 run (Gasparini kick)  
 MIT—Safety, Mahoney called for intentional grounding in end zone  
 WS—Smith 2 run (kick failed)  
 WS—Smith 91 run (Rockwood kick)  
 WS—Smith 1 run (Rockwood kick)  
 Attendance—250

	Worc.	MIT
First downs	11	16
Rushes-yards	44-207	47-138
Passing yards	59	75
Return yards	29	73
Passes	18-7-0	26-7-1
Punts	5-196	8-264
Fumbles-lost	6-4	3-1
Penalties-yards	8-80	9-86

Individual Leaders  
 Rushing—Worcester State, Smith 27-187, MIT, Curran 17-60, Adams 8-32, Ekberg 8-24, Gasparini 14-22.  
 Passing—Worcester State, Mahoney 18-7-0-59, MIT, Gasparini 26-7-1-75.  
 Receiving—Worcester State, Smith 2-22, Dean 2-19, MIT, Corless 5-43, Ekberg 1-18, Curran 1-14.

## Football falls in second half

By Martin Dickau

Once he learned how to hold onto the football, Worcester State's John Smith led the host Lancers to a 23-16 come-from-behind playoff victory over the football club Saturday afternoon.

The loss ends the Engineers' season. Worcester will host the National Collegiate Football Association's finals next weekend.

Smith fumbled four times in the first half, as the underdog Engineers built a 16-3 lead. The Lancer running back must have taken lessons in ball-holding during halftime, however, as he came back to rush for three touchdowns and a total of 187 yards by the time the game was over.

The Engineer defense began the game in the strong form it has consistently shown all season. The Lancers managed but two yards on three plays, and MIT took over on its own 46.

MIT was without regular quarterback Dave Broecker G, who injured his ribs last weekend, but Peter Gasparini '88 took the reins and showed that no player is the key to the Engineers' success.

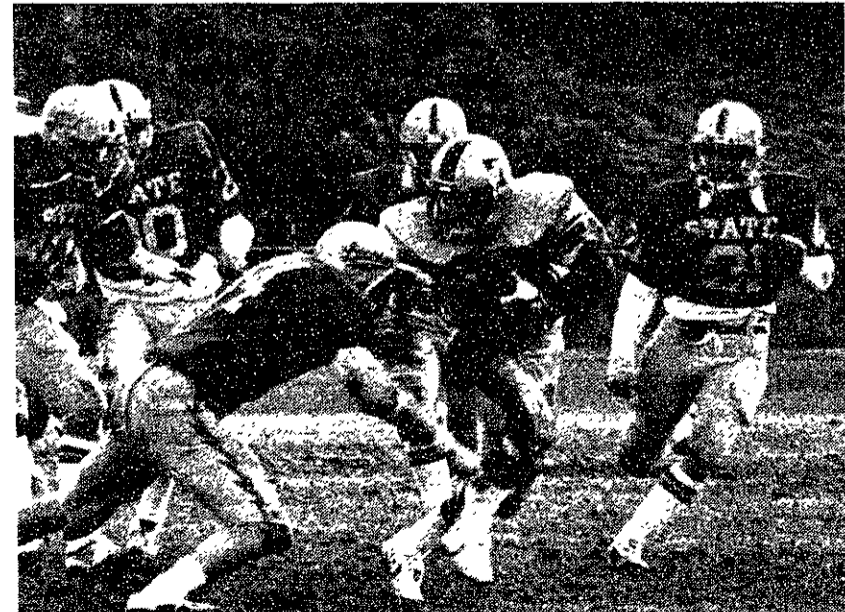
Gasparini guided his team to

the Lancer 22 on nine plays, supplying a pass and a run to keep the drive alive.

Then, on a play reminiscent of Broecker, who led the Engineers in yards rushing, Gasparini kept the ball himself and covered the remaining 22 yards for a touchdown, side-stepping two tackles along the way. The quarterback, also the team's extra point kicker, put the ball through the uprights, giving the Engineers a 7-0 lead.

Worcester took advantage of a bad snap in the second quarter to cut MIT's margin to four. Gasparini had dropped back to punt, but the snap sailed over his head, going out of bounds at the MIT 10. The defense held, however, and Mike Rockwood was called on for a 27-yard field goal.

The Lancers balanced the gifts accounts when Smith fumbled five minutes later on the Worcester 24 and MIT linebacker Eden Warner '85 recovered. Fullbacks Dan Curran '85 and Hugh Ekberg '88 split the running duties and moved MIT to the one, from where Gasparini once again carried in the ball.



Tech photo by Steven H. Wheatman

Running back Chris Adams eludes a tackler from the host Worcester State College last Saturday.

Despite rumors that the course would be very hilly, the Engineers found the route was very similar to Boston's Franklin Park — the team's home course — when they took their pre-race preview.

Although Coach Taylor described Saturday's race conditions as "40 degrees and no wind," Eugene Tung '88 reported from the course that it was "windy and colder than Boston." Both Taylor and his team agreed, however, that MIT had a "pretty good race."

Bill Bruno '85 maintained a steady performance to place first for the Engineers, 66th overall, with a time of 26:14. Sophomore Terry McNatt's parents provided MIT with fan support, and were rewarded when their son finished second for MIT in a time of 26:36. Mike Lyons '85 was close at McNatt's heels, finishing two seconds later in 97th place.

## Matmen look to repeat last season's success

By Victor J. Diniak

The wrestling team, coming from its best season in 15 years, will face a tough struggle in its quest to improve last season's 16-3 record.

MIT head coach Tim Walsh sees his team's lack of depth as the major potential problem. The team lost four seniors to graduation, including Ken Shull '84, who had the best wrestling record in MIT history.

The team also did not get many matmen from the freshman class. "We are thin in numbers," Walsh said.

Wrestling is a game of injuries, he explained, adding that the "key to the season will be staying healthy."

Walsh expects to get strong performances from his three returning seniors, all of whom were named Academic All-Americans last year.

Co-captain Tim Skelton '85 will also be trying to regain the New England Championship title that he lost last year.

Co-captain Stephen Ikeda '85 won the Bay State Games earlier this year in what Walsh called the "toughest weight class" — 150 pounds. The coach expects Ikeda to be very competitive in the New England Championships this season.

Will Sauer '85 placed fourth for the Engineers in 26:47. Bill Mallet '86 finished the MIT scoring team, 36 seconds after Bruno crossed the line, placing 110th in the field of 183 runners.

Taylor praised his team as having "handled themselves well." The coach added that he felt his runners had made a "good start" in competition at the national level. Only two members of team had previously participated in the Division III championships.

Taylor's hope that next year's team will do better than this year's is founded on having runners with more experience. Four of this season's top seven runners will be returning to the squad.

The determination and enthusiasm of those returning is readily apparent. Eugene Tung, when asked whether he was ready to give the nationals another run next year, immediately replied, "You bet!"

Pat Peters '85 rounds out last year's list of Academic All-Americans.

Walsh has high expectations for Peter Wurman '87 and Ed Cashman '87. Steve Fernandez '86 in the 118-pound class and Cesar Maiorino in the 190-pound class have performed well in the past and will also be counted on heavily this season, according to Walsh.

Rounding out the squad will be newcomers Burl Amsbury '87 (142), Tom Clancy '88 (158), Lowell Carson '87 (heavyweight), and Mike Decker '87.

The Engineers have been ranked fifth in the NCAA Division III's New England College Conference for the past two years. They expect stiff competition in some demanding tournaments as they try to raise their ranking.

MIT kicked off its season Friday with a match at Plymouth State. The Engineers made their hosts the first victims on the road to another winning season with a 29-17 victory.

On Dec. 1 the Engineers will face the defending New England Champions, Wesleyan, and Bowdoin College. MIT will also wrestle Rhode Island College and Bridgewater State College before Christmas.