

MIT addresses South African divestment

Coalition calls for MIT to release investments

Institute does not plan to divest its securities

By David P. Hamilton

The MIT Corporation has no plans to divest its investments in US companies with operations in South Africa, according to President Paul E. Gray '54.

The Corporation currently owns approximately \$150 million worth of securities in corporations which do business in South Africa, said Walter Milne, assistant to the Chairman of the Corporation.

Milne is also secretary of the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility. The Shareholder Committee advises the Executive Committee of the Corporation on investment and proxy matters.

Investments in these corporations make up about one-third of the Corporation's endowment, Gray said. The total endowment is approximately \$800 million.

Several major corporations with operations in South Africa that the Corporation has investment in are International Business Machines Corp., DuPont, Exxon, Kodak, Johnson & Johnson, Merc, General Electric, and Warner-Lambert, Milne said.

Milne said that of the 30 companies with operations in South Africa in which MIT is invested, only Boeing and Dun and Bradstreet have not signed the Sullivan principles, a set of guidelines for fair and equitable business practices in South Africa. Leon Sullivan, a chairman of General Motors, drew up the principles over a decade ago.

Milne explained that Boeing had only "five or six employees" in South Africa, and that there was no "practical impact" to the company's refusal to sign. Milne was uncertain why Dun and Bradstreet was not a signatory.

The Sullivan principles are voluntary, and consist of suggestions that urge corporations operating in South Africa to be "good corporate citizens," according to Gray.

The Sullivan principles include the principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of the race of the employee; elimination of discriminatory facilities in the

Erratum

Last Friday's *Tech* incorrectly stated the date of commencement. The actual date is June 3.



Tech photo by H. Todd Fujinaka

College campuses have become the site of numerous protests against apartheid. Members of the MIT community rallied last month for Institute divestment from companies with business dealings in South Africa.

Experts examine apartheid

By Charles R. Jankowski

The apartheid situation in South Africa is "very simple — a power struggle between blacks and whites," according to Robert I. Rotberg, MIT professor of history and political science, and expert on South African affairs.

"The major components of apartheid are denial of voting rights to blacks," Rotberg continued, "denial of the freedom to live and work where they want, and denial of mobility. Blacks are forced to live in segregated townships or segregated sections of cities."

Thirteen percent of the South African population is white, and eighty-seven percent is non-white, according to Rotberg.

The 1982/1983 *Political Handbook of the World* states that ten percent of South Africa's population is "colored" [mixed race], while the rest of the non-whites are Bantu, or black, with African decent.

The *Political Handbook* reports that three-fifths of the white population are Afrikaaners [whites of Dutch, German, or French descent]. The remainder primarily comes from Great Britain. The Afrikaaners speak Afri-

kaans, a language related to Dutch, while those of British origin speak English.

A professor of history at Harvard University, who wished to remain unnamed, said that South Africa implemented the legal apparatus for apartheid after the 1948 elections, in which the National Party took control of South Africa's legislative body.

The Harvard professor described how the South African government gradually transformed apartheid into the law in South Africa. In the early 1950's, the new government passed laws making each residential section either entirely black or white. It introduced "colorbound legislation" which stated that no white could work for any black. Blacks therefore held all poorly paid

jobs. In the late '50s, the government-
(Please turn to page 2)



Photo by Frank Revi

The MIT Ultimate Frisbee Team placed third in regional competition held at UMass-Amherst May 4th and 5th. MIT, as one of the top twelve teams in the country, will participate in the National Championships to be held at Stanford May 25-27.

Job prospects on decline

By Earl C. Yen

Companies recruiting at MIT this year were more selective in their hiring than in previous years, according to Robert K. Weatherall, director of the Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising (OCSA).

"They came in great numbers," Weatherall said. "The paradox is that they organized more presentations and had more publicity than ever before, but in the end, the job opportunities seemed uncertain."

The economic sluggishness of several key industries, such as the computer, semiconductor, oil and chemical industries, was the major reason for the companies' slower hiring this year, Weatherall explained.

"The computer industry has affected recruiting," he said. "The computer companies came in great numbers until Christmas." IBM had cautioned the MIT Career Office that it would slow down its hiring after Christmas, Weatherall said.

One indicator of demand for graduates is the change in starting salaries, he said.

"The starting salaries have hardly gone up," said Rebecca L. Stanley, associate coordinator of recruiting.

The median starting salary for MIT graduates with an SB in Electrical Engineering rose from \$29,000 last year to \$29,500 this year, and that of students with degrees in Computer Science

went from \$28,500 to \$28,600, according to OCSA statistics.

These changes correspond respectively to 1.7 percent and 0.4 percent increases over last year's figures, both of which are lower than the 1984 national rate of inflation.

The high number of graduates with degrees in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at MIT has saturated the demand for MIT students in these fields, according to Weatherall.

One reason for this is the "strong demand on the defense side," he said. Department of Defense contractors "haven't had any cutbacks and are not going through the same problems faced by other industries."

There are still many opportunities to work for other firms, he stressed. "I don't think it means that students are being pushed to work for defense companies."

The information explosion has created a need for people who can effectively use computers and who have a high degree of quantitative ability, Weatherall explained. As a result, graduates are finding increasing opportunities in areas that require such abilities but are not necessarily engineering or science-related.

"It used to be liberal arts graduates in marketing departments. MIS [Management Information Systems] people now work with marketing people in managing the brand." He added that MIS departments of Wall Street firms are also recruiting

more at MIT. The development of communication and interpersonal skills is especially important for those who want to succeed in areas that require a high degree of interaction with non-technical people, Weatherall continued.

"If you are in a technical discipline, you can afford to be a nerd," he commented. "If you want to work for Wall Street, you can't afford to be a nerd. It's better to have a 4.2 [grade-point average] and breadth than to have a 4.8 and have no breadth."

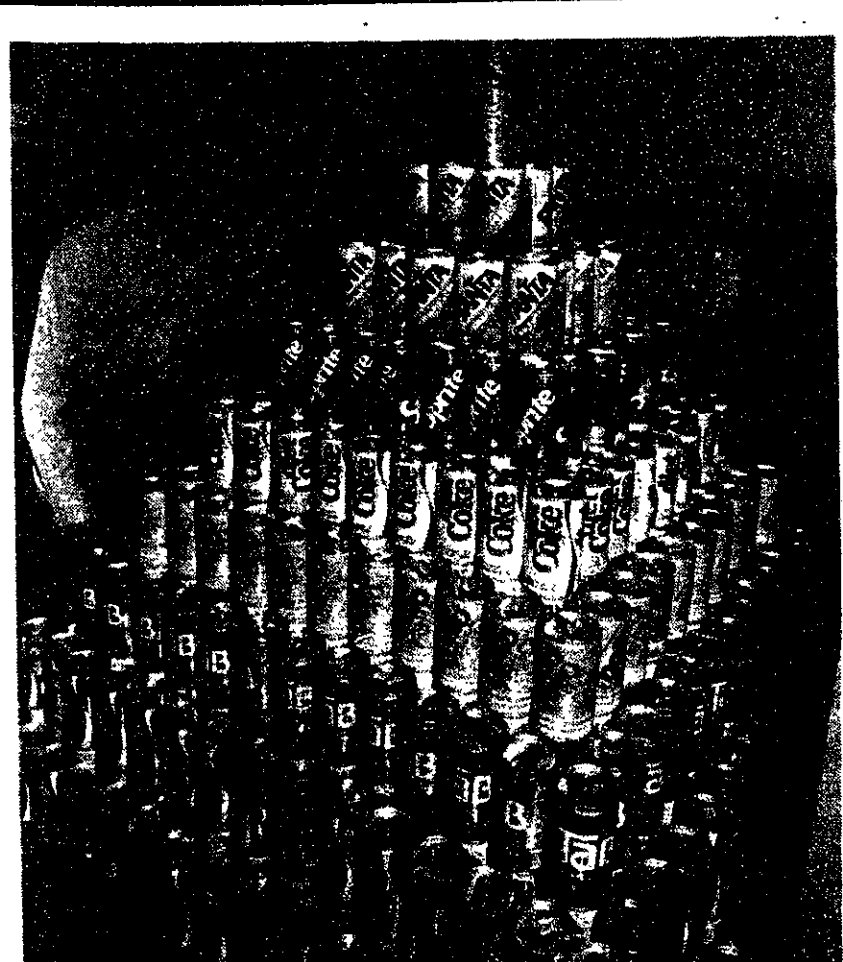
"You can get your ideas across if you can explain well," he said. "Engineers must be able to write about technology so that MBA's can understand it."

Weatherall also stressed the importance of work experience and broad accomplishments in extracurricular activities in addition to good grades.

"The best MIT graduates are a new kind of renaissance man and woman," he explained. "They have a broad background and are not afraid of practical things."

Weatherall encouraged MIT students to take courses in areas outside their major, such as humanities, management, and economics.

"The opportunities are not summarized by the name of your major," he said to freshmen. "Some students feel that if they've chosen Aero-Astro or EE, they must pursue a career in their major. You don't need to feel categorized by major."



Tech photo by Simson L. Garfinkel

East Campus sophomore Bill Habeck displays his soda can collection. Yes, it is solid cans all the way through.

Experts analyze apartheid issue

(Continued from page 1)

ment mandated the separation of public places, followed by a pass system. Today, blacks are allowed into white areas, but only if they carry special passes distributed by the government. Blacks are subject to arrest if they have either no pass or a slightly different version than is accepted.

Approximately 500,000 to 600,000 blacks are arrested each year as a result of the pass laws.

The South African government practices apartheid for two basic reasons, Rotberg explained. First, the government believes blacks are a threat to white rule, he said. Secondly, the government believes that the blacks are neither ready nor capable of governing themselves.

The official government position is that the situation in South Africa is very tense, and that the blacks threaten the reform which is already in motion, Rotberg added.

Divestment attempts

College protests called for schools to divest interests in South Africa in 1967-68 and in 1977-78, according to John Parsons, assistant professor of finance at the Sloan School of Management.

Since 1978, according to Parsons, some states and pension funds divested their interests in both South Africa and corporations that invest heavily in South Africa.

"No one expects corporations to move their plants out of South Africa," Parsons said, "but it doesn't make any difference if American corporations fail to continue to license their products or stop sending parts to South Africa" because of a South African law nationalizing assets of corporations that pull out of South Africa.

Two other South African laws relate to the US-South African business relationship, according to Parsons. The first one requires all foreign plants in South Africa to produce military supplies for the South African government in the event of a government-defined "civil emergency."

Foreign corporations must also cooperate completely with the South African government in the

same situation. All foreign plants must be designed to be secure against possible violence, Parsons said.

The second law is a tax treaty the United States has with South Africa. Profits that US corporations make in South Africa are subject to tax paid directly to the South African government, providing revenue.



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news roundup

World

Pope travels to Holland — Pope John Paul II began a trip to the Netherlands Saturday, hoping to unify the divided Catholic Church in that country. The visit has provoked much protest in the Netherlands. Polls show most Dutch citizens oppose the papal visit. The Pope's appointment of Bishop Jan ter Schure several months ago has aroused much dissent.

Flash fire at British soccer field kills 40 — Fifty-two people were killed as a grandstand in Bradford, England was overcome with a flash fire during a soccer game. Approximately 200 other spectators were hospitalized with injuries and 100 were treated for burns and shock. About 10,000 spectators attended the televised soccer match.

Kohl's party loses in German elections — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party lost elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous state in West Germany. The opposition Social Democrats attracted 52.1 percent of the vote while the Christian Democrats received only 36.5 percent. The election is seen as a sign of potential trouble for the Christian Democrats in the national 1987 elections.

Over 1000 arrested in India as bombings sweep country — The Indian government arrested some 1000 people suspected in connection with a wave of bombings which terrorized the country last week. At least 75 people were killed in the bombings. The Delhi region alone experienced 30 bomb explosions. Many believe Sikh separatists, who want an independent homeland in the Punjab state of India, executed the bombings.

Kenya will take big steps to stop rhinoceros poaching — Kenya will round up several hundred black rhinoceroses into sanctuaries to protect them from poachers. The total African population of the animals has decreased from 15,000 in 1980 to 8000 today, experts said. The decline is attributed almost totally to poaching. The population of the southern white rhinoceros, once down to 100, has recovered to about 3000, due to conservation efforts.

Israel will now back meeting between US and Palestinians — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has approved of American discussions with a Jordanian-Palestinian group, according to an Israeli official. Israel had not clearly stated its view before, although the Camp David agreement of 1978 called for negotiations among Israel, Egypt, Jordan and "representatives of the Palestinian people." A State Department official said Israel's approval will allow Secretary of State George P. Shultz Ph.D '47 flexibility in talks with Egyptian and Jordanian leaders.

China will support Palestinians — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping pledged support for the Palestinians and urged Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to cooperate with Arab states to bring about peace in the Middle East. Deng said Arab countries had to unite to achieve their common goal.

British Conservatives turn against Thatcher — A group of 32 Conservative Party members of Britain's Parliament have formed a group to oppose the policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The organization is called Conservative Center Forward and favors a more liberal form of conservatism than Thatcher advocates. None of the members of the group are in the cabinet. The group is under the leadership of former Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

Nation

Dick Tracy creator dies — Chester Gould, creator of the Dick Tracy comic strip, died last weekend. Gould started drawing the Tracy strip in 1931. Dick Tracy was the first popular comic strip hero who was not intended to be funny. The strip was carried in almost 1000 newspapers at one time.

Stevens students protest honorary degree for Sinatra — A third of the graduating seniors at the Stevens Institute of Technology signed a petition protesting the awarding of an honorary doctorate to singer and commencement speaker Frank Sinatra. Stevens is located in Hoboken, N.J., Sinatra's hometown.

Medical school will no longer require test — Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine will not require applicants to take the Medical College Admissions Test, starting next year. Johns Hopkins has required the test for the last 50 years, but decided to drop the requirement because the "undergraduate environment has been grossly distorted by the existence of this test," according to a dean of the college.

Woman ordained as Conservative rabbi — The first woman rabbi ever in the Conservative branch of Judaism was ordained Sunday in New York. Amy Eilberg is the daughter of a former Philadelphia congressman.

Potential AIDS drug approved — The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the drug Isoprinosine for use against acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The drug's manufacturer, Newport Pharmaceuticals, said the drug is not yet ready for extensive distribution, although it will be available to some patients with doctor's prescription. The experimental drug stimulates the immune system. Isoprinosine was approved not due to evidence the drug worked, but because some AIDS patients were buying the drug on the black market or buying it abroad, according to the FDA.

Highway deaths rise — The National Transportation Safety Board said there were 47,824 highway deaths in 1984, a 3.6 percent increase over 1983. The rise follows a 16 percent decline in fatalities over the past four years. The board blamed the increase in fatalities on drunken driving and lack of seatbelt use.

More blacks are elected to office than ever — The number of elected officials who are black rose 6.2 percent last year, reported the Joint Center for Political Studies. There were 6056 black officials in January of this year compared to 5700 during January last year. Blacks still hold only 1.2 percent of the 490,800 elected offices in the United States.

Sports

Celtics beat Sixers at the Garden — The Celtics beat the Philadelphia 76ers 108-93 in the first game of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Division playoffs Sunday. The second game of the best-of-seven series will be played tonight.

Red Sox lose (again) — The Oakland A's defeated the Red Sox 5-3 Sunday. Oakland's Don Sutton pitched four innings of perfect ball before the Sox's Tony Armas hit a home run in the fifth. Armas hit two homers, bringing his total this year to ten, tops in the league. Sutton had the win and Roger Clemens the loss for the Sox. As of yesterday the Sox had a 15-15 record, placing them fourth in the division.

Pro baseball will test for drugs — Major League Baseball commissioner Peter V. Ueberroth said that all personnel under his domain will be ordered to take tests for drug use. The employees affected include owners and nonplaying employees of major league teams. About 3000 minor league players will also be required to take the test, but major league players will not be forced to take the test. Those players cannot be forced to take such tests until a medical panel has determined it is needed because of an agreement between the players' union and the owners.

Knicks get right to Ewing — The New York Knicks won the lottery for the first pick in the National Basketball Association's annual draft. The Knicks will choose Cambridge native Patrick Ewing who has just finished four years as center at Georgetown University.

Weather

Enjoy the sun while you can — It will be sunny and warm today, with highs reaching the mid-80's. Tomorrow, however, will be much colder, with highs only in the 50's under cloudy skies.

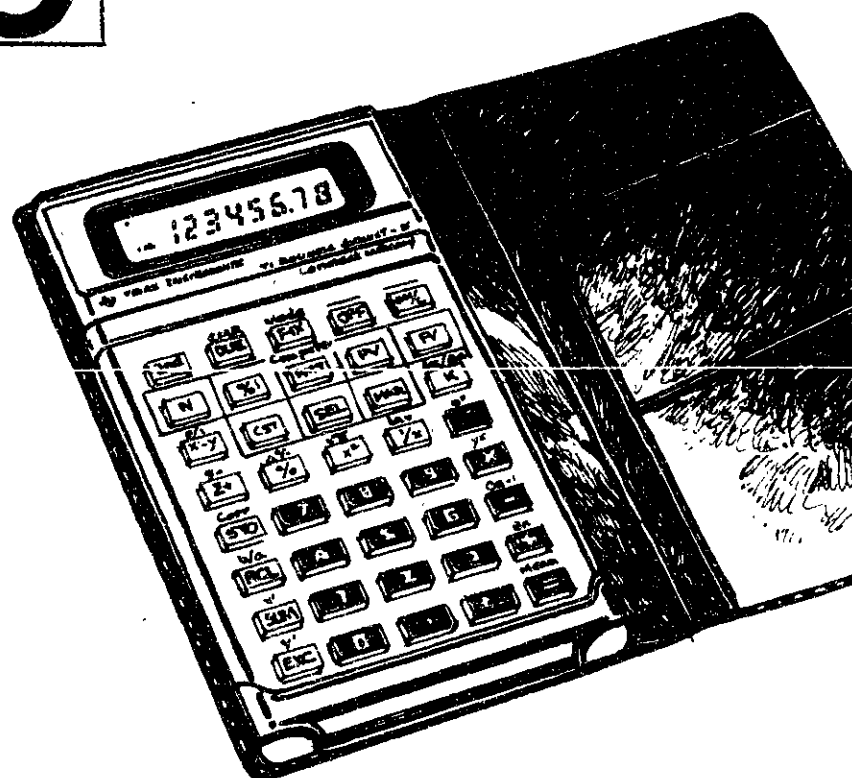
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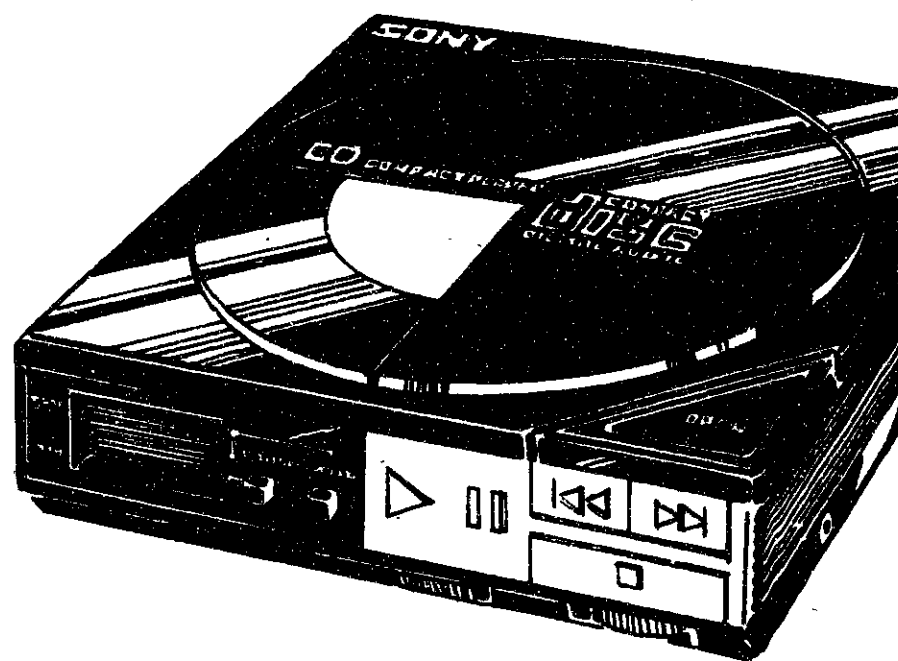
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Where is minority support?

To the Editor:
 "Me And You,
 We And They,
 How Many Dreams Were Put Off
 Today?"

There was a dream in 1975, at the time of the founding of the Office Of Minority Education (OME), that it would be "... charged with understanding the teaching-learning process of minority undergraduate students at students. (The attrition rate has increased from less than 40 percent in 1981 to approximately 67 percent in 1984.)

These so-called support programs, after 10 years, should have developed to the point of being beneficial to the undergrad-

uates. Are funds not being wasted to maintain a BSU-Tutorial Program which has approximately 27 tutors but only averages 11 tutors per week? Why does the 1984 Tutor Of The Year not show up for three tutoring sessions — within the space of two weeks — with a student in jeopardy of failing a course? What actions does the OME take to remedy the situation? Why hire tutors that never show up in the TP, or never appear for appointments, that is, if the students are fortunate enough to be able to contact them to arrange appointments.

It is a waste of my time to delve too deeply into the problems plaguing some of the other

support services (Buddy Program and Strategies and Secrets for Academic Success.) Over the past four years the utility of these programs has deteriorated to the point that they are no longer worth maintaining. Is it any small wonder that this is the case when the coordinators of these programs no longer use independent thought but are puppets of the administration? And, if not, they became coordinators because it would look wonderful on their resumes and paid very good money at the same time? The Freshman Watch Program at this time does very adequately what its name suggests, it "watches" students fail out of the Institute with very little counseling or support to help the students with academic difficulties.

I hear often of Black Administrators leaving MIT and I begin to feel threatened because it as if the minority students are being deserted. But, I am beginning to think that the best of the administrators are leaving because the worst of the administrators among them are not supportive to us minority students. All the problems of the OME cannot be attributed to the former director, Dr. William MacLaurin. He has been gone for a year, where are the improvements which were supposed to come when the office was free from his influence?

On Friday May 10, there was the Minority Awards Luncheon held for the purpose of recognizing students who would not have received their just recognition at the Awards Convocation. Yet, these students were recognized only by fellow members of their organizations. (This could have been done by the groups at their final meeting of the semester.) The OME offered no recognition to the students who made outstanding contributions to minority life. Could it be that as in so many other instances that it is unaware and unconcerned with the undergraduates' lives? Why do they continue to uphold this farce of an awards ceremony?

I am searching for any clue as to why one would wish to maintain an Office of Minority Education. By this afternoon three-fourths of the minority population will be furious with me. *I do not care!* It was hard writing this, but not as hard nor as painful as it was to undergo such total disillusionment over the past 4 years, so that I can honestly say that I am thoroughly disgusted and appalled at the operating of the Office of Minority Education.

The dreams about OME... "They Age And Rot They Move Light Years Away They Are Engulfed And Get Trapped in A Slot Delay! Delay!"

Althea T. Haylett '85

Absurdity of some MIT events congratulated

To the Editor:

I would like to congratulate the MIT community for its utter absurdity as documented in the May 7 issue of *The Tech*.

No, I'm not talking about non-alcoholic TANK. I'm not talking about how Ruth Perry and her clutch did not complain about the sexist "Mr. MIT" that was part of Spring Weekend. I'm not even talking about blessing labs.

I am talking instead about money, (= people's time). I am talking about how, in the same issue of *The Tech* in which students explain that some people are not at MIT because they cannot afford it, the Student Center Committee casually declares that \$5000 was lost on the REM concert (and this was a sellout). I looked at the figure, and wondered, where have I seen it before? Oh yeah, tuition. "Far out."

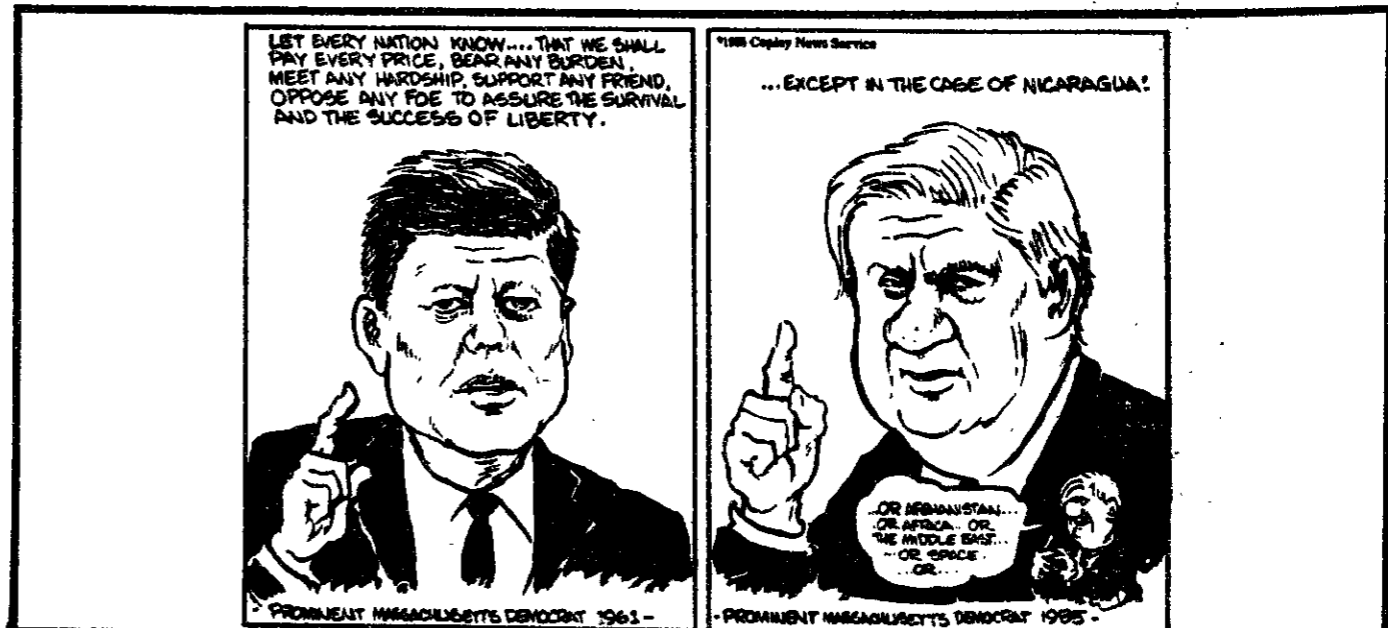
Where did that money come from? I believe that some of it comes from the "activity tax" that students have been obliged to pay. We voted for the SCC, or for those who appointed the SCC; and democracy is always right, the group always has precedence over the mere individual's choice (there's just no need for absolute restrictions, powers limited by a constitution are only for the paranoid), no? We as a group voted to treat REM as a charity, and we all live under the authority of those we have elected (and the ODSA). \$5000 is about a dollar a student. It's also what it costs one student to go here (how far would \$5000 go if distributed as partial help to several students?).

Now, I would not deny that Spring Weekend and the REM concert improves the quality of life for many people. "SCC acts as a service to MIT students." But quality of life is very much affected by having to hold down a job and go to school (and at MIT!). Try and imagine it. Could

those who try to enjoy the weekend with just change in their pockets have better used their dollar? May of you will not have to imagine. However I'm not trying to get you to think. This is an appreciation of irony, that's all.

The other ludicrousity also involves the quality of student life. In the same *Tech* in which Miss McBay denies that she babysits, we find that ODSA wants East Campus to get a junior housemaster next term. Never mind that 80 percent of the students there don't want it; never mind that it will consume 4 rooms that students could live in, possibly raising the rent (which has its own wonderful effects upon student life, see above); never mind that these mummies do not tutor and are ever so rarely consulted for deep problems (never mind that they're neither trained as counselors nor particularly knowledgeable about the 'Tute and it's ways); never mind that the social activities that they organize could just as easily be done by a few outgoing, active students (who will not require a free four room suite!); for the new junior housemaster will "Maximize Faculty Presence." Without maximum faculty presence, who knows what horrible messes those East Campus kids will get themselves into? Perhaps McBay would be more useful doing windows; the first windows I suggest she clean are the dimmed yellow ones through which the ODSA peers at the world.

David A. Honig '86
(Editor's note: Two of Honig's points need clarification. First, MIT does not ask its students to pay a specific activities tax. Second, students do not vote for the people who appoint the Student Center Committee — the Undergraduate Association does not appoint SCC. Rather, members are voted in by the committee itself.)



opinion

Column/Daniel Crean

Not the real thing anymore

Coke recently announced it was changing its flavor and a lot of people are mad.

The new Coke is sweeter, more like Pepsi, which is a little ironic. Only a few months ago Bill Cosby was on commercials telling us he liked Coke because it was less sweet than Pepsi. Cosby has probably changed his mind and decided he likes the new Coke more than anything, if only because it's in his contract.

The Coke change comes amid a flurry of new soft drinks. In the past few years grocery store shelves have been assaulted with a plethora of variations on old stand-bys. The Coke change is just one of these recent changes. Despite the cries of protest from old Coke lovers, more changes could be on the way.

7Up started it all. 7Up and the Food and Drug Administration.

Just about two years ago, 7Up, the only major soft-drink company with declining sales, launched a new advertising campaign extolling its lack of caffeine. "Crisp and clean and no caffeine," the ads proclaimed. A health-conscious country took notice. There was widespread interest in caffeine-free drinks and the other beverage companies brought out their own products.

And so it was that Pepsi begat Pepsi Free, Dr. Pepper invented Pepper Free, Coke gave rise to Caffeine Free Coke, and so on. The new crop of caffeine-less drinks gave consumers more of a choice, and most were happy with that choice. It was a little hard keeping track of all the varieties, but everybody started to settle down and get comfortable with the new order. Apart from the introduction of Diet Coke (a drink that strangely resembled Tab), it looked as if the soft-drink situation would stabilize.

But then the Food and Drug

Administration upset everything by deciding it was okay for Americans to consume aspartame (a.k.a. Nutrasweet) — that clever little dipeptide that makes your tastebuds think they're encountering sugar. Diet Coke soon featured aspartame and the new flavoring was a big hit. Aspartame didn't taste exactly like sugar, but it was so much better than saccharin that many diet soda devotees were soon wondering how they could have ever put up with the old stuff. All the big diet drinks converted to aspartame — first in a mixture with saccharin — and then by itself.

But while the introduction of caffeine-free drinks had no bad points, the switch from saccharin to aspartame did. The new stuff may taste a lot better, but in making the switch, the beverage companies cut the range of taste choices available to consumers. Believe it or not, some people actually liked saccharin. The old Diet Coke was bitter, but the new Diet Coke is much like regular Coke. There isn't as much of a choice.

Which raises the question as to what "regular Coke" is. Coca-Cola can dictate whatever formula for Coke it wants, of course, but the recent taste change was bound to make people angry for two reasons: consumers are used to the old Coke and resent change, and the new Coke is sweeter, is more like Pepsi, so consumers again have their choices diminished.

Cola is the quintessential American beverage and Coke is the biggest of the colas. Changing the distinctive Coke taste is almost heresy. It's as if a fundamental pillar of our national culture and heritage has been altered.

But a company which has had as many marketing successes as the Coca-Cola Company must know what they are doing. Maybe they were responding to the apparent popularity of sweetness as shown by the success of aspartame. Maybe they saw that Pepsi was gaining popularity faster than Coke was. For whatever reason, the Coke executives decided that a taste change was in order and that they had to institute one to keep Coke number one.

People will probably come to accept the new Coke and forgive Coca-Cola. High-profile beverage companies are lucky about things

like this. PepsiCo cozied up to the Russians, hired former Nixon aides, and joined the Arab boycott of Israel and is still considered a down-home all-American company, if only because of Michael Jackson endorsements and Steven Spielberg-like TV commercials.

Yes, Coke will be around for a long time. Flavor change or not, Coke will still be Coke in the public mind ten years from now.

Whether it's the pause that refreshes or the thing you have with a smile, Coke will retain its cokeness, despite taste variations. Marketing and advertising will keep it alive and in the long run people will accept it. The new Coke may not be the real thing, but, as we all know, Coke is it.



Tech photo by Daniel Crean

A Coke machine is ready to dispense new Coke.

Column/Joe Shipman

How could they have done it?

As I sit in *The Tech* office and write this column, I am drinking one of the last of the old Cokes. The next shipment we get will be the new stuff, and the next, and . . . it's too horrible to contemplate.

How could they????

When Coke first heralded the new formula, I had an open mind. You don't tamper with success unless you have a very good reason. They wouldn't take such a big step unless they were onto something, I thought. I tried to imagine how Coke could be improved.

Maybe they had somehow changed the aftertaste. The old Coke left a refreshing tingle in your mouth, but after several bottles (or, even more so, cans), the aftertaste turned acid and harsh. That would be a possibility.

Or maybe they had changed the proportions of the natural flavorings. Two I could distinctly taste were vanilla and cinnamon. Maybe I'd be able to pick out some others in the new version.

I amused myself with such speculation for a couple of days. Then I read that Pepsi executives were celebrating: Coke had flinched! Coke had changed its formula to be like Pepsi!

Uh-oh.

I read that the new Coke was sweeter. They had brought the sugar content up closer to Pepsi's. Ah, I thought, that isn't so bad. The Pepsi company is using

this fact to give their drink a bit of favorable publicity. But Coke and Pepsi only differed in sugar content by fifteen percent or so, anyway. Surely that alone could not account for the difference.

Still, I was worried. I looked forward to the day I would get to decide for myself. When the new formula reached the stores, I lost no time in setting up a taste test. My reaction:

"Ecch! Pepsi! Pthul!"

The new taste falls in "between" that of the old formula and Pepsi, but it is much closer to Pepsi's. It is all sweetness and fizz and no flavor. To make things worse, it leaves the tongue feeling coated and sugary and makes you want to run and brush your teeth, instead of leaving the clean-feeling tingle of the old cola. Obviously the new Coke can no longer be regarded as "the pause that refreshes."

The final indignity is that if you try and drink the new Coke at a reasonable guzzle, the gas makes you stop and burp just like Pepsi does. That means that you can no longer experience the inexpressible satisfaction of draining a 10-ounce bottle in two or three pulls. But this is not such a loss, because the new Coke also lacks much of the "kick" of the old, which was best appreciated by taking a big gulp. Instead there is a thinness, an empty feeling that you've missed something. You might as well be eating candy.

How did this calamity come to pass?

I think I know what happened. As everybody knows, there are Coke people, and there are Pepsi people. The latter is one of life's mysteries, but *de gustibus non est disputandum*. There is no accounting for tastes. Coke is trying to woo the Pepsi generation, by doing the same thing politicians do: moving toward "the center." Whatever that is.

When a Democratic candidate takes more conservative positions, he figures that he may get some voters who previously went for the Republican, while remaining enough on the left of his opponent not to lose any of his own support. (Republicans don't seem to do this kind of thing as much, for some reason). By moving closer to Pepsi while still tasting something like Coke, the Coca-Cola company hopes to gain more customers than they lose.

They miscalculated. In an election, either the Democrat or the Republican will win, so a voter will still cast his vote for the candidate he feels closer to. On the other hand, a soda drinker who finds that his drink has changed for the worse need not choose between it and another: he may simply find that his soda is no longer worth the price and stop buying soda altogether. Also, since soda-drinking is an individual pursuit, one doesn't have to worry about one's "third-party" choice not being popular. There are no "wasted votes."

I voted for Anderson in 1980, so you can probably figure out whether I am going to continue to buy Coca-Cola. I will "go better" without it. Maybe I'll give Royal Crown Cola a try, but my total consumption of soda is going to drop way down. I think more people will cut down or stop drinking Coke than will switch to the new Coke from other drinks.

I still have hopes that the Coke executives will see the error of their ways and switch back. If the sales figures drop, they probably will, but it's too bad they can't recognize that the old recipe was simply better, and should have been kept for that reason alone, dammit! Their cynical maneuver violates the principles "to thine own self be true" and "if it ain't broke, don't fix it," and deserves to fail spectacularly.

A couple of bottles of the real thing are left in the machine here. It's good this is the last issue of the term; I can't imagine how we're going to get out next year without fuel.

feedback

Sit down and be counted

To the Editor:

Can you tell the difference between Coke and Pepsi? Do you always flunk the Pepsi challenge anyway? Have you noticed a change in the flavor of the Coke at MIT Dining Service in the last week? Do you like the new Coke better or worse?

Coke has been test-marketing the new flavor for some time, which is somewhere between Caffeine-free Coke and Diet Coke with Nutra-Sweet. Clearly, they think there is a big market out there for more sugar. On the other hand, how many customers will Coca-Cola lose by discontinuing old Coke?

Remember cyclamates? There are now 40 liters of old Coke cluttering up my apartment; quite possibly the last products of the Coca-Cola company I will buy from Stop and Shop. It's not that Coke has become undrinkable, it's just that now it's worse than Pepsi.

We aren't dealing with the FDA here. You don't have to wait until the next election to cast your economic vote. If you want to tell Coca-Cola just what you think of their product, you can call 1-800-GET-COKE (1-800-438-2653 for the hard of acronym). They probably have no good idea how many customers they stand to lose. Sit down and be counted. It may not be too late.

J. Spencer Love '77



opinion

feedback

Spacefair had no military bias

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to an opinion of April 30, and to the 15 MIT protestors of the Spacefair '85 conference session on space military. Spacefair '85 was not designed nor did it act as a platform for promoting the military use of space.

The decision to include the Military session as one of fifteen on career sessions was not taken lightly — rather, a number of discussions among the Spacefair Executive Board concluded that the conference would fairly present a cross-section of all space related careers. None of the organizations involved with Spacefair are pro-military. It is because the military hires more space related employees than the majority of other fields that we thought it might be logical to present the session at a conference focused on "Careers from Space."

I will not pretend to lecture you on the benefits of spy satellites for superpower stability, and personally, I do sympathize with the concern of putting offensive military weapons in space — but the actions of the protestors on April 15th were disgusting, immature and downright stupid!

Profanities shouted out during the presentation were plainly rude, while defacing MIT property and injuring an invited guest speaker is an embarrassment to every student at the Institute. Why didn't those concerned wait for the Q & A period to ask

questions and make a point in a somewhat intelligent manner? Was the drive solely emotional without thought? I hope not!

A poll taken at MIT by the Spacefair staff showed that 75% of the students interviewed were interested in a space related career. The organizers of Spacefair worked hard for a year, without compensation to present this conference for your benefit. I don't expect a thank you, but I do expect that you'd have the decency and the intelligence to think before acting. By stating that Spacefair was significantly oriented towards military applications you either didn't bother to attend the conference or didn't take the time to get your facts straight.

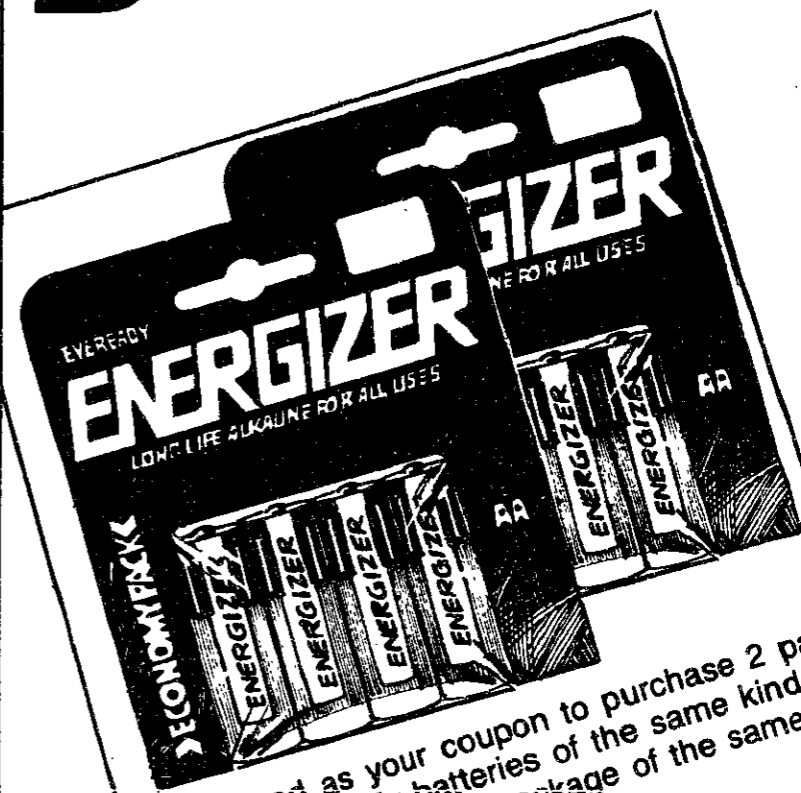
The point made about Spacefair Sponsors being military contractors is by far no great surprise since almost all major

aerospace corporations take on military contracts. After soliciting over 150 corporations to raise the \$25,000 required to fly in the 45 speakers, we did not have the luxury of turning any donors away. I hope it isn't necessary to state that the companies supporting the Spacefair Conference are also, by no coincidence, the leading contractors in the peaceful, non-military space program.

In closing I'd like to say that Spacefair was highly successful, attracting the highest quality speakers, and students from across the East Coast. I'd also like to say thank you to the student volunteers and administration which made it work.

Peter H. Diamandis G
Spacefair Chairman

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opinion

Column/Simson L. Garfinkel Losing heritage is cost of assimilation

The Tech printed a guest column May 10 by Kevin L. Dickens entitled "Social life hard for minorities." Dickens wrote about the problems he imagines that he and other minorities face here. While I am sure that minorities do face certain unique problems, I do not think that Dickens addressed them.

In Dickens' second paragraph, he states that the social life of a black male student at MIT is abysmal for three reasons: the ratio of female to male students is so low, the ratio of black students to white students is so low, and "the best-looking black women at MIT seem to prefer white men."

Dickens evidently feels that black men should only date black women. It follows, then, that black women should only date black men, so that there is a pool of women for Dickens, and those like him.

Dickens would have been very happy in South Africa, where there were laws which prevented intermarriage between whites and blacks. The apartheid government recently changed these laws, but only after severe pressure.

Dickens stated next that, although there were 319 blacks at MIT last year, "over half of this number know very little about blacks." That is quite a thought. I can just imagine over 160 black MIT students growing up in white neighborhoods, virtually in white families, knowing nothing about ghettos, or slavery or Africa.

When the stated goal of a minority community is absorption and assimilation into the host community, the partial loss of a

cultural and ethnic heritage must be accepted as part of the cost. This process has happened to many upper class black families. It has also happened to Jewish families, Italian families and Japanese families in this country. Often, it is the children that regret this loss.

I am not black. I do not know what the goals of the black people are, if such a unified group exists. But if the goal is inclusion into society, then something must be lost.

Dickens says that many blacks at MIT have an identity problem because they are insecure or ashamed about being black. Perhaps that is so. Dickens says that this attitude has risen because our country is racist. Perhaps so. But when Dickens says that the United States is "the second most racist nation on earth (behind South Africa)," I think he is overstating his case.

Kevin L. Dickens, you haven't seen racism until you've witnessed relations between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East, or Irish and English in Northern Ireland, or Koreans and Japanese in Japan. Perhaps you define racism as only discrimination of blacks by whites. You would have to, to make such a racist statement which does not acknowledge the presence of other minorities in other countries.

In his second to last paragraph, Dickens makes a thinly veiled charge of racism against MIT basketball Coach O'Brien. He claims that O'Brien did not place Dickens on the basketball team because Dickens is black, (Please turn to page 8)

Attack racism

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to the guest column by Kevin L. Dickens in last Friday's *The Tech* ["Social life hard for minorities," May 10]. I was more amused than annoyed by the factual errors and logical contradictions throughout the column. However, I was very offended by the column as a whole, because beneath its murky surface ran dangerous ideas amid a deep current of racism.

The most glaring factual error was the implicit statement that the United States is "the second most racist nation on earth (behind South Africa)." Mr. Dickens should look at the rest of the world before putting the United States so high on his list. In Europe, it has been the custom throughout the ages for the dominant ethnic group in a given country to persecute the other ethnic groups; this varies over time as national borders shift.

Currently, this persecution is happening in Bulgaria, where a million ethnic Turks are being forced at gunpoint to change their Moslem names to Bulgarian names that won't offend the central government. Away from Europe there are many current cases, such as the Kurds in Iran, the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, and the Jews in Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. Ethnic Chinese are persecuted in most non-Chinese Asian countries, such as Vietnam. In England, immigrants from Pakistan are beaten so frequently that the phenomenon has been given a name: Paki-bashing. Don't any of these countries deserve a higher ranking than America on Mr. Dickens's list?

His distorted assessment of the United States is not the worst part of his column, though. In



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feedback

Dickens column was racist

To the Editor:

I would like to first express dismay that you even gave Kevin Dickens a column in *The Tech*. He made certain sweeping generalizations that are bound to fill your feedback column for the rest of the year. I would like to offer my feedback in the form of an open letter to Mr. Dickens, as I have known him since R/O week 1981:

Dear Kevin,
My, your column in Friday's *Tech* was outrageous. You said that "the best-looking black women at MIT seem to prefer white men." I was talking with a good-looking black woman when I read this article and she did not appreciate that statement. Kevin, did you mean to imply that any black woman at MIT who shows interest in black men is not good-looking? Hell, beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and if you have some algorithm for determining it, that is fine, but don't commute your theorem to tell MIT that all of our beautiful black women are racist. (Furthermore, do not generalize just because one particular woman who shows no interest in you happens not to restrict herself to having only black friends.)

Then there is your comment about some of the black students not knowing about some of the black students not knowing about blacks, basing some of

your reasoning on geography. Well, Kevin, you know that I'm from Minnesota, and that there are few blacks in my region of the state. Yes, I was out of touch with the black community the three years I lived in Minnesota, but when I came here and made an effort to establish rapport, you, Mr. Dickens, greeted me with abuse. But I did not worry, because my real friends, who already knew you from Project Interphase, told me to ignore anything you said. They were not concerned with who was "truly black." (And I surely didn't hear any "white-boy" crap when you needed help on those problem sets, did I Kevin?)

I was not pleased that you referred to the USA as "the second most racist nation on the earth." Be glad that you live in this "racist nation," Kevin, there are many countries where you could not complain about the racism. Many countries in this world kill dissidents, eliminate unwanted races or send hordes of refugees to live at war-torn frontiers. I'm not saying the US has not done similar atrocities, I have seen an Indian reservation. Yet we have no laws in this country that differentiate us by race or religion. Yes Kevin, I'm proud to be an American, as are most blacks.

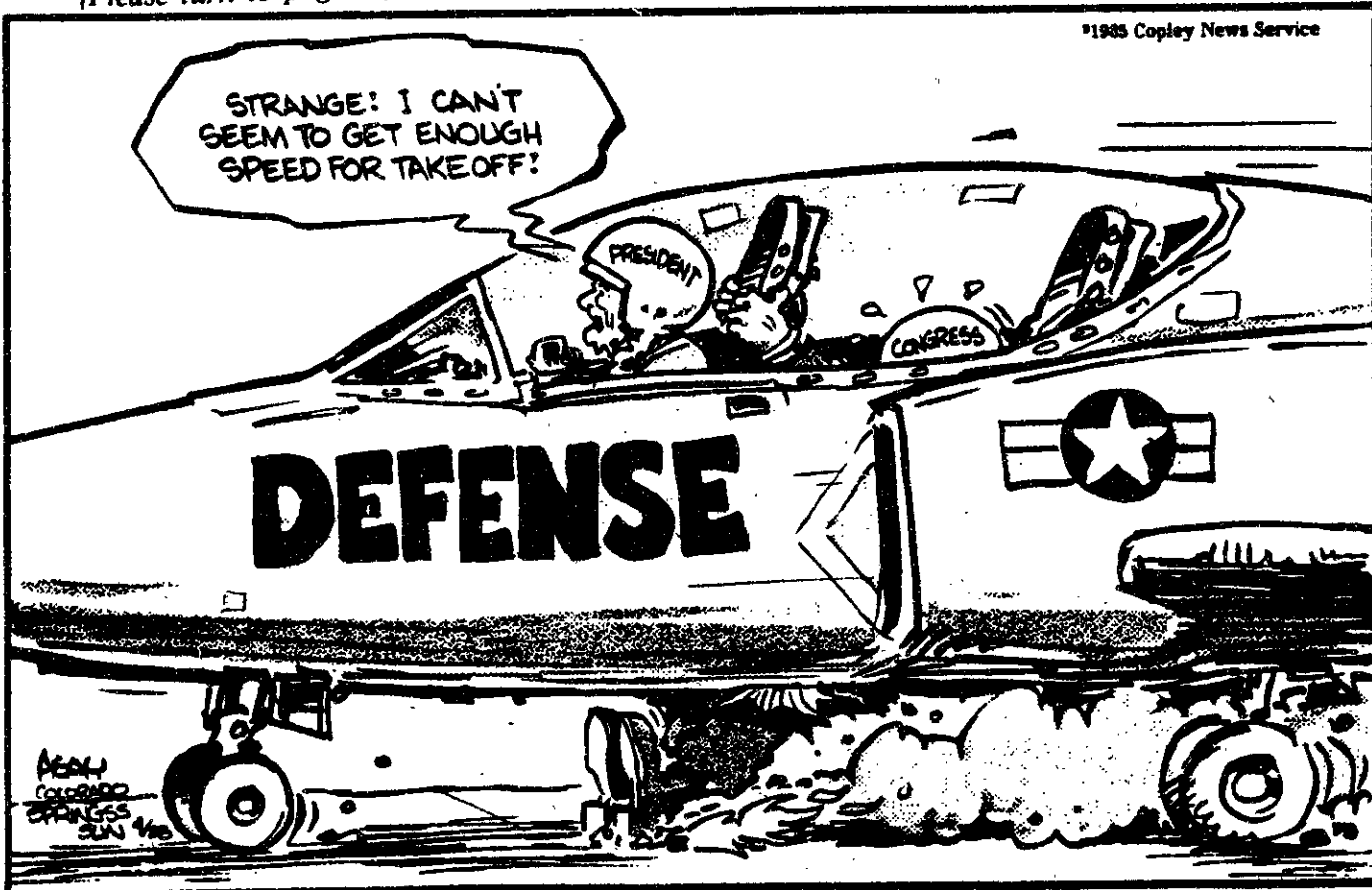
You mentioned that you were not pro-feminist. I define feminism as being for the equal treat-

ment of women in society and being concerned with issues that affect their welfare. If you are not a feminist, then you must be sexist. Is this why you want all of the black women at MIT to ignore all men except the blacks? Are you going to reciprocate by ignoring all non-black women? I don't think so; I've heard your lustful comments about many a white woman. (Incidentally, many feminists are male, many feminists are heterosexual, and quite a few of them are black and proud.)

MIT may not have the best sports teams, but the guys who play enjoy it, which is what really matters, no? You wonder why Varsity does not want your awesome talent? Neither your letter nor your character lends any clue that you might be interested in the kind of teamwork necessary to play on any of MIT's intercollegiate squads.

You said, "If you have any questions about your Identity come ask me." So, Kevin, now you are the judge of what it means to be "truly black." Does this mean that all blacks are homogeneous? You must be some kind of a race fanatic. Maybe you should put together a club of all who agree with you totally and call yourselves "True Blacks: The Disciples of Dicky." I thought you did not like fanatics. I guess you are a hypocrite, huh?

You mistitled your article. Rather than calling it "Social life hard for minorities," you should call it "Social life hard for Kevin Dickens." If you're concerned about your social life, maybe you should exercise some tact. Friends come and go, but enemies accumulate. If you bad-mouth everyone like you did in your column, you will end up with no friends at all. No MIT black woman is going to talk to you now, after all, you said that only the ugly ones could possibly be interested in you. Well, I've got news for you, there are no ugly black women at MIT, just those who are not interested in you. And as for the black women who have black boyfriends, you must think those guys are "Oreo white boys," right Kevin? Please do the MIT thing and keep generalizations out of your column.



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Alan Goldberg
CONGRESS
PRESIDENT

opinion

Absorbing not easy

(Continued from page 7)

and for no other reason. I gather that this incident of discrimination is one of those uniquely black problems that black students face. But if Dickens believes that he has been discriminated against, he should take his case to the Dean's office or the Committee on Discipline. If not, then he has no right to slander O'Brien.

Dickens ends his guest column with a plea for black students to become involved with at least one

"predominantly black group or social activity." Such a statement makes the reader ask what has prompted Dickens to write such a bigoted and racist column, and what he hoped to accomplish by having it published. Does Dickens advocate the social segregation of blacks and whites? Should we have separate black and white dorms? Separate student activities? Separate bathrooms? Sadly, it seems that Dickens is saying resoundingly "yes."

feedback Proposes curses

To the Editor:

Aside from regular communal naked gambling under the full moon, there are few opportunities for Satanists at MIT to express their faith. I propose that Satanists be allowed to carry out a service of cursing of laboratories and facilities. Far from being a prayer of thanksgiving or a petition for guidance, this service would be an explicitly magic and superstitious action.

In a practical vein, in order for a curse to be laid on a lab in the right spirit, it would seem that anyone in the lab holding dissenting views would do well to keep them to himself. Otherwise he might suddenly fall victim to mysterious rashes, warts and itches as a result of pins being stuck into a voodoo doll made in his image.

Hugh Dunne G

MIT must divest its

The Tech received a copy of the following letter from the MIT Coalition Against Apartheid addressed to President Paul E. Gray '54:

Dear President Gray,

We are writing this letter to comment on MIT's investments in corporations that do business in South Africa. This issue was raised both at our Apr. 24 rally, and at the unplanned meeting outside your office on the same day. We want to thank you for taking the time that Wednesday to express your view — especially through an often difficult discussion in which tempers ran high. We now take this opportunity to express our views to you.

Since that meeting was a largely spontaneous gathering of concerned individuals, the MIT Coalition Against Apartheid cannot speak for everyone who was present. We do, however, fully support and wholeheartedly endorse the common substantive demand

that was there expressed.

It was the demand we expressed at our rally and it is a demand that we here strongly reaffirm: that MIT must divest all of its holdings in corporations that continue to do business in South Africa. We make this demand in support of the South African people's struggle against the oppression of apartheid.

On that Wednesday outside your office you objected to this demand, and defended MIT's holdings. What follows is a recapitulation of your arguments, and why we find them unpersuasive:

● *Divestment will only have a negative impact, for two main reasons. One: corporations that pull out of South Africa will lose the ability to influence the government in a positive way. Two: it will be the blacks themselves who will suffer if corporations that employ them are forced to leave. Therefore, those with an*

interest in fighting apartheid will invest in corporations which have signed the Sullivan Principles, because they will be instruments of positive change.

We think that you are mistaken. One merely need ask: what has been the influence of foreign investments so far? Have they been helpful or harmful to victims of apartheid?

In the wake of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, and then again after the 1976 Soweto uprising, the flight of foreign capital from South Africa posed a serious threat to the apartheid regime. The response of American banks was more loans to help shore up the racist government. In these instances, MIT — through its investments in corporations like Citibank and Bank America — supported apartheid and helped to crush its victims.

There was much outcry in response to such moves, and in 1978 MIT, with many other institutions, accepted the Sullivan Principles as a guide for further investments. Although we are happy that MIT no longer supports direct loans to the apartheid regime, we fail to see a significant difference between this and supporting the economic structure which enables apartheid to survive.

Granted, the Sullivan Principles have perhaps helped to improve some working conditions for the less-than-one percent of the black population employed by the American companies that abide by them. But this is irrelevant to the larger problem of poverty and racism in South Africa. In the "homelands" — where foreign corporations have no influence — over 80 percent of the people live below the minimum subsistence level. The only way this problem can be solved is by attacking the roots: the system of apartheid itself, and the racist government which enforces it.

The plain fact is that, whatever their intentions, corporations in South Africa have simply not been a lever for any real change. If anything, in the eight years since the Sullivan Principles have been adopted, things have only gotten worse for the South African blacks. It seems clear that the Sullivan Principles have done nothing but provide an empty argument for corporations who wish to retain their profitable in-

vestments.

If it is true — as you claim — that the oppressed will be the ones most hurt by divestment, then why have they been among those most active in calling for it? The African National Congress (the 70 year old, now outlawed black liberation movement) has stated, "It is our firmly considered view that liberal opinion — however well intended it may appear — that opposes our campaign for [corporate] withdrawal is, in the long run, only delaying the change that is essential if South Africa is to be rid of apartheid and slave labor. It is not enough to grant higher wages here, better conditions there, for this leaves the apartheid system intact. In fact, it props it up longer — the very source of our misery and degradation."

Winnie Mandela (wife of Nelson Mandela, the famed anti-apartheid activist, imprisoned for over 20 years), John Gaetsewe (General Secretary of the outlawed South African Congress of Trade Unions) and Bishop Desmond Tutu (Nobel Laureate) are among the many others who have supported divestment. Surely, the people of South Africa are a better judge of what is in their own best interest than we are. If we truly want to support their struggle, should it not be their demands that we need?

● *In practice, divestment will have no real impact, since American corporations represent only one to three percent of the South African GNP.*

This statement is misleading — for at least three reasons.

First, the sectors of the South African economy under foreign control are economically vital ones; they therefore represent a degree of importance that is out of proportion to their fraction of the GNP. About 70 percent of the South African computer market is controlled by American companies — 45 percent of the oil market and 33 percent of the automobile market. The US supplies up to one third of South Africa's international credit. Therefore, even under the narrow view that divestment is nothing more than the removal of capital, it would clearly have a significant impact.

Second, this view fails to account for the fact that the contributions of corporations to the

South African government are more than merely economic. Many corporations also provide important services to the apartheid regime. For example, IBM — a corporation which follows the Sullivan Principles — conducts fully one third of its South African business with the government. Their computers help implement the pass laws. These pass laws are both a symbol of the South African black's inferiority under apartheid and the mechanism by which the government denies him or her the freedom of movement.

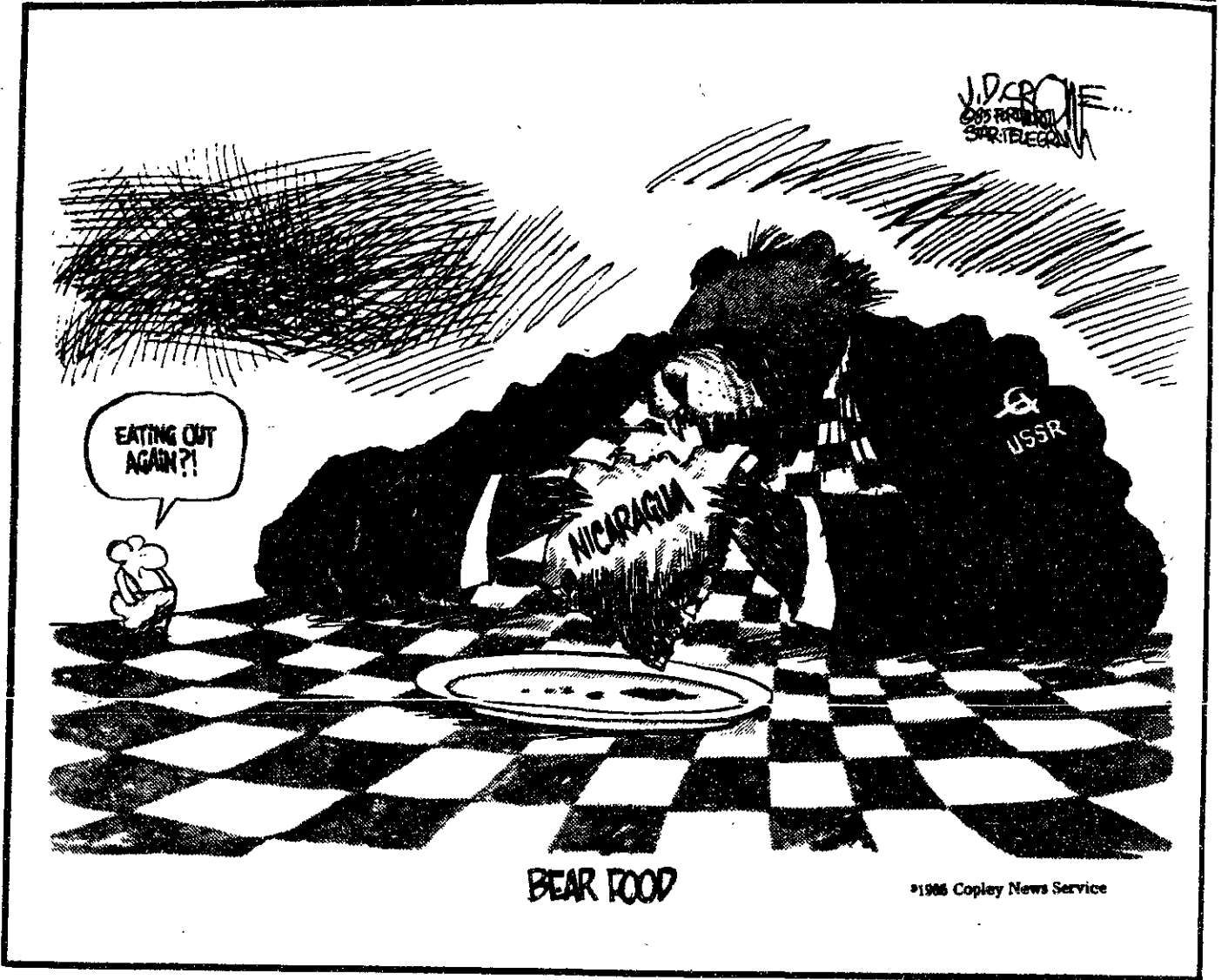
IBM's computers also help control the flow of migratory labor and service the South African police force — the same police force under which so many "mysteriously" die during the interrogation, the same police force that attacks peaceful protesters and shoots children in the street. MIT has over \$27 million invested in IBM alone — more than in any other single corporation. Dr. Gray, we ask you: is this how MIT's investments are "a positive force for change in South Africa?"

Third, your argument leaves out the view of the South African government itself. If divestment would have such negligible effect, why does the South African government fear it so? Why have they made it an act of treason punishable by death to merely speak in favor of divestment? The conclusion seems inescapable that they fear it because their racist rule would suffer from it.

● *Divestment by MIT as a moral statement would be "empty," "hollow" and "meaningless."*

Even if we agreed with you that divestment had little practical value, we do not understand how you can say this. It seems to us undeniable that for an institution as prestigious as MIT to divest upwards of \$65 million would be a very powerful statement to other universities and American institutions. But more importantly, even if divestment were only symbolic, it would be a message of solidarity and inspiration to the struggling people of South Africa.

● *MIT students "ought to be concerned about MIT's profits, because they pay half of [students'] educational costs." The implication of this argument is (Please turn to page 9)*



opinion

feedback SDI compromising

To the Editor:

We have recently learned of a disturbing development in the research funding practices of the US Department of Defense (DoD). DoD intends to use the prestige and status of MIT and other research universities — and their faculties — to firmly establish and legitimize the politically controversial Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), commonly known as "Star Wars." These new DoD strategies may compromise MIT's independence by creating a disproportionate reliance on SDI as a research funding source. In addition, these tactics may limit MIT's ability to set its own guidelines on classified research in the future.

Just what is DoD doing? The Office of the Secretary of Defense has ordered DoD agencies to transfer funds for projects already underway to SDI wherever possible. For instance, at MIT, approximately 20 percent of the research funding at Lincoln Lab has already been shifted to SDI authority. We are also aware of funding shifts in on-campus research. Furthermore, the SDI managers are trying to push a new \$100 million basic research program through Congress this summer by soliciting informal proposals from university researchers — including some from MIT.

The political nature of these tactics is undeniable. The director of the new program, Dr. James Ionson, was recently quoted in the journal *Science* as saying, "this office is trying to sell something to Congress. If we can say that this fellow at MIT will get money to do such and such research, it's something to sell."

DoD knows that the influence of thousands of missile and aircraft industry employees has swayed many weapons procurement votes in Congress. The SDI research program faces a tough battle in Congress this summer over a proposed 150 percent increase in funding. It is clear that DoD intends that the researchers and administrators at MIT and other universities serve as a similar constituency for SDI. The use of academic institutions to pervert the democratic process is unacceptable, and MIT should take no part in it.

Why is reliance on SDI funds dangerous for MIT? SDI has a narrower goal than other defense agencies — to produce ballistic missile defense weapons. Thus, SDI is likely to fund research at MIT in a narrower range of disciplines. The number of faculty, courses and student research opportunities in related areas will likely increase, at the expense of "irrelevant" fields, such as the life sciences (which have already sustained major cuts in federal support).

Furthermore, SDI managers have refused to make clear the degree to which the research they sponsor will be classified. Thus, MIT researchers might inadvertently commit themselves to work which violates current Institute policies forbidding classified research on campus, thereby endangering the policies themselves. MIT should not allow itself to fall into such a trap.

What has MIT's response to this dilemma been thus far? The MIT administration does not seem to be interested in promoting open discussion of SDI funding. Professors have told us that

Institute officials have said that MIT has no plans to take a stand on this issue and have, in fact, tried to prohibit faculty from publicly voicing objections to the program if they mention their institutional affiliation. The desire of MIT to censor itself does not give it the right to censor the expression of legitimate concerns of individual members of the community. Furthermore, by keeping silent MIT is failing to address issues whose resolution is critical to its future health and vitality.

Open debate of controversial issues is not new to MIT and is, in fact, a fundamental academic principle. For instance, two years ago, MIT along with other universities successfully persuaded DoD to reverse its position on pre-publication restrictions on cryptography research. In view of this tradition, we believe that MIT should do the following:

- The MIT Administration should reverse itself and encourage faculty and staff to speak out on the subject of the potential impacts of SDI funding on university life.

- To enhance this discussion, MIT should gather and make available in an easily understandable form the number, types, and size of current grants for research conducted on-campus and at Lincoln Laboratory, whose source has been or will be shifted to SDI.

- MIT should immediately issue a statement articulating how its current regulations and anticipated revisions apply to issues raised by the SDI program. Included in this statement, MIT should outline the steps it intends to take to involve Administration, faculty, staff and students in an open airing of this issue. We request that this statement be available no later than May 28, two weeks from today and should be published in the first issues of *The Tech* and *Tech Talk* after that date.

- Beyond these initial steps, we expect that SDI issues will be further explored by the commission recently formed to examine the impact of military funding on MIT.

- MIT should immediately initiate discussions with other major research universities over the SDI's possible impact on their academic programs and policies. In these discussions, MIT should advocate that no university be expected to accept research contracts whose classification status is subject to change over the duration of the grant, including extensions. Researchers should know in advance whether their work will be classified.

Finally, starting today, we will be circulating a petition urging the Administration to follow our suggestions. Copies of the petition will be available at dorm desks, dining halls, Lobby 7, and the Undergraduate Association office in the Student Center. We hope all students, faculty and staff who agree with these points will sign the petition.

Robin Wagner G
Erik Devereux '85

Jonathan Weil G
Christopher Linn '87

Bryan Moser '87

Rich Cowan G
Kathryn Harrison G

Patrick Cheung G



feedback Help fight for divestment

(Continued from page 8)

that, since divestment might be harmful to those profits (and our pocketbooks as well), we should not demand that MIT divest.

We are angered by the attitude which allows such arguments to be seriously expressed at all. They are arguments based on a calculus that completely neglects the human factor. It neglects the fact that humans are moral agents who can make moral decisions apart from a purely monetary cost-benefit analysis. They may rarely do so, but the fact is they can.

Yes, of course we should be concerned about MIT's profits and our tuition — not only how large they are, but at what overall cost they are come by. It is for precisely this reason that we are expressing our concern. It may be that divestment would be harmful to MIT's profits (although we doubt it) — but that is irrelevant to the question at hand. Apartheid itself would not exist if it were not profitable to somebody — but its profitability can hardly justify it.

Even if American corporations decide to get out of South Africa, it is not a matter of their economic activity ceasing. "It is a matter of those corporations

turning their activity over to . . . someone else," — someone else who will continue right on doing the same thing.

We cannot accept your claim that if we don't do it, somebody else will. We do not believe it necessarily follows that "somebody else will." It would more accurately be said: somebody else may. It is a belief fundamental to the divestment movement that if enough people speak their consciences, and exert enough pressure, people's minds will be changed and decisions will be made — even on corporate boards.

Already, the truth of this belief is being seen in the anti-apartheid movement that is sweeping this country. From Berkeley to Columbia to Tufts, from the steps of the South African embassy in Washington to the doors of

Deak-Perera in Boston, people of conscience are speaking out and being heard. Universities and corporations are already divesting, and divestment bills are being proposed in Congress. MIT can no longer pretend that its own divestment would be an isolated and ineffective act.

One day, apartheid in South Africa will fall. On that day, we will all look back on MIT's role. Will we be proud that our courageous and creative actions helped to hasten that day? Or will we be ashamed of our hesitation in challenging the last outpost of constitutionally sanctioned racism on the face of the earth?

The decision is ours to make. We hope that in the future we can work together to make the right one.

Scott R. Saleska '86

Glad to display body

To the Editor:

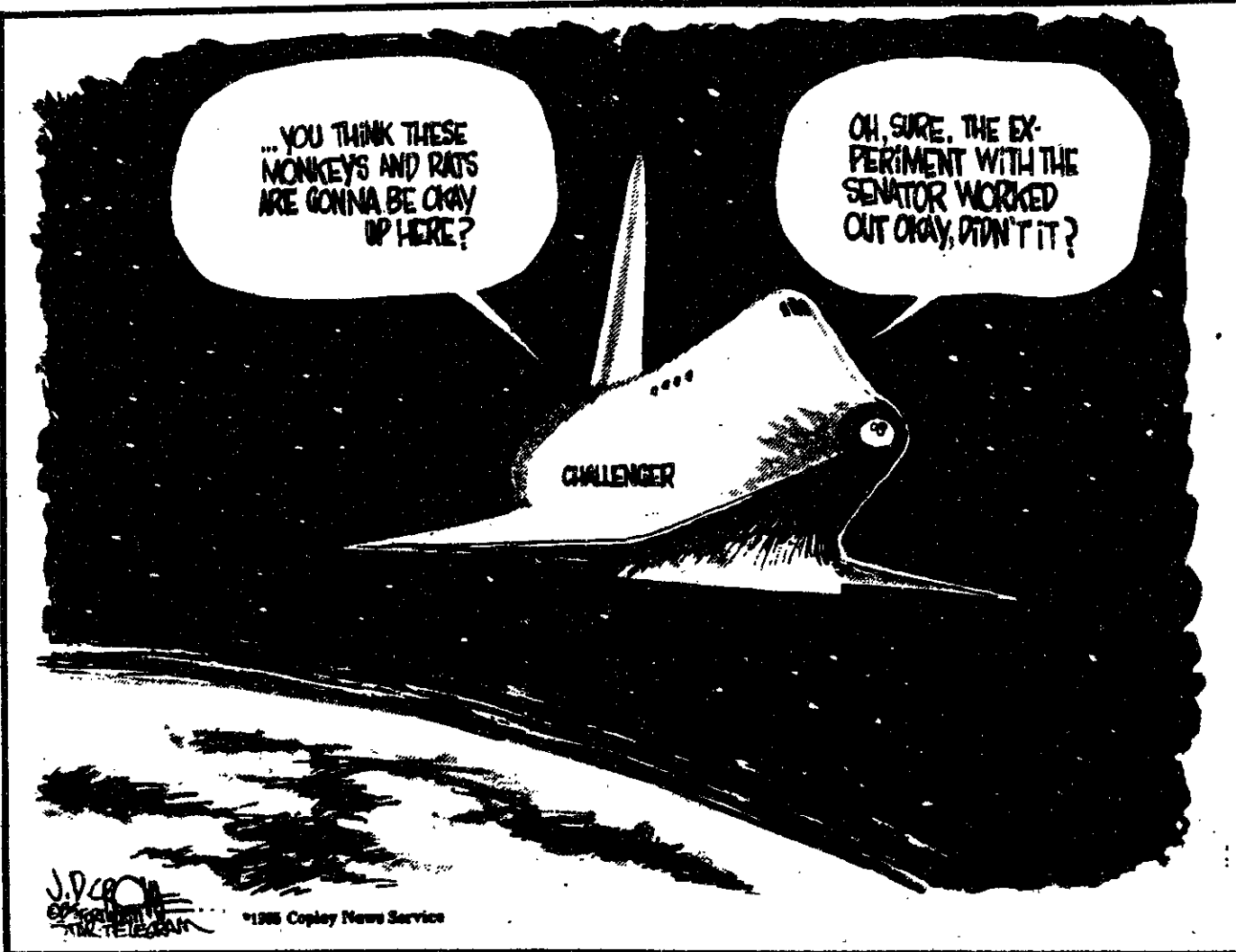
As a contestant in the Mr. Spring Weekend contest, I would like to respond to John Lang's commentary criticizing the contest ["Mr. MIT contest is a degrading event," May 10].

Rather than feeling degraded, I was pleased at the cries from the audience when I showed off my body. It's important to be aware

of your sexuality, and as a performer I enjoyed the response to my distinctly male body.

Part of the spirit of the whole contest was pure fun; how else could we scramble eggs on our head in the talent show and fall all over the floor in the charades? If we could laugh at ourselves more often we would enjoy life that much more.

Fred G. Martin '86

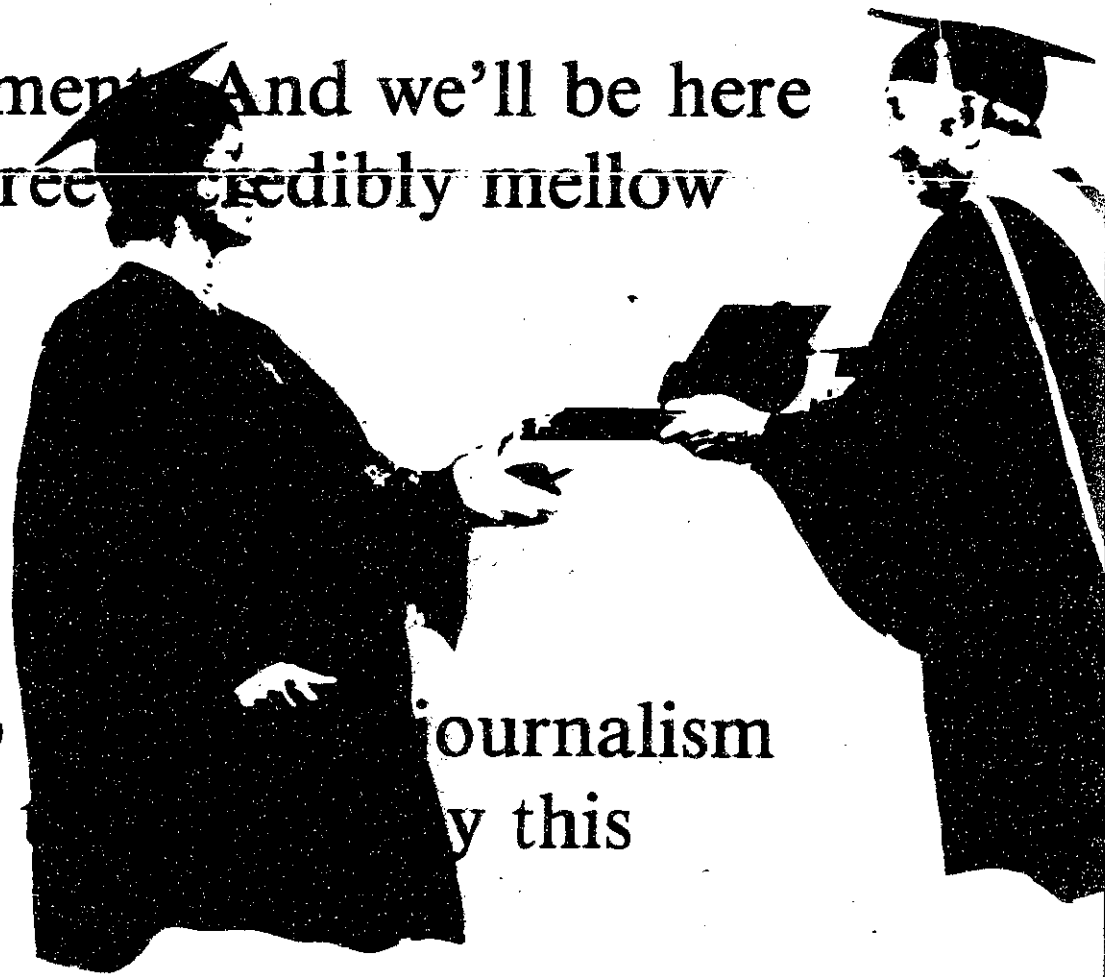


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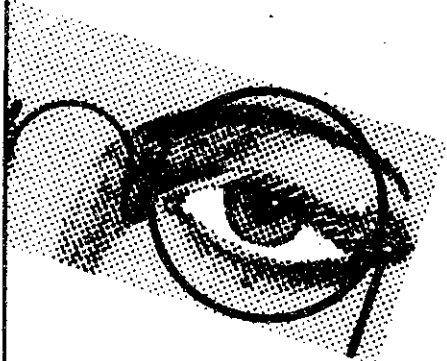


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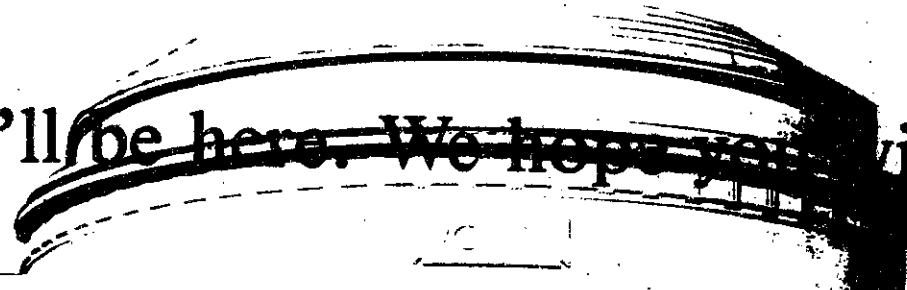
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The Tech

A frame of yours is a frame of mime

ILLUSTRATION

Mime is a form of theater that uses only body movements to tell a story.

The students of the South Eastern Art Center are preparing for a performance of mime on the floor of the center.

The students are preparing for a performance of mime on the floor of the center. About five students are participating in the performance.



opinion

Challenge dangerous ideas

(Continued from page 7)

If the former is true, and he rejects all white women as potential dates simply because they are white, then he is simply a racist, and any criticism of others for being racist is hypocrisy. (And therefore, attacking Pro-Femina for hypocrisy is itself hypocritical.) If the latter is true, and white women aren't interested in him, I suggest the chip on his shoulder he so prominently displayed in his column may have something to do with it.

However, I suspect the former reason is true, i.e., he rejects white women because they are white. This can be inferred by looking at the racist ideas permeating his column. These ideas are the most objectionable thing I find about the column. Particularly offensive is his division of blacks into two classes: the truly black and those who "are black in skin color only."

The main idea implied by this division is the idea that one's race is a primary factor in determining the content of one's mind and character, and should therefore direct one's actions. To be a true black, according to Mr. Dickens, a black-skinned person must know about other blacks and join self-segregated activities with predominantly black memberships. Black-skinned people who come from Montana or who choose their friends and associates non-racially are "black in skin color only."

This kind of rhetoric transforms one's race from a mere physical property to a state of mind and an ideology. (If you think "ideology" is too strong a term, observe that "Oreo," a slur for someone "black in skin color" but white on the inside, is often shouted at black free-market economists Thomas Sowell and Walter Williams, as well as other

black-skinned people who stray from the Party Line.)

The way in which people think is supposed to be determined by their race, and anyone who dares to think differently is disowned by his race. In the words of socialist philosopher J. G. Fichte, "the individual life has no real existence . . . while, on the contrary, the Race alone exists, since it alone ought to be looked upon as living."

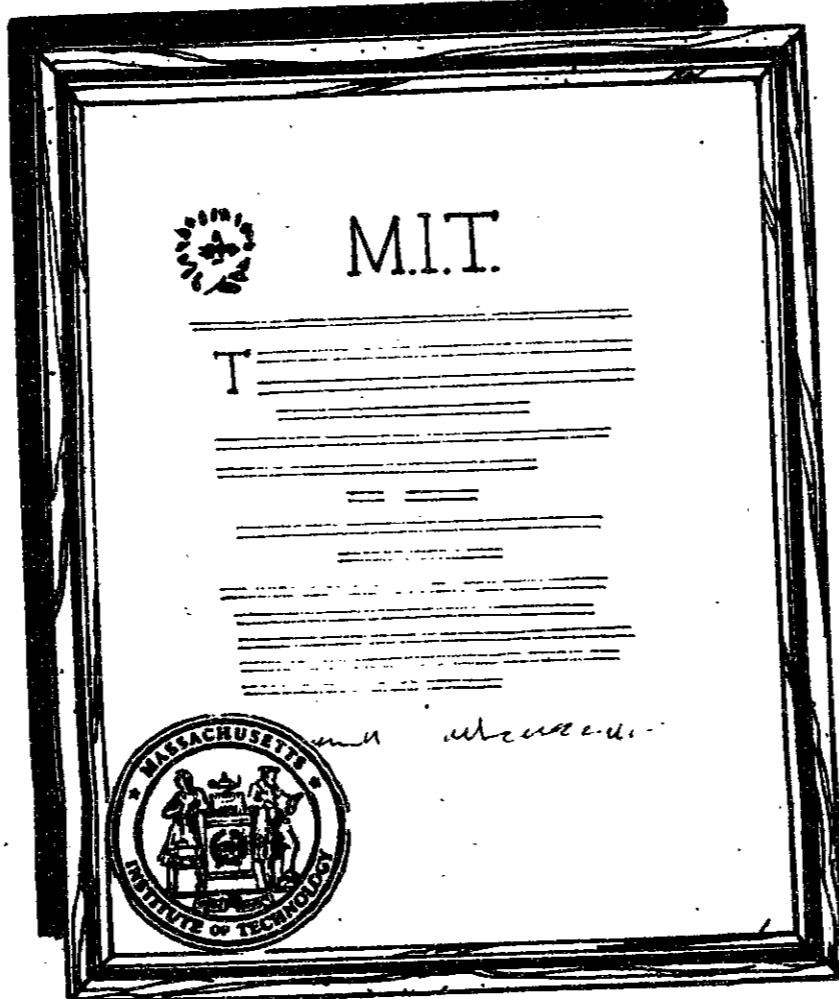
I find it ironic that Tech staffers were putting last Friday's issue together, and giving Dickens's racist column a prominent position on the editorial page, during the

very days when people were celebrating the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the country which most faithfully implemented Mr. Dickens' ideas. For the Nazis held the same belief that he holds, that race transcends individuals.

According to Nazi ideology, there are no absolutes, and truth for an individual depends on his race; what's right for any Aryan may not be right for anyone else. They borrowed these ideas from Fichte and others (including Marx, who substituted "class" for "race"). They then phrased

(Please turn to page 13)

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opinion

Grateful Dead are from an understanding era

To the Editor:

May 6 was the 15th anniversary of a free concert given by the Grateful Dead on the Student Center steps (5/6/70). This event was one of the highlights of an era at MIT marked by a quest for a greater understanding between men of all nations and for world peace.

These are the ideas of the 60s and 70s, the Dead, and, I believe, of us here today as well. It's important for us to continue trying to make this world a better place in which to live and to not give up, even if you have two tests and a problem set due tomorrow.

Rob Webster '87



Always hold matches till cold

This space donated by The Tech

The UASO is now recruiting students who would like to be **ASSOCIATE ADVISORS** to next year's freshmen. This is a great opportunity to help the newest members of the Institute select their courses and make the adjustment to MIT. Interested? Check with your advisor to see if s/he needs a new associate, or offer your services to a faculty member whom you have gotten to know. You can also apply to be assigned to an advisor. Stop by the UASO, Room 7-104, to find out more and to fill out an application form.

Attack racist ideas

(Continued from page 12)

the ideas more bluntly: "We think with our blood!" (In this context, blood is synonymous with racial origin).

No, I am *not* calling Mr. Dickens a Nazi. They, sadly, followed their ideas to their logical conclusion, and genocide followed. Mr. Dickens is far less malign, I hope. He merely wants blacks to separate themselves from whites, and to listen to him as an official spokesman of black thought at MIT ("If you have any question

about your identity, come ask me and I will tell you.")

However, he accepts some of the same premises as the Nazis, and this is dangerous. For if his ideas are not challenged for what they are, then how can we be sure that these ideas will be challenged when they are uttered by someone with truly evil intentions? Racism must be challenged and defeated by identifying and attacking the ideas at its roots, *not* by offering competing forms of racism as alternatives.

Kevin B. Theobald G

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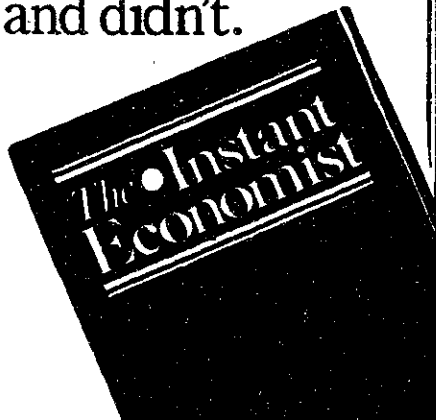
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Viewing MIT's image: Michael Behnke

By MathewsCherian

Interview

Michael C. Behnke is the MIT director of admissions. Behnke served as dean of undergraduate admission at Tufts University for nine years before coming to MIT.

Behnke received an AB degree in American Studies from Amherst College in 1965 and an MA in American Civilization in 1970 from the University of Pennsylvania. He worked in an Inner City Tutorial program and spent two years in the Peace Corps in the time between his two degrees.

Behnke was associate director of admissions at Amherst for five years. He was Dean of Freshmen, a position he created, for one of those years.

Q: In your nine years as dean of undergraduate admissions at Tufts, what problems did you confront? What changes did you make while you were there?

A: The main problem Tufts had was name recognition without any substantial information about it. A lot of people had heard of the place, but they didn't know where it was. They really didn't know what it was, and part of that was a lack of outreach on the part of the admissions office.

The admissions office did not do very much travelling and they didn't do much to encourage people to visit the campus. I don't know if you've ever been to Tufts, but it's not terribly easy to find, and also it's in a very unusual, very nice location. And most people thought it's either right in the middle of the city, or that Medford, Massachusetts would be outside of Worcester, for all they knew. It was very important to get people onto the campus, and see what an unusual location it had, so we did a lot to encourage people to visit the campus and by the time I left, we estimated we had 15 to 20 thousand people visiting the campus each year. We also increased our travel a tremendous amount. Tufts had not really travelled to, say, California at all before I came but we pulled a number of applications from California during those years and really increased our visibility outside of New England which has always been a traditional strength for Tufts.

Costs are frightening off a large number of [minorities] or appear to be frightening off many of them.

We also tried to develop a stronger image for the place around just a couple of themes. One was the location, the other was the fact that it's a university. A lot of people thought of it of more as a college, but it has a lot of the advantages of a university. It is in fact a university, although smaller. We emphasize that, and we emphasize the structure, the fact that we're still very small, though we're a university.

When I took over, we were not competing very well for minority students, so we increased quite a bit the recruiting for the minority students in Eastford. For a few years we were very successful, . . . but by the time I left the numbers had gone down quite a bit so that success didn't continue. The other thing we did was revamp all of our publications. Our publications were very poor. We did what was there and added a lot of publications. I think the collection of publications at Tufts now is very good and won several awards.

Another thing that's very important is the increasing number of volunteer people that are involved in the effort. Here for instance, we have an enormous network of educational counselors who do a lot of interviewing and a lot of representing. Tufts had very little of that. They generally did not have local alumni clubs and I think that the contact with the local community is very important. We've worked a lot to develop that student alumni volunteer network.



And we computerized the whole operation. . . . In general, it worked out the whole flow of information in the office, which was lucky because applications went from about six thousand to over ten thousand in a couple of years, and if we hadn't made the changes it would have overwhelmed us.

Q: How would you relate your experience at Tufts with what you plan to do at MIT?

A: MIT has an image problem too. At Tufts, it was more of a lack of an image. MIT has a very strong reputation and it has immediate recognition on the part of most people who know about education, but it doesn't have a complete image. There's a lot about MIT people don't know about, and the image of MIT is so strong — it makes it difficult for people to appreciate the breadth of what's available here.

It's a different kind of image problem but it's still an image problem. It's going to involve some creative thinking as we did in Tufts about how to broaden an image and improve an image and do outreach.

The most immediate goal is to do something about minority admissions.

Q: What specific goals do you have for MIT admissions?

A: The most immediate goal is to do something about minority admissions. That's probably our biggest challenge right now and it's one we share with a lot of other institutions. The number of black and hispanic students graduating from high school is going up, but the number of them going on to college is going down. Costs are frightening off a large number of them or appear to be frightening off many of them, and so the number of minority students are dropping on a number of campuses. Everybody's giving attention to that.

I just got a notice from a group of small New England colleges MIT meets with and every year they identify one major agenda item. It's already been identified as minority recruiting and admissions. We're not going to have a good year this year apparently, in terms of representation of minority students. That has got to be one of the first things we look at. In fact, some actions have already been taken. We just hired an additional person to devote his attention to minority student recruitment. So now we have two members of the staff who are going to work out that fact. Both of them are on the road right now. We've added spring travel to try to increase our visibility out there. Hopefully, that will have some effect. We're going to have to look at it in a couple of different ways during the coming year.

I believe the class last year had up to 28 percent which is a very good representation compared to most other schools that are primarily engineering, but the number of women expressing an interest in engineering is dropping nationally as well. We've got a challenge to maintain that percentage where it is. Those are two immediate problems.

We're not going to have a good year this year apparently, in terms of representation of minority students.

Then there's the imbalance problem. The recent declaration of majors, or the intent of declaration of the freshmen, seem to give us some chance to catch our breath. The number of students thinking about Course VI seems to be dropping a bit, but the imbalance is certainly still there and we have to give that a lot of thought, the whole Institute as well as the admissions office. I think an ongoing concern is simply to maintain our position and hopefully improve it with our traditional market. The central focus of MIT certainly is on engineering and technology and science, and we are attracting strong students in those areas right now. But we do have some real demographic problems heading our way. The steep downturn of the number of high school graduates really hasn't hit us yet. That's really in the next five years.

There's increasing competition for the top students. A lot of other schools are upgrading their offerings in engineering and science, and more and more schools are offering financial incentives. We're going to have to monitor very carefully how that affects our student body and be ready to respond because there's no question we want to maintain our preeminent position in engineering and science.

Aside from the Course VI imbalance, I think the real concern we have is curricular breadth as a whole. MIT has many strengths and underutilized departments and a real goal is going to be broaden the choice of majors in general. It's part of developing a broader image of MIT in the sense that we are much more. We want to look at transfer admissions. MIT right now does attract a fairly healthy number of transfer students, but we want to see if that number can be increased. The transfer students might bring us some of the breadth we are looking for. We have to look very seriously during the next couple of years and continue to look very seriously at issues of financial aid: not only how to respond to the financial incentives that other schools are putting in place of the way of merit scholarships, but the whole issue of differential packaging, related to our extremely high self-help expectation.

Q: What is your opinion of need-blind admissions?

A: I think it is very important to maintain need-blind admissions. The most important reason is that it's a quality issue. Ability is not restricted to those who can pay. The more you allow financial considerations to affect the admissions decision, the more you are going to affect the quality of the incoming students. Aside from that, I think that's a policy issue that all institutions deal with. Beyond that, I think MIT has a responsibility to be in a leadership position that sends signals out to kids that higher education like this is still available regardless of financial circumstances, and that MIT should be one of the very last institutions to give up that fight.

Q: Do you have any steps planned out yet as far as attracting more minority students?

A: First of all is to add an additional minority recruiter and to add some spring travel. We're going to have to look at financial incentives and how our high cost financial aid package is preventing some minority students



from enrolling. We're studying that right now, and we'll continue to study it, and if it is, we'll have to deal with that. Other than that, I think a lot of the efforts that we're going to take are to be more travel. Our visibility is very important.

Everybody on the staff also has to be a part of that. Minority recruitment is not the responsibility of just people on the staff. We have responsibility for that; it's something everybody has to work at. It's going to be a priority for us in the next year. But it's also an area that's going to have to be attacked by a lot of different institutions in concert because the problem is more of the culture as whole right now and not at individual institutions.

The signals that have been sent out to minority youngsters is that they should aspire to expensive higher education and certainly the policy of this administration is to have people who are not wealthy go to public schools and community colleges. That is the signal being sent out, and it's very hard for one or two or three institutions to have any effect on the face of the constant publicity given to Reagan proposals to cut financial aid and to generally roll back the gains of the sixties and early seventies. This one group of colleges is going to address this issue at their spring meeting. I think it's got to become a top agenda item at most of our meetings of colleges to figure out some sort of concerted way to get messages out to minority youngsters. There are still funds available and institutions that are interested in having them enroll. They're simply not applying.

Q: And as far as women students go?

A: Hopefully we'll be able to hold our own. Our experience, I believe, has been that the women students respond to MIT best when the breadth of MIT is presented. They seem to be more responsive to choice than the fact that MIT has a lot of different kinds of programs. I think if we could tell that story more effectively, it will have the effect of increasing the percent part of women.

One other thing we're going to look at incidentally, is the selection process itself. The scholastic index, which is one part of the selection process hasn't been examined in a number of years. It's just time that the whole process is looked at again.

One other thing we're going to try and do more of is research. A new position of the office has been approved for a person to devote his or her attention to admissions research and marketing research. One response to all of these problems is to try to get more information about them. Right now, we do what's called a cancellation study or a yield study. You may remember responding to a questionnaire when you were admitted to collect information on the people who were admitted deciding either to come or go elsewhere. And using that, we're trying to get some information about how people perceive us. But we need to do a lot more research to help us take correct actions.

There's a lot about MIT people don't know about and the image of MIT is so strong, it makes it difficult for people to appreciate the breadth of what's available here.

We also hopefully will give some thought to improving the campus visit. I don't know whether it needs improvement but the campus visit is a crucial thing. And we want to start talking to some of the students here about their own visit when they were looking at MIT and see if there's room for improvement there.

(Please turn to page 15)

on admissions and course imbalances

(Continued from page 14)

Q: You mentioned that MIT has an image problem. What exactly is this problem?

A: There's no doubt that MIT is a top school for engineering and science in the world. That image is so strongly focused in most people's minds that it comes as a complete shock to people that we do anything else. I had a guidance counselor from a very good public high school in the greater Boston area ask me when she'd heard I'd been appointed at MIT, whether MIT had an economics department. Another counselor asked if we had any sports. Even if people read it, their mind is so focused on what MIT is internationally known for that it just doesn't register to them that we have incredibly good offerings in basic sciences, and beyond that the social sciences, the humanities, and that we have over 100 student activities and that enormous numbers of people participate in athletics and it's not a place where there are only engineers who spend 24 hours a day in the library.

Q: Your background lies in American Studies, rather than Engineering and Science. Does this represent a change of any kind?

A: It certainly represents a change for me! I did go to Amherst when they had what was called the New Curriculum which required all freshmen to take both physics and calculus, so I think I have some understanding of what students here go through. But my background on the whole certainly isn't in science, and that was part of the interesting thing for me. It's gonna be a new education for me. It's a lot of fun thinking about the kinds of issues that are important to places like this. I assume it's a statement on the part of the administration that they do want more breadth in the student body, and they hope I'm going to be able to do something about that.



A: Not necessarily well-rounded students. A well rounded student doesn't necessarily produce a well-rounded class. You really admit a class, not individuals. You build a class and you do that by obviously having the central emphasis be on academic ability and academic achievement but even there that student might not necessarily be well-rounded; it might be a student who is absolutely superb at one or two things, and might even have problems in some other areas but still be able to function at MIT while being an absolute superstar at something.

The same is true of activities outside of academics:

starting one's own business, or in other ways showing some outstanding ability in the work world or some outstanding talent. A lot of research has shown that people who persevere and really develop strong leadership or strong talents in a certain area carry that along with them and are able to use the kinds of qualities that are reinforced in the classroom.

Q: You mentioned the problem of the applicant pool becoming smaller. What plans do you have to accommodate that?

A: Well, each institution has to make different kinds of plans to accommodate that. Fortunately MIT is in such a strong position that we don't have to worry about survival or significant decreases in the quality in the student body. We'll always attract the best students, but we're going to be attracting them from a smaller and smaller pool. My concern is the efforts that other institutions are going to make to improve or maintain their positions. I think that we have to study that very carefully and be ready to react to it.

For instance, in the area of financial incentives, if we sense that we're really being hurt by merit scholarships being offered by other institutions, we're going to have to respond to that. We can't be in a position where we're losing our best students because they really can't afford to go here. So far as I know, there's been no evidence of MIT being affected by that thus far. So I don't think we should respond unless we're being hurt, but that's one thing we're going to do with this new research person who is trying to monitor what's happening in the world of college admissions much more closely.

Coalition to MIT: Divest

(Continued from page)

workplace, such as segregated washrooms; an emphasis on involvement in improving South African education; and a commitment to training non-white South African workers for leadership positions.

The policy of the MIT Corporation is to encourage those corporations doing business in South Africa whose securities the Corporation holds to sign the Sullivan principles, Milne said.

The Arthur D. Little Co., a consulting firm, annually audits all corporations that have signed the Sullivan principles. It publishes the results in a "report card" that measures the performance of the signatories against the principles. The report card can be used as an investment guide in several ways, Gray said.

The Shareholder Committee uses the report card to suggest a course of action to the Executive Committee, Milne said. The committee's past recommended actions include: encouraging deficient corporations to improve their Sullivan records, urging banks to refuse loans to the South African government and convincing corporations against expanding their South African operations.

"There is nothing immoral or unethical about owning securities in corporations that are doing business in South Africa, as long as we are

satisfied that they are a constructive presence there," Gray said.

The effects of the Sullivan principles are nevertheless widespread, Gray said. "There's kind of an amplifier effect as South African corporations and multinationals follow our lead," he said, estimating that perhaps up to a million employees were being affected by the Sullivan principles.

"Divestment is not a moral issue," Gray continued. "I don't think that the companies whose investments we hold would see a divestment as a moral symbol. I think they would see it as a misguided action of sentiment."

Furthermore, the pressure for divestment is unlikely to achieve the desired results, Gray said. "The divestment protests are based on the view that US corporations are a major part of the [South African] economy, which just isn't true," he continued.

There are about 300 US corporations with operations in South Africa, Gray said. These corporations control 3 to 4 percent of all fixed assets in South Africa, he added.

Approximately 400 West German corporations and 1000 British corporations maintain operations in South Africa, Gray said. "The United States is not a major player in the economic scene in South Africa."

The desired results of divestment would be the withdrawal of US cor-

porations from South Africa, leading to a destabilization of the region, Gray said. This is unlikely to occur for several reasons, he continued.

MIT's divestment is unlikely to affect any corporation's operations, Gray said, because university endowments make up a very small percentage of total corporate investments.

There would be no measurable impact if university-owned securities were divested, he claimed, as the market price would not change appreciably — the securities would be purchased by another investor anyway.

Even assuming that the corporations responded to the divestors, it is not possible for a company to withdraw all of its assets from South Africa, Gray continued. The South African government does not allow corporations to repatriate. Instead, a withdrawing company must sell its operations to a South African corporation or another multinational.

"This results in a simple change of ownership, with little return for the United States," said Gray.

He suggested that the marketplace is a more influential factor with most corporations than endowment investments.

Gray emphasized his respect for those concerned with the problems in South Africa. "We all have the same ends in view," he said. "We're just using different means."

The number of students thinking about Course VI seems to be dropping a bit, but the imbalance is certainly still there and we have to give that a lot of thought, the whole Institute as well as the Admissions Office.

Q: This year it doesn't appear like restrictions have been needed for Course VI. What happens if there is a need for restriction in the number of people interested in Course VI? Do you think that we'll need to impose restrictions, and if so when?

A: If the numbers in fact go up or don't go down, as they seem to be going down, there's no question that we'll have to impose restrictions, and CUAFSA [Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid] has not yet made any decisions as to how that might be done. They now have the authority to impose the restrictions if they appear to be needed. We'll be having discussions with that committee about how the restriction would be imposed.

Q: Where do you see the admissions office headed in the next couple of years? Is there any general direction?

A: Certainly more outreach: trying to figure out how you communicate effectively with students today, and how to get MIT's story told more effectively, the whole story. And that whole public relations issue, the issue of the pool out there that doesn't apply to MIT. How to reach them, how to tell them what's available here and at the same time communicate to MIT itself what that pool is looking for, then try to be involved in shaping the direction of the Institute itself. That will be a major agenda item. . . . One of my roles is to communicate, to be available, to talk to students and faculty, and to make sure that the admissions office is both communicating to the Institute what prospective students are looking for and why we might not be attracting the whole breadth, the broad kind of student that we might want to have, and also to be sensitive to what the faculty and students here are telling the admissions office about what kind of students we'll be attracting. So the admissions office is going to have to do a good deal of outreach, both off-campus and on-campus in the next three or four years, and then of course the more specific problem of diversity in the student body.

I think it is very important to maintain need-blind admissions.

Q: Has there been a change in what the faculty and the administration is wanting now? It seems as if we're looking for a much broader student body.

A: I think that's true. I'm not sure it could be called a dramatic shift. I think it's very clear from just about everyone I've talked that no one wants the central focus of MIT to change from engineering and science. People are very concerned that whatever is done, either in changes in the curriculum or the changes in the way we operate, we're very concerned that we not threaten the pre-eminence in that area.

But given that strength, most people I've talked to would like to see a broader student body, a student body with broader interests, more appreciation for the humanities and social sciences and more enrollments in those areas, more enrollments in the sciences rather than engineering. A critical mass of students with those broader interests, over all would feel more comfortable at MIT.

Q: What about the problem of well-roundedness. What do you believe the admissions office should be looking for in a prospective student?

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TECHNIQUE.

Coalition considers future actions to end investment

(Continued from page 1)

that *The Student* is the coalition, but they are not . . . the coalition is open to anybody and they are just part of it. . . . [They are] not the leaders."

"The group is not even an official [Association of Student Activities (ASA) recognized] group," Saleska said, although he added that they will probably seek ASA recognition. Rosen said the coalition intends to seek written endorsement from other student groups such as the MIT Black Students' Union.

The group has no definite plans about how to call for divestment. "There is nothing the coalition as a coalition" has decided to do, Saleska explained.

Gretchen Ritter G said the co-

alition needs a "diversity of approaches to achieve anything." Ritter convened the first meeting of the coalition on April 22 in response to a nationwide call for anti-apartheid demonstrations on college campuses. The committee then planned a rally for April 24.

Several actions are being considered for the near future, Rosen said. The coalition might appeal to the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility. "If we were unsuccessful there, we would go before the [MIT] Corporation," he said.

The coalition will also consider establishing an alternate fund for alumni donations. Contributions to this fund would be given to MIT only after the Institute has

divested.

Rosen said the group would probably picket at the next corporation meeting, on June 3, which is Commencement Day.

Other universities and some cities, including Boston and Cambridge, have divested from South Africa, according to Cheung and Rosen. Some universities earn a higher rate of return on their endowments after divestment, Rosen said.



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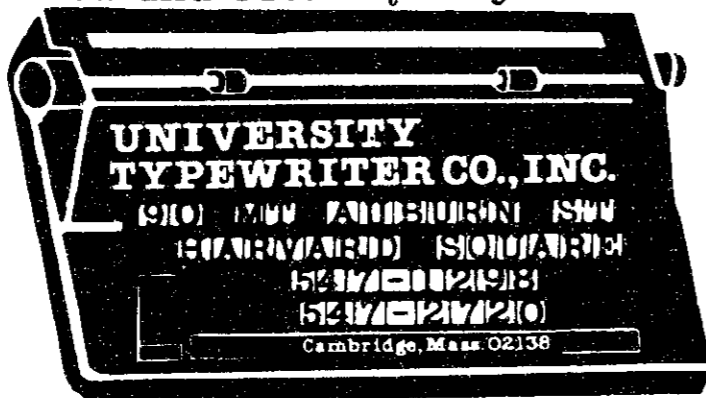
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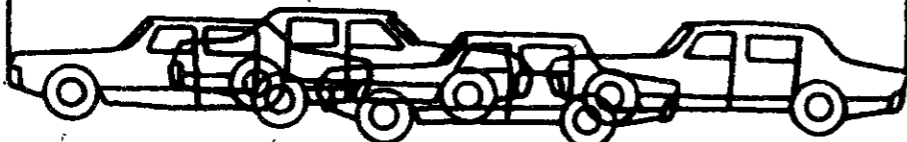
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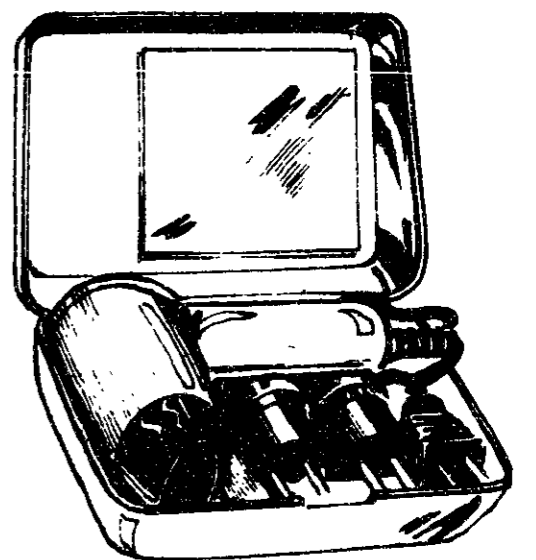
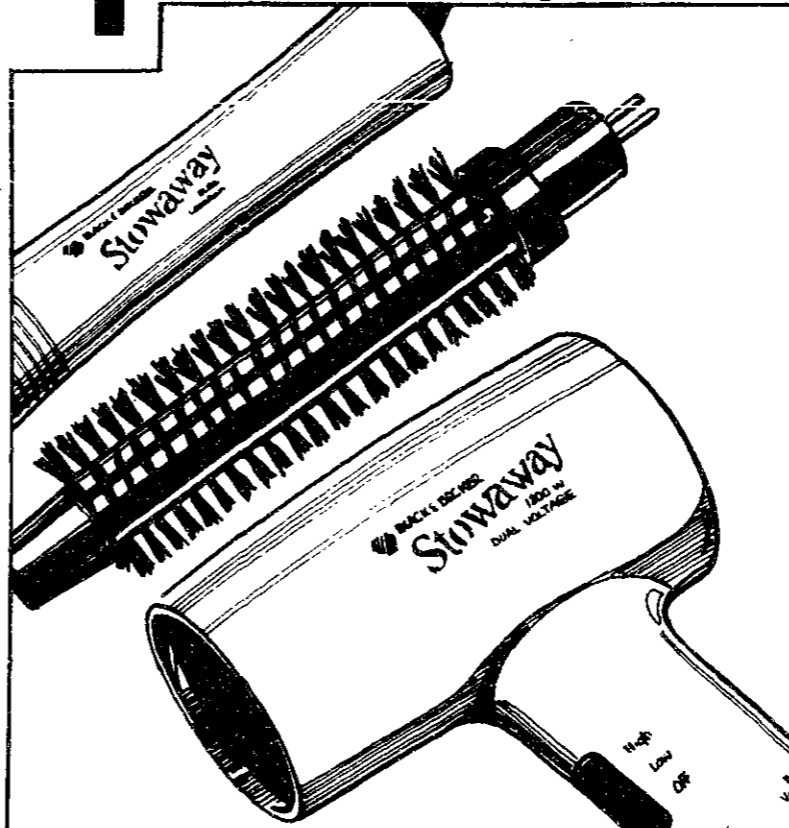
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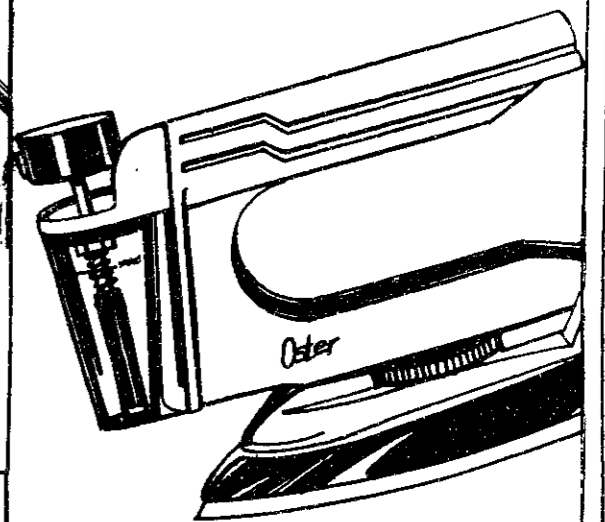
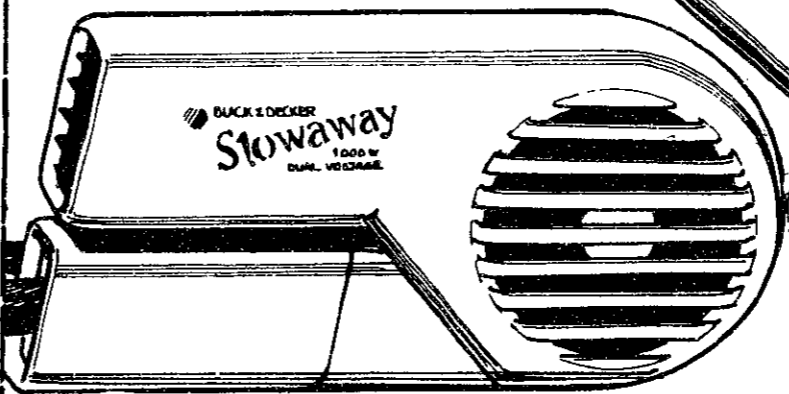
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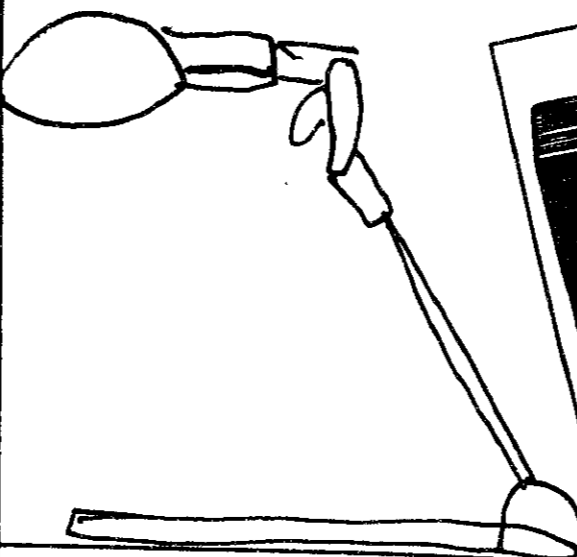
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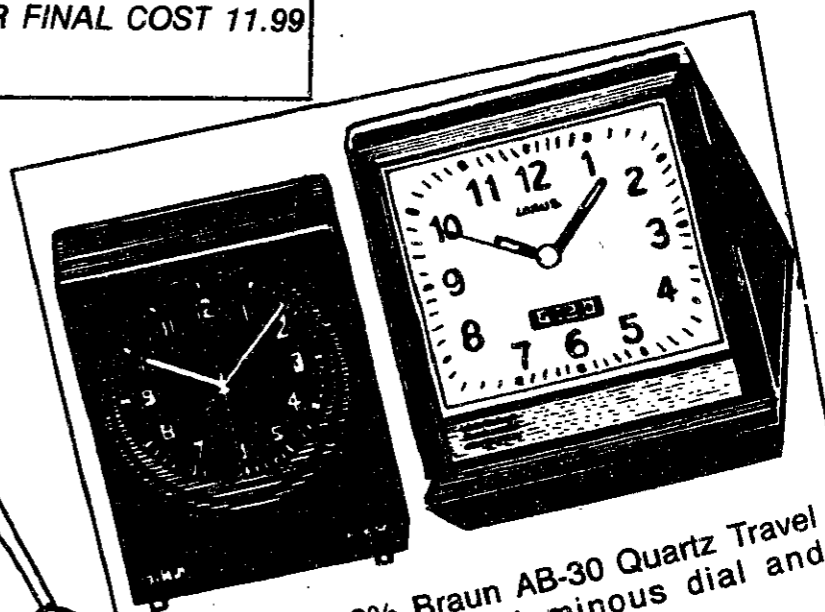
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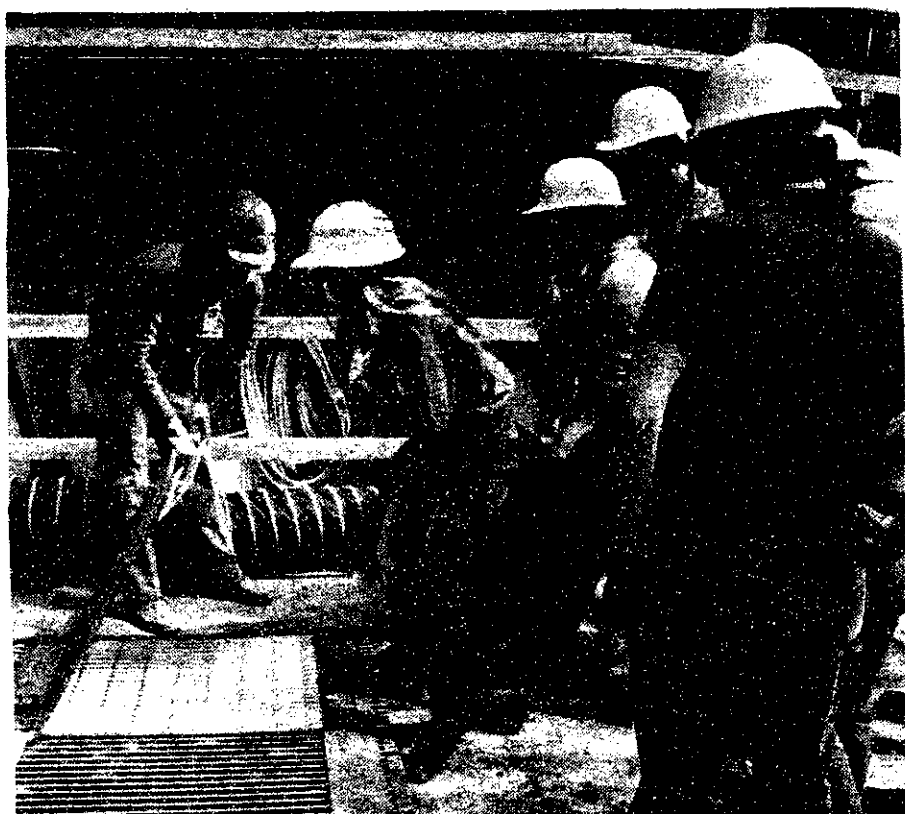
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Human Factors in Design (2.18J) took a class trip to the Seabrook Nuclear Power Station, which is scheduled to be generating power before the end of next year.



Photographs by Simson L. Garfinkel



sports

KS, PDT advance to IM finals

By Janice Marchiava

Kappa Sigma defeated Phi Kappa Theta, 11-10, and Phi Delta Theta beat Next House, 11-9, Saturday to advance to tonight's A-league ultimate frisbee finals.

PKT opened the scoring on its first possession. The lead was short-lived, however, as Kappa Sig scored less than a minute later to tie the game.

Kappa Sig scored the next three in a row, jumping to a 4-1 lead and leaving PKT looking a bit bewildered with five minutes left in the half. PKT captain Paul Herrmann '86 managed to revive his team in the last two minutes, trading points with Kappa Sig, then scoring twice in the final minute to close the gap to 5-4 at the half.

PKT kept its momentum through the early part of the second half. A quick score tied the game at 5-5 in the first minute, and two more goals in the first five minutes gave PKT a 7-5 edge. Kappa Sig had, meanwhile, committed a foul and missed an opportunity to score, overthrowing the frisbee in the end zone.

Kappa Sig revived, in turn, thanks to a pair of fine defensive plays by Daryl Habberstad, '88. They were finally able to score nine minutes into the second half, bringing the score to 7-6.

Kappa Sig captain Keith Daly, '85, kept up the intensity in the remainder of regulation time, as his team followed a PKT score with three of its own.

Kappa Sig held a 9-8 lead, and seemingly a win, with 33 seconds left in the game, but once again PKT came back. The 9-9 tie re-

sulted from an strong PKT scoring drive with only 20 seconds left, sending the game into its first overtime.

Each team missed an opportunity to score in the first overtime, as PKT had a pass knocked down in the end zone, and Kappa Sig missed a pass in the end zone.

Still tied at 9-9, the game went into a second overtime. This time PKT seemed to have the game wrapped up, scoring to take a 10-9 lead which lasted until the 40-second mark, when Kappa Sig tied it up again at 10-10.

The game went into its third and final overtime with PKT looking tired. Kappa Sig seemed to sense a win, as they scored what turned out to be the game-winning point two minutes into the period.

On the next play, Daly stole the frisbee, characterizing the play for the rest of the period, as Kappa Sig was able to frustrate PKT's offensive efforts for the remainder of the game, finally winning it 11-10.

The PDT versus Next House game was anticlimactic, although

PDT's win was a bit surprising. Each team had been the runner-up in its A-league division.

Next House played well through the first half, taking the lead 6-4. Play through the second half was inconsistent, as control repeatedly changed hands.

PDT came back in the second half, scoring in stretches, but still making mistakes. Its first score came six minutes into the half, and it added another a minute later.

Next House recovered in the last five minutes of the half, scoring twice to take the lead, 9-8. PDT overcame mistakes once again, though, scoring with three minutes left, then again with two minutes left to regain and keep the lead at 10-9.

PDT's final minute of play was a microcosm of its whole game. A good defensive play, with PDT stealing the frisbee from Next House, was wasted when the frisbee was dropped in the end zone.

Next House had the opportunity to tie the score, but PDT knocked the frisbee down in the end zone, and was able to score again, sealing the 11-9 win.



Tech photo by M. Henry Wu

Kappa Sigma defeated Phi Kappa Theta, 11-10 in the intramural A-league semi-final match, Saturday.



Tech photo by Elliott Williams
Ben Spehmann '88 serves in a tennis match against Williams College, Saturday.

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