MID Disrupts MIT American-Soviet Conference

By Harold A. Stern

The dorm committee of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), Chevrie said, approximately 30 members had been scheduled to protest the conference.

Some of the protesters were from JDL, said James M. Utterback, director of the Industrial Liaison Program.

Koreshian said the Brookline spokesman for the JDL explained the reason for the protest.

"We consider it a desecration of the concept of intellectual freedom for MIT to sponsor this symposium.

"Until the Soviet Union allows Jews and other people to leave their communist dictatorship, we will not let them operate freely at our institutions of higher learning," Sidman said.

"If they were actually concerned with medicine, they would not perform psychiatric experiments on refuseniks," he said, denying that the Russians were truly interested in an exchange of medical technology.

"We feel that the MIT administration's Budget Propositions and its Undergraduate Student Financial Aid Office should stop providing financial aid cuts," said James M. Utterback, director of the Industrial Liaison Program.

"The MIT Student Financial Aid Office issued the statement Tuesday.

"The proposal also calls for a limit on subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL) to those students with family adjusted gross incomes over $12,500.

"The GSL restriction's impact on the Institute, according to the statement, would be "modest.""
Visiting Committee solicits student input

"(Continued from page 1) "

"We should talk with them, because that is the only way to make progress. We have to come to a common meeting ground. There are many problems that we realise need not be harmful to the cause of views, that it may help to improve human health and welfare in our societies, and that it will not be harmful to the cause of human rights or academic freedom in the Soviet Union." He hoped that in addition to the benefit of the sharing of medical technology, the conference may lead to "better relations between the US and the Soviet Union."

"We should talk with them, because that is the only way to make progress. We have to come to a common meeting ground. There are many problems that we share in common." He believes that this "is perhaps the central issue of our time."

Hillel was invited to meet with the Soviet scientists over lunch, but that invitation was rescinded, following the actions of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), who forced their way into Kresge Auditorium in order to protest. "The scientists felt uncomfortable having MIT as a host," said Rabbi Daniel Shlevitz. The scientists were "scared away," he continued.

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"The scientists felt uncomfortable having MI..."
explain plans — Contingency plans exist for de-
mands in Canada, Iceland, Bermuda, and Puerto Rico,
past administration officials. Unfortunately, Americans
to sell the governments involved about the plans.
*2 It is assumed that the plans are all nuclear depth
and-independent warheads.

wants human rights improvement — In its anno-
nu report, the State Department announced that Let-
ning "final solution" in human rights. However, the
it to independent groups for "glossing over" viola-
tions.

as visa to drive out Israelis — Leaders of Amal,
amount, announced that they would use suicide
 Israel to leave Lebanon. "We say to the Israelis: If
not, every rock, every tree, every woman, every man
hikes are believed to be responsible for the earlier
the Israelis, French, and American military install-


t be good — Education Secretary William J. Ben-
sident Reagan's proposed cuts in student aid. Greg-
int of the US Student Association, said the reduc-
for millions of students who would be
college career." Bennett said that the cuts would
of the universities, and vacations.

effectiveness of budget cuts — Several
ited have announced that President Reagan's pro-
d have a deficit of $20 billion instead of the pro-
even if all of the President's social program cuts

banks investigated — A 1982 US Treasury de-
ion shows that the unreported transactions of the
re widespread among Massachusetts banks. The
ner cash transactions than banks in other states.

millionaire's club — The Boston Red Sox signed
ider to a four-year, $8.5 million contract, making
id player in professional baseball. The Sox also
Wayne Boggs, spending a total of $15 million

son — Gerry Cheevers was replaced as head coach
is by General Manager Harry Sinden late Tuesday
ly coached the NHL team in the late 60s. The
season is 25-24-7.

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Today and tomorrow should be brisk and cold,
over the weekend. Today will have highs of 36-
ould be colder (32-36). There are no big storms in

Michael J. Garrison
Harold A. Stern

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Millitary Merchandise

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Column/Robert E. Malchman

Dean McBay is in a difficult position

Second in a series

The Executive Board of The Tech is correct when it says one does not lightly call for the resignation of an important official [Feb. 12]. One must consider carefully the ramifications of such a call before making it.

Imagine how you would feel if you read a newspaper editorial, or received a letter, or heard someone publicly that he or she did your job so poorly that in the interests of whom you were trying to benefit, you should quit that job.

Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay is not an evil person. She was hired into a difficult position as dean for student affairs at the start of the fall semester. She was given a difficult job to do.

McBay has repeatedly "recom- mended" that "certain groups" with "excess funds" pay the way for smaller or insignificant groups. The basis for this recommendation is unclear. Is her motive to slash the budget for activities.

Dean's Office attitude toward activities is scheduled events vital to student financial and policy decisions is always an issue and often a problem. The ODSA has wanted to study the way student activities are funded, the nature of the money, and the policies for it.

Dean McBay's actions as dean fall into this category. McBay has lost the confidence and respect of the students and their organization. Large activities dislike her for her financial intrusions. Women dislike her because she revolutionized the way pornography issue and given its proponents access to students. McBay is known for her callous handling of Assistant Dean Mary O. Hope's resignation. Students are clearly upset by the pattern of deflection and involvement and Footnote re- sults.

The Tech editorial board wrote in a recent column, "McBay is such a poor, and, I agree completely with its position. Even if all complaints against McBay were specious, a dean without the confidence or support of the student body is not good. McBay should leave her position as dean for student activities"

McBay has repeatedly "recomm- mended" that "certain groups" with "excess funds" pay the way for smaller or insignificant groups. The basis for this recommendation is unclear. Is her motive to slash the budget for activities.

The Editorial in The Tech this past Tuesday calling for Dean McBay's resignation is destructive in the importance of its reporting on a history of events and in its lack of regard for other members of this community.

McBay, like her counter- parts in every university, has a difficult job of representing and implementing Institute policies which often run up against student wishes — a role in which she is quite visible to students. At the same time she is a major and effective advocate for the benefit of students in the administrative area. Such a position is often not seen by students.

She has the courage to take up and deal effectively with a number of difficult issues — issues which have to do with life in the larger society (alcohol, crime, sexuality, racism, financial accounting) also and has received much attention and respect from students and colleagues in the administrative area.

This is not a popular one-
tax dead-end job, she does well, and she has my full support.

Paul E. Gray

President supports McBay

Love Story screening not needed

To the Editor:

The editorial in The Tech ("Porn policy must be enforced fairly") Feb. 12) states that since McBay's resignation is "crucial" for the students and the new head of the board of governors should be announced at a later date. The editorial in The Tech ("Porn policy must be enforced fairly") Feb. 12) states that since McBay's resignation is "crucial" for the students and the new head of the board of governors should be announced at a later date.

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Guest Column/Russ Karlberg

individuals must make commitment to action

In Ayn Rand's novel The Fountainhead, "One Small Voice" was a name of a column written by newspaper columnist named Donald Toofen, in which he denounced mediocrity and denounced individual achievement as the ultimate goal of destroying reason and gaining control of a world. I would like to use this for a series of columns dedicated to defend this goal.

In an ideal society, when an individual makes a significant contribution to progress such as an inexpensive way to manufacture a product, he is entitled to the fruits resulting from this innovation.

The only service this individual requires from the government is protection from others who wish to take away the fruits of his labor, or interfere with his pursuit of happiness. For this service, he voluntarily pays the government a small percentage of his income in the form of a tax. As an individual is free to be content with mediocrity, or to strive for excellence, as he pleases.

There is no excuse for poverty because each man is responsible for his own existence.

Unfortunately, in order to avoid the harsh reality of existence, some people seek to latch off the achievements of others. They preach the "virtues" of self-sacrifice and altruism. Webster's Dictionary defines altruism as "selfish concern for the welfare of others."

With a government based on this principle, citizens are not free to make voluntary charitable contributions; the government (Please turn to page 6)

Lieutenant John G. Tuttle, USCG

"Coast Guard Cutters or Small Naval Vessels"

Wednesday, February 20th

Room 1-190, 4 pm

MIT Student Section of SNAME

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OUR TWO WEEK SPECIALS
ENDING MARCH 2nd

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TALK TO DRAPER

Wednesday, February 27, 1985

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- Robotics
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INFORMATIONAL GROUP MEETING

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

Details available at your Placement Office. The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc., 555 Technology Square, Cambridge, MA 02139. We are an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. U.S. Citizenship required.
Some people leech off of others' achievements

(Continued from page 5)
takes their money and distributes it to the "less fortunate" as it
seems fit. Any successful individ-
uals are punished and the lazy
are rewarded. There is no incen-
tive to achieve beyond the quota.
Under communism or socialism, citizens are slaves to the govern-
ment.
When the United States was
founded, its Constitution guaran-
teed all citizens the right to life,
liberty, and the pursuit of happy-
ness. For approximately 150
years, our country maintained
this ideal very well.

Recently, however, some very
dangerous concepts have begun
to gain popular support. The
Democratic Party platform of
1960 claimed that all men have
the right to food, clothing, shel-
ter, a job, and even recreation!
Who is to provide these things?
I quote from Ayn Rand: "If
some men are entitled by right to
the products of the work of oth-
ers, it means that those others are
deprived of rights and con-
demned to slave labor. Any al-
leged "right" of one man, which
necessitates the violation of the
rights of another, is not and can-
not be a right." (Capitalism: The
Unknown Ideal; pg. 324)
The welfare system, social se-
curity, labor legislation, and eco-
nomic interference of today's
government are merely stepping
stones on the path to commu-

ism. The same laws which
now permit censorship of pornograph-
ic materials due to their "poten-
tial threat to the social interest" will soon lead to more restrictive
laws suppressing any scientific or
political ideas which might be a
threat to the "social interest."
Every individual must pull
himself out of the quagmire of apathy into which we are all rap-

dily sinking and make a firm and
immediate commitment to ac-
tion.
Get medical care to those who cannot afford it

Column/Adam B. Rosen

My grandmother was admitted to the hospital for back surgery recently. She was about to fly to New York, where the best doctors are, for the operation. The whole procedure lasted two weeks. Thanks to the benefits of modern technology and refrigeration, she was able to spend the rest of her life in a wheelchair.

During her stay in the hospital, she happened to read a newspaper which had prominently displayed a picture of an injured person, who looked like my grandmother. The headline read, "Millions fall victim to Edith's Arthritis. Should we fall down, too?"

I suggested to her that it might be necessary during the days of ancient Egypt that millions fall victim to Edith's Arthritis, as there was no refrigeration. Refrigeration was needed to store and economically solvent citizens of western cultures. A massive problem.

Rationalizing doesn’t solve anything. Should it be us or the other? My grandmother wouldn’t deprive anyone of their food by having back surgery. She didn’t steal the money from someone who had a greater need for it. It’s simply a case of those who have and those who don’t, isn’t it?

Now, whatever your system of morality and cultural beliefs may be, millions starve while one person relieves a minor discomfort probably isn’t one of the key points. Society exists for the common good of man, and personal welfare does not take priority over mass suffering.

I don’t begrudge my grandmother that operation. She didn’t deprive anyone of anything while she made life easier for herself. I would have done the same thing in her situation.

But there is a tremendous sense of guilt which permeates Western society, ranging from small, nagging problems which never seem to fade (did I offend that person? What will this mean to my reputation?) to universal, mind-destroying problems (feeding the entire world). Most people dismiss the latter before they go insane.

Guilt is a form of socially derived and those responsible for its inception and continued use should take credit where credit is due. Religion, take a bow. Now step out of the picture.

Many of our social practices and values can be traced directly back to religious credit. These, like most laws have a valid rationale. They prevent us from doing something he shouldn’t and which would probably harm him. Witness the recent suggestion to create a religious area around nuclear waste dumps to prevent future generations from endangering themselves.

Many laws — cultural or legal code — were written, however, to serve in a specific situation and that situation may not exist anymore. Laissez faire capitalism and the current American economic system didn’t exist thousands of years ago, nor is it the system we now use. The concept of trade, as we know it, didn’t mean billions of people. No one country is capable of supporting the world, not even the United States.

We should help out where we can. We don’t need to give inexorably to charities. Many of those organizations, however valid, thrive on the sense of guilt and leave us feeling more confused rather than at peace.

We should use what we’ve got. The government pays many farmers not to grow crops on their land. It’s outrageous that the world’s most technologically advanced nation produces an overabundance of grain yet has people starving within its own borders.

Medical costs are prohibitively expensive. Only the wealthy are able to afford the best care while the poor get little. Doctors gravi- tate to big city hospitals to study on the most advanced equipment rather than to areas where they are needed.

One doctor providing vaccinations and basic medical care in an impoverished community will accomplish a lot more than an intern in some radiology lab.

But who wants to volunteer for these duties? It’s easy enough for me to sit and write about what should be done. It’s another for me to do it. Very few people would be willing to make that kind of sacrifice. There is another way — modified socialized medi- cine — free medical care for all with the more advanced tech- niques still available on a pay-as-you-will-basis until they become economically feasible to be offered.

I think about my grandmother undergoing extensive surgery while somebody’s son dies of an infection because he couldn’t afford a tetanus shot.

Critics will cry "It’ll never work" and many times they will be correct. Mismanagement and greed in those administering and benefiting from support pro- grams make the whole process undesirable. Welfare cheats ruined the system for many who really needed the aid. Corrupt and uncar ing government officials in Ethiopia prevented much of the relief sent from ever reaching their citizens.

A friend of mine sat patiently through this argument a few months ago. She said, "Sure, I think about those things sometimes but I don’t let them bother me; there’s nothing I can do about it anyway."

Collectively we can do a hell of a lot. The saying is a hackneyed one, but failing in the attempt is a lot more valiant than not trying at all. Ignorance is our own worst enemy.
Evidence shows pornography leads to harassment and abuse of women

To the Editor:
I would like to reply to the recent round of letters on pornography in The Tech, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In reply to Russell Karlberg's letter ['Denies pornography results in harassment of women'], I am glad that he has taken the time to read Opinel, by Linda Lovelace. As for how pornography affects men's actions toward women and children, I suggest that he also read the public hearings on pornography that were held in Minneapolis.

In short, these hearings document how women have been abused as a direct result of pornography, with the words of the women themselves and of men who have observed abuse. Questions of 'entertainment' work well in a perfect world, but in our country ethics are controlled by those who have money and power.

In reply to David Simon's letter ['[Mature discretion is needed']]; women's groups have been talking, but few people, especially men, have been listening. Once the word pornography passes our lips, we are accused of wanting to ban or censor pornography or remove the freedom of speech, accused of 'morality' or of demanding special treatment, or worse.

Unfortunately, the right of men or groups of men and women to interpret the words of women or other minority groups has a long history behind it. The Tech has certainly been a party to these misinterpretations.

In reply to Robert Krawie's letter ['Dean's Office enforces its policies selectively'], I personally apologize for the fact that Not a Love Story was not prescreened, and hope that no one who saw the film was offended by its sexually explicit scenes. We did have

(Plase tum to page 9)

Simply drawing the gun would have been enough of a deterrent

To the Editor:
I've had all that I can take of people like Bernard Goetz, Simon Garfinkel and Richard Herrmann! Anyone (excluding the jury) who thinks that Goetz was justified in shooting those kids is wrong, plain and simple.

Now, don't misunderstand me, I don't think for one minute that the poor kids were just down on their luck and forced to solicit financial aid from strangers. I firmly believe that they were urbanskunks who would just as soon break my arm as look at me. I also firmly believe that Goetz would have been robbed if he hadn't done something.

Anyone who thinks that four kids are going to take on a man with a drawn gun (even if two of them have screwdrivers) is wrong.

Anyone who thinks that these kids are going to attack a man with a gun who has just shot one of their friends is also wrong.

Anyone who thinks that two kids running from a man who has just shot two of their friends represent an immediate and lethal threat to the man with the gun is not only wrong, they are crazy.

Goetz, like everyone else, has the right to defend himself, but this right has limits. Clearly, if Goetz killed everyone in New York (Please turn to page 9)

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ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEWS
Friday, February 22

PAGE 8 The Tech FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1985
The objectification of women in pornography results in harassment and abuse.

(Continued from page 8)

lethal force should only be used in response to a lethal threat.

(Continued from page 8) 

The上传 would feel safer on the way, but we can't allow that. If he had shot one of the youths and told the others, "Watch it, or you're next," I would have felt that he was perhaps understandably overreacting, but should still be punished (albeit relatively mildly) for his crime.

What Goetz actually did was inexcusable. It was the equivalent of pointing out a match with a fire hose. I would never have done it, and I certainly hope that most other people would not have done it.

Thomas D. Steiger '86

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Malchman has distorted perception of policemen

To the Editor:

I would like to recall an article which was printed in The Tech under Robert E. Malchman's name, "Time to fight street crime," Jan. 30.

"Unleashing the police is not the answer. Police officers are usually ignorant, self-aggrandizing brutes, heavily armed and heavily paranoid. (MIT's) Campus Police are an exception to this rule." What about it? Would you want your brother or sister to become a cop? With whom would you rather spend an evening, a policeman or a drug dealer? Who do you think would be quickest to search your belongings, unilaterally restrict your movements or beat you until he got what he wanted? Law enforcement groups have an agenda of putting people in jail and are infrequently above violating constitutional rights to achieve that agenda.

I find several points in this section of Robert Malchman's article offensive, not least of which is the stereotyping of all policemen. A stereotype is just as wrong when applied to professionals as when applied to students or when applied to a race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. However, I would like to avoid rhetoric and instead refute each of Malchman's points.

The very first statement, that we should or should not "unleash" the police is evidence of flawed thinking about what a policeman is and what his purpose is. The police are portrayed as mad dogs to be set upon the criminal.

The policeman is not a vicious animal, he is but a man like myself or Robert Malchman. In addition, the police are not a force to frighten muggers, murderers, and rapists into submission. They are, as some cities have stated, public safety officers. Their job is to keep people from hurting each other or themselves and to enforce the will of the judiciary and the legislature.

A police officer may not be able to protect the individual from crime, but he will always try to do so, even at the risk of his own life. This applies to everybody, whether a grandmother being mugged for her social security, or that same mugger being shot at by a vigilante.

Next, we come to the most sweeping statement in the entire column. "Police officers are usually ignorant, self-aggrandizing brutes, heavily armed and heavily paranoid."

To refute this look at a specific region, for instance Missouri. Missouri is considered a very conservative, very rural, very backwards state. Surely, if the policeman of this area do not fit Malchman's description, then the police of the other states can only be assumed to have more restraint.

Malchman's first contention is that a cop is lacking in either knowledge, education, or intelligence. Before anyone can become a police officer in Missouri, he must be certified by the state. The training necessary for certification includes proper use of firearms, a knowledge of civil rights and of constitutional law, and the restrictions plied upon the officers by the law.

In addition, the majority of police officers I know already have their bachelor's or master's degree or are working toward one. How many of us can claim familiarity with our constitutional rights or the limits placed upon these rights when dealing with others?

If Malchman is implying that the average cop is just stupid, then both he and The Tech can be sued for libel. Even if this statement were somehow acceptable as a fact, where does Malchman's education and intelligence give him moral superiority over the cop who has sworn to protect Malchman with his life.

Malchman's new contention is that police are self-aggrandizing brutes. In the first place, how can a man who joins one of the most universally decried professions, as evidenced by the above in question, be considered self-aggrandizing?

As for being a brute, again the facts do not support him. The greatest proportion of communities in Missouri require a psychological examination before a person can join a police force. These examinations are specifically to prevent a sadistic, paranoid, or otherwise unstable personality from roaming the streets with a gun and a badge.

If it is the police of these same communities to immediately suspend an officer with or without pay if he fires a single shot, even if no one was hit by the shot. The suspension lasts until the incident has been thoroughly investigated.

(Previous page to follow)
Marchman's comments

police unwanted

Continued from page 10

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Endowment, tuition, enrollment, Simplicity

By Daniel Cress

The Tech conducted an interview with President Paul E. Gray on Monday, Feb. 4. Gray discussed issues on MIT's endowment, Course 61 enrollment, the Simplicity development, and MIT's relationship with Cambridge.

Q: Do you see the relative balance between research and education at MIT changing over the next few years? How do you see it changing?

A: I don't foresee any change in the near future, in the next ten years, in the balance between education and research. I don't foresee any serious concerns or sense of imbalance in the present balance, and therefore don't see any natural problems or forces that are likely to change that balance very much. It seems to me that the balance between education and research... taking the Institute as a whole, is about right. Now, there's a broad range which would constitute "about right," but I don't think it is in serious difficulty in either direction -- too much research vis-a-vis education or too little.

Q: I think that the discussions of education and research... discussions which tend to regard those activities as independent, unrelated or separable are probably a little misleading because, after all, is the matrix into which graduates, at least, fits. Without this research there would not be judged as a whole the kind of education that we believe is appropriate. In fact, without this research environment there would not be large and important element of undergraduate education. I'm thinking of the UROP program which involves more than half the students term after term. Without the research underlying here, there would not be the kind of funding for the creation of new ideas. The character of MIT's technology and science is reflected in the curriculum. So these are not separate activities. They're integrated.

Q: How about absolute levels? Do you see MIT growing, remaining at current size, or shrinking?

A: Growth at MIT stopped in the late 1960s. I think we'll stay stable. I think our present size is a reflection of the physical process of MIT and we don't see the capacity, neither in terms of land nor in terms of the necessary capital, to expand very much, even if we wanted to. Our present size, roughly 9000 students -- more or less equally divided between graduates and undergraduates -- has been at that level for the better part of a decade, following a long period in which undergraduate populations were relatively stable and graduate programs were steadily growing.

Q: You mentioned MIT's capital base. I always hear about you and others saying the endowment is too small. How large will it need to be to make a difference?

A: The other thing that would help in making a difference is raising the present endowment to the levels you guys want. So is there any hope for the endowment?

Q: supposing that if you look at it one way the endowment is too small in your opinion, you couldn't have anything to do about it. If MIT is just overaccreditation: we're doing too much?"

A: No, I think it's a little bit of a misstatement. I think there are things we can do about it. One is to raise the capital base.

Q: In what way? A: We have to do a lot of continuous work. We have to look at what we're up to. We have to be prepared to turn down some of the new activity, to reduce the size of some of the new activity, and to change some of the kind of activity that we're doing in a way that seems incomplete.

Q: Why not? Where? Why is it that we don't find that many soft spots? You don't have any specifically in mind?

A: No, we've always had a difficult time finding those. We're in a position to take a hard look in the next few years and to say, "Are there any areas that we should be looking at?" Second, you've had an academic institution; some polities and some traditions which make it very difficult to do that. For example, the practice in the School of Humanities, Social Sciences and the Arts has been for the chairman of a department to say to all the faculty in that department, "We're going to cut the number of majors in this major, and we're going to give each student a little bit more of what they're up to."

Q: Undergraduate enrollment is now heavily oriented toward engineering. Do you think there will be a cut in the number of students in the humanities, social sciences and political science? The Tech was told last year that about 700 undergraduates are in the humanities, social sciences and political science. And two-thirds of the faculty are tenured at the present time. So there is a substantial body of tenured faculty, and you worry, as others do, that you might have a substantial body of tenured faculty who are really not closely related to educational programs. And with the increase in the size of the endowment, which reflects the research programs as well. Now it is expected that many of the departments of the School of Humanities, Social Sciences and the Arts have a substantial increase in the number of majors in the next few years. That's particularly the case for Political Science and also for Linguistics and Philosophy really. And yes, you're quite right, that the number of majors has decreased in each of those areas and you could ask the question, "Could you do with a smaller department or no department at all in each of these areas?"

Q: Two other responsibilities have to be considered. One is the undergraduate teaching load. Are you worried about the undergraduate teaching responsibility which may be related to, but is separate from the educational programs as well. Now it is expected that many of the departments of the School of Humanities, Social Sciences and the Arts have a substantial increase in the number of majors in each of those areas. That's particularly the case in Political Science and also for Linguistics and Philosophy really.

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Q: What about other departments? For instance, I always hear how Civil Engineering now has a lot of professors but it's an unpopular major anymore.

A: Now you're talking about an engineering department. The point I was making about Civil Engineering was that they have had a substantial increase in the number of majors. They have had a very substantial increase in the number of majors. They have had a very large and relatively stable base of enrollment, a department and say to all the faculty in that department, "We're going to cut the number of majors in this major, and we're going to give each student a little bit more of what they're up to." You asked about the problem of the number of majors. And it's quite a different problem from the number of majors which are not related to the number of majors. Course III, Materials Science Engineering, offers 3.091 which has a large and relatively stable base of enrollment, that gives them a substantial teaching activity which is not related to the number of majors. But with some exceptions... in the engineering departments, majors in undergraduate teaching load are more closely related. And you're quite right, that's what's happening. If the engineering departments continue to rise, I doubt whether they will have to do anything to affect the teaching load.

Q: The faculty approved a plan to handle overenrollment in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science. It hasn't been instituted. Do you think it will be?

A: As I really hope not. The discussion over a period of a year in the faculty...the number of departmental meetings, the number of people who are involved, the debates, the discussions, the love lost, the love won, the people who have been very happy, the people who have been very unhappy with the number of majors...there had been 340 [sic] 350. Everything the department knew about predication, balance...
what things had done in the past, suggested there were going to be 420 to 430 this fall, the subsequent remarks have highlighted obvious problems for the department. It also creates pressure for other the departments to consider their own limits to under that.

So it was to deal with that apparently unchanging rate of growth, that the contingency plan was put in place. It was just that, it was a contingency plan. The Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid was charged by the faculty with looking into the situation happening in Course VI and deciding whether it was necessary to put in place that contingency plan. Now the first look they took was in the context of what system. And the faculty followed. Instead of growing to 430 or dropped to 350, the first time it had happened in ten years, it drops again next year, and there are some other things being done which might mean the growth will be different. The Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid would say, "No, we're not going to put that contingency plan into effect now either!"

Q: What do you think next year's tuition will be?
A: As in the past two weeks and I can probably give you a better answer. I have not looked at any of the data that we will look at before we make that decision. Let me talk a little about what the circumstances are, and then I'll give you a guess about the range.

The situation is a little bit like MIT. There's a set of initial cost increases tied not very directly to the central measures of inflation. Not very different to the consumer price index. Either the consumer price index or the GNP deflator are tied to something like a measure of a household's marketbasket of goods and services. The consumer price index is a measure of the average family in average circumstances and how much their cost of living changes. The forces that drive costs at a university are generally not very directly related to the things that move into the consumer price index which is influenced by mortgage costs and housing costs and food costs and clothing costs. It is also not health care and so on.

The costs of the things we buy go up faster than the generally perceived inflation rate. The costs of the things we employ, the wages of the people we employ is going to go up faster than the inflation rate. And the difference between those two numbers is related to the employment cost of living index. And that's going to go up faster than profits, faster than inflation. The difference is related to improvements in the standard of living. The different things that we're buying are going up faster than the inflation rate.

Now if wages in the academic sector don't rise faster than the rate of inflation, that means that the salary structure in the academic world generally is going to slide behind the cost of living index. And if that continues, that's going to have some serious productivity changes that can be identified in a university because we do things in a way that we always have done them: an instructor in front of a class in a lecture hall or a TA sitting down at a desk. Right? It's going to get harder.

What does this all add up to? I think that for the reasons we just described, the forces on the Cambridge city side of MIT and the university tend to be on the side of making costs go up at a rate which slightly exceeds the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index. Half of the other half are going to be the kind of expenditures that we'll do on the part of the city, on the part of the people. The other half are more related to the kind of investments, the endowment. And so tuition has to rise at a rate somewhat greater than inflation.

Q: But shouldn't it be average out average year after year?
A: No, it shouldn't. It can't. Wages in the society generally rise faster then inflation. So by the late 1970s, you find that wages are rising faster than prices, faster than inflation. The difference is related to improvements in the standard of living. The different things that we're buying are going up faster than the inflation rate.

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Q: We keep hearing in the news the last two years have had the lowest back-to-back inflation rates since the early 1960s. Last year inflation was about three or four percent. So it's going to be 4.5 or 4.6 percent this year. As I can tell that probably a reasonable ballpark. As I just said, CPI is itself not a very good measure of costs. But last year CPI went up . . . about four percent. The same. The last year or a half. We're not talking about a lot. MIT can always take the view that it is different. But if that difference, whatever the 4.6 or 4.5 or 5.4 years ago, when the inflation rate was, for example, 8 percent? I mean that's the only place like this is going to continue to be attractive to the ablest people to come in and then, before I believe we must maintain some degree of parity with respect to salaries more generally in society. That means that our costs are always going to rise faster than inflation. And that means that tuition is going to rise faster than inflation. Not a lot faster, as it was three years ago, but a point or a half a points than the inflation rate in the steady state.

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Q: Do you think the Cambridge City Council and people in the city are being particularly antagonistic to MIT? For instance, the move a decade ago to limit research land, which we are losing. Every year that the development is delayed we lose another $10 million. It's a big number, and it's not earning us a thing at the moment. And if that were fully developed in a way which was consonant with population and development of this city, it could be producing tax revenues for the city, it could be producing a revenue stream for MIT in the range of one-and-half to two million dollars a year. Maybe 15 percent return. That's a ballpark number; it may be too high. But there is a potential revenue stream from the Somerville area, revenues which flow directly into the income on endowment, because it's that endowment which owns that land, which we are losing. Every year that the development is delayed we lose another year of it irrevocably.

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Q: What do you care about in Simplex? I care enormously about the fact that there is a very large revenue stream there which we do not earn any return at the moment. I mean, we started buying that land in the late 1960s. We bought that last a 100,000 square foot piece which was a hole that we needed to fill in. There are a few paces that we still have there.

Q: What do you care about in Simplex? I care enormously about the fact that there is a very large revenue stream there which we do not earn any return at the moment. I mean, we started buying that land in the late 1960s. We bought that last a 100,000 square foot piece which was a hole that we needed to fill in. There are a few paces that we still have there.

Q: What do you think about the Simples? I think it's next to Somerville, but because it has Harvard and MIT.

Q: What about the Simples? I think it's next to Somerville, but because it has Harvard and MIT.

Q: What about the Simples? What will happen to that?
A: I can tell you what our intentions are. That's different than telling you what's going to happen. We own, more or less, 30 acres of land over there. We have entered into an agreement with a company in Cleveland, Forest City Developers, to develop that property, to develop it more mixed use: it's commercial and industrial use. There will be some housing associated with it. It's all tax-paying development. All of that development will benefit the city of Cambridge.

Q: Simon Kendall Square: Apts, parking facilities.
A: Yeah, there will be so-called market housing. There will also be some low-income housing. We have entered into an agreement with a company in Cleveland, Forest City Developers, to develop that property, to develop it more mixed use: it's commercial and industrial use. There will be some housing associated with it. It's all tax-paying development. All of that development will benefit the city of Cambridge.

Q: What is the impact of all that activity on Cambridge is enormous. We almost never get credit for that. For 20 years we've been at the point that it is driven by a couple of companies which are interested in bringing that kind of high-tech industry in there and making that a booming development, which is now bringing in substantial new tax revenues in Cambridge.
Raymond Leppard conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Handel’s Acis and Galatea on Feb. 14 & 16 at 8, Feb. 15 at 3pm.

It can surely be argued that Handel was a precursor to Mozart. His music clearly lies in the Baroque in outward appearance is seen in the age of Bach. But if one penetrates a few levels deeper one can find expressions of emotion — of love, of hate, of loss — endowed with immense power through simplicity and understatement. Handel, like Mozart, could use music as a psychological tool to reach the psyche within, rather than merely strike the body with-out. In Acis and Galatea his art appears in its full maturity; the current Boston Symphony Orchestra production under Raymond Leppard, though not without its flaws, is illuminating.

The story is simple: Acis and Galatea are in love. The monster Polyphemus lusts after Galatea, is turned down and vents his fury by crushing Acis under a rock. Galatea gains consolation by changing him into a fountain in which Polyphemus forever drinks from below the rock.

Galatea was sung by Margaret Marshall in a performance of increasing intensity. “As When the Dove” was beautifully done, the violins cooing-as the doves of Galatea’s poetic lyrics. In Act II we saw the role deepen, innocence vanishing into the monster’s den, and the monster arrives. “We,” done with great energy, was delightful. Polyphemus’ heart. “I rage!” he declared with enough momentary softness to allow his clear bass voice. ‘I melt,” he declared, and the monster arrives.

Chorus announces the dread arrival of Polyphemus; “See what ample strides he takes,” they sing, and we hear the strides of the monster—flings aside the rock. Polyphemus: “I will not melt,” he roared, murm'ring still thy gentle love.”

Throughout the performance individual instruments added flavor, playing on tutti textures. Recorder solos were quite virtuoso; a cellos suggested an emphasis here, an oboe a lingering glimpse of introspection there. Leppard’s percussive thunder on the harpsichord gave Polyphemus another dimension. The Tanglewood Festival Chorus performed strongly under the direction of Jonathan Richmond.

The Tanglewood Festival Chorus performed strongly under the direction of MIT Senior Lecturer John Oliver. “Happy” was sung expressively but there were times when his voice showed a lack of projection.

Willard White, singing Polyphemus, was far away and the star of the evening. The Chorus announces the dread arrival of Polyphemus: “See what ample strides he takes,” they sing, and we hear the strides in the orchestra. The strings hint at darkness and the monster arrives.

In the first six words White laid bare Polyphemus’ heart. “I rage!” he roared with his clear bass voice. “I melt,” he declared with enough momentary softness to allow his clear bass voice. “I hate,” he depicted, anger and pain combining.

“Let me breathe sweet Galatea’s beauty; and my love,” he implores and, following a magic harpsichord carried leap, launches into a recitative, “joy to rove;”-endowing each word with a complex of meaning. Emphasis on rhyming words such as “cluster” and “lustre” gave the piece a majestic thrust, but White never let us lose sight of the humanity of the “monster.” He surely provided the definitive performance.

Torture! fury! rage! despair!
I cannot, cannot bear!

Despite a few moments of blandness during Act I, Leppard’s mastery of the score provided an orchestral performance of great sensitivity. Strings were full-blooded for Polyphemus, yet they also suggested gentle pathos for him. For Galatea they brought a soft, non-comprehending sense of loss but then a soothing uplift, the gentleness in the strings joining with gentleness in the winds to create a sweet fragrance of renewal.

Visi-onquest

Visi-onquest, starring Matthew Modine and Linda Fiorentino, directed by Harold Becker, a Warner Brothers Picture, opening today at the Sack 77. Rand R.

If you were a high school wrestler, or like seeing lots of well-built high school boys on a mat together, then go see Visi-onquest. Otherwise, wait till it gets to LSC. It’s not worth the money.

Right Moves, and - Fjootloose.

Banchetto Musicale gave an open rehearsal last night in the MIT Chapel. The program included one concerto by Monteverdi and two concertos by Vivaldi. If you missed the rehearsal, you can go to the concert tonight, beginning at 8pm at Jordan Hall. Call 481-7262 for information.
Raymond Leppard, renowned for his interpretation of Baroque music conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra at 2 pm today in a performance of Handel's Acis and Galatea. The program repeats tomorrow at 8 pm. Rush tickets cost $5. Call 266-1492 for information. (see review.)

LSC shows The Ladykillers, with Alec Guinness, in 10-210, at 7:30, and Greystoke — The Legend of Tarzan in 26-100, at 7 and 10.

Foremost among the alternatives is doubtless Falsche Bewegung (Wrong Move), directed by Wim Wenders, at the Goethe Institute, 170 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3, 6 and 9 pm, admission a mere $1. Try to arrive early, especially for the evening shows. Also worthwhile is the Mikio Naruse-series of the Museum of Fine Arts, featuring today When a Woman Ascends the Stairs (1960) and Summer Clouds (1958), at 5:30 and 8 pm respectively, $2.50 with student ID. The Golden Age of Disney is opening at Off The Wall cinema, in its original form, featuring Caire de Lune, the famous last segment from Fantasia. Shows daily at 3, 5 and 7 pm plus Saturday and Sunday at 1 pm. There will also be a show on Monday 18, at 1. Located at 15 Pearl Street. For information call 547-5255.

The original M*A*S*H is shown by LSC tonight. Study the archeology of television at 6:30 and 9:30, in 26-100.

Americana Shorts, playing at The Brookline Arts Center, 86 Monmouth Street. Show begins at 3 pm, tickets are $2. Presented by The Rear Window as part of their "Films for the Family" series.

Thursday, February 21

Apart from the Mikio Naruse series on Fridays, the Museum of Fine Arts shows films by the Polish director Krzysztof Zanussi on Thursdays. Today: Family Life (1971) at 5:30, and Illuminations (1977) at 8. Admission $3 general, $2.50 with student ID.

Ongoing

It's Black History Month. The MIT Museum (NS2, 265 Mass. Ave.) features Creative Survival, wall panels, paintings and photographs on Blacks in 19th century Providence. Through February 28, weekdays 9-5 pm, Saturdays 10 am-4 pm.

Michel Ben
Cocconc Glaubman
Jonathon Richmond

**ON THE FRONT LINE...**

Dr. Everett Anderson
Professor of Anatomy
Harvard Medical School

A March of Dimes research grantee, Dr. Anderson studies the very beginnings of life before birth when so many things can go wrong. His work reflects the deep concern of the March of Dimes in its fight against birth defects. This kind of basic research is top priority, and points the way to the day when good health at birth will be the right of every child.

Friday, February 15

Those who haven't seen the MIT Drama shop production of Feydeau's Keep an Eye on Amélie get their last chance today and tomorrow at 8 pm in the Kresge Little Theatre. Admission $5, $4 students and seniors, information 253-2877.

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Informational meeting will be on Wednesday, February 27th, at 7:00 PM in Building 4. Room 414. Interviews will be held on Thursday, February 28th.

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Campus Police arrest
8 in protest at meeting

(Continued from page 1)
Joshua Mushkin '76, president of Hillel, said that the JDL, that "for the instant that they condone violence of any sort against any one they should be thrown off campus," and indicated that this was the general consensus among Hillel members.

Uterback said that the protesters had been demonstrating outside of Xenia. They had been informed that they would not be allowed to demonstrate in front of the auditorium or enter the building.

"When the first Russian speaker, my wife, V. Legas, deputy president of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, began his presentation, they broke into the auditorium and began to chant 'Free Soviet Jews.'"

Sidman said that after entering the Little Theatre where the seminar was being held, the members of the JDL "asked Rosenblith if they could speak to the attention. He claimed that Rosenblith was about to give them permission, when the police arrived."

"They were not violent or rough," Uterback said. "They were asked to leave policy by police," he continued.

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And find out about the people and the projects at Apple.
Dr. Gray will hold open hours on March 5, from 3:30 to 5:30. Any member of the MIT community may schedule a fifteen-minute appointment on a first-come, first-served basis by calling 3-466 or by stopping at the reception area in Rm 3-208 on March 5. Appointments may be made only on the day of the open hours.

Wednesday, March 6
Lecture by Alice Aycock, Public Artist: Work. 6:30pm, 9-150.

Thursday, March 14
Lecture by Richard Fiter, Co-developer of The Boston Design Center: The Boston Design Center: its inception and development and the rejuvenation of an industry. 6:30pm, 7-431.

Thursday, March 21
Lecture by Jean Delibier, Director of Architecture Exhibition Centre Georges Pompidou, and Hugo Houben, Engineer and Co-founder Centre: History, Application and Technology of Earth Construction. 6:30pm, 9-150.

Friday, March 22
Lecture by Jean Delibier, Director of Architecture Exhibition Centre Georges Pompidou, and Hugo Houben, Engineer and Co-founder Centre: History, Application and Technology of Earth Construction. 6:30pm, 9-150.

Thursday, April 4
Dr. Gray will hold open hours on April 4, from 3:30 to 5:30. Any member of the MIT community may schedule a fifteen-minute appointment on a first-come, first-served basis by calling 3-466 or by stopping at the reception area in Rm 3-208 on April 4. Appointments may be made only on the day of the open hours.

ndice:

According to Mr. Blackwell, one of the "ten worst-dressed women" lists, M.I.T. is the epitome of style among institutions of higher learning.

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notices

The 1984-1985 I. Austin Kelly III Competition in Humanities Scholarship is now open. The competition, now in its eleventh year, carries a prize of $250 each for the best scholarly or critical papers in any of these fields: Literary Studies, History, Musicology, Anthropology, Archaeology. All full-time and graduate students are eligible, except previous winners. For more information, contact the Humanities Undergraduate Office, 14N-404.

Instructors are needed for participatory workshops at the Boston Museum of Science for a series of Camps to be held Saturday afternoons through Sunday mornings during 12 weeks from January to May 1985 for children in grades 4 through 8. Topics include: paleontology, geological history, physiology, science magic, energy sources, pollution, and physics of flight. These are paid positions on a non-stem basis. Contact Michael Smith, 721-2500.

Students and faculty are cordially invited to flex their vocabularies at the Boston Scrabble Club—any Monday evening in the Teachers’ Lounge of the Jackson-Manx Community School, Union Square, Allston. The club features “social Scrabble” for novice newcomers, as well as officially-rated competitive play for the more advanced. Club hours are 6:30 to 9:30 pm. For more information, contact P.G. Kiss!man at 764-3325.

Interested in children’s/teenagers’ innovation? The Cambridge School Volunteers needs you as a tutor, classroom aide, big brother or big sister, or a middle-school teacher. Work with any age student in any subject. Credit may be available. For more information, call 496-9218.

The Peace Corps is offering skill-training for programs utilizing the backgrounds of college graduates with mathematics and science minors. Peace Corps volunteers serve for two years. During their service they receive a generous living allowance, paid travel, training and health care. A post-service adjustment allowance of $150 per month is paid to each volunteer. For information on Peace Corps service, call 224-MCRS or 7466, or write PEACE CORPS, 1405 McCracken Building, Boston, MA 02109.

Announcements

The Grolier Poetry Prize for 1985 is now accepting manuscripts until March 15, 1985. Open to all poets who are not under 18 years of age, the prize carries a check for $1,000. Please send three copies of your manuscript to the Grolier Poetry Prize, Grolier Bookshop, 4 Plympton Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 or call 347-4606 for further rules and information.

The Kathleen Longfellow Wolfe Award, two $1000 prizes, are to be offered one to an undergraduate student and one to a graduate student, upon completion of an imaginative and significant project combining research in mathematics and humanities or in mathematics and the arts. The project can be either a form of laboratory research, a research paper, an exhibition, a performance, etc. The deadline is February 4, 1985. Contact the placement office for an application.

For more information, please contact Prof. L. Hobbs, Room 14N-406, x3-4835 and Prof. A. Kaldin, Room 14N-322, x3-4441.
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**ON CAMPUS INTERVIEWS**

**Friday, March 15**

**COMPANY PRESENTATION**

**Thursday, March 14**

7:00-9:00 PM

See your Placement Office for more details. If you are unable to meet with us, please send your resume to June Almeida, Software Publishing Corporation, 1900 Landings Drive, Mt. View, CA 94043. We are an equal opportunity employer.

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The power of simplicity.
Ice hockey team fails to reach goal vs. Rams

By Victor J. DiStefano

The ram's ice hockey team was led by Suffolk University, 7-2, Tuesday night in the MIT Athletic Center. The loss dropped The Engineer's record to 9-8 on the season.

Suffolk drew first blood, scoring just ten minutes into the game with a shot by forward Greg Adams. Adams took the shot from the right hand side of the ice, just inside the blue line. The puck came back with tough defense and superb goaltending by Pete Gauperini '88.

Seven minutes into the game, Engineer forward Pat Foley '87 stole the puck in front of Suffolk's net and put MIT on the scoreboard with an unassisted shorthand goal to tie the score at 1.

Suffolk fired up with quick skating and aggressive checking. The Rams' offense managed to keep the puck in MIT's zone. Gauperini and the Engineer defense turned back a string of shots before Suffolk's Mike Hamilton flipped the puck in from about six feet out on the left side at 10:41 into the game. The period ended with Suffolk ahead 2-1.

The Rams continued their hard hitting and quick skating in the second period. They finally cashed in, 2:36 into the period, when Heinrich Bockelmann flipped the puck in from about five feet out. Suffolk's Santo Chiappetta added a goal at 9:30 with a blast from the blue line to put the Rams ahead 4-1.

Suffolk increased its lead to 4-0 before MIT got on the scoreboard again. Foley scored his second goal of the game, a game-tying dip-in shot, with just 2:31 left in the period. Dave Peltekis '86 and co-captain Ross Brisco '86 assisted on the goal. The Engineers ended the period with a 5-2 deficit.

Suffolk came out with the momentum in the third period. 2:43 into the period the Rams scored with a shot in front by Tony Pirke off a quick pass from the right wing, Dave Calautti. A little over four minutes later, Suffolk added another goal on a similar play with Hamilton finishing off a pass from John Tringale for a final score of 7-2.

Despite the 7-2 loss, goaltender Gauperini had a solid game, turning away 28 shots. Suffolk's goalie also played well with 26 saves. MIT's fifth-year head coach Joe Quinn was pleased with his team's defense and goaltending, commenting that the team "didn't quit." Quinn attributed Suffolk's loss to "lack of depth and Suffolk's quickness."

"The team is down to 16 players," he noted. This shortage of players prevented the squad from having three complete lines. Suffolk was too quick — they didn't allow us to move the puck well," Quinn said.

The hockey team will play at home Saturday against Assumption College. Game time is 2 pm.
The Legend of Fred

We come to another unstoppable episode of the Legend of Fred.

Fred the Dragon is back.

Welcome to the second term of intro to alchemy.

In order to do something once, you must do it twice.

...and by doing something twice you do something else once which must be done again.

And on it goes...

In the first term of this class, you learned about alchemy.
For the second term you'll get the same stuff, but it will be much harder.

Meanwhile; at PROF. HARRINS UN.

Mike, please tell these gentlemen everything you know about the Omega Boma.

There were two people who had invented it.

They must have been some type of genius.

They used it to protect Athena.

This device was also a powerful transmitter.
We have a tape of the coded message which was sent at the same time.

I suppose so.
It's still in digital code, so it just sounds like noise.

See? It just sounds like the ocean.

Hello? Mike?

Mike, tell us about a deep voice.

His mind is filled with images of the computer bomb.
He feels an overwhelming urge to throw himself into whatever might be in his future.

You're under arrest.
But I'm not human.

In that case, you are classified information.

Meanwhile, Joe the Ratt.

His resolution almost completely gone, he goes to visit his boss:

I need another $500,000 worth of equipment.

What do you need money for?

By the time you can find that much money, I can think of how to spend it.

Don't worry.

Let's see.
The NSF gives me classified information.

Spy escapes!

Daring, obscure as high-tech, he claims to have written C.L.A. headware for a Swiss фир.

We'll have to build a new computer bomb.

One that can fit into a suitcase.

If we can bring our liquid helium supply with us, we can pull it off!

We ought to get someone to help.

It so that they will know about the computer bomb in case we get arrested too.

Also: Tim and Liz.

Return to MIT after a very pleasant vacation in the sun...

Uh-oh... It says here that they arrested someone for bombing project.

No! We were supposed to be arrested! Now our media blitz is spoiled!

Oh no! We were supposed to be arrested! Now our media blitz is spoiled!

How about something like this?

That's brilliant!

What a relief.
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Undefeated track team gears up for N.E. finals

By Arthur Lee

Last year, MIT's indoor track team suffered a disappointing 85-64 loss to Brandeis University in the New England Division III Indoor Track and Field Championships.

Coach Gordon Kelly predicts that this year's meet will be "another barnburner." The championship meet will take place Saturday at the MIT Athletic Center. Six field events and three running events have been scheduled for the regional competition, which will start at 11 a.m.

Since 1946, the N.E. Division III title has been won by either MIT (1981, 1983) or Tufts (1980, 1981), with the exception of last year's Brandeis win.

The meet promises to be an exciting one with the likes of returning champion Pat Parris '85 and strong contenders Greg Procopio '85, in the 35-lb weight throw, Procopio, recovering from a back injury, will attempt to unseat the 1983 champion Pat Parris '85. Here's a rundown of events:

- The 440-yard dash will feature three runners, Mark Holterman will be in the shot put throw.

- Up to 2000 runners will attempt to unseat the 1983 champion Pat Parris '85. Here's a rundown of events:

- The 440-yard dash will feature three runners, Mark Holterman will be in the shot put throw.

- The 50-meter dash will feature two runners, Mark Holterman will be in the shot put throw.

- Holterman will be in the shot put throw.

- Procopio, recovering from a back injury, will attempt to unseat the 1983 champion Pat Parris '85 in the 35-lb weight throw. Procopio, recovering from a back injury, will attempt to unseat the 1983 champion Pat Parris '85 in the 35-lb weight throw.

- Other teams participating in the meet will be: Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Clark, Coast Guard, Colby, Fitchburg State, UMass-Boston, Middlebury, Norwich, Rhode Island College, Salem State, Southern Massachusetts, Trinity, Wesleyan, Westfield State, Williams, WPI, and Worcester State.

Admission to the meet is $2.

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The easy win was welcome relief after three weekend losses. The team fell to the visiting University of North Carolina by one touch, 5-4, Friday evening, followed by a 9-7 loss to Duke Saturday morning and another 9-8 loss, this time by 10 touches, to Cornell Saturday afternoon.

The men faced little better over the weekend, falling 18-9 to North Carolina, defeating Duke, 16-11, and losing to Cornell, 14-13.

The women's team has one more regular-season match Thursday against Wellesley. Both teams will then participate in the New England Championships next weekend. The men's championships will be here Saturday, and the women will travel to Rhode Island College for their competition Sunday.

Head coach Eric Sollecito says he plans to hold some of his seniors, particularly former New England champs Holtz and Messer, out of the competition in order to give the rest of the team some experience in post-season action. 

John Sheffield '86 (left) squares off in a fencing match against Duke last Saturday.

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**Fencing bounces back by defeating Brandeis**

By Martin Dickens

The fencing teams rebounded from some tough weekend losses to sweep host Brandeis University Tuesday night. The women romped, 14-2, and the men put an exciting cap on their season, roaring back from a 7-2 deficit to win, 14-13, by capturing the last three epee bouts.

The bad luck that followed the sabre squad all weekend continued into the Brandeis meet. The team won only two of its nine bouts, losing three by only one touch.

Russell Holtz '85 won all three of his foil bouts, and Mitchell Measer '85 won two, as the foil squad came out ahead by one bout, 5-4. The wins gave Holtz a 32-4 record on the season and Measer a 16-8 mark.

The epee squad, led by Alan Williams '85 and Rex Kochanski '85, provided the major fireworks. The team won seven of its nine bouts — Williams and Kochanski had three apiece, and Dan Lord '85 added the other one.

MIT was down 13-11 going into the last round of epee bouts. Kochanski and Lord came through with victories to tie the match, leaving the Engineers' fate solely in Williams' hands. The MIT senior and his Brandeis opponent battled to a 4-4 tie before Williams was finally able to come away with the individual and team victory.

Williams finished the season with a 27-9 mark in epee, and an additional 3-0 mark from a short stint on foil. Kochanski ended at 15-14, and Lord at an even 6-6.

The women's team, meanwhile, had a relatively uninteresting match, easily breezing through the Judges. Ann Zabludoff '86 and Linda Ystueta '88 led the squad, capturing all four of their bouts.

The America Gas Association is a Cambridge-based, non-profit organization dedicated to short-term emergency assistance and long-term social and community development in Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia. We need volunteers one night a week for a five week project beginning in February. We are located at 6778 Mass Ave at the Central Square T Stop. Please call Hailey at 497-9180.

The American Gas Association has a new educational grant/loan program for undergraduates who have completed 2 years of undergraduate study and who are entering the field of Mechanical, Chemical, Petroleum, Geological Engineering, Physics, or Management discipline. Selection is based on qualifications and financial need. Application deadline is April 1, 1985. Applications are available in the Student Financial Aid Office 5-99.

Once again we are accepting nominations for the John Ashcraft Award for Undergraduate Research in the Life Sciences. Eligibility: Undergraduates in Course VII, W2-A and W2-B. For details see Tom Lynch in Rm 56-524, Ext 3. Deadline for submissions is April 19, 1985.