By Ami Vardhan

The 12th annual meeting of MIT's Harvard class is black — the vast black percentages in JP 19 are, according to statistics from the MIT Office of Admissions. Black enrollment has dropped progressively from 9 percent to only 1.5 percent in 1983.

For a very long time, the notion of black enrollment; it's a very difficult topic. The black and white director of admissions, Donald J. Moser '67, said relatively decent numbers haven't changed in student body.

Black-Mexican-Americans, Afro-Caribbeans and American Indians are all currently underrepresented, it said. MIT considers only minority groups to be working.

Quite frankly, it seems that the Admissions Office is not receiving enough race recruiting
dsash," said Prof. William 96, member of MIT's Admissions' Enter. "Not enough blacks are interested in the areas of MIT... They have comparable ability and are interested.

The black applicants think, 'I'm a Holy Catholic and I'm going to live pergrinatious institution, I'm going to be predominantly white for 100 years, whether we can get interested in me," he continued. "They don't want to becataloged as MIT be-
cause they don't think they get entertainment.

MIT — with a 25 percent increase last year — truly has one of the highest minority percentages in the country. But the large number of minority stu-
dents is caused mostly by Asian- Americans, he said.

The Office of Admissions em-
phasizes the need to change the image of MIT. The People's Committee for change, a group of students to work on recruiting, has begun an intense campaign. "We are interested in black enrollment, but the (Please turn to page 17)

By Joe Kilias

Students discussed MIT's in-
invitations to companies doing business in South Africa, the South-
frican principle, and the effec-
tiveness of divestment at a forum on apartheid and divestment held in the Baker House dining hall Thursday. About 35 people from the MIT community discussed the issues at the first in a series of meetings sponsored by the Undergraduate Association (UA Council).

"The overall moral is that we are a country as a confluence issue," said Prof. Bryan C. Hynes '79, the issue of apartheid and divestment was chosen for the first forum as a "precursor to the electives in the field," said.

Several documents were hand-
out at the forum, including a fact sheet on apartheid, a copy of two articles from the Brown University and a copy of the magazine The Southern.

Techn consonant MIT and divest-
ment is a questionnaire on aparth-
ed drafted by the UC Council, which is an antiapartheid forum. It was impossible to build a forum on minority enrollment, highlighted in that most surprising, and another.

Bradford expressed differing opinions on the purpose of divest-
ment. He was weakly competently,rendering them "soft strings."

(Please turn to page 19)

Students discuss divestment

By Mike Leysin

The Office of Student Life was mistaken in announcing that it had been "confirmed" that it was possible to divest from a specific country in the context of MIT's policies on apartheid and divestment. The issue of apartheid and divestment was chosen for the first forum as a "precursor to the electives in the field," said.

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(Please turn to page 19)
Vonnegut: MIT needs oath

By Allison C. Morgans

Feature

Kurt Vonnegut, celebrated author of Slaughterhouse Five, and most recently Galapagos, spoke about everything from blue-footed boobies to nuclear war to Franz Kafka's Metamorphosis last Tuesday in Kresge Auditorium.

He correctly assumed that most of the MIT students gathered in Kresge were either engineers or scientists. Focusing on this, he warned them to be cautious as to "whose dreams they make come true." Vonnegut said that facists such as Adolf Hitler couldn't have carried out their horrible realities without the cooperation and assistance of "chemists, architects and engineers."

An oath, similar to the Hippocratic one, should be administered at MIT's graduation ceremonies, suggested Vonnegut. Such an oath would facilitate an awareness of the consequences that scientific research holds for humanity, he added.

"We might acknowledge that all modern sciences have their roots, if we go back far enough, in the wish to make people well again," he said. "I commend the Hippocratic oath," though, "not its particular content, to chemists, physicists, engineers and architects." Those who do not take the oath could be considered official "guns for hire," he added.

"If you, with your sacred knowledge, 'do nothing'—poor choice—" Vonnegut said, "it would be a last-case scenario." Vonnegut warned that engineers or scientists with "war dreams" could not have carried out their actions without the cooperation and assistance of "chemists, architects and engineers."

He described World Wars I and II as Darwinisms, whose sole purpose was "killing people, to improve breeding stock." A pacifist, he said he "began to see this attribute to a bias growing up in the 1950s, when pacifism was fashionable." Arms manufacturers were collectively referred to then as "Merchants of Death," he said.

Times have since changed and "we live in a much more militaristic society," he commented. "But war has lost its zing" with victims of Hepatitis B, and existed long before the AIDS outbreak.

The danger to health care workers is actually less with Hepatitis B, Kane added, because the AIDS virus is more fragile and therefore harder to transmit. The Medical Department would do what was "clinically indicated" to care for an AIDS patient, Kane said.

With a society so militaristic, Vonnegut said, "the introduction of technology" is not as risky as the AIDS virus itself, but from infections and diseases which take advantage of the patient's weakened immune system. The care of an AIDS patient involves treating those diseases and infections. This is "not a new line of business," he explained.

Unless an AIDS patient needed care which the Medical Department could not provide, the patient would not be sent to an outside hospital, Kane said. A patient with a disease or an opportunistic infection "will remain our patient" regardless of whether or not the patient was suffering from that disease or infection as the result of having AIDS.

"The isolation of AIDS patients is in the result of a growing unfounded fear of discrimination against AIDS patients," Kane said. "The last thing we want to do is feed into that discrimination."

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Various career entry paths from MIT to GE will be discussed. These include Development Programs such as:

- Edison Engineering Program
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- Research Technology Program

When and Where?

Monday, November 4 (11 a.m. — 5 p.m.)
Lobby 13
Building 13

What else?

Light refreshments and handouts.

The future is working at General Electric

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Kurt Vonnegut, in Kresge Tuesday.
news roundup

World

Gnarled steel impressionist paintings — Five gunfire entered the Marmottan Museum on Sunday, destroying major impressionist paintings. The museum entrance was smashed, a glass door was shattered, and 40 visitors were injured.

Israel into attack on Palestinian bases — Israeli soldiers had reported successful attacks on Palestinian bases in eastern Lebanon Sunday. The clashes involved Israeli and Syrian troops, and no casualties were reported.

Both grants extended powers in Cape Town — South African Prime Minister Bofha declared from a Cape Town meeting. He has extended the power of arrest, detention, and interrogation to military and police authorities. Since Friday, two cars have been attacked by police and police have dispersed thousands of mourners with tear gas.

Australian army purchases protection — The Australian army recently purchased 150,000 condoms, costing of samples infiltrated with 12 liters of water.

Nation

UAW strike against Chrysler ends — 70,000 UAW workers ratified a new contract with the Chrysler Corporation Sunday ending a twelve day strike. The new three contract includes a $2120 bonus and pay increases to guarantee parity with GM.

Woman granted "right to die" — A New Jersey Supreme Court decision authorizing euthanasia is being issued. The patient is a woman named Anne Hendrickson, who has been given a 65-year old woman in a Cedar Grove nursing home. The woman is in a vegetative state.

Amtrak stops trains to change time — A Amtrak train was stopped Sunday, between 1:45 am and 2:30 am, east of their usual track. The train started moving again. "We stopped, Twilight Zone," an Amtrak official.

Challenger prepares for launch — Countdown for the 22nd shuttle mission began yesterday at Cape Canaveral, FL. The seven member Space Shuttle crew includes two German and one Dutch members. No problems have been reported with the Challenger.

Prevator demolishes Harvard — The Tigers beat the Harvard Crimson Saturday 11-6. The game was over in two innings.

Local

Students denounce Brandeis paper — The Watch, an alternative Brandeis paper, has been denounced by a group of more than 450 students. Critics charge the paper with publishing "libelous and scandalous anti-Israel and anti-Semitic" material. One of the offending articles was reprinted from the Brandeis paper.

Weather

One but cold — Today will be sunny but cold, with a chill in the air. Highs should be around 46-50. It will be a clear and freezing night, with lows from 22-32. Tomorrow will be warmer, with expected temperatures from 56-60.

Kyle G. Polonace

Sports

Royal wins World Series — The Kansas City Royals routed the St. Louis Cardinals 11-0 Sunday to win the World Series. Over the seven game series, the Royals pitching staff held the Cardinals to a record low 9.84 batting average. The Royals were also the first team in World Series history to lose the first two games of a series and still win the series.

Pozimoto wins second New York Marathon — Italian runner Orlando Pozimoto beat the American record for the New York Marathon Sunday. In 2 hours, 21 minutes, and 34 seconds to his second victory in two years.

Prevator demolishes Harvard — The Tigers beat the Harvard Crimson Saturday 11-6. The game was over in two innings.

Weather

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Kyle G. Polonace
Column/Scott Salesa

SDI: consider consequences.

(Editors note: The following is half of the text of Scott Salea's response to the address of Dr. James Ionson, director of the Innovative Science and Technology Program office. SDI gives us a greater degree of nuclear annihilation, that is not the sort of progress I think we would want. As a result, we should leave the issue of SDI to the political process and the development of new policies.)

I don't want to trouble you too much at this time with arguments that SDI is not feasible or that technological feasibility of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is not that they are particularly difficult or obscure - it is just that I would prefer simply to express my concerns about your program. Dr. Ionson, for the sake of the purpose of a student of science. You speak a great deal about progress, and say that what you are trying to do with the SDI program is add the cause of progress and the development of new policies.

And that is something few people here have argued with - after all, we are most of us, very interested in technology, and we have a lot of fun with it. That is why most of us are here.

But, we must also concern our- selves with more than just our not-reflects where our societal priorities lie.

Now, before I am accused of being a baldy, or of wanting to "hold back progress", let me simply ask the question: "How can you oppose the pledge against Star Wars research first to find out if it's fea-

The research that is not necessary, it is constantly required to make decisions. Now, before I am accused of being a hooligan, or of wanting to "hold back progress", let me simply ask the question: "How can you oppose the pledge against Star Wars research first to find out if it's feasible?"

Presumed for time at the booth by students running to class, I'm inclined to give the short answer: "The entire Star Wars (SDI) research program seeks defense against cruise missiles, which evade radar detection by following fairly simple evasive trajectories. Even if SDI accomplished its goals, the Soviets could deploy more threatening submarine-launched cruise missiles just a few seconds from our coast."

Though I believe this short an-

The "entire Star Wars (SDI) research program seeks defense against cruise missiles, which evade radar detection by following fairly simple evasive trajectories. Even if SDI accomplished its goals, the Soviets could deploy more threatening submarine-launched cruise missiles just a few seconds from our coast."

Such problems certainly present a technical challenge. But, technological hurdles usually have political consequences, and there fore they are political actions.

Sometimes the political consequences are so aridly or re-

So-
To the Editor:

The Graduate Student Council recently advertised in *The Tech* for graduate students to serve on faculty standing committees and councils appointed by the president, but there was no mention of the mandates of these committees. We would like to let graduate students know what is involved and why we should be interested in Institute policy. The GSC will be interviewing interested students this Thursday, Oct. 31.

Faculty standing and resident committees are concerned with policy formation and review of all aspects of MIT from the quality of life for students to laboratory safety to the academic programs offered at MIT. As students, we can make a significant impact by offering our perspectives in the administration and ensuring that the decisions made will be in our best interests.

For instance, MIT decided that graduate student housing would be a low priority item and did not include it in the current capital funds campaign. The administration perceived—without any red flag—that graduate housing would be addressed to MIT by the rigorous academic program only and were willing to pay part with the exorbitant costs of living in Boston. Unless we let the administration know our concern, this situation will not change.

This is but one example of issues that need to be addressed and are being addressed in standing committees. If we care about the quality of life at MIT, about how the library acquisitions system works (or doesn’t), about policy concerning our academic programs and a myriad of other concerns vital to graduate student life at MIT, we should all consider serving on a faculty standing committee.

The current faculty standing committees which accept graduate students are listed below together with a brief description of their mandate. Some of these committees have already had their graduate student positions filled in this year. You should check with the GSC if a particular committee interests you.

The Faculty Policy Committee (accepts one graduate student)

This newly formed committee, in conjunction with the new Committee on the Undergraduate Program (described below) has inherited the duties of the now dissolved Committee on Educational Policy. The Faculty Policy Committee:

a. formulates policy on matters of concern to the faculty, for approval by the Faculty, interprets and implements policy as approved by the faculty;

b. coordinates the work of the other Committees of the Faculty, establishing liaison with them, providing guidance and direction, and referring issues to particular committees or establishing ad hoc committees as appropriate;

c. maintains a broad overview of the academic program, coordinating and reviewing proposals from the standing and ad hoc committees for presentation to faculty meeting;

d. communicates with the faculty as a whole on important matters of policy, reporting regularly at faculty meetings; and

e. meets periodically with the president, academic dean, and academic deans and presidents of students working for advanced degrees.

The committee exercises general oversight of graduate programs and of students working for advanced degrees.

The Committee on Graduate Admissions

This committee is concerned with the admission of graduate students and makes recommendations to the faculty concerning these programs.

The Committee on Academic Performance

The Committee on Academic Performance (Please refer to page 7)

The Graduate Student Council (GSC) will be in our best interests.

Without student input, the administration would be making major decisions without consulting its student body.

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The Graduate Student Council (GSC), which accepted our resolution at its fall meeting, has decided to form a Faculty Student Advisory Committee (FSAC) to represent student interests in Institute policy. The GSC will be holding a meeting in conjunction with Policy Formation and Review (PFR) committees and other student groups on Friday, Oct. 18, from 8-11 PM in the Main Building. The purpose of this meeting is to bring together interested students and faculty members to discuss the formation of a university committee to represent student interests to the faculty and administration.

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The Committee on Academic Performance (Please refer to page 7)
To the Editor:

What was the point of Steve Wheatman's column on meeting a Playboy Bunny who is also (incredibly?) a Mensan ['Meeting a Mensan — who is also a Playboy model, Oct. 18']? It made MIT students, who supposedly have a hard time meeting members of the opposite sex, seem like frustrated baboons in heat, titillated by Playboy magazine in the solitude of their rooms.

The "reporter's" implicit astonishment that brains and beauty could be combined in an MIT student is insulting to the community. The thought of Wheatman drooling all over Valerie-the-bunny is embarrassing (if that's getting lucky,' as he put it, he really is in sad shape). I suggest that you help your writers to report their experiences with more sensitivity and depth.

The woman Wheatman described was completely one-dimensional. In an attempt at humor, he declared that her superficial attributes were all that mattered and that anybody who liked Valerie for her mind (or personality) was a "poor deluded person." The Tech has some serious problems with consistency if it prints this low-level drivel beside analyses of the proposed pornography amendment to Cambridge's Human Rights Ordinance.

Bublu Thakur '87

To the Editor:

When I was a freshman I met my first writing major at MIT and I noticed something odd in my attitude. I thought he had made some sort of mistake. When he told me that he actually knew someone who had come to MIT to major in writing, I was even more amazed. Even after the explanation that the writing applicant had wanted a good science background and liked MIT, I thought "what a poor sod."

Two years later, I was talking to some first-year student in my German class. When I told them I was taking only "humanities" classes that term they were shocked. One even explained to me that I had come to the wrong school. Another student later asked me if I was fulfilling requirements?

The question is why do people feel that studying humanities is not a good reason to be at MIT? The typical answer from people at home, people at other colleges, MIT students, MIT faculty and some advisors (I) is that MIT is an institute of technology and people know of its scientific and engineering emphasis before they arrive here.

What happens when a student comes to MIT thinking that he or she wants to be an engineer and then decides that she or he doesn't want that? Should the student transfer?

I want to point out that there are people at MIT interested in music, writing, economics, political science, linguistics, philosophy, urban studies, visual arts, etc. The attitude that these ideas (Please turn to page 9)
It is your turn to get involved in MIT

(Continued from page 5)

The committee makes recommendations to the faculty on such matters as academic charges, examinations, and grading.

The committee acts with power as propsect for changes in graduate level subjects of instruction and reports all approved changes to the faculty.

The committee also acts with power upon requests from graduate students for approval of minor departures from general requirements for advanced degree.

Finally, the committee acts with power in evaluating the academic performance of graduate students, including the issuance of formal warnings and details of further registration in the Graduate School. At the conclusion of the two regular terms and of the summer sessions, the committee makes recommendations to the Faculty for the standing of students in question.

The Committee on the Undergraduate Program (accepts 4 graduate students who attended MIT as an undergraduate student) This new committee:

1. encourages experimental innovation in undergraduate education and formulates proposals for changes and modifications in undergraduate education policy;

2. exercises oversight responsibility for undergraduate education, including the freshman year and other interdepartmental programs, giving special attention to both short-term and long-term trends and directions;

3. interprets and implements undergraduate educational policy as approved by the faculty;

4. exercises authority to approve and supervise limited educational experiments and to grant exceptions to allow any experiment to depart from specific faculty regulations and MIT administrative policies. Descriptions of experiments and reports on their progress and outcome are submitted to the faculty. Experiments subject to Concurs may not exceed six weeks in duration. Any such experiments that fail to report, or failed to report, are not supported by the faculty: and administrative policies; and

5. interacts with other faculty committees and with the schools, departments, and programs on important issues in undergraduate education and communicates with the MIT community as a whole about such issues.

The Committee on Student Affairs (accepts 2 graduate students)

The committee considers cases of alleged misconduct by students brought to its attention by the Dean for Student Affairs or by any member of the MIT community. An accused student is given an opportunity to appear in person at a meeting of the committee. If the findings of the committee require that a student be required to take further action by the faculty, the recommendations with the findings shall be reported to the president for approval or disapproval; otherwise, the committee shall act with power.

The Committee on the Library System (accepts 3 graduate students). This committee, with the advice of the Director of Libraries, formulates policy for the administration of the libraries consistent with the objectives of the Institute. It serves as liaison between the libraries and their users. The committee reviews budget allocations prepared annually by the Director of Libraries.

There are also 16 presidential committees which also accept graduate students:

- The Commonwealth Committee (1 graduate student)
- The Community Service Board (2 graduate students)
- The Dining Advisory Board (1 graduate student)
- The Equal Opportunity Committee (2 graduate students)
- The Committee on Torsion Scholarships (1 graduate student)
- The IAP Policy Committee (1 graduate student)
- The International Institutional Commitments (1 graduate student)
- The Pledge Advisory Council (1 graduate student)
- The Medical Advisory Board (2 graduate students)
- The Radiation Protection Committee (1 graduate student)
- The Committee on Safety (1 graduate student)
- The Student Activities Development Board (1 graduate student)
- The Toxic Chemicals (1 graduate student)
- The Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects (2 graduate students)
- The Committee on the Visual Arts (2 graduate students)
- The Committee on Women's Interests (3 graduate students)

We won't describe the responsibilities of the presidential committees here. But we urge you to contact the OSC for their descriptions, if any of your names intrigue you.

In addition to these committees, there are also 4 hoc committees which accept students such as the current committee established to examine the military influence on MIT. The GSC has recently asked for student representation on the four new hoc committees formed to consider major reforms in the undergraduate curriculum. These committees promise to offer exciting and challenging opportunities to explore fundamental issues in educational policies and programs. We expect that graduate students will be permitted on these committees, and hope you will stay tuned for announcements to this effect.

We intend to get involved.

Now it's your turn.

Robb Wagner G
Carolyn Lee G

Mr. James R. Schlesinger
Georgetown University

"THE FUTURE OF NUCLEAR POWER"

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1985 The Tech PAGE 2

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1985

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Georgetown University

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(Reception Following)

Open to the Public

For more information, call Margarita Crocker, x3-4225.
Guest Column/Lukas Ruecker

Reagan played Rambo in hijacker interception

Not much more than three weeks ago, another hostage drama, the seajacking of the Italian cruise ship "Achille Lauro," had a relatively lucky ending. For obvious reasons, it alone would not be anything new, but there was a surprising conclusion. After the Panamanian hijackers left Egypt for a PLO tribunal in Tunis, the US Air Force intercepted the Egyptian airplane and forced it to land in Sicily.

Could there have been the motive for the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner? The "Achille Lauro" affair was basically over. Due to the efforts of both Italy and Egypt, all but one of the hostages were released safely. The four Palestinian terrorists as well as PLO Secretary-General Muhammad Abbas were on their way to a PLO tribunal in Tunis where the four hijackers were supposed to be tried.

There is only one possible explanation: tough President Reagan, who had recently lost face in the TWA-crisis, strongly needed some action to toughen up his fragile ego. Most Americans seem to simply love a leader who shows the world how "strong" and "firm" the United States is.

Moreover, there was the thirst for the blood of terrorists and the disturbing feeling of total helpless left behind by the TWA-hijacking. An action in "Rambo"-style was just the right thing to generate a new wave of pro-Reaganion and euphoria in the United States.

If the four terrorists had ever reached US territory, they would have had to pay for every terrorist act in the last decade in the name of just vengeance. A fair trial as intended by the Reagan administration would have been a farce — just like the trial of the defendants in Tunis where four of the hijackers were supposed to be tried.

It is quite possible that American self-righteousness destroyed in one stroke all credibility in any American commitment to the rule of law, the respect for a nation's sovereignty, and the concern for allies. What remains is the barbaric "might makes right."

Egypt, because of its moderation, is the best starting point for a peaceful solution for the Middle East. Italy is a member of NATO — "a valued ally" according to White House Spokesman Larry Speakes. Both nations must have been made to look like fools.

The seajacking itself was a violation of the terms of the promontory that ended the seajacking without bloodshed. The operation violated Italian airspace, territorial rights, and sovereignty. Delta Force units and Italian military were very close to killing each other over four Palestinian terrorists.

Italy released Abbas Abbas according to its long-term Middle East foreign policy of recognition of the PLO, despite the urgent plea from Washington to hold Abbas.

Suddenly, Italy's strongly pro-American defense minister Giovanni Spadolini decided that what has been the most stable government Italy has ever had is no longer worth supporting. Craxi was forced to resign, reinstating his position that the Reagan administration had offered insufficient legal ground for detaining Abbas.

The Italian press' complaints about Italy being treated like a "banana republic" certainly seem justified. Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, seeking an apology from Reagan, heard only one word: "Never." Deputy Secretary John C. Whitehead was sent out instead on a fence-mending mission with a big-brother smile. He has been as successful as expected.

This is an obvious outcome of something we call economic and political imperialism.

The tens and the surgences within NATO cannot increase. International terrorism will seek revenge. The way in which Israel is trying to deal with Jordan directly, omitting the PLO and producing a new era of terrorism, the big loser is the Middle East.

But who wants to have peace in the Middle East? Certainly as Israel, its recent familiar so as state terrorism was bound to throw back all peace efforts for years. Certainly not the United States. Its blind support of anybody who has the "Maze in Lebanon" is bound to make all commitments to a peaceful Middle East and end of PLO terrorism look ridiculous.

Anyway, Reagan is as popular as before, and it is what counts. Right?

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Our Corporate Chief Scientist, Dr. James F. Roth, and Dr. Guido P. Pez — Senior Research Associate, will be on campus to visit Ph.D. Chemists on 30 October 1985.

For more information visit your placement office or contact us.
To the Editor:
I have mixed feelings about the pornography bill currently under debate, but my reaction to Adam Dershowitz's letter ("Porn measure violates rights," Oct. 18) is fairly unequivocal. He either hasn't thought very clearly about the intention of the bill or he has pretty warped ideas about sex.

The bill is not intended to suppress all sexual activity or the representation thereof. It seeks to eliminate the portrayal of sexual subordination or humiliation of women. There are not elements of a normal, healthy sexual relationship. And while some men may protest being referred to as objects or animals, I think most of them would. This seems to be Dershowitz's implication when he says that sex can be described as the penetration of a woman by objects or animals.

One of the worst aspects of pornography is its portrayal of sex as an act of brutality or mindless physical gratification. This attitude seems to have been absorbed by Dershowitz. I wonder if his female friends find his comments about certain body parts as "casual" as he does.

Lisa H. Hiley
Development Office

Date: October 31
Place: Lobdell
Time: 11 pm
Admission: Free!
SDI control could be harder than arms control

(Continued from page 4)

edge, they will respond with countermeasures, decoys, and more missiles. In short, they build more weapons.

What does the United States do when our SDI system demands that we launch 10,000 warheads? Calling upon technology, we upgrade our Star Wars defense to Version 2.0. We build more weapons.

Eventually, the Soviets will figure out how to build their own SDI. If then, we could negotiate a treaty insisting both SDI's would only be used defensively, we might have a successful outcome to one type of nuclear threat. Unfortunately, it is impossible to imagine a SDI system that could not be easily software-upgraded to knock out the other country's SDI. SDI satellites are adding decks compared to SDI platforms.

Charles Zraki, SM '81, executive vice president of the Mitre Corporation, describes multiple SDI's as, "The worse crisis-instability situation. The Soviet's would be like having two gangsters in space around the earth with quick- fists capabilities."

The cause of the instability is simple. It would be unacceptable for our country's SDI to "go down," because that would leave the other country free to launch a first strike under its protective SDI umbrella.

An SDI vs. SDI attack would then be perceived as the opening move to a first strike, and would thus require instant SDI vs. SDI retaliation. An SDI vs. SDI attack would also be required if the event of enemy missile launch, to preserve the ability to retaliate.

Even a software upgrade could be perceived as opening maneuver leading to a first strike.

Even worse, true SDI software would have to be programmed to react to situations where things go wrong, even if the problems were with the other country's SDI.

A human decision of how to respond to a mistake would undoubtedly consider political circumstances on the ground — even statements in Pravda! But time requirements would preclude human involvement; the software would have to decide whether to attack using incomplete information in situations for which it was not trained.

To be "safe," each country would need an "SDS1" to protect its SDI. But then, all the arguments of the previous paragraphs would still apply, at a higher defensive level.

Boeing, Rockwell, Lockheed, and McDonnell Douglas might be content to build SDDS1's and SDDS2's, but the result would be decreasing stability, not increasing deterrence. Technological development unbridled by political concern would cause the complexity of retaliatory policy to surpass the capabilities of policy makers, and certainly make "SDI control" an even more difficult problem than arms control is today. Why not solve the easier problem? (Editor's note: Rich Cowan is a member of MIT Student Planning.)

Join us for an afternoon jog

On Tuesday, November 5th and Wednesday, November 6th, representatives of General Electric will be interviewing at the Ashdown House on your campus. Please contact your placement office for schedule information.

Our Technical Recruiters would like you to join them for an afternoon jog on Monday, November 4th. We'll begin at 77 Massachusetts Avenue at 5:30 p.m. jog down Memorial Drive to the Boston U. Bridge, cross over to Storrow Drive and head down to the Longfellow Bridge, cross back over to Memorial Drive and finish up our 4.8 mile jog back at 77 Massachusetts Avenue. Some of our managers will turn back up Massachusetts Avenue at the Harvard Bridge for a 2.7 mile run.

If you're interested in meeting our people in a more informal setting... to find out more about the General Electric Company... it's technical work and career opportunities... put your track shoes on and join us and pick up an MIT/GE runner's shirt in the process. If for some reason you can't make it... just remember your interview with General Electric on Tuesday or Wednesday.
Think about results of Star Wars program

In a recent speech given by Professor James Ionson, the late April 2 that journal asked a question: "Is Star Wars the right program to fund?"

James Ionson's response: "That is not our mode at all. This is a problem of basic knowledge, where we should really be concerned with fundamental research. It is important, or so we are told, that we, as a country, should be spending about the amount of money on research and development (R&D) that the private sector is spending in the US. This is not because we are not worried about the threat of new weapons, but because the private sector is not doing anything about it. After all, you seem to think that the US is wasting $50 billion a year on R&D, yet where is the evidence that we, as a country, are not spending enough on R&D..."

Ionson's remarks to Science and Government Reports

Be mindful of tone in speeches

In the future, I would like to commend you for your effort in reporting on the 1st Annual MIT Black Students' Conference on Science and Technology. However, I was disappointed with your coverage of the speech given by Professor James H. Williams Jr. on "The future of space exploration". The full intensity of Williams' speech was diminished because the reporter neglected the thoughtful tone that was present throughout the speech. I hope that in the future you will be more mindful of the tone of your speech.

Simone C. Peterson

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To the Editor:
Rich Cowan ("Dissent is a large part of freedom," Oct. 23) claims to be responding to our letter ("Action opposes individual freedom," Oct. 18). It is obvious to anyone who has read both letters that Cowan has not read our letter. In the first paragraph we state that people have a right to protest SDI and the CIA. Our letter is merely a letter of dissent against the ideas behind these protests. Does Cowan contend that we don't have the right to support our government?

Rephrasing a quote by Cowan: We should feel proud - not threatened - that Professor Shaul Ezekiel (one of the respondents at the talk by Dr. James Ionson on Oct. 21) and others have stood up for their beliefs. We hope that other professors will follow their example, and only work on projects in which they believe.

Perry Lee Anthony G
Jennifer Wiseman '87

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**What?**
The General Electric Technical Recruiting Team will be conducting campus interviews at the Ashdown House for challenging career opportunities within one of the most diversified companies in the world. Contact your placement office to schedule an interview with one of our technical managers. Various entry level alternatives are available such as:

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Opportunities exist in such fields as:

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- **VLSI**
- **Ceramics**
- **PLAs**
- **Computer Control**
- **Signal Processing**
- **Software Engineering**

For more information on these programs and the major business areas available refer to the General Electric file located in your placement office.

**When and Where?**
Tuesday, November 5th and Wednesday, November 6th at the Ashdown House.

**What else?**
Sign-ups will commence Tuesday, October 15th.
Life and Death in L.A. not like Miami


Not like Miami.

Friedkin makes the violence in this film unusually effective. The excessive amount of gratuitous violence in much of today's drama has caused audiences to be casual towards acts such as murder and rape, and has been presented in a style where almost every shot is tactically expected before it arrives.

In To Live and Die in L.A., however, the scenes are shudderingly vicious, often occurring as an electric surprise, and rarely occurring when they seem inevitable. Friedkin asserts that one of the most important aspects of a good script is an abundance of "surprising situations — situations that aren't predictable." Although one might mistake that violence is the sole purpose of this film, Friedkin states "I would not make a film which is a celebration of violence. . . . To Live and Die in L.A. is saying quite the opposite. . . . the characters live by the gun, die by the gun."

The film is at all times brutally non-heroic. Friedkin emphasizes that all of the characters have "feet of clay." This is true: Just when one starts to put faith in a character's superiority, something will happen to demolish the pedestal upon which he was precariously balanced. Friedkin severely puts down the super-hero illusion presented by much of television, calling it "Passe turn to page 14"

ARTS

Life and Death in L.A. not like Miami

By Jacqueline Gottlieb

Rusell predictable, but adorable show

Anna Russell at Symphony Hall, Oct. 24.

The Tech Performing Arts Series present... COLLABAGE MIT goes contemporary

MIT Professor John Harbison conducts Collage, the contemporary music ensemble, in 1985 Pulitzer Prize winner Stephen Albert's Into Eclipse and works by Christopher Rouse, Robert Selig and MIT senior lecturer Edward Cohen. Edward Pickman Hall, Longy School of Music, November 4, 8pm. MIT price: $4.

HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY Haydn's Creation

The Handel & Haydn Society will present Haydn's The Creation under the direction of Thomas Dunn. Jeanne Ommerle, Charles Bressler and Sanford Sylvan will take the solo roles.

Symphony Hall, November 6, 8pm. MIT price: $6.

JOHN OLIVER CHORALE Mozart's Requiem

MIT's John Oliver will direct the John Oliver Chorale in a performance of Mozart's Requiem together with works by Schubert. Jordan Hall, November 9, 8pm. MIT prices: $3.50 or $7.

Tickets for all three events are on sale courtesy of the Technology Community Association.

The Tech Performing Arts Series, a service for the entire MIT community from The Tech, MIT's student newspaper.

GET OUT ON THE TOWN WITH THE TECH PERFORMING ARTS SERIES...
MIT Symphony Orchestra gives mixed performance

The Boston Lyric Opera Company embarked on an adventurous double-bill last Friday, but foundered in the first half. Walton's "Pépites" put three acts on stage to narrate poems by Edith Sitwell, while the strings were seriously strained for much of the piece, and it was a hopeless task for Yamamoto to attempt to keep them together.

There were some pleasant spills, though: The third movement pizzicato had charm to it; winds added a quintessentially Russian color to the piece in several passages, and there were also moments of impressive brass and percussion playing.

Overall, though, the piece came across as oddly unsettling and pale. Yamamoto would have done better to have foregone some fortissimo to favor a more restrained and carefully-shaped reading which would have been less likely to overtax MIT's frequently-profound, often brilliant, but nonetheless young and sensitive orchestra.

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One of the students who had visited the region said, "This is one of the few times I've felt that apartheid is an issue that we can actually make a difference in. The students here have a real sense of urgency and commitment to ending the system."

Another student criticized the University for not doing enough to address the issue. "I think we've been too passive," he said. "We need to do more to show our support for the people of South Africa."
Listings

Student activities, administrative offices, academic departments and other groups — both on and off the MIT campus — can list meetings, activities, and other announcements, in The Tech's "Notes" section. Send items of interest (typed and double spaced) via Institute mail to "News Notes, The Tech, room W2-145," or via US mail to "News Notes, The Tech, PO Box 29, MIT Beach, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes run on a space-available basis only; priority is given to official Institute announcements and MIT student activities. The Tech reserves the right to edit all listings, and makes no endorsement of groups or activities listed.

Wednesday, Oct. 30

Tom Brokaw, anchor of "NBC Nightly News," will be a speaker in Cambridge Forum's new luncheon series. He will speak at the Harvard Club in downtown Boston on noon on "Does TV news encourage terrorism?" First in a series of downtown events. Luncheon reservation info at 876-5285.

Friday, Nov. 1

Black Rose Lectures presents an evening with Rock against sexism at 8 pm in Room 9-150, Preprofessional Advising. "Are criminals made or born?" is the topic for this week's Cambridge Forum. Richard Herrnstein and James Q. Wilson, professors of psychology and government respectively at Harvard, will explore the sources of criminal behavior: is it biologically based or a result of the social environment? 8 pm at 3 Church Street, Harvard Square. Free and open to the public.

Tuesday, Nov. 12

Lecture on "The challenges to feminist theory from global feminism," by Charlotte Bunch of the International Women's Tribune Center at 8 pm at Northend Library, 21 Chauncy St., Boston. Free and open to the public. For more info, call 457-2686

Friday, Nov. 15

"Underwater discovery of the side-wheel steamer, MOLSON" by Drs. Andre Lepine and Jean Belisle, members of the Comite d'Histoire et d'Archeologie Subaquatique du Quebec, at 7:30-8:30 pm at The Boston Society of Natural History, 270 Commonwealth St., Boston. Free and open to the public.

Ongoing

The professional tutor staff of the MIT Writing and Communication Center (149-317) will be glad to consult with you on any writing or oral presentation project (papers, theses, letters, etc.) from 10 am to 4 pm Monday thru Friday. You may either phone for an appointment (253-1072) or just drop in. In addition workshops for those for whom English is a second language are held in the Center on Thursdays from 4:15 to 5:15 pm. All services are free.

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Getting High? or Getting Depressed? If drugs are becoming a problem, call or write: Narcotics Anonymous, PO Box 142, New Town Branch, Boston 02218. (617) 349-8792. Local meetings held at the MIT Medical Department, E23-364, on Mondays from 1-2 pm.

The Departments of Materials Science and Engineering and Humanities and Social Sciences are announcing the Kathryn Langford Wolfe Awards: two $1,000 prizes to be awarded each year, one to an undergraduate student and one to a graduate student, upon completion of an exemplary and significant project combining research in materials or humanities or in materials and the arts. Preliminary project proposals due Feb. 4, 1986. Final judging mission on April 25, 1986.

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open house

November 4, 1985, 6:00-8:00 pm
Career Planning & Placement Room 7-111

Campus interviews

November 5, 1985
Black enrollment still below national averages

(Continued from page 1)

...according to Behnke. The student never gets a chance to develop significant minority group relations whenever possible.

MIT uses an affirmative action program in selecting applications, Behnke said. "We don't mean anyone who is not a good candidate. But given the pool of strong applicants, we try to admit minority students.

"The goal is to admit as many as possible." Among the goals of black applicants was an effort to "for the present minority students..." and "to our own."

Arnando Bernal, president of the MIT student association, said "the pool of black applicants was not as good as it has been in past years."

Also, nationally, the number of black students going on to college declined from 52 percent in 1977 to 28 percent in 1984, he explained. "And less blacks took the PSAT, from which we base our recruitment.

There has been a drop from 1977 to 1984 in black applicants into the MIT pool." No Puerto Rican students were enrolled in the Institute 2 years ago, according to the Admissions Office. But enrollment in that minority group, unlike black enrollment, has been increasing steadily over the past 2 years. Puerto Rican enrollment at MIT currently surpasses the national average. Nearly two of every three class of 1989 are Puerto Ricans, more than twice the figure provided by the 1980 national average. American Indian enrollment has been held steady over the past 8 years.

Blacks composed 11.9 percent of the US population in 1982, according to that year's census. Blacks also compose 3.9 percent of the Class of '89. Harvard University has seven percent black enrollment in its incoming freshmen class, while Wellesley College has 6.4 percent.

"I don't think MIT recruits students south of San Antonio, it is in southern California and Texas where there's a high concentration of Chicano," said Edward Behnke, president of the University of Texas at Austin. "Their don't know that MIT exists; we aren't telling them to come here."

"There are only about two percent of all Chicano students when there should be six percent by national average," he said. "We're planning on our own student recruitment program to change things but that's not our job."

Minority students have many difficulties even after enrollment. "We never have someone who's been on merit and in financial aid," Behnke explained. "Self-confidence is the key to success at MIT. If you think you're not going to do well, you're probably not going to do well." The low self-confidence of black administrators and professors makes black students feel alienated and alone. You think you're going to have a harder time getting through here because you're black.

Another major problem is lack of finances. "MIT is not recruiting poor Chicanos," Bernal said, "and it is not helping those en-rolled to pay. Chicanos haven't been graduating for financial rea-sons. Only one Chicano graduated last year (out of 20 enrolled in the original class)."

Black enrollment still below national averages

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Director predicts SDI effectiveness

(Continued from page 1)

nautics and Astronautics and Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, and Scott Saleska '86 of MIT Student Pugwash. Ionsson said he began travelling around the country to clear up "SDI misunderstandings," ad-

directing "nothing from liberal to radical."

He said he would not try to change the minds of listeners, but rather to provide information. "I will not even attempt to convey an illusion of objectivity," Ionsson explained.

Ionsson initiated his 45-minute presentation with a defense for the foundation of SDI.

"We all believe in peace through law and order," he said. He asserted that offensive deterrence is insufficient to back up the negotiation process. Reducing arms can at best reduce the costs of the reliance, he said.

"Defensive deterrence could be a more moral alternative, and it should be investigated," said Ionsson. "Defensive deterrence, re-
mistake, is non-mutual and in-
capable of destruction." He stated the intent of SDI was to make nuclear weapons uneco-
nomical and obsolete.

Ionsson emphasized that "nothing is in the deployment scenario. We are only doing research ... The US is engaging in open re-
search of political, economic, and technical issues."

To demonstrate his confidence in the feasibility of SDI, Ionsson explained that the effectiveness will lie in the layering of defenses along missiles' trajectories.

- The first layer covers the five-minute boost phase in which the rocket's frame is new and easy to detect. Ionsson claimed this layer has 40 percent effectiveness; only 140 of 1400 missiles would get through the first layer.

- The second layer, the five-
minute boosting phase of the mis-
sile, can be covered with 80 percent efficiency. The 140 rockets escaping the first phase, Ionsson explained, would mean that 1400 warheads would escape that layer. Only 280 warheads would escape the boosting phase, he said.

- In the midcourse phase of 30 minutes, Ionsson claimed that SDI's 70 percent effectiveness would allow only 44 warheads to escape.

- The three minute exoatmos-
pheric phase in which the missile's reentry the atmosphere could be covered with 80 percent efficiency, Ionsson claimed, allowing only 17 warheads to survive.

In the endoatmospheric phase, Ionsson estimated 20 percent effec-
tiveness rate. The end result is an 85 percent chance that only one of the 17 remaining warheads would ultimately escape the defenses.

Ionsson cautioned that the eff-
ectiveness depends on the num-
ber of missiles in the attack.

Kistiaikowski was the first to respond following Ionsson's pre-

sentation. She opened by arguing that Ionsson's numbers on SDI ef-
ficence were purely hypotheti-
cal. "Their charming presentation does not make them real," she said.

SDI is technically infeasible, Kistiaikowski continued; it en-
compasses "no new ideas by and large." SDI is instead "based on searching existing things to tech-
nological limits." She cited a study which stated that at least 42 warheads could escape SDI defenses, killing 25 to 30 percent of the US population.

Kistiaikowski also addressed the fact that a retaliatory posture still would have to be maint-
nained. Relying on SDI would be analogous to relying on a large fortress. She also said the satellites are highly vulnerable relative to launch and reentry vehicles.

Two years ago it was not even thought on paper as a realizable thing." Saleska concluded by stating "if you believe in SDI, then go ahead ... If you do not believe in SDI or you believe it will lead to the annihilation of the planet, then don't take the money ... Educate yourselves."

There's a brave new world of exciting ideas and challenging technologies, and it's here now! As a college graduate, you'll have the opportunity to contribute to this exciting and changing world. At Martin Marietta, our team of professionals is responsible for some of the most important technical advances in the fields of aviation and electronic technology. Our project list includes work on tactical interdiction systems, fire control systems, target acquisition and designation systems, FLIR TV and imaging systems, and countermeasure systems. We also design and develop minicomputers and microprocessors for missile control systems. Our pro-
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Faculty opinions differ on student involvement

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ing the issue of graduate student participation, and claims the faculty has been reluctant to seek student input. She cites "seven months worth of lack of student involvement" up to and following the Woodstock, VT, meeting in May which initiated the curriculum reform. Another example, which Moser noted, was a new student affairs program. Moser's thoughts are similar: "Graduate students need to be understood a lot better around here."

Chairman's opinions vary

Jack L. Kerrebrock, head of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Dean of Engineering Gerald L. Wilson co-chair a committee reviewing engineering education. That committee is likely to include only faculty members, Kerrebrock said. Students would participate in smaller meetings in each of the eight engineering departments.

Leo Marx, professor of urban, technology and society, heads a committee studying an integrated liberal arts and technology program. While "certainly close to the idea," he said it is concerned that new members of students may have difficulty catching up with eight weeks of activity.

Robert J. Silber, professor of sociology, chairs a committee studying mathematics and science requirements. The members would all welcome the counsel of students on our deliberations, whether undergraduates or graduates, he said. "Choosing the right people is still hard."

Pauling R. Maier, professor of history, heads a committee studying the humanities, arts and social sciences requirement. The purpose of undergraduates is "more clearly needed" than that of graduate students, in part due to the undergraduate emphasis of the humanities programs, he said.

Lack of student involvement cited

Wagner, once a student member of the former Committee on Educational Policy, is also co-founder of MIT's Student Program. She has been active in rais-
By Jerome Braustein

An estimated crowd of 1,000 people witnessed the MIT Beavers lose their homecoming game 22-0 to the Bentley College Falcons in Steinbrenner Stadium Saturday.

"We played our worst game of the year," said an upset Dwight Smith, MIT head coach. Bentley Coach Peter Yeten earned his 50th career win.

Bentley 22, MIT 0

The defense, usually the strongest part of the team, did not help the Beavers' injury-ridden offense. "We came out flat," said defensive co-captain Nicholas S. Nowak '86. Defensive co-captain Larry S. Monroe '86 explained that the team "considered itself" to have a good running defense, but still moved the ball. The defensive line wasn't getting off the ball.

Fumble six 145 lb. defensive back Hong M. Yang '87 made the Beavers' only interception of the game. He recovered the run after the Bentley offense started at quarterback Christopher J. Gasparini '88, who was away at a wedding. Later, Ekberg substituted at quarterback for Peter J. Gasparini '88.

The Bentley score was relatively close preceding the game, he added. Because of injuries and academic demands, players either came late or missed practices entirely. Hugh R. Ekberg '84 started as center for John F. Ryan '86, who was away at a wedding. Larry Ekberg substituted at quarterback for Peter J. Gasparini '88.

Gasparini went out for a series after being hit in the head. Ekberg last played quarterback when he was a sophomore in high school. As a result, the Falcons knew that MIT planned to run the ball. The usually strong MIT running game, which gained over 300 yards two weeks ago, was limited to 124 yards.

Defensive end Christopher P. Moore '88, who left the game due to an aggravated groin injury, summed up the game saying, "We were mentally prepared, but not physically." Team practices were unimpressed all week preceding the game, he added.

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Gasparini returned later in the game and should be playing next week.

The score was relatively close during the first half. The Bentley Falcons first scored with an eight-yard touchdown pass early in the second quarter. The point after touchdown (PAT) attempt failed due to a bad snap.

MIT's lack of offensive punch was best demonstrated early in the first half. On two consecutive Bentley possessions the Beavers' defense shut down the Falcons deep in their own end, giving the MIT offense the ball inside the Bentley 10. On neither occasion was MIT able to gain even a first down, as its best scoring opportunities of the afternoon were wasted. This typified the offense's performance; MIT gained a total of only 130 net yards on the day.

The score remained 6-0 until the fourth quarter, when Bentley scored again on a 25-yard run. The PAT attempt attempt failed. After a Bentley fumble, it scoring concluded when Gasparini threw an interception which was taken for a touchdown. Gasparini ended the day with 99 yards passing.

The Beavers play their last home game of the season against UMass-Boston at 1 p.m. Saturday. There are two games left in the season, and the Beavers said it win them both to avoid a losing record.

Hugh Ekberg '88 plows through Bentley College defense in Saturday's Homecoming game. Despite a large, enthusiastic crowd of fans, the Engineers were defeated 22-0.

Tech photo by Steven H. Wheatman

Erratum

Due to an editing error, a subscription coupon on Friday carried the incorrect prices. The current prices are:
- First Class: $65 for two years, $31 for one year.
- Third Class: $24 for two years, $12 for one year.
- Foreign — Canada/Mexico via air mail: $38 for one year.
- Overseas via surface mail: $38 for one year.

Institute Mail — $12 for two years, $7 for one year.

Prepayment is required.