International student enrollment has skyrocketed, according to the Secretary of Education, James B. Schlesinger. "As of now, except for currently-operating plants, nuclear power is dead in the United States," said former Secretary of Energy James E. Schlesinger.

Schlesinger spoke yesterday at the inaugural lecture of the David J. Rose Ph.D 50 Lectureship in Nuclear Technology. He said that while "after all the world we see a great success story, here [in the United States] we see discouragement."

A11 Workers have an incentive to propose plant design. He claimed such reform could reduce the time necessary to build a new plant from 15 years to 7 or 10 years.

United States laws allowing "We will have to have more government sponsorship," said President Ronald Reagan has given the industry "after the symphony, but no practical sup- port, " he continued. "We will have to have more government than thus."

Schlesinger claimed that the United States will likely use more nuclear power in the future because of the environmental problem of coal-fired plants, a decline in public concerns over nuclear-generated power and a coming energy crisis. "Another oil crisis is budding," he said. "It will come in the middle of the 1990s."

"Nuclear power should come back," Schlesinger said. "In order for Campus Safety to do its job we have now."

The campus police was created in response to public danger, according to Connecticut College, New London.

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Faculty Club
Main Dining Room
Sloan School
World

Pastoral restrictions press coverage of civil strife — The South African government, in an emergency decree, placed restrictions on local and foreign news correspondents. Television crews, photographers and radio reporters are barred from areas where a state-of-emergency has been declared. Newspaper reporters would be allowed in certain affected regions, but would have to report to local police and agree to a police escort. Violators are subject to 10 years in prison, an $8000 fine or both.

Marcos calls for early elections in the Philippines — President Ferdinand E. Marcos will attempt to oust fellow officers by declaring a "state of national emergency." Marcos, in an American television interview yesterday, said that he would like to begin the campaign in December and hold the vote on Jan. 17. Marcos qualified the announcement, cautionsing that the Philippine parliament must approve all plans.

Soviet soldier seeks sanctuary in American embassy — A 19-year-old private stationed in Anchorage sought refuge in the American embassy Friday. The soldier met with the Soviet ambassador in the presence of American diplomats and a US Marine guard.

Nation

"Nuggets" of hope in Moscow arms plan — A senior White House aide said yesterday that the Reagan Administration saw possibilities for eventual progress in the Soviet arms control proposal. Despite rejecting the plan as a whole, the official believed there were four points which should be "nourished and built upon." These points include: a 50 percent cut in strategic delivery vehicles; limits of 6000 placed upon medium "charges" and 3600 on land-based long range ballistic missiles; and an offer to negotiate an interim agreement covering medium-range missiles.

Shultz arrives in Moscow for arms control talks — Secretary of State George P. Shultz '46 travelled to the Soviet Union for two days of talks yesterday. The trip is aimed at forming an agreement on specific arms control guidelines for the Nov. 19 Geneva summit. The Administration hopes that Reagan and Soviet Foreign Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev can agree on targets for reductions in strategic weapons, expected to be made at the two nations and political settlements in areas such as Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

Reagan approves CIA action in Libya — President Reagan has approved a covert operation ailing countries that oppose Col. Muhammad el-Qaddafi, according to Congressional sources and Administration officials. Secretary of State Shultz reportedly told his staff last week, "We have to put Qaddafi in a box and close the lid on it." The plan would be damaged but not destroyed by its disclosure in the Washington Post, the official claimed. Reagan ordered an investigation into the release of intelligence documents cited in the account of the CIA operation.

Scientists selling SDI discoveries spark debate — White House policy allows researchers to sell the results of research funded as a part of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program. Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson '55, director of the SDI Office, said Congress last month that missile-defense scientists have a "splendid opportunity to capitalize on the results of the research of SDI." Critics claim that this practice can cause conflicts of interest when scientists can derive private gain from publicly-funded research. The company is to conduct your research in such a way that it satisfies monetary goals," said Dr. Hugh DeWitt, a physicist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Local

Halt to commuter rail strike ordered — US District Judge Frank Murray issued a temporary restraining order last night forcing Boston & Maine Railroad workers who staged a wildcat strike yesterday back to work today. Boston & Maine runs the commuter rail system that connects to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority's T system. The railworkers' union, which called the strike because of safety matters, accused the railroad of not bargaining in good faith, especially about use of flagmen to warn private contractors working on the rails. Full-service rail transportation will be restored today, according to MBTA officials.

Sports

Patriots defeat Miami — New England (6-3) finally beat the Dolphins (5-4), 17-10. A touchdowns scored on a fourth-and-one flea-flicker made the difference. New England now stands in second place in the AFC East, behind the New York Jets (7-2). In other NFL news, Chicago (9-0) remains the only unbeaten team in the league, as they defeated the Green Bay Packers (3-6), 16-10. William "The Refrigerator" Perry (307 lbs.) continued his rumble towards the NFL scoring crown, catching a four-yard pass for his second touchdown of the season. Tampa Bay (6-9) remains the only winless team, as they came up short against the New York Giants (9-3), 22-20.

Iowa loses to Ohio State — Number one-ranked and previously undefeated Iowa lost to eighth-ranked Big Ten rival Ohio State, 22-13 Saturday. After taking an early lead on a safety and a field goal, the Buckeyes never looked back. It's just as well: Iowa lost badly the last time they made it to the Rose Bowl. The second-ranked Florida Gators defeated number six Auburn, 14-10 after an injury sidelined Heisman Trophy candidate Bo Jackson, the Tigers' leading rusher.

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Weather

Stormy weather is all we seem to get — Today will be stormy, with heavy windswept rain causing possible flooding in low lying areas. The forecasters downstairs will go off to showers later in the day. Highs will be 58-62, and tonight's low will be 46-50. Tomorrow has better chances, with possible cloudiness coming up on the Magic 8 ball.
Opinion

Colloquium needs participation of all

The Institute Colloquium tomorrow and Thursday addresses the issue of apartheid. For two days, the colloquium will offer lectures, discussions and workshops on the racial policies of the South African government. The program could be an exciting and important milestone for the Institute. It could also fail.

The Tech comments on the Institute Colloquium Committee for its efforts. But the success of the colloquium rests on two pillars: student participation and MIT Corporation and administration intentions.

- A six-member panel discussion on "What can and should Americans do about South Africa?" will be the most important part of the program. This forum will be held at 2:30 pm Thursday in Kresge Auditorium.

- Niklaus Mettala will open the colloquium with his address Wednesday at 5:30 pm in Kresge Auditorium. Mettala, chairman of the Soweto Committee of the Institute of World Affairs, will make the argument that "The Battle for South Africa."  

- Two evening workshops will be held concurrently at 7:30 pm Wednesday. Associate Professor of Materials Systems Joel Clark will discuss "The Myth of South Africa's Strategic Minerals" at Senior House. "Immorality, Inefficence and the Illegality of Absolute Divestment" will be the topic of discussion at the forum at Ashdown House led by Georgetown University Professor of Law Roy Shaftel and Vice-President of the United Nations Board Robert Zevin.

- The event will conclude Thursday evening with discussions in several living groups led by professors and colloquium participants.

All students should make an effort to attend some, if not all, of the events. Chances, however, will conflict with much of the week's scheduled program.

If the registrar scheduled no classes for Wednesday afternoon, more time would be accessible to all students for future colloquia. The Institute should consider this action with a strong contingent of student and faculty input.

The success of the program also rests on the MIT Corporation and the administration. The colloquium is an Institute forum, not merely a student one. Corporation and administration must observe and participate in the discussion.

This discussion must be the first step in resolving the political, economic and moral implications of MIT's investments in US companies doing business in South Africa.

In his Lecture Series Committee speech to students on Oct. 21, President Gray urged students to contemplate their experiences as a way of clarifying their personal decisions. What follows is the second part of his response to Rose. The first part was printed in the Oct. 29, 1985 issue.

A concern that I cannot get over, despite all your assurances, Dr. Ionson, is the one about relevance. To ally the free and open exchange of scientific information, Dr. Ionson, was part of a panel of regents.

Dr. Ionson, I cannot believe that you are the person who has to certify that information. What follows is the second part of the response to Rose from the Oct. 20, 1985 issue.

We are the best teacher. I love chemistry. I believe chemistry attracts many other disciplines, and disciplines attract many others. I think I can do a lot better than that chemistry is a fun, enjoyable subject. But "can" is far from "will be."  

Take 5.1. Principles of Chemical Thermodynamics, for example. I can't figure out what 5.11 is teaching, or what I'm supposed to learn. There has been no class in thermodynamics, no sense of direction. When I decide to take the class (rather than solid-state chemistry), 3.016 it petitioned me I wanted to get an overview of the underlying principles of chemistry, I wanted to learn it, I knew that chemistry was a fun, enjoyable subject.

"What did I do?" I got a rotten textbook, filled with pretty pictures and carefully explained details but lacking substance and clarity. I got a book that chemistry major views with contempt. The book filled with trivia, that in trying to describe everything else, it got lost. I got photodetector spectroscopy, an obscure, limited experimental technique. A thinking example of a real-world application but an altruistic goal of a unified concept. My tutor said it was important, but "will be" is the test.

I got homework problems assigned from the same book, with questions that required no thinking, no understanding, only a quick flip to the corresponding example in the text. I got a careful transcription with a few Ps changed to Cs. I got told that I was cute but irrelevant facts about aspirin, and then set me the herbicidal task of counting the carbon in the empirical formula. I got questions involving the prevailing prices of platinum according to the precious metals quotes in The Boston Globe or The New York Times. I got questions that chemistry can be a fun, enjoyable subject. But "can be" is far from "will be."  

Guest Column/Adam Kao

On learning chemistry

Look, I don't hate chemistry. I believe chemistry is useful to learn chemistry. I believe chemistry attracts many other disciplines, and disciplines attract many others. I think I can do a lot better than that chemistry is a fun, enjoyable subject. But "can" is far from "will be."

Take 5.1. Principles of Chemical Thermodynamics, for example. I can't figure out what 5.11 is teaching, or what I'm supposed to learn. There has been no class in thermodynamics, no sense of direction. When I decide to take the class (rather than solid-state chemistry), 3.016 it petitioned me I wanted to get an overview of the underlying principles of chemistry, I wanted to learn it, I knew that chemistry was a fun, enjoyable subject.

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Response to SDI

(Continued from page 4)

This concerns me, especially since I already live here at MIT, where we have been working on those standards of openness. There are now approximately forty graduate and undergraduate students working on these or co-op programs at Lincoln Labs — and over seventy associated with Draper Labs. The purpose of this is to further educate the minds of those students — and over seventy associates — that there are September or October 1985.

If you believe in SDI, you think it is a reasonable and responsible Russian program that has a chance of achieving its purpose, then go ahead, do the best work in this field that you can. I may argue with your reasons, and I may try to change your mind, but at least I can respect your integrity in doing so.

But if you don't believe in it — if you think that it will make the world a dangerous place, then you have no business taking the money. Especially those of you who are tenured. You people probably have freedom that nobody else has. You people probably have the French secret service clearances. You probably have the freedom to change the direction of your work. Don't you therefore also have the responsibility to do so?

Finally, to those of you who are indifferent or unaware of the policies of the SDI program, but who have received funds — and you are obligated first to educate yourself and make an informed decision? It is possible, or at least, you do nothing, and accept uncritically the research policies as defined by those in power. But you must also recognize that by doing so, you are already making a political judgment — for your own political livelihood — that will translate in the real world, into an equivalent lack of political significance.

I am reminded of a remark of Albert Einstein, which many of you probably have heard: "The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking, and thus we drift towards unparalleled catastrophe."

SDI is not the old mode of thinking — it seeks to solve what is essentially a complex and human problem with a quick and easy "technological fix."

And so, we, as scientists and engineers have the responsibility to think in new modes, no longer to concern ourselves only with our personal interests, but also to start taking a little more responsibility for the consequences of what we do.

Well, that's about all I'm going to say. I just have one more thing that I, as a student, would like to ask of the professors and administration of this institution. And that is, don't we have an obligation to pay attention to the foreseeable consequences of our work, and what other people — especially those in positions of power — want to do with it?

And so, we, as scientists and engineers have the responsibility to think in new modes, no longer to concern ourselves only with our personal interests, but also to start taking a little more responsibility for the consequences of what we do.

(The slave "science" is sold away — at a handsome fee)

Rose was a great teacher

(Continued from page 4)

three days a week. I don't remember him ever missing a class. Although he wore a terrible oxygen mask when he entered the class, he insisted that he be elected as the head of the committee to which he was appointed. He explained that he had emphysema and asthma and hoped that his condition would not be as much a hindrance to us as it was to him. But if you don't believe in it — if you think that it will make the world a dangerous place, then you have no business taking the money. Especially those of you who are tenured. You people probably have freedom that nobody else has. You people probably have the French secret service clearances. You probably have the freedom to change the direction of your work. Don't you therefore also have the responsibility to do so?

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And so, we, as scientists and engineers have the responsibility to think in new modes, no longer to concern ourselves only with our personal interests, but also to start taking a little more responsibility for the consequences of what we do.

Given the hypersensitivity that the Reagan administration has shown in the past about the results of research, I do not see it is unreasonable to have some concern. This administration doesn't even want to let us have a hold of Apple Computers. It certainly seems that this is a typical program of this magnitude — if it has any thing to do with national security — would be on the last for possible classification. And so, we, as scientists and engineers have the responsibility to think in new modes, no longer to concern ourselves only with our personal interests, but also to start taking a little more responsibility for the consequences of what we do.
opinion

feedback

Overt violence worst

To the Editor:

Lukas Ruecker's guest column ("Reagan plans Rambo in hijacker interception," Oct. 29) was philosophically incorrect on several major issues.

His main points seemed to be that the United States had violated the concept of international law by sending Navy jets (not the Air Force, by the way) to intercept the hijackers and make them to a "tribunal" in Tunis.

The exact motivations surrounding the hijacking remain veiled, but it is definitely suspected that the crime was premeditated and not a spontaneous decision by the hijackers. From the beginning of the crisis, it was clear that the act was directed primarily against the Americans on board. This was shown by the more brutal treatment of the eleven American passengers and the eventual selection of an American for execution.

Leon Klinghoffer was an obvious symbol of the hideous logic of international terrorism: 69 years old and confined to a wheelchair, he was unable to defend himself — just as all travelers are unable to defend themselves. Marilyn, Leon's wife of 36 years, related the story of Leon's treatment. She quoted his words: "It is essential for the President, the United States Government, and all Americans to understand clearly and unequivocally, but it is definitely suspect that the hijacking, again being directed primarily against Americans.

In fact, the fact the cruise ship looked like fools, as Lukas Ruecker noted, seems at times to act as an apologist for their actions. His bias against Israel may not be an independent, factual support. His writing is often devoid of logic, and prevents a fair, cogent and informed discourse. Apparent-ly, Ruecker fails to realize that appeasement fuels terrorism, and strength redices it.

Robert K. Heng

Firm stand is terrorism's only deterrent

To the Editor:

I agree that a result of President Reagan's action was the increase of the United States's prestige abroad in the eyes of the American people, it was not the most important effect. Past experience has shown that firm positions against terrorism are the only effect of deterrence, while capitulation invariably inspires terrorists to new tactics, to the detriment of the Israeli people.

The collapse of the so-called "terrorism can be stopped" in the United States is not a result of a firm stand, but of a firm stand against the United States' actions. The United States' actions will result in a new wave of terrorism, and increased boldness.

Ruecker's arguments present a clear case for non-intervention. The President's actions seem to act as an apologist for the United States' actions.

Andrew Chang '87

James ionson is far from reassuring

To the Editor:

I have grave doubts about the feasibility of a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). As the head of corporate research for a fund- ing vehicle for academic research, I therefore eagerly awaited Dr. James ionson's speech last week to hear what reassurances he might provide.

To my dismay, I found Dr. ionson unable or unwilling to address the policy issues surrounding the possible uses of the results of research undertaken at the behest of my office. My disappointment with Dr. ionson stems from lack of evidence from any disagreement with the President's actions.

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MIT's Art evolves over decades

By Joanie Jung

Feature

The visual arts at MIT did not receive the full attention it deserves during the first two decades after the Institute moved to Cambridge in 1916. Since then, however, MIT's art evolves over decades and various Institute leaders have played important roles in developing MIT's art programs and collections.

The earliest exhibits were organized by students and faculty. In 1924 and 1930, the Charles Hayden Memorial Art at MIT - murals in Walker Library in 1950. In the following years, the Standard Oil Company contributed 26 paintings and drawings to the Institute. These works were in public places and offices because of the lack of a facility for permanent exhibition. The response from the MIT community was so positive that works of art were later placed throughout the campus.

MIT acquired many works of art and constructed buildings with collectors' marks, such as the MIT Chapel, in an effort to enhance the visual environment at the Institute. In 1956, President Julius A. Stratton said that the effect would improve the visual surroundings. MIT provided and supported sculpture by American artists during Stratton's tenure. The committee's collection became unique; other galleries in the area were not actively collecting contemporary art.

In 1960, MIT commissioned a building to be used as a museum and art gallery. The Hayden Gallery opened in 1962 to promote the visual environment and enhance the growth of the Permanent Collection at the Institute. Both purchases for and donations to the Permanent Collection increased in number. The committee commissioned some outdoor sculptures, such as Richard Saul's "K-Hed's Elmo-MIT" and Alexander Calder's "The Big Sail." The Art Committee petitioned for a percentage-for-art provision - a proposal that would allocate a fraction of the costs of construction or renovation of an Institute facility to be used for the purchase of artwork for that facility. After positive response to the petition, the percentage-for-art program became Institute policy in May 1968.

Under the administration of former President Jerome B. Wiesner, an avid supporter of the arts, the visual arts received an increased number of institutional and non-curricular arts activities. In 1966, President Howard W. Johnson appointed the Committee on the Visual Arts (CVA) to develop an annual loan program, arrange extended loans, obtain grants for exhibitions and special interest to the CAVS. The Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) was founded in 1965 to allow practicing artists to work together on advanced projects. These projects related to science and technology were of special interest to the CAVS.

In 1966, President Howard W. Johnson appointed the Committee on the Visual Arts (CVA) to develop an annual loan program, arrange extended loans, obtain grants for exhibitions and special interest to the CAVS. The CVA supported the arts at MIT. The Hayden Gallery was moved to the Wiesner Building to contribute to the visual environment of the Institute.

The Great Sail.

The committee also adopted the annual loan program, which organized the visual arts activities at MIT. The CVA coordinated the non-curricular arts activities. The Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) was founded in 1965 to allow practicing artists to work together on advanced projects. These projects related to science and technology were of special interest to the CAVS.

Manager charged on two counts

(Continued from page 1)

An undergraduate student, who was found to be uncooperative with Police's account, said that Hengstinger "did show her into one of the speakers. She was not happy about that. She didn't think the head could have stopped immediately," he added. "They seemed to enjoy playing and the people were enjoying it." A second student, who also declined to be named, said, "The policeman pushed her up against the wall and arrested her," the student said. Hengstinger read the night's rights, the student added, and "the manager said, 'I know your rights, I'm a lawyer.'" The student said that he never saw the alleged kick, but he asserted, Hengstinger "was definitely grabbing her and pulling her before she could attack him."

Red Cross is counting on you

This space donated by The Tech

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1985

Course XXI celebrates 30th anniversary

By Katie Schwarz

Feature

What is the place of the humanities in an MIT education? That question, reconsidered by the administration this year, has always been a concern of the Institute's humanities majors. Last weekend's reunion of Course XXI alumni, faculty and students provided a forum for discussion of education at MIT.

Over 60 of the nearly 900 students who have graduated from Course XXI since its inception in 1955 came back for the department's 30th anniversary reunion — a percentage rate twice as high as for similar events held by other departments, said Travis Merritt, director of undergraduate humanities and one of the reunion's chief organizers.

The reunion began Friday afternoon as archaelogists and foreign language faculty demonstrated how they use science for humanistic purposes. Members of the Center for Materials Research in Archeology and Ethnology discussed the technological investigation of ancient artifacts, and foreign language faculty showed their work with Project Athena on software for language drill.

Dinner Friday evening brought current students, current faculty, professors emeriti and Institute administrators together with the alumni to hear Dean of Humanities and Social Science Arm F. Friedlander speak about her goals for MIT's education. The warned of the perils of separation and mistrust between the scientific and the humanistic community and the public. Friedlander urged the arts to improve the importance of the science of technology on its graduates to community and "arrogant scientists" from an "informe, popular mind.

The convocation continued Saturday with a panel discussion on the Middle East's attitude toward America and the state of today's teaching.

A final discussion on the question "What Many Cultures Now? What an Educated Person Should Know" climaxed the reunion. Nine panelists — among them scientists, professors and students as well as humanities faculty — explored the benefits of a division between scientific and humanities cultures as a take-off point for further discussion.

Among the discussion's highlights were words of praise by music professor John Harbison who said that students in the arts were imprisoned when they lose contact with the arts and with sports, and a proposal by electrical engineering professor Jerome Y. Lenzin to replace the first year with "laboratories and playgrounds," because "students need not to be through direct experience of the world. Afterward, questions from the audience centered on what MIT should do to help students find their own educational paths.

A display examining humanities at MIT, installed for the reunion, is still on view in the Hayden corridor gallery. The historical exhibit proceeds from the familiar profile of William Barton Rogers to an edition of "The Prodigal Son," accompanied by a collection of essays by students on subjects from romanticism and the American Revolution to Faroese cultural anthropology.

"You have no idea how I envy your pure Puritan character," a student in Course XXI is now "climbing slowly but steadily," Merritt said. The recurring question given to humanities this year may attract even more students to the faculty, he may lead all MIT students to think more about the humanities.
Collage — extraction without anaesthetic

Rouse's music was also wickedly enjoyable. The piece, written for a pianist and a percussionist, was seen to stick his fingers in his ears. One musician - not playing for a stretch - was heard to say, "I'll be back in five minutes."

Assuming such was his intention, Rouse successfully extracted the pleasures of an extraction without anesthetic. It got so painful at times, one musician - not playing for a stretch - was seen to stick his fingers in his ears. But, like many things which are painful, Rouse's music was also wickedly enjoyable. It didn't take much imagination to visualize one's worst enemy — rather than concede the demon chair dentist and sit back and wish until

Rouse likes to make a lot of noise, and Collage did not let him down. Brass was assertive and brilliant; percussionist sounds were gripping. At one point the sound seemed to buzz around the ensemble as a wasp in a whirlpool; but all the big boys backed off enough for pianist Christopher Oldfather to be heard producing an excruciatingly nasty noise (reminiscent of a deformed, strangled, screaming, across-the-room, found-in-a-waste-basket, worn-blackboard sound) on an instrument he later described as a "water fountain" — it's a hippie instrument — My sister has one."

As Tech readers will doubtless be aware from Professor Harbison's recent column, the Collage budget is low. So, for special effect, Collage didn't import any denial equipment, but settled on a brake drum (in car brake drum suspended from a boat clothes hanger). The clothes hanger unfortunately proved to be insufficiently strong to withstand Oldfather's hammer blows on this scrapyardulum, which fell behind the hanger, depriving the audience of further enjoyment of its musical essence.

Seriously, though, Rouse's piece displayed a well-timed inventive flair: it was sensational, it was fascinating, and it showed musical originality too.

I also liked Robert Selig's "Refections from a Back Window." It's a work with strong jazz and pop connections. At times it seems a bit superficial; but the more complex passages have a reflection of give stronger when put in the relief of the lighter strains, making this extravert work explore motifs from the inner psyche too.

I was less happy with Edward Cohen's "Fantasy for Clarinet, Piano and Percussion. There are some interesting exchanges between piano and percussion, but the clarinet seemed out of place. And in between the few passages that fixed the attention, there seemed too much that was loose and disdainful.

The evening ended with Stephen Albert's "Into Eclipses, Five Arias for Tenor and Chamber Ensemble." Albert's work was given a tight performance by Collage, and a pratical rendition by tenor David Gordon.

"Into Eclipses" is based on Ted Hughes' adaptation of Seneca's Oedipus, and Albert's music tells the story with power. The influence of Benjamin Britten seemed to enter in at several key points, and Gordon's voice had a transparency that reminded one of Peter Pears' striking performances of Britten's work. John Harbison's test for the balance between instruments worked subtle colors from contrasts, colors that vied with but ultimately melded with Gordon's completely involved singing.

The Waverly Consort gave a delightful recital in Jordan Hall on Saturday evening. On a theme of "Welcome Sweet Revolution," we were treated to a tour of "Music of England's Golden Age." It was a pleasant evening with several high spots. G out armona, a motet for six voices by Richard Dering was sung with a spiritual solemnity; David Ripley sang Can he excuse my wrongs with Virtue's cloud? with much character, and the final two items, the anonymous Scottish 16th century "Plough Song" and equally anonymous "City of London" were captivating.

The Plough Song is a form of 16th century advertising: a plow crew exist the virtues of their ox to win over the patriotism of a lord. Descriptions of plowmen, ox and plow-parts were amusing, and were made the more witty by energetic and triple-coordinated singing. The City of London then provided more entertainment and the opportunity to acquire — in voice if not in fact — samples of new mackerel, a housemop, four ropes of onions, a quart of good marmalade, a housemop, four ropes of onions, a quarter of good marmalade, and a barrel of tarts.

After that, you'd need a trip to the dentist...

Jonathan Richard

ADMISSION TO RENOIR

The following note was inadvertently omitted from Michael Bost review of the Renoir exhibition last issue.

There is a special ticketing procedure for Renoir. Tickets carry a reserved date and time of entry; they are sold at the box office of the Museum of Fine Arts, and at TICKETRON outlets. The general public is admitted Tue., Sat. and Sun. 10am-7pm, Wed., Th. and Fri.10am-lpm; admission is $5.00 ($3.00 senior citizens and children).

However, the MIT community, due to MIT's participation in the University Membership Program, may enter also Mon.-2pm, admission $2.00. Call 9-RENOIR (973-6647) for information.

"Cultural Drop-outs" —
Hard-to-Find Books

Year-in and year-out, publishers let scholarly titles slide out-of-print. Not because these publishers want to, but because the economics of book manufacture requires minimal numbers to justify reprinting any title. When demand falls below that economically determined level, books — important books among them— that sell too few copies become "cultural drop-outs."

That process of winnowing out the "slow sellers" has been going on for generations and there have been thousands upon thousands of books that have fallen by the wayside. In the past couple of decades a new kind of publisher has emerged, specializing in Reprints, republishing thousands of titles in very small editions, filling the need to restore that temporarily lost part of our cultural heritage. The Ayer Company is one such publisher.

We invite you to come and browse among 15,000 cultural drop-outs in our publishing office in Salem, New Hampshire. They're titles you'll rarely, if ever, see in your bookstores.

They're also books that don't have jackets — in order to cut costs and hold the prices in line — but the remarkable thing is the incredible variety, and the depth of publication available in subject area after subject area. Some of the subject collections you can browse through are listed in the left hand column.

We're open 6 days, Monday through Saturday, from 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. 30% discount on all orders placed on phone, Visa, MasterCard accepted.

Driving time from Boston, about 50 minutes.
The issue of apartheid in South Africa will receive special attention this Wednesday and Thursday during the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid. In this special section, The Tech opinion editors have culled the views of major MIT figures on this ongoing debate. These views do not represent the full spectrum of opinions on the subject, nor do they necessarily reflect the views of the newspaper. The Tech hopes readers will benefit from the expanded coverage in these pages.

Mathews M. Cherian
Andrew Bein
Thomas T. Huang

Letter from the Editors

Thomas T. Huang
Andrew Bein
Mathews M. Cherian

It's 4 am Monday morning, and something's up. Arguments and agreements change the course of our discussion as easily as the word processor changes the sentence. The colloquium is coming.

Apartheid. It is the evil repression of the majority of people in South Africa. Over the past year, the issue has intensified at MIT. Administrators and political rallies on campus have risen. Students are asking the administration to examine MIT's investments in companies doing business in South Africa. The MIT Corporation continues to divestment and would not change the political situation there.

It's Monday afternoon. The Institute Colloquium Wednesday and Thursday could mark the beginning of serious discussion on this issue. But the colloquium will not succeed if few students participate in it. It will not succeed if the MIT Corporation remains oblivious to the words of speakers on any side of the debate. The voice of apartheid is vital to our times.

South African government is clearly persecuting the majority of its people. Moreover, it is becoming increasingly absurd for the United States to justify its business interests there.

"Action, not words," someone says. What action and what role can the campus newspaper take in this debate? As writers, we are accustomed more to words than action. Can we wear our words much like priests wear their armbands? Perhaps the best action to take is to provide an open forum for views on apartheid.

The newspaper's goal is to inform the students and the MIT community on the issue as well as it can. In these pages, we tried to provide the views of some of MIT's experts on South Africa. We hoped to determine the political, economic and moral dilemmas that stem from South Africa's apartheid policies.

We hoped to spark interest in the upcoming colloquium.

We are still hoping that words can make a difference. But it is quickly becoming apparent that words mean little in the case of Pretoria. In the end, violence overpowers words, information, reason.

"It's midnight Monday, and something's up. The clock strikes. We work as hard as we can, with the time that we've got. Watch the hands, look at the hands. Time is running out.

Robert I. Rotberg is a professor of political science and history. In "The Crisis in South Africa," p. 2, Rotberg provides a terse overview of the heated political situation and current state of emergency in South Africa.

"President Botha is gambling that his immense, costly military machine, and his weapon, torture, will still be effective to maintain that all of the black townships and curtail the African anger that erupts from day to day in serious parts of the country.

"It will not be the forum, that is, unless the MIT community regards this as the first step toward divestment and addressing minority concerns, rather than a last, symbolic sign before these issues dawn for another five years.

Holly Sweet is associate director of the Experimental Study Group. Sweet reflects on her experiences of coping when good people choose not to act against what they see is evil in "The Dangerous Silence," p. 3.

"I only wish I had gone to an important talk every month... because, like most of you I am no writer or philosopher or political activist, just a conscientious student interested in things.

Frank E. Morgan '74 is an associate professor of mathematics and chairman of the Institute Colloquium Committee. In "One Student's Decision," p. 2, he describes the constant struggle a student faces - the struggle between assigned schoolwork and outside demands - and how a very special talk influenced his thinking.

Gretchen Ritter G is a graduate student in political science and will participate in the panel session on "What can and should Americans do?" during the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid. Ritter asks in "The Apartheid Colloquium: Goodwill or Malice?" p. 3, the motivation for the colloquium and what the colloquium must achieve to succeed.

"We are hoping that words will not be just a page full of words, but something that the students and the MIT community can derive some satisfaction from."

Richard S. Eckaus PhD '54 is a Ford International Professor of Economics. He analyzes the economic pressures and financial crises that mark the South African political environment in "Pressure on South Africa," p. 3.

"The US banks feel the pressure of the movement of divestiture. These pressures have increased as the violence of the government against its black population has escalated. Even more important... is the concern among investors over the economic effects of the violence...

"I only wish I had gone to an important talk every month... because, like most of you I am no writer or philosopher or political activist, just a conscientious student interested in things.

We are still hoping that words can make a difference. But it is quickly becoming apparent that words mean little in the case of Pretoria. In the end, violence overpowers words, information, reason.

"It's midnight Monday, and something's up. The clock strikes. We work as hard as we can, with the time that we've got. Watch the hands, look at the hands. Time is running out.

"I only wish I had gone to an important talk every month... because, like most of you I am no writer or philosopher or political activist, just a conscientious student interested in things.
The government of South Africa still believes that the land of apartheid is a safe haven for the black population. Despite a year of rioting that has killed nearly 80, and a state of emergency that has exacerbated rather than calmed African township and rural tensions, President Botha's regime remains dependent on repression, to be sustained, as he has stated, by measures of several important constraints under which blacks habitually live out their years. At the same time, political analysts black and white, so President Botha's speeches have winked at the gold Arches. The Arches are the despair of moderate Africans, both for their charismatic tone and for what they fail to say.

While, especially Africans and the dominion National Party, are not prepared to share or even to divide power. Nor can they (or anyone sensible) contemplate partition. Yet whites at whatever movement made to provide reasonably equal opportunity for many blacks in commerce and industry.

South Africa's ruling whites believe they can offer sufficient incentive to their black allies to stem the tide of revolt. Such change, after all, is usually accompanied by the generation of unquestioned supremacy and unparalleled high standards of living in a blissful white paradise. Mr. Botha and colleagues also hope that the gradual emancipation of the "reformers," such as the liberation of the past laws, an abridgment of inflex control, and admission of some black workers to higher positions, will improve the United States and the West.

But a year of rioting...
The Apartheid Colloquium: Goodwill or Malice?

Gretchen Ritter

Why is MIT sponsoring the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid for Nov 6 and 7? More specifically, why are a mere $200,000 to $150 million in South Africa-related, that is to say, economically-challenged, loans (or are they) not being forgiven?

As Ritter states: "There are some邈大iere issues at stake, of which the most important is the question, reiterated in 1962, of whether we should support or boycott any South African commerce, and to what extent, if at all, if any, South Africa's apartheid policies are justifiable."

Search for a new understanding, the outcome of the colloquium is open. Together, the MIT community might decide to continue, suspend, or altogether abandon the Sullivan Principles. Or it might decide to pursue a policy of divestment, selective or otherwise.

Where the advocates of the first view see goodwill, the proponents of the second spot divestment; instead of one, they see the other. While the latter concur on the need to act to stop apartheid and the former recognize that the only rational course is to heal the rift in the country, they cannot agree on the state of the former's role in the latter's considered actions. This is precisely the case with the MIT's divestment policy.

The history of MIT's response to apartheid concerns has been complex and multifaceted. In the early 1970s, the Institute established the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility (ASCOR) to review corporate policies. In 1974, the committee recommended divestment from companies operating in South Africa. The recommendation was adopted by the Institute's Corporation in 1975, and the Institute decided to divest from South African companies. This decision was based on the committee's finding that these companies were not operating in accordance with the Sullivan Principles.

In the 1980s, MIT began to reevaluate its divestment policy. The Institute's Corporation decided to maintain its divestment policy, but to do so in a way that allowed the Institute to maintain its relationship with the South African government. The Institute also decided to work with South African companies to improve their human rights record.

Today, MIT's divestment policy is again under review. The Institute is considering a new approach that would allow it to maintain its divestment policy, while also allowing it to maintain its relationships with South African companies and with the South African government.

The Apartheid Colloquium: Goodwill or Malice? is a three-day colloquium sponsored by the Institute for International Studies and the MIT Corporation. The colloquium is a forum for the exchange of ideas about the role of the United States in supporting apartheid and the South African government's policies. The colloquium is open to the public and is free of charge.
Colloquium on APARTHEID

Wednesday, November 6
3:30 OPENING ADDRESS
Kresge
Nthato Motlana
The Battle for South Africa
Chairman of the Soweto Civic Action Committee, founder of Operation Hunger, physician, and head of a private hospital.

5:00 RECEPTION
McCormick
Reception for the MIT Community

7:30 EVENING WORKSHOPS
Senior House
Ashdown
Roy Schotland
Robert Zevin
McCormick
The Myth of South Africa's Strategic Minerals
Immorality, Ineffectiveness, and the Illegality of Absolute Divestment: Contrasting Views
Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law School
Vice President of the United States Trust Company
Discussion with Nthato Motlana

Thursday, November 7
2:30 PANEL DISCUSSION
Kresge
Shirley Chisholm
William Jacobsen
Willard Johnson
Johnny Makatini
Nthato Motlana
John Reed ’61
Gretchen Ritter
Professor of Political Science at Mount Holyoke College and former Member of Congress
U.S. Representative of the African National Congress
Chairman of the Soweto Civic Action Committee
Chairman of Citicorp and Life Member of the MIT Corporation
Graduate student in Political Science at MIT
What Can and Should Americans Do about South Africa?

6:30 EVENING DISCUSSIONS
Dessert and discussions with faculty and panelists.
Baker
Bexley
East Campus
MacGregor
Next House
No. 6 Club
Senior House
Phi Kappa Sigma
Sigma Chi
Theta Chi
Professor John Hildebidle Literature
Professor Judah Schwartz School of Engineering
Professor James Higginbotham Philosophy and Linguistics
Professor Alan Hatton Chemical Engineering
Professor Kenneth Manning Writing Program
Professor Louis Bucchiarelli School of Engineering and STS
Professor Carl Kayser Director, STS
Professor Willard Johnson Political Science
Dr. Louis Menand III Political Science
Professor Garth Saloner Economics
Professor Charles Stewart Political Science
Professor Charles Weiner STS
Professor Dan Osherson Cognitive Science
Ms. Gretchen Ritter Graduate student in Political Science
Professor John Parsons Sloan School
Professor Louis Bucchiarelli School of Engineering and STS
Professor S. Jay Keyser Philosophy and Linguistics and Associate Provost

The closing address by Oliver Tambo has been cancelled.
**HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY**

*Haydn's Creation*

The Handel & Haydn Society will present Haydn's *The Creation* under the direction of Thomas Dunn. Jeanne O'Meara, Charles Eberle, 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.

**THE CANTATA SINGERS**

*Handel's Jephtha*

Handel's most emotionally riveting oratorio, *Jephtha*, will be performed by the Cantata Singers conducted by David Horne. Sanders Theatre, November 20, 7:30pm. *MIT price*: $4.

**SINFONIOVA**

*Death and the Maiden*

Sinfoniova will be conducted by Aram Gharabekian in a program to include Corelli's *Concerto Grosso No. 2*, Op. 6, Martin's *Études for String Orchestra* and the Boston premiere of Mahler's arrangement of Schubert's *Der Tod und das Mädchen* ("Death and the Maiden"). Jordan Hall, November 22, 8pm. *MIT price*: $5.

**PRO ARTE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA**

*Beethoven's Fifth*

The Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra will perform Beethoven's *Symphony No. 5* and Shostakovich's *Symphony No. 14* in Sanders Theatre on November 24 at 8pm. Tickets are also available for the Orchestra's December 4 concert when Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms* and works by Hindemith will be performed. *MIT price*: $5.

Tickets are on sale courtesy of the Technology Community Association. Drop by Room W20-450 in the Student Center, or call 253-4885 to check on availability.

The Tech Performing Arts Series, a service for the entire MIT community from The Tech, MIT's student newspaper in conjunction with the Technology Community Association, MIT's student community service organization.

**NOTICES**

**Listings**

Student activities, administrative officers, academic departments, and off-campus - 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 fax or by mail to "Notes, The Tech, room W20-483," or via US mail to "Notes, The Tech, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes are run on a rotating 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, Nov. 6**

"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 Bouch of the International Women's Tribune Center, at 5 pm at NorthEastern University, Room 305, Huntington Ave., Boston. Free and open to the public. For more info, call 437-2686.

**Wednesday, Nov. 13**

Drama in dance, poetry, music in voice, fakshu, flute. Multicultural performance at Dorey Hall, Boston State House, 11 am to 3 pm. Any proceeds from sales of paintings to be given to Governor's Fund for the homeless. Sale must be done through either Betty Rosen or Gay F. Lanier.

**E-SYSTEMS CONTINUES THE TRADITION OF THE WORLD'S GREAT PROBLEM SOLVERS.**

Steinmetz was one of the few geniuses concerned with the practical aspects of electrical engineering. His pragmatic analytical approach led to the development of efficient electrical power grids as we know them today. Scientists and engineers at E-Systems are carrying on in his tradition. Through the combination of sophisticated analytical and simulation techniques, they are evolving optimal system solutions to some of the world's toughest problems in electronics.

E-Systems is recognized as one of the world's leading problem-solving companies in the design and production of communications, data, antenna, intelligence and reconnaissance systems that are often the first-of-a-kind in the world.

For information on career opportunities with E-Systems in Florida, Indiana, Texas, Utah or Virginia contact your Placement Director or write: E-Systems, Inc., College Relations, Post Office Box 680248, Dallas, Texas 75266-0248.

![Charles P. Steinmetz](image-url)
Boston Lights

Photo Essay by Mark Vandevoorde
Panelists respond to lonson
(Continued from page 1)

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notices
Friday, Nov. 15

"Underwater discovery of the side-wheel steamer MOLLON by Drs. Andre Lepine and Jean Boulle, members of the Comite d'Histoire et de l'Archeologie Subaquatiques du Quebec, 7:30 pm, room 4-402. Drs. Lepine and Boulle will describe their excavation in the St. Lawrence river of a 19th century side-wheel steamer.

Ongoing

The professional tutor staff of the MIT Writing and Communication Center (144-317) will be glad to consult with you on any writing or oral presentation projects (papers, theses, letters, etc.) from 10 am to 4 pm Monday thru Friday. You may either drop in or make an appointment (253-3090) or just drop in. In addition workshops for those for whom English is a second language are held on Tuesdays from 4:15 to 5:15 pm. All services are free.

Announcements

Undergraduates who are interested in communicating with high school students (and guidance counselors) what it's like to be an MIT student are encouraged to join Project Callahan. For more information please contact the Educational Council Office, 4-240, 253-3354.

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 imaginative and significant project combining research in materials and humanities or in materials and the arts. Preliminary project proposals due Feb. 4, 1986. Final submission on April 25, 1986.

Counseling and HTLV-III blood screening services for individuals concerned about exposure to the virus associated with AIDS. For more information about these free confidential services sponsored by the Department of Public Health and Counseling Services, call 522-4090. Wednesday 9 am to 5 pm. Outside Boston call collect. For more information call James Varnum at 542-5188, Monday through Friday, 10 am to 4 pm.

The Cambridge School Volunteers invites you to help us help children learn. Your time and talents can really make a difference in a child's life. There is a spot for you among our many volunteers. Opportunities range from Basic Skills to Computers to College and Career Awareness. Cost it may be available. Call 495-9218.

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ARTS

Outlets — good blend of pop and rock

Whole New World, new album from the Outsides, Restless Records.

After five years of clubbing around Boston, three singles, and various appearances on local compilation albums, the Outsides have finally released their first piece of full-length vinyl. Whole New World is long overdue as far as I am concerned. The Outsides represent a good blend of pop and rock with an edge all of their own.

Whole New World captures the very essence of the Outsides — to have a good time. There is no flaunting cause or subliminal message in the music. It is simple, danceable, loud, sometimes fast, and always fun to hear. This is the kind of album you play at a party or as you get home on a Friday afternoon in anticipation of a great weekend.

The first side of the LP is a win all the way through. I expect to hear the title cut, "Whole New World," invading the local airwaves over the next few weeks. Dave Burton's vocal talents are complemented well by the quick-stroke guitar work of his brother Rick to yield a sure hit. Another catchy tune on this first side is "Sheila," a song about that party girl with whom we all had a crush on in our high school years.

This cut was previously released as the flip side of a single featuring "A Valentine Song" last February. "Titled Track" takes a more serious tone with the story of the workplace pursuit for happiness that inevitably leads downhill as one matures and must face up to life's responsibilities. The song is great, but the message is blurred by an astrigent rhythm.

The second half of the record is not as strong as side one, although it definitely has its high points. "Somebody" is a song of pop and reflection with vocal harmonies that fit the mood well. The second cut on this side, "Made in Japan," should hit home for many people as it examines the cost of materialistic progress in America and the price we pay in terms of our own freedom.

The biggest disappointment on the album is "Can't Cheat the Reaper." This cut also happens to be on the single whose release accompanied the LP. Don't get me wrong; this is an excellent song. However, it could have been much better. In fact, a radio tape of a few years back presents a near perfect version of this song. Why that recording of this potential hit wasn't used on the LP, I'll never understand. The LP version is much slower than its predecessor and seems forced. In a word, "Can't Cheat the Reaper" is overproduced, as are some of the other cuts on the album.

Overall, Whole New World is a very good first LP for the Outsides. I prefer a little less production and a bit more of an edge, but most of the tracks still retain the energy and style which make the Outsides a great band. This album is definitely worth a listen. Moreover, the Outsides are a great party band, so if you get a chance to see them live, be sure and follow up on it.

Stephen A. Brubet

THE PURSUIT GOES ON. AND ON. AND ON.

Nowadays (and nowanights) the Big Man On Campus is the one with the biggest collection of "Trivial Pursuit" card sets. So here are six more editions to pursue: "Baby Boomr" Edition—From Eisenhower to Flower Power, "Silver Screen Edition—A tons of titillating Tinseltown trivia, "All-Star Sports Edition—Here's your chance to knock a jock right on his artificial turf, "Genius II" Edition—Picks up where the Genius Edition' laughed off, "RPM" Edition—Music! Music! Music! From Beethoven to Boy George, "Young Players' Edition—From the Brothers Grimm to the Brothers Gibb. Get sm a Play'em all. Have a ball!

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Hey, everybody! I'm moving in!

Hey, Jolie! You still need some help with things?

So, these are the phone numbers you should call to cast your vote?

All of them go to... what? I certainly hope you're not going to vote on irradiation.

Oh, Lowell. You're so Droll. Sometimes I wish you'd just shut up in front of these people who've got to sit there and listen.

Huh? What are you doing there?

Darn! Divided by zero again.

Hey! What's going on?!

Who's your friend, bud? You know how we always say that we're not the enemy?

Tales of '86

The Connecticut Earth First!

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UMass Beavers Dim Beavers 10-0

By Jerome Braunstein

MIT lost its last home football game of the season to UMass Boston 10-0 last Saturday in front of an estimated crowd of 7k.

The Beavers looked very impressive at the beginning of the game. After the Beavers pointed, Quarterback Peter J. Gasparini started off the first MIT offensive series with a completed pass for a first down. Gasparini went on to complete three more passes in the game. Later in the first quarter, the Beaver defense held the Beacons on a fourth-and-goal situation on the MIT half-yardline. The Beavers were poised to punt early in the second quarter. However, the snap was bad and Gasparini had to throw the ball away to avoid a sack.

The Beavers lost only 17 yards in sacks during the game. Linebacker Peter Drees ’99 scored two of the Engineers’ four defensive sacks totaling 45 yards. One of the crucial sacks came late in the second quarter when the Beavers went for it on fourth and two on the MIT 22-yard line. With less than one minute in the first half, the Beacons had a third down on the MIT three-yard line. Another Beaver sack moved the Beacons back six yards. With 16 seconds left in the half, Beason place-kicker Ar- mano Keckhardian completed a 27-yard field goal.

The Beasons led 3-0 going into the second half. In the middle of the third quarter, Keckhardian’s attempted field goal failed.

MIT’s hopes looked good when defensive back Hong Yang ’87 intercepted a pass on their 35 yardline at the end of the third quarter. Gasparini led his offense all the way to the UMass 22 yardline. With less than 12 minutes in the game, the Beavers went for the final down convers- tion. The Beacons sacked Gasparini for a five-yard loss. UMass then attempted a run on fourth and one, but the Beaver defense held strong. With little over seven minutes left in the game, UMass defensive back Joe O’Brien intercepted Gasparini’s pass and took it to the 50 yardline. Gasparini was injured during the play and couldn’t complete the drive against the ball.

In the fourth quarter, UMass running back Doug Gray then made a nine-yard run for the only touchdown of the game. Keckhardian’s kick was good, giving the Beasons an 10-0 lead with only 7:35 left in the game.

Rugby wins MIT event

By Mike Murphy

The MIT Rugby Football Club re- bounded from a tough loss to Springfield Rugby Football Club in the league playoffs and won the MIT Invitational Rugby Tourney which it hosted Satu- rday.

The win marked the second time that MIT managed to cap- ture its own tournament. MIT defeated Colby College 20-0 in the opening round and gained a small measure of revenge in beat- ing Springfield by a score of 7-6 in the final. Springfield defeated the University of Vermont 22-0 earlier in the Tourney.

MIT played its best game since the season opener against an out- lined Colby side. Lee Casey G and Barry Cauley G led a strong forward pack which domi- nated play and gave the backs plenty of time and room to run during the contest.

The Engineers’ scoring in the first half was limited to a try by Casey. Mike Schoen ’87 joined a five man blistering run through the MIT camped near the Spring- field goal line with the kick. The attack led to a try by Rich Se- lenick G and Schoen, making the score 10-0 and effectively ending the match.

The final was a rematch of the league semifinals. Springfield opened with an aggressive attack that backed MIT up against the goal line early in the game. The Engineers’ outstanding team de- fense prevented a score and Sel- enick kicked MIT out of trouble.

Quickly turning to the attack, the MIT forwards began to domi- nate as they had against Colby. This led to two penalty kick at- tempts by Selesnick, both of which did not go on.

Casey’s blistering run through the entire Springfield defense as the half of the end half almost led to a try but time ran out before MIT could convert. It made little difference as MIT continued its attack with the second-half kick.

MIT camped near the Spring- field goal, but several attempts to push the ball across were stopped. Finally, the insurance try came on a weakside play of the scrum with Casey passing to John Sibor ’87 for the score.

(Editors note: Murphy is presi- dent of the MIT Rugby Football Club.)