Panelists discuss economics of SDI

By Katie Schwarz

A panel of three speakers discussed whether Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research will be a burden or an impetus to the U.S. economy at a seminar Tuesday.

Debate centered on the effect of large military expenditures on America's international trading position. Leo Stein, former manager of General Electric Co.'s Space Science Laboratory, expects SDI to lead to new technology for the United States to export. But MIT economist Lester Thurow contended that "Star Wars" would have little non-military relevance.

The speakers also disagreed over whether SDI represented a major diversion of resources needed elsewhere. Thurow and Bernard O'Keefe, chair of the executive committee of Education, Grier and Gerrishams Inc., expressed concern about tying up too much of the nation's financial and human resources in the program. Stein, on the other hand, maintained that SDI "in its original form" — the $2 billion research program approved by Congress — would cost only about one percent of the gross national product.

O'Keefe and Thurow stressed the importance of the civilian economy. They warned that American industry is succumbing to Japanese competition, because the United States concentrates too much on the military. "The long-term viability of the U.S. as a superpower depends on our economy," said Thurow.

Stein expects future progress.

"What will we have to sell in the world?" Stein asked, answering, "high tech." SDI research will spur progress in all fields connected with it, he said. "Pick the field, there will be advantages." Stein said use in SDI could also benefit the civilian economy, he added, suggesting that the decentralized software network needed for SDI could be applied to a national power grid.

Stein discounted SDI opponents' claims that it is "impossible," someone has wiggled their way out of it. He compared SDI with the Apollo program. Both projects seemed "impossible" at first, he said, but the technical problems of both were solved.

The $2 billion SDI research program is in no small terms of size or cost, and its political and economic aspects should not be understated [see page 17].

Committee looks at science courses

By Deet Breazeale

Dean of Science Gene M. Brown has formed the School of Science Education Committee (SSEC) to examine undergrad- uate science education, according to committee member Robert J. Silbey, professor of chemistry.

The committee's charge is to "initiate and respond to propon- als bearing on undergraduate education and to provide — information and counsel on departmental views on undergraduate education," Brown said. He feels that it is "important to make sure that these discussions take place inside MIT".

The SSEC began meeting in October to reexamine the content of freshman science and math core courses, Silbey said. The committee hopes to eventually think about the distribution and laboratory requirements and to consider whether a biology course should become an Institute requirement, he added.

(Please turn to page 16)

Reagan calls for 'new realism' in peace talks

By Thomas T. Huang

President Reagan spoke of a "new realism" for peace before a joint session of Congress upon his return from Geneva last night. He and Soviet leader Mik- hail S. Gorbachev had a few hours earlier concluded their twelfth summit meeting in Switzerland.

Under still winds, a helicopter flew the American and Soviet Union flags over the I.F.A. building to the well-lit eastern front of the Capitol Building, where a standing-room-only conven- tional crowd awaited him.

Reagan believed that the sum- mit was constructive and enabled the two sides to gain a better mutal understanding. The two leaders planned into the Soviet- American meetings in the near future, Gorbachev said, to visit the United States next year, while Reagan will make a trip to Mos- cow in late October.

But Soviet and American off- ficials admitted there was a "profound difference" still separate the two governments on arms control and other issues. Reagan said, for the NBC News Network put the sum- mit in perspective. "Reagan had no dramatic new announcements. Real progress can only be judged in the months ahead," he said.

Nobody thought that the months of dispute (Please turn to page 17)
Central America discussed

By David P. Hamilton

Professor Peter H. Smith of the Department of Political Science discussed the reasons for American involvement in Central America with nearly sixty students Wednesday in a forum sponsored by the Political Science Committee on Central America.

Two media presentations presented Smith's talk. First, a video called Witness to War, a documentary on the experiences of American Vietnam veteran Turner Quaker who served a year in El Salvador while giving medical aid to war refugees.

The slide show Central America: Roots of the Crisis followed the film, describing the political and economic troubles facing El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras. Half the slide show was given to the five Central American republics.

Smith then spoke about the political and economic situation in Central America. Most of his comments were taken from his personal experience, since he has visited both El Salvador and Nicaragua within the past year. He said "the attention on events in Central America is focused on El Salvador and Nicaragua." In fact, El Salvador, he said, "is the war between government forces and rebel guerrillas continuing despite attempts to stop it by both the government. The violence has moved out of the city into the countryside, where the army arbitrarily sweeps through territory on a 'mano duro' policy, which often injure or kill civilians.

The right-wing elements in the country continue to demonstrate their political strength despite the election of the moderate Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, Smith said; Duarte's cabinets is filled with right-wing elements appointed out of political necessity, he continued.

These conservatives plan to eventually remove Duarte. They consider Duarte "not as a governor," Smith said. They have also been cashiering Duarte in exchanges and negotiations with the rebels, he added.

The slide show consists mainly of the comparatively few rich saltations of the history of Central America, and most of the land in El Salvador, according to the slide show. These families wield economic power in addition to controlling the army, the slide show said.

Smith said that Duarte has recently come under severe criticism by the right-wing for negotiating with the rebels. Duarte arranged the release of several key rebel prisoners last fall in exchange for the return of his kidnapped daughter, Smith said.

In Nicaragua, the main destabilizing factor is the continued presence of the United States, Smith said. The recent evacuation of American soldiers on campus, he said, demonstrates its lack of political control.

The Nov. 14 eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz, one of the most devastating volcanic in history, inundated the town of Armero, Central Colombia with mudslides when an eruption melted magma, creating a torrent of mud, and mudslides buried almost all of Armero and damaged several acres of farmland. The city is hundreds of houses and burying streets under mud.

Destruction of bridges and roads is hindering the international rescue effort. Meanwhile, thousands of people are still fleeing the area around the peak and units of further eruptions.

Geophysicists have accused the Colombian government of inaction on the threat, saying that the volcano might erupt and that 10,000 people are already escaping from equipement.

Aid is needed most urgently by those who have lost their homes, Smith said.RACTS, food, clothing, medicine and education were farmers whose crops have been destroyed by the eruption.

The MIT fund drive will work with similar efforts at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Smith said she would contact the Overseas Development Network Office at Harvard University.

Ramirez and Zuffante were concerned that the response to the fund drive may not be as great as it should be. "We need new, he said. The larger population will also affect employment and health conditions.

"We had started sooner," Zuffante said. "But there have been a little bit better," Zuffante added.

Donations have been "kind of slow," Ramirez said. He estimated that the MIT fund drive by Tuesday, the first day of the fund drive, at 1:30 pm. The ex

Students aid victims of Colombian volcano

By Kade Schwartz

Colombian students at MIT are collecting donations to help victims of the volcanic eruption and mudslide that killed over 20,000 and left up to 60,000 homeless in their country last week.

The students are accepting contributions at a table on the second floor of the Student Center this week, and will probably set up a booth in Lobby 10 next week, according to Mauricio Ramirez, one of the organizers of the relief effort. There is also a collection box at the front of the Student Center. The MIT International Students' Office (ISO) will turn over all money collected to the Red Cross, Ramirez said.

Ramirez and other students initiated the relief effort, said Karen Zuffante of the ISO. They talked to her Monday and arranged for a meeting that night, which was attended by ten students and a staff member.

At the meeting, students decided to set up a booth to collect donations. Lobby 10 was already booked for this week, so they set up their booth in the Student Center, Zuffante said.

Club Latino of MIT and the ISO are supervising the fund drive because there is no organization

India probe India's future

By Thomas H. Huang

K. Shankar Baijai, Indian ambassador to the United States since March 1984, was one of its sixty speakers in a symposium sponsored by Sangam, the Association of Indian Students at MIT. They presented the growth of India, the world's largest democracy, into the 21st century.

The ambassador spoke of India's two-sided image: its poverty, heat, dust, and "bizarre practicals," on one side, and its art, beauty, and culture, developed in the scope of 5000 years, on the other.

The symposium came under the auspices of a national festival of India. The festival, sponsored by an agreement between the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Reagan, intends to bring art, music, drama, film and literature toBoston and to civilizational interactions throughout the United States.

"While the jury may still be undecided on the extent of the progress made by India since independence, it is undeniable that India's progress in economic and political development has been significant advances have been made in various spheres such as that of technology and industry," according to a Sangam pamphlet on the symposium.

"Democracy is still the dominant political expression and has shown remarkable resilience. Yet the future is fraught with uncertainty," Sangam stated.

Roderick Macfarquhar, professor of government at Harvard University and moderator of the panel discussion, said that the Indian government has been "very explicit" in that nation, he said. "India must provide incentives for more efficient work in order to increase economic growth," he continued.

India's economic future

India's economic region is undergoing change, according to Assistant Professor of Economics Raman Bajpai, who specializes in India. Bajpai said his country has adopted an economic strategy to its neighbors, whom number "seventy by land, four by sea." India must tackle the Indian government, and seniors in the middle class to increase economic cooperation.

India must provide incentives for more efficient work in order to increase economic growth, he said. Bajpai was dubious about the "seventy by land, four by sea." India must tackle the Indian government, and seniors in the middle class to increase economic cooperation.

India, he said, "is a nation, it has the potential to be great, and it is a nation, it has the potential to be great, and it is a nation, it has the potential to be great."
World

Reagan and Gorbatchev conclude summit meeting — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail
Gorbatchev concluded a two-day summit meeting yesterday. American and Soviet officials report major
differences on arms control and other issues. The officials negotiated in vain to produce a joint statement
on the meeting.

Volcano still very active — Colombian and foreign scientists are warning that the Nevado del Ruíz
volcano may erupt again and cause another mud flow similar to the one Nov. 14 that killed 22,500 people.

AIDS research provokes debate — Controversial new results pointing to Africa as the origin of AIDS
have sparked bitter medical disputes. The Africans vigorously disagree and some criticize the validity of
the results. Many agree, however, that discovering its origin is vital to finding a cause and cure for AIDS.

South African violence continues — At least eight blacks were killed as rival tribes clashed. Heavily
armed police restored the peace.

Protestants attack British official — Angered by an Irish-British treaty reducing British control of
Northern Ireland, a group of Protestants attacked a British Cabinet minister as he tried to enter Belfast
City Hall. The Protestants trapped the minister in City Hall for two hours before police rescued him.

Nation

Economy rises by 4.3 percent — The nation's economy rose at an annual rate of 4.3 percent in the
third quarter. The Reagan administration predicted even stronger growth in the fourth quarter. Economists
were generally pleased, but some expressed caution about the future.

House approves military changes — The House overwhelmingly approved a measure to expand the
powers of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Bill places the chairman in the line of command in
wartime. It also gives the chairman the authority to present budgetary recommendations to the secretary of
defense.

Yonkers schools segregated, judge rules — A federal judge ruled that city and school officials in
Yonkers, NY, have maintained a segregated school system by deliberately placing low-income housing in
residential areas with large minority-group populations rather than the exclusive east side of town. Lawyers
said the ruling would provide a powerful weapon for plaintiffs to challenge housing patterns and school
segregation in other cities.

Heart attacks more likely in morning — Harvard Medical School researchers have concluded that
heart attacks are more likely to occur in the morning than in the evening. They believe this phenomenon
results from the stress of waking.

Local

Dukakis proposes new measures against drunk drivers — Massachusetts Governor Michael Du-
kakis sought a new crackdown on drunk drivers to remedy the state's ineffective drunk driving law.
Dukakis called for automatic loss of license for drivers with a blood-alcohol level of .10 percent or more,
more State Police patrols, and tougher sentences for drunk drivers who have injured others.

Top state politicians clash — Massachusetts Senate President William Bulger and House Speaker
George Keverian clashed last week over surtax repeal. The brief argument revealed deep differences be-
tween the two leaders, which could jeopardize key bills as the end of the session nears.

Skating rink owners face hard times — Many skating rink owners are having difficulty meeting
liability premiums following record lawsuits against the rink industry. Some of those who have sought to
challenge housing patterns and school segregation in other cities.

Sports

Celtics win in overtime — The Boston Celtics improved their record to 9-2 with a 115-106 victory over
the Utah Jazz. Robert "Chief" Parish led the late surge that overcame the Jazz, despite Utah's red-hot
Scoring.

Mattiley voted MVP — Don Mattiley of the New York Yankees received 23 out of 28 votes first-place
for American League's Most Valuable Player. George Brett of the Kansas City Royals Mattingly voted MVP — Don

Weather

Cooler weather ahead — Highs today near 40 will accompany a 40 percent chance of rain. There is a
chance of showers or snow flurries Saturday.

Timothy T. Huang
Never restrict research

To the Editor:

A long time ago, Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Board of IBM said, "There is a world market for about five computers." The vast majority of people at MIT are skeptical of such technological pessimism. Today, however, some people are making a similar type of statement: "SDI will never work." Then these same people use this pessimism to justify limitations on SDI research. We oppose any limitations on unclassified research at MIT. The freedom of the faculty and students to research new concepts is and always has been a cornerstone of academia. If we restrict SDI research, the next logical step is to restrict any other controversial research such as artificial intelligence. Academic ownership is a hallmark of a totalitarian society. The opportunity to do any research on so many freedom freedoms we enjoy in our American society. They are worth defending. Anything that increases the security of this society while respecting the rights of the individual is fundamentally good. SDI is pure defense. Its implementation would not supply the US with a first strike capability. Its only purpose is to destroy ICBMs. It cannot be used to kill people. The accuracy of Soviet ICBMs is increasing and they will soon be able to threaten the US with a first strike. Soviet planning for such an attack would be complicated by an even more effective SDI - so complicated that they could not depend on destroying all of our retaliatory capability. It is important to stress that our primary intention in writing this letter is to disassociate MIT faculty and students from restricting SDI or any other research. Such closed-mindedness presents a danger to US advancement and competence in all technological areas. It also may endanger our security. America was built on the pioneering spirit and it is imperative that we not lose the edge.

Firstly, the purely technical issue is the proliferation of the Club Latino Central Committee, is it really able to the well being of the organization? Moreover, all members have equal voting rights and all members who are full time MIT students are eligible for office positions.

We would like to make two remarks regarding our membership policy in case the article by Mary Condelle and Harold Stern ("UNC reviews activity policy," Nov. 19) leaves a wrong impression with your readers.

Firstly, the purely technical issue is the proliferation of the Club Latino Central Committee, is it really able to the well being of the organization? Moreover, all members have equal voting rights and all members who are full time MIT students are eligible for office positions.

Secondly, the more important practical aspect of discrimination: The national press and media continue to overemphasize the conflict between American and Latin-Americans. Article III of our constitution states: "This organization is not discriminatory by definition, although it may appear to be, due to the fact that all of the members are of Latin American origin. This may also affect our ability to attract and retain non-Latin-American nationals. The national press and media continue to overemphasize the conflict between American and Latin-Americans. Article III of our constitution states: "This organization is not discriminatory by definition, although it may appear to be, due to the fact that all of the members are of Latin American origin. This may also affect our ability to attract and retain non-Latin-American nationals. However, these allegations have not been substantiated. It has been our experience that non-Latin Americans have had just as much trouble with the Club as Latin Americans. Our biggest problem is to attract and retain non-Latin Americans. However, these allegations have not been substantiated. It has been our experience that non-Latin Americans have had just as much trouble with the Club as Latin Americans. Our biggest problem is to attract and retain non-Latin Americans. However, these allegations have not been substantiated. It has been our experience that non-Latin Americans have had just as much trouble with the Club as Latin Americans. Our biggest problem is to attract and retain non-Latin Americans. However, these allegations have not been substantiated. It has been our experience that non-Latin Americans have had just as much trouble with the Club as Latin Americans. Our biggest problem is to attract and retain non-Latin Americans. However, these allegations have not been substantiated. It has been our experience that non-Latin Americans have had just as much trouble with the Club as Latin Americans.
Altruism is not authoritarianism; anti-altruism will lead to cruelty

To the Editor:

To the Editor: I am responding to Mark Hunter’s letter “Deny the mind, deny ethics’” Nov. 1. Mr. Hunter should not claim in much more detail exactly how altruism... in ethics either with oneself or in politics. He did not come close to proving that altruism — concern for others — is in no way responsible for the brutal authoritarianism of Hitler or any other dictator. Hil- lary Clinton’s letter of Aug. 19, which suggests that injustice and total conformity, as well as complete disregard for the rights of others, is wrong.

Sure, authoritarian governments have slogans to justify their behavior, in the same way that they use liberty and capitalism. The fact that an abuse is promoted by the government does not mean that those ideals are bad. The fault is with the abusers, not the ideals.

It is absolutely true that authoritarianism is not altruism. It is the acceptance or tolerance of gratuitous violence being done. Can you see this all over the political arena: People neglecting altruism committed by Leftists and governments, even while they demand that Rightist people defending actually stop being done, without ever denouncing opposition to them. This is obvious and altruism that opposition to a war, and demands that people disregard and accept harm. Ayn Rand does not care about the anti-liberty values and total conformity, as well as complete disregard for the rights of others, is wrong.

until the government and labor union become involved in worker safety, many American businesses are involved in accordance with Rand’s ideal, it was like discussing the issue of slavery from the viewpoint of the government by any means possible. The Black South Africans do not want your education to understand that the only thing that counts for black South Africans is the removal of the white South African government by any means possible. The Black South Africans do not want your education to understand that the only thing that counts for black South Africans is the removal of the white South African government by any means possible. The Black South Africans do not want your education to understand that the only thing that counts for black South Africans is the removal of the white South African government by any means possible.

The impression that most of us have is that Professor Schotland really did not care about the black South Africans, but was primarily concerned about the financial repercussions that divestment would cause for those who dis- vested.

John Morrison G
SDI ensures our retaliation

To the Editor:

I find it a pity to see so many of the falsehoods and flawed reasoning in Alan Szarawarski's guest column ("SDI is impractical and fatally flawed."); Oct. 15. Szarawarski states that the head of SDI, General Abrahamson, "does not admit that 100 percent effective missile defense is possible;" then he follows by declaring himself that "an SDI system that is 98 percent effective will not prevent the destruction of the United States in a nuclear war.

The point of SDI is not to guarantee that no warheads will hit their targets in a Soviet first strike. Rather, the intention is that a high percentage of a Soviet strike would ensure that most of our retaliatory force would survive, so the Soviets would realize that attacking the United States would be suicidal. In short, the intention is to make the Russians realize that they cannot carry out a successful preemptive first strike, and so they will not attack, nor will they be in a position to blackmail the United States.

Szarawarski's next claim is that "SDI is only effective against ICBMs," leaving the United States "vulnerable to attack by submarine-launched missiles and cruise missiles." Are we to believe that SDI defends only against some missiles and not others, and that therefore SDI is inappropriate? Such an implication would be ridiculous; we need different defenses against different threats. To reject SDI on the grounds that it cannot defend us from all kinds of enemy missiles would be as ridiculous as rejecting submarines on the grounds that they cannot stop a land invasion.

Having discussed the implications, let us return to the initial claim, that SDI would leave us vulnerable to submarine-launched missiles. Only a fraction of the SDI satellites will be over the Soviet Union at a time (SDI satellites will not be in geosynchronous orbits). At any time, most of the satellites will be over oceans, watching for launches from Soviet submarines.

The satellites can shoot down sub-launched missiles like ICBMs. While the flight time may be shorter, our satellites would still detect the missiles within seconds and the laser beams travel at the speed of light, so even while the flight time is just a few minutes instead of around half an hour (ICBMs), we should still be able to intercept them.

Further, submarines cannot launch all their missiles at once, making it easier for our defense since we can turn them down one at a time. Also, sub-launched missiles generally travel slower than ICBMs, making it easier to track and destroy them.

As for cruise missiles, it is important to note that these travel at speeds in the hundreds of miles per hour, many times slower than ICBMs (10,000 mph), making them much easier targets. It can be argued that cruise missiles may hide under clouds; however, it is unlikely that they would benefit from cloud cover for their whole flight. Szarawarski claims that the Soviets will develop countermeasures such as building more missiles. This time he assumes only a 75 percent effective defense, so the Russians only need to quadruple their missile force to achieve the same number of hits. Surprisingly, Szarawarski fails to make the argument that they would not need a full four times the offense since the extra load on our system may reduce its percent effectiveness. Nevertheless, 75 percent effectiveness is a conservative estimate, so let's analyze his proposal.

What would it cost the Soviets to quadruple their arsenal? Their current missile force cost about half a trillion dollars; quadrupling the arsenal would cost approximately $1 trillion. Though we do not know exactly what an SDI system would cost, reasonable estimates are far lower. Where does Szarawarski get the notion that the United States will spend a trillion dollars on a 75 percent effective system, and the Soviets could quadruple their arsenal for less?

Other countermeasures he suggests (Please turn to page 8)}
feedback

Remove oppressors, do not discuss education

(Continued from page 3)

To the Editor:

I was rending down the list of musical offerings in the "Tech Performing Arts Series" box when I came across the following listing: Pro Arte Choristers". But to have missed an entire repertoire listing: "Performing Arts Series" box. Now ordinarily, I consider my judgment to be the staunchest of critics, after passing out a Viennese barroom. And I encourage all your readers to get "lost in music". Beerhoven was recognized from life and music nearly got "lost in oversight I consider too be enormous. Eventually, though, Beerho- nee." This was an extremely interesting performance of Beerhoven's Fifth. This is an extremely popular work, and is perhaps the most popular work of the composer. It is a symphony, and is the only work of its kind. The Tech's Music Lia-

tory: They don't seem to accept the legitimacy of political violence, or to accept the right to the armed struggle. The second point is this. Of course, the ANC pleads with the USA to impose sanctions which continues to escape Mr. Vilakazi is un- to have in mind but simply did not mention Moloi's earlier so- evident to the fact that Botha's role of the USA and the rest of the world to be what he is saying? For 48 years cial, political, and economic is qualified to advocate the rights of South Africa. The demand for majority rule is not under this way. The demand is that the West stop going to Pretoria and stop recognizing the Pretoria; it is not that the West settle down and agree to oppressed major- South Africans from Bishop Tutu to the leaders of the ANC that the USA and the rest of the so-called "Free World" impose sanctions against South Africa. What I think the West against South Africa. This is qualified to advocate the rights of the Afrikaners. The second point is this. Of another prolific clas- before that, I did so too briefly, for Shipman continues to muddle the definition Mr. Vilakazi is un- South Africa. The demand by the West against South Africa.

the South Africans. The argument that the West to be I stated in the pre- nalyze the black consumer boycott a I I

In his reply to my comments ("Exe-cepture, "Beerhoven's Fifth". This was an extremely popular work, and is perhaps the most popular work of the composer. It is a symphony, and is the only work of its kind. The Tech's Music Lia-

opposition (Continued from page 3) to the argument that the West to be I stated in the pre-

opposition. Nevertheless, Shipman knows just how to get to the matter. "We should engage in "dialogue and negotiation." It is with the argument that the West to be I stated in the pre-

Mr. Vafa has assumed the re-

demands of peace-time killings. As a communist, he achieved first popularity among the lower classes by passing out ruins of various lager at each of his performances (due to the popular expression, "Beerhoven's Fifth"). This was an extremely popular work, and is perhaps the most popular work of the composer. It is a symphony, and is the only work of its kind. The Tech's Music Lia-

arguments. But he wasn't satisfied! Beerhoven wanted to become the first composer to write a work for a completely picked string quartet. With this quartet, he had at his disposal almost every sort of instrument, both melodic and instru-mental. But his quartet was not success-ful. Beerhoven wanted to become the first composer to write a work for a completely picked string quartet. With this quartet, he had at his disposal almost every sort of instrument, both melodic and instru- mental. In his early years his career were negated by one long hang- ing; eventually, though, Beerhoven did get to write what he was working on, which was a monumental work. It is the most important work of the 19th century.

To plan the Pro Arte Choristers' performance of Beerhoven's Fifth at Standards on December 4. And I encourage all your readers to get "lost in music". Beerhoven was recognized from life and music nearly got "lost in oversight I consider too be enormous. Eventually, though, Beerho- nee." This was an extremely interesting performance of Beerhoven's Fifth. This is an extremely popular work, and is perhaps the most popular work of the composer. It is a symphony, and is the only work of its kind. The Tech's Music Lia-

sional, political, and economic is qualified to advocate the rights of South Africa. The demand for majority rule is not under this way. The demand is that the West stop going to Pretoria and stop recognizing the Pretoria; it is not that the West settle down and agree to oppressed major- South Africans from Bishop Tutu to the leaders of the ANC that the USA and the rest of the so-called "Free World" impose sanctions against South Africa. What I think the West against South Africa. This is qualified to advocate the rights of the Afrikaners. The second point is this. Of another prolific clas- before that, I did so too briefly, for Shipman continues to muddle the definition Mr. Vilakazi is un-
opinion

Infeasibility
no reason to
stop research

(Continued from page 6)

Hints for the Soviets include cheap decoy warheads, hardening existing missiles and developing anti-anti-missile weapons. Decoys could be distinguished from real warheads by tapping them with a weak laser pulse and observing the recoil. If the Soviets made their decoys as heavy as warheads, foiling the tap/recoil technique, they would have to displace real warheads in the payload of a missile, since the main limit on a missile is its weight.

Similarly, hardening existing missiles, presumably by adding the shell, would reduce the number of warheads they could carry. A half-inch protective shell on the Soviet SS-18, the largest missile in the world, would increase the weight of the missile by approximately the weight of the warheads it can now carry. If Szarawarski chooses to elaborate on "anti-anti-missile" weapons, maybe there will be a legitimate countermeasure to consider.

Szarawarski's biggest technical bungle is his declaration that "shooting down warheads is not much different from shooting down SDI battle stations." Does he know anything about missiles and satellites? One of the major vulnerabilities of missiles to be exploited in proposed SDI systems is their lack of armor, required by the weight constraints on ICBMs.

The shell of the SS-18, for example, is about 1/10-inch thick aluminum. Typical SDI proposals for hitting these include puncturing the skin with lasers and small chunks of metal. While the Soviets are working on killer satellites, satellites are much more defensible than missiles because orbiting satellites are weightless and so can be armored as heavily as necessary. Armoring a missile would make it much too heavy.

The bulk of this letter addresses flaws in Szarawarski's infeasibility argument; however, what is most disturbing is the reasoning that infeasibility is cause to abandon research. Infeasibility means that research needs to be done; that's how things become feasible.

In closing, I request of Szarawarski and others wishing to discuss the SDI issue that they learn about their subject before offering us uninformed arguments. Much of my information comes from the book How to Make Nuclear Hardware Obsolete by Robert Jastrow and the pamphlet "SDI: The Star Wars Project" put out by the George C. Marshall Institute.

John P. Pitrelli G
Kevin B. Theobald G

feed back

Over 100 Colleges & Universities Invited!!

Spectacular College Dance
Tonite! Party! Tonite!
All Ages Invited

When: Friday Nov. 22nd 8:30 pm
Where: At the MARRIOTT Long Wharf - on the waterfront, across from the Faneuil Hall
Gov't Center T Stop
Cost: $10.00, Half-Price $5.00, with this Ad
Proper Dress Required - Dance the Night Away
Rosebud Productions: For more Info Call 277-1020
Iran atrocities still continue

The national media has not covered these problems in the last few years. Amnesty International has continued to report human rights violations, but there is a saturation point after which another atrocity fails to even make the eye blink.

We need to spread our ability to concentrate beyond single issues to encompass several areas of the world at a time. Our concerns must reflect the true problems of the world.

The Environmental Protection Agency is reducing the amount of lead allowed in leaded gasoline by more than 90%. General Motors supports this effort to reduce lead in the atmosphere.

But our customers need to know how this may affect their vehicles.

In simple terms, continue with the gasolines you've been using. You probably won't notice any difference at your service station. Just be sure your gasoline meets the requirements below.

For post-1974 model cars and light trucks (less than 6,000 lbs.). Continue to use unleaded gasoline only. The new lower-lead limits for leaded gasoline are still too high: lead in gasoline will harm the emission control system.

For 1971-74 model cars and light trucks. Use either unleaded or the new lower-lead gasoline. Some vehicles were designed to run on either one.

All pre-1971 model cars and trucks. Use the new lower-lead gasolines. These vehicles need leaded gas to lubricate exhaust valves. The lead raises octane ratings and helps to avoid "knocking" and "pinging." The lead is most important during continuous high-speed, high-load conditions such as towing a heavy trailer or large boat over a long distance. In a pinch, you can even use unleaded gas for normal driving.

Tip: Use only enough octane to avoid frequent knocking. An occasional "ping" won't harm the engine.

The new lower-lead gasolines should always be used in:

- 1971-78 trucks over 6,000 lbs.
- post-1978 trucks over 8,500 lbs.

The effect of alcohol blends. To meet the new regulations, oil refiners will turn to other methods to maintain or increase octave ratings. Some will elect to refine gasoline more intensively. Others may add octane enhancers such as ethanol and methanol (more informally known as grain alcohol and wood alcohol).

General Motors supports the use of such alternative fuels to lessen our nation's dependence on imported oil. But to avoid operating and other problems, do not use gasoline containing more than 10 percent ethanol or 5 percent methanol. And in the case of methanol, be sure it contains cosolvents (to prevent separation of the alcohol from the gasoline) and corrosion inhibitors.

General Motors is taking steps to ensure that its future vehicles can operate problem-free with gasoline containing alcohol. For now, you should know the contents of the fuel going into your gas tank. That's why we support the requirement that gas pumps show the alcohol content of the fuel. Such labels are being used in some states, but they are needed nationwide.

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This advertisement is part of our continuing effort to give customers useful information about their cars and trucks and the company that builds them.
No technological fix can exist against warheads

(Administrator's note: The Tech received this letter addressed to President Paul E. Gray '54.)

To Editor:

I am writing to suggest a course of action that would put a probability for the success of the proposed strategic defense initiative. If indeed the objective of the so-called Star Wars Initiative is to remove the specter of nuclear holocaust from our lives, then relying on any single approach to prevent enemy warheads from landing on our soil would be strategically unsound.

It seems the enormous amount of research and computing resources this country is preparing to allocate towards a "technological fix" for what is essentially a human problem, is tragically misguided. Regardless of their opinions on whether or not the proposed SDI strategy, operationally feasible, all the authorities agree that it will require an enormous expenditure; for computing resources, highly trained, well-educated personnel and hardware on a scale heretofore unknown to any military. All directed towards monitoring, and destroying tons of weapons and their warheads. All that expense and effort buys is a chance, not a guarantee, of avoiding massing.

It seems to me as often as it seems in the case when we go to war, that some along the way that everyone's being made to seem foolishly obliged. Is it not the stated objective of defense forces to prevent the missiles on "other side" from reaching their targets on our side?

At this point given the vast number of warheads that each side keeps pointed at each other and given what we will take to be the objective of the SDI interceptors, wouldn't it be worth directing at least part of our energy towards understanding and defining the motivations that drive us to maintain and launch those missiles in the first place?

It is any more extravagant to embark on a Global Defense Initiative to develop a knowledge base and implementation aproach for the reduction of human existence that lead to the unreasonable - even by the r, thorities agree that it will require of their opinions on whether orI

The Institute Policy on Smoking should only be permitted in private.

'The Tech' Editorial Board, which consists of the chairman, editor in chief, man- conderarrecs, an editor, news editors, and opinion editors. Columns and editorial cartoons are writ- en by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper.

Letters to the Editor are welcome. They should be addressed to The Tech, PO Box 299, MIT Branch, Cambridge MA 02139, or by snail mail to Room W20- 483. Letters should be typed and bear the authors' signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be ac- cepted. The Tech reserves the right to edit or condense letters.

We regret we cannot publish all of the let- ters we receive.

The effect of the "reasonable accommodation" rule is that the

whether or not it is that many people are of- fended by tobacco smoke, and even allergic to it, and also offended by the need to make a noise in order to protect their rights. Many choose suffering from slow poison as the lesser evil. After all, it takes a certain thick-skinned willingness to be able to walk up to a colleague and tell him that she

I'd like to pass something on to you. Below is a collection of thoughts, written by Nadine Stahl, an 83-year old woman from Louisville, KY. This was
given to me by a friend here in Paris who questions life as much as I do, and gets as few answers. It opened my eyes a little bit to the realities (and illusions) of life, MIT, and happiness.

"If I had my life to live over, I'd take more chances. I'd relax. I'd limber up. I would be sillier than I have this time. I'd take fewer serious things seriously. I'd take more chances. I would take more trips. I'd climb more moun- tains, and swim more rivers. I would eat more ice cream and less beans. I would perhaps have more actual troubles, but I'd have fewer imaginary ones.

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**Feedback**

**Smoking policy is inadequate**

(Continued from page 10)

At a university, through, there is really no such thing as a private office. If a student needs to comply with an instructor about some aspect of a course, and the instructor smokes, the announced policy propose three obstacles for the student. First, it's always hard for a student to ask a professor for any kind of consideration. The professor is doing you a favor by seeing you at all. He holds the power of the grade over you. Second, the stated policy offers the student no support in dealing with the professor if he does ask. And third, even if the student asks and the professor stops smoking, it's too late. Walking into an office in which someone has just been smoking is like walking into a room which has just been tear-gassed. It's not quite as bad as being there when the tear gas bomb goes off, but it's not that pleasant either.

Here is what I think is required to have a policy that will be fair to all, but perhaps not as well run as non-smokers. First, the policy must explicitly address the right of each member of the MIT community, not just employees. Second, the policy must recognize that every area in which work is done is a public space. The concept of a limitless "work area" in the existing policy makes sense in an insurance of some kind for each person spending a long time in a place where students wonder through the building smoking a pipe. He takes twice my age, and I feel rather uneasy about being told to sit there. I respect him, of course, but it makes that much harder.

Another very important weakness of the announced policy is that it makes no effort to protect the rights of nonsmoking students. The policy explicitly admits "the rights of [MIT's] employees" and would be relatively inadequate in its provision to employees.

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**Chemistry not run incompetently**

(Continued from page 10)

The presidents of the major universities are often now to influence the allocation of university education for or against the prospect of the benefits of science and well being. A coordinated approach to the problems of the majority of university presidents and/or boards of regents to impose a 50 percent surcharge on all military research projects to be redirected to a Global Peace and Quality of Life Initiative, would be the first step towards realizing a genuinely secure future for this planet.

Urfid Lev G

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**Feedback**

**Survival and growth: Can MIT have both?**

MIT often reminds me of a lion who has all of his strength and ferocity to continue his species. I perceive MIT as an institution whose main purpose is to educate and engineers and scientists who are the cream of the crop, regardless of the cost that such production has on a student's emotional well-being.

The present status of a freshman year is a prime example of the tremendous priority that students sometimes have to pay to survive at MIT. Pass/fail was first implemented into the curriculum when too many freshmen chose suicide over living through an MIT education. Yet years after pass/fail was implemented, the curriculum for an MIT undergraduate degree still has not adapted to meet the typical student's needs for emotional survival.

Instead, freshman year is now the time for students to adjust to MIT. For many, this adjustment means building an impenetrable shell around oneself in order to survive in one of the country's top technical schools.

The obvious problem with this type of adjustment process is that students often lose touch with the world outside. There are students at MIT in their senior college of college who have not ventured into Boston more than a few times during their undergraduate careers. If social interaction is not successful becomes the primary concern of students here for four years, what happens when the students journey into the real world after graduating with one of the best degrees in the country?

Students concerned mainly with their own grades become workers concerned primarily with making money. The students' potential for improving the world may be no more than realized. While some students could be de- precise in diagnosing the world's food problem, they often might choose instead to work for the Peace and Security Support groups on the MIT campus to run a tremendous job of trying to keep the students' heads above water. However, the counterproductive effect on MIT could so easily be corrected by a personal change in the administration and policy of the Institute itself. Such a change could make it possible for campus support groups to teach a student new swimming strokes instead of keeping his head above water.

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**FrIday, November 22, 1985 The Tech Page 11**

**Guest Column/Debacle Bednarczyk**

**Five Cups? And I Always Thought Seven was the Magic Number!**

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**Chemistry not run incompetently**

The presidents of the major universities are often now to influence the allocation of intellectual energy for or against the prospect of the benefits of science and well being. A coordinated approach to the problems of the majority of university presidents and/or boards of regents to impose a 50 percent surcharge on all military research projects to be redirected to a Global Peace and Quality of Life Initiative, would be the first step towards realizing a genuinely secure future for this planet.
SINFONOA
Death and the Maiden
Sinfonova will be conducted by Aram Gharabekian in a program to include Corelli's Concerto Grosso No. 2, Op. 6, Martin's Etudes 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.

THE FIRES OF LONDON
Peter Maxwell Davies
The Fires of London, a music-theatre chamber ensemble will perform Peter Maxwell Davies' Le Jongleur de Notre Dame and Eight Songs for a Mad King. Only 25 discount tickets available: First come, first served! Jordan Hall, November 23, 8pm. MIT price: $6.

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.

CIVIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dvorak Cello Concerto
Ronald Thomas will perform in Dvorak's Cello Concerto, included in Copland's El Salón México and works by MacDowell and Paine. The Civic Symphony Orchestra of Boston will be conducted by Max Hobart. Jordan Hall, November 24, 3pm. MIT price: $14.

RUDOLF SERKIN
Symphony Hall Recital
World famous pianist Rudolf Serkin will give a recital at Symphony Hall. November 24, 3pm. MIT price: $18.

Anna Bolena
Starring Joan Sutherland
Donizetti's Anna Bolena will be given in a concert version at the Wang Center for the Performing Arts. Richard Bonynge will conduct. December 1, 8pm. MIT price: $18.

Tickets are on sale courtesy of the Technology Community Association. Drop by Room W25-450 in the Student Center, or call 253-688 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.

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March of Dimes SAVES BABIES
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March of Dimes SAVES BABIES
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Gregory Hines plays an American defector and Isabella Rossellini a Russian translator in White Nights. The acting is for the most part genuine and credible. Baryshnikov relives some of his own nightmares in this role, as he too defected from the Soviet Union. He delivers the part with unpretentious, honest emotion. Hines understands oppression because of his experience in America as an unsuccessful black performer before his rise to recognition. Jerzy Skolimowski, who plays Colonel Chaiko, left Poland several years ago and thus has first-hand experience with KGB. Rossellini in her portrayal of Raymond's clinging, fearful yet resentful wife is satisfactory if not all that demanding of her talent.

If one overlooks the general lack of suspense, the acting is credible and the dancing is spectacular. Furthermore some of the lines in the screenplay are brilliant: the audience exploded into laughter frequently in response to some of the tongue-in-cheek jokes. All things considered, I recommend this movie as a worthwhile, entertaining experience.
Everything Must Change, directed by Michael Majors, produced by James Kaufman, addressed a composite of five films conceived and produced by John Gianvito. Featuring directors Cindy Kleine, Karine Hrechdakian, John Camp- bell, Lee Cowan and John Gianvito, both films were shown Thursday, November 21 at the Wisconsin Building Barton theater.

With the increasing costs of 16 and 35mm film production, the plight of the independent filmmaker for self-expression has become increasingly desperate. The legwork alone to fund an independent project would be enough for a dramatic screenplay. Moreover the Hollywoodian format of the full-length feature film has dictated the commercial viability of film projects, thus deterring the widespread distribution of shorter, artistic efforts.

The format chosen by Gianvito in Addres Unknown may well be the only effective way for financially impoverished filmmakers to take on the big studios on common ground. In this composite effort five independent filmmakers were required to create a cinematic interpretation of a letter written to an entity of their choosing. All five segments are in black and white. Cindy Kleine's (G) opening piece, Letter to an Unknown Child has an incredibly soothing visual quality and rhythm. The audience can feel free to mentally dance and follow with the rhythmic image of Cindy, her gorgeous child co-star and an ephemeral audience can feel free to mentally dance and follow with the rhythmic image of Cindy, her gorgeous child co-star and an ephemeral

Cindy Kleine, the conceptualizer of the project, received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the California Institute of the Arts. Then he came to MIT as a graduate student in the Master of Science in Visual Studies program. He earned his degree in '81 and has been a member of the Film/Video department faculty ever since.

John Gianvito, the conceptualizer of the project, received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the California Institute of the Arts. Then he came to MIT as a graduate student in the Master of Science in Visual Studies program. He earned his degree in '81 and has been a member of the Film/Video department faculty ever since.

His particular piece, entitled Letter to a Romantic Ideal, is an unusually personal collection of images and sequences which reveal some of the turmoil present in his life, either now or in the past. A film shot filled with disquieting objects is symbolic of Gianvito's own psyche and the tormenting images which dwell in it: pictures of Vietnam, deadly manne- quins, clouds of choking fumes, struggling sea- horses. This otherwise soft-spoken in- dividual reveals himself to us through the medium of his art. His tortured is perhaps more meaningful to those who know him. I hope we can infer that his suffering is over, if not from his resolved lethargy on campus mural by his reassuring yet tenta-

Graduate student in the Master of Science in Visual Studies program, Karine Hrechdakian, directed the 19 minute seg- ment, Letter to an Innocent Victim. This is the story of Georges, a close friend of Hrechdakian, who was shot by a sniper while driving in Lebanon. The truth is enough to astounding. I kept thinking of how the ex-

Corpus Christi's use of im-

or, you can join the tech's production staff.

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Letter to a close friend of the filmmaker, was very different from the filmmaker get-

ting up on stage to deliver the final letter and visually recalling the events. It was in Hrechdakian's use of im-

agery that I found my answer.

In the beginning, the images of Karine driving in the Lebanese countryside are not rich enough to relate to the devastat-

ing reality of her experience... until we see some super 8 footage of the victims sit-

ting while on holiday with Karine. Then suddenly the suffering crashes in the audi-

cience like a tidal wave as one witnesses the unquestionable existence of her lost

friend. The unsaid story lies in that the most moving imagery is also the most

prophetic — like the images of a home movie.

On a similar fantastical note, the most disturbing piece is that of Jim Campbell's 76. Letter to a Suicide is a film addressed to Campbell's older brother (whomever he may be) who took his life at the age of 23, thirteen years after having been diag-

This content of the letter is shocking. It should make us all think what issues filmmakers should feel comfortab-

to address in their audience. The answer is simple: it is up to them to decide, and up to the audience to respond. A more inter-

esting question might be why does a film-

maker decide to use a theme which is thought appropriate to be shared only with the most intimate of friends and rela-

tives? The answer is perhaps as complex as filmmakers themselves. I am tempted to say that the tragedy which may occur in our life, if survived, become a great source of creative energy. Campbell cham-

pions the message from his tragedy into Let-

ter to a Suicide in much the same way Van Gogh, Lautrec, and Keats interpreted their suffering into their art. In a novel ap-

proach Campbell doesn't use one single "live" person in his film. All reminiscences performed by his mother and dad are seen

by the audience on a video monitor a prefaced on video tape.

Last of the five is Lee Cowan's Letter to the Unknown, perhaps the most difficult of the series to endure. It's big

periods of silence, darkness and despair sounds catch us unprepared, in the same

manner as The Unknown might.

Michael Majors Everything Must Change is the kind of film I would pay for George Burns to see. The film explains old age as it affects ordinary people like ourselves only better. By comparison, it makes a film like On Golden Pond seem a trivial dramatic exercise. If you feel like the lonely old man of the entertainment world (including Ronald Reagan) are well-

worthy of respect and administrators wait till you see the old folks of Everything Must Change.

Majors' camera brings us into the new amount of relationships with the end, is it measured through the rather sophisticated show as they present. By using the cutting edge of performance this film gains a tangible idea of what it takes to overcome an aging problem in an unifying way.

The courage shown by the main character and his curator is enormous. A rea-

solutely blind woman, a semi-illiterate one and their three octogenarian friends pre-

pare themselves for a musical performance of calmer, where they will act and sing.

In the credits we learn that their musical performance was at 11 different locations in the Greater Boston Area. In the film we see given the chance to appear in their para-

altered performance. But as we do so louder, hoping for an encore, our ears

diminish because everything must change.

Carmen Gonzales
**Adam Ant — No more bug**

Adam Ant is the Orpheum in Boston. Nov. 20. The British rock group is the current favorite. 

**Friday, November 22**

The Deutsche Theaterwerkstatt of MIT starts its performance of Beethoven's Leben des Galilei at 7:30pm tonight, in Kresge Little Theatre. Other performances will be tomorrow at 7:30pm and Saturday at 2:00pm. They will be in German, but English translations will be provided. 

**Admission of $2 (students $1) is requested.**

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Betty J. McLaughlin

**ARTS**

**Jephtha — compelling psychological drama**

Handel's Jephtha, performed by the Cam- bridge University Theatre, Nov. 20. Event in The Performing Arts Series. Jephtha is Handel's most startling and complex oratorio. It's story is the subject of a libretto which remain true to the original biblical text. The work therefore peaks dramatically in the middle, it's disturbing picture of the world outside the stage. Jephtha's suffering was so strong that the audience had to be out of temporary existence. One audience member seated in their seats by a musical interlude that left the audience feeling happy and fired up. 

Lead singer Andy Prieboy arrests both ears and eyes. With his deep, clear, rich voice and tall, almost magically thin black-clad figure, the singer is a giant in the world of music. He is surrounded by the world's best, and the audience cheers him on. 

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**Saturday, November 23**

Woodstock will perform in the Wang Center for the Performing Arts. The concert will begin at 8pm. Donations will be accepted, refreshments served. 

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Beethoven's Missa Solemnis will be performed by the MIT Choral Society under the direction of John Oliver, in the Sacred Heart Chapel (16th and Ones). The concert will begin at 8pm tonight in Kresge Little Theatre. 

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The Institute of Contemporary Art, 935 Boylston St., Boston, shows the film American's March, "a meditation on the possibility of Romantic love in the South during an era of nuclear weapons proliferation," in its recently renovated theatre. Today, tomorrow, and Sunday at 7pm. 

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Drum and violin soloists: Jephtha's brother was only adequate, how- ever, of the world outside the stage. The chorus provided the cement that binds the oratorio together, and the Carmen singers provided the dramatic choral singing. The chorus provided the cement that binds the oratorio together, and the Carmen singers provided the dramatic choral singing.

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Lisa Wolf's rendition of the angel's art was a delight. John Osborne's performance of Zebedee, Jephtha's brother was only adequate, however, of the world outside the stage. The chorus provided the cement that binds the oratorio together, and the Carmen singers provided the dramatic choral singing. The chorus provided the cement that binds the oratorio together, and the Carmen singers provided the dramatic choral singing.
Referring to past years' course notes: educational or dishonest?

Freshman courses evaluated

(Continued from page 1)

It would be "a good idea, in my view," for the SSEC to include a student member, Silbey said, but the committee has not yet decided whether it will do so. "I would like to have student input in a variety of forms," as well as faculty input, he added. More widespread student feedback may come from end-of-term freshman review evaluations and from senior retrospective views of their freshman year.

The SSEC should come up with initial results in September, Silbey said. Three other faculty committees are currently studying the humanities requirement, engineering curricula, and the establishment of an integrating program in humanities and engineering as part of a review coordinated by the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education. "We hope that our progress will be good enough so that we can mesh with the other committees," Silbey added. "We want to be able to interact with the educational committees," he said. "We think that can be imposed by the COD, but "an attempt to enforce," he adds, "an attempt to inform," he says that another student's work and representation as one's own work is a serious academic offense, and will be treated as such. "If you're not prepared, you're not participating in the activity," he says. "If you're not prepared, you're not participating in the activity." 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes run on a space-available basis only; prior to those dates, copies of the meeting minutes, activities, and other groups both online and at the SSEC's symposium on SDI will be discount-

Lists

Student activities, administrative offices, academic departments and other groups -- both on and off the MIT campus -- can list meetings, activities, and programs with the MIT shops or Technical Services' "Notes" section. Send items of interest (typed and double spaced) via Institute mail to "Notes News, Tech. The Tech, room 200-481," or via US mail to "Notes News, The Tech, PO Box 30, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes run on a space-available basis only; prior to those dates, copies of the meeting minutes, activities, and other groups both online and at the SSEC's symposium on SDI will be discount-

Friday, Nov. 22

The MIT Spanish Drama Workshop will present a cabaret-theater performance of El Arquitecto, by Fernando Arrabal at 8 pm in the Student Center. Admission is free and refreshments will be served.

Saturday, Nov. 23

The Leonard Cohnheim Society of Tufts University will be sponsoring a swing and Win for leukemia at the Hamilton pool in Cowens Gym, located at Tufts, Medford Campus, on November 23. The group will be from 5 pm to 2 am. Checks or cash. The proceeds will be given to the Children's Hospital in Boston and to the center for the Leukemia Research Society at 482-2239. The Society's location is at 31 St. James Avenue in Boston.

The Office of the Provost is sponsoring a symposium on SDI along with the Defense and Arms Control Study Program in 10-250 from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. Provost John M. Deutch '61 will chair the morning session, framing discussions of Anti-Ballistic Missile issues, SDI systems concepts and critical technologies. The afternoon session will consider space policy issues and personal perspectives on SDI.

Tuesday, Nov. 26

Debra Nade, a specialist in philosophy from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, will give a lecture entitled "Plato's Naturalistic Epistemology and Its Use in Law and the Heil Toos." Monday, November 26 at 8 pm in the Terrace room of Building 10 on the main campus. Open to the general public.

Wednesday, Nov. 27

The MIT Register's Office Notice: Registration Materials for the second term will be available for all regular students in the lobby of Building 10 on Mondays, December 2 and Tuesday, December 3.

Thursday, Dec. 5

A seminar, "High Definition Television," sponsored by the MIT Communications Forum, will be held at 9:00-12:00 PM in the Bartos Theater, the Winward Building. E15-070, 30 Amos Street. The speakers will be John Roberts, the MIT's National Advisory Board, and Ken Penn's of RCA, and Edward Honford, Home Box Of-

Friday, Dec. 6

Over 30,000 books published by The MIT Press and Yale University Press will be discounted up to 90% at The Holiday Book Sale. It will be held in the main floor of the MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. Hours will be 10am to 9pm, Thursday, December 5 and Friday, December 6, and 10am to 4pm, Saturday, December 7. The book sale is the first term will be available for all regular students in the lobby of Building 10 on Mondays, December 2 and Tuesday, December 3.

Saturday, Dec. 7

Over 30,000 books published by The MIT Press and Yale University Press will be discounted up to 90% at The Holiday Book Sale. It will be held in the main floor of the MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. Hours will be 10am to 9pm, Thursday, December 5 and Friday, December 6, and 10am to 4pm, Saturday, December 7. The selection includes titles in humanities, social sciences, computer science, and computer science.

Professors adhere to own academic policies

(Continued from page 1)

(COD), depending on the severity of the offense. "The sanctions that can be imposed by the COD are the most severe," according to the guidelines. "Possible direct actions by the faculty member include lowering the student's grades and sending a warning letter to the student with an explanation of the violation and its consequence. The faculty member's decision can be reviewed by the department head if the students wishes." Professors have personal policies

Many professors have their own guidelines that is and is not accepted. Professor of Electrical Engineering Stephen D. Secord in his "6.002 (Circuits and Electrical Policy Statement on Homework COLlaboration) that "Discussion of assignments with other students . . . is encouraged," but that "Every student is expected to write up his/her papers on his/her own." He also states that "copying of another student's work and representation as one's own work is a serious academic offense, and will be treated as such." Secord asks his students to "cite your references," that is, to write down the names of their collaborators on their problem sets. His policy is "an attempt to encourage," but "an attempt to inform," he says.

Professor of Mathematics Frank Morgan '74 also enforces a policy of academic standards. He teaches Differential Equations (18.03) in the honor system. "Students are relied on to work out problems on their own (earlier help and cooperation is fine) and to give and receive help on exams. There will be no "marker,"" states the (18.03) syllabus.

Secord asks students to indicate on their homework whether they consulted others. He feels that "homework is absolutely the students' own." The revised guidelines are directed toward the "very few cases of serious cheating," he says. Heine, head of the Undergraduate Academic Support Office and Associate Provost S. Jay Keyser predicted that once faculty members begin to follow these guidelines, "99 percent of the problem will be taken care of." Keyser said these guidelines, however, are not being enforced as "the norm" in the humanities, sciences, and social sciences. The revised guidelines are procedures now being followed by many faculty members and departments, states the provost.

science. You can pay with prose at check, MasterCard, VISA travelers checks or cash.

Friday, Dec. 6

The MIT Spanish Drama Workshop will present a cabaret-theater performance of El Delirante Blanco, by Sergio Vadillo, at the Teatro de un Fenix by Osvaldo Drago, and El Amor by Emilia Carballo. All are in the Student Center. Admission is free and refreshments will be served.

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You can pay with personal checks, MasterCard, VISA, travelers checks or cash.

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The United States must "stamp out" the area, he said. "For the sake of the man's countermeasure and the time over nature," replied the president. "I can promise that SDI is possible, we will carry you a long way.""A second questioner objected to Steg's listing of various wrong forecasts of scientific progress, particularly the persistent doubts on pessimistic predictions about SDI. The United States will need more space laboratories doing research in nuclear arms, the president said, because most of them curtail the I.United States must "stamp out" this enemy, he said. "For the sake of the man's countermeasure and the time over nature," replied the president. "I can promise that SDI is possible, we will carry you a long way."
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**The Legend of Fred**

By Jim Bredt

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**The Legend of Fred**

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**LATER BETWEEN SETS,**

**EXCUSE ME! I NOTICED THAT THE AVERAGE AGE IN THIS PLACE DOUBLED WHEN YOU WALKED IN!**

**YOU MUST HAVE MADE UP FOR THE FIRST HALF, I'M SURE!**

---

**MEANWHILE, SOMEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA,**

**NO WAY! I'M NOT SAYING ANYTHING!**

**BUT WHY? WE ALREADY KNOW EXACTLY WHAT YOU BUILT, WEREN'T JUST INTERESTED IN HOW YOU DID IT!**

---

**WE'VE HEARD ALL ABOUT YOUR ANTICOMPUTER WEAPON, BUT WE CAN'T BELIEVE YOU BUILT IT FROM SCRAP MIT EQUIPMENT! WHAT DID YOU USE?**

---

**I USED A HIGH VOLTAGE PLASMA AND A SUPERCONDUCTING COPPER FOCUSING COIL. BUT THAT WAS...**

---

**YEAH?**

---

**...BUT THAT WAS ONLY BECAUSE I COULDN'T GET ANY... UM...**

---

**SO, WE'LL SAY IT!**

---

**PLUTONIUM!**

---

**HELL, I THINK WE HAVE JUST A BIT LYING AROUND!**

---

**OH YES! AND WE ARE JUST ABOUT TO EXPAND OUR RESEARCH STAFF!**

---

**HOW WOULD YOU LIKE A NICE, SECURE GOVERNMENT JOB?**

---

**NO! FUCK OFF!**

---

**DON'T SAY THAT! OUR FRIENDS AT THE CIA SAID THAT THEY WILL NEVER LET YOU SEE THE LIGHT OF DAY AGAIN!**

---

**LATER... QUICK, OUR BOY HAS SEEN THE LIGHT! YOU CAN CANCEL ONE OF THOSE SEATS TO WASHINGTON!**

---

**OKAY, BUT YOU'RE GOING TO HAVE TROUBLE GETTING HIM A SECURITY CLEARANCE!**

---

**HE'S GOING TO CAUSE TROUBLE.**