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MIT Cambridge Massachusetts

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Moser, Thomas elected to top UA spots

Lee is president of '86; '87 posts uncontested

By Katie Schwarz

The Class of 1986 chose Vivienne Lee, class president for the past three years, to continue as permanent class president in elections Wednesday.

Lee received 211 votes to 101 each for challengers Ellen N. Epstein and Bill Hobbib. The election commission declared Lee the winner without a second round of ballot counting — the usual procedure when there are more than two candidates — because she attained a simple majority on the first round, according to commissioner Walter Rho '87.

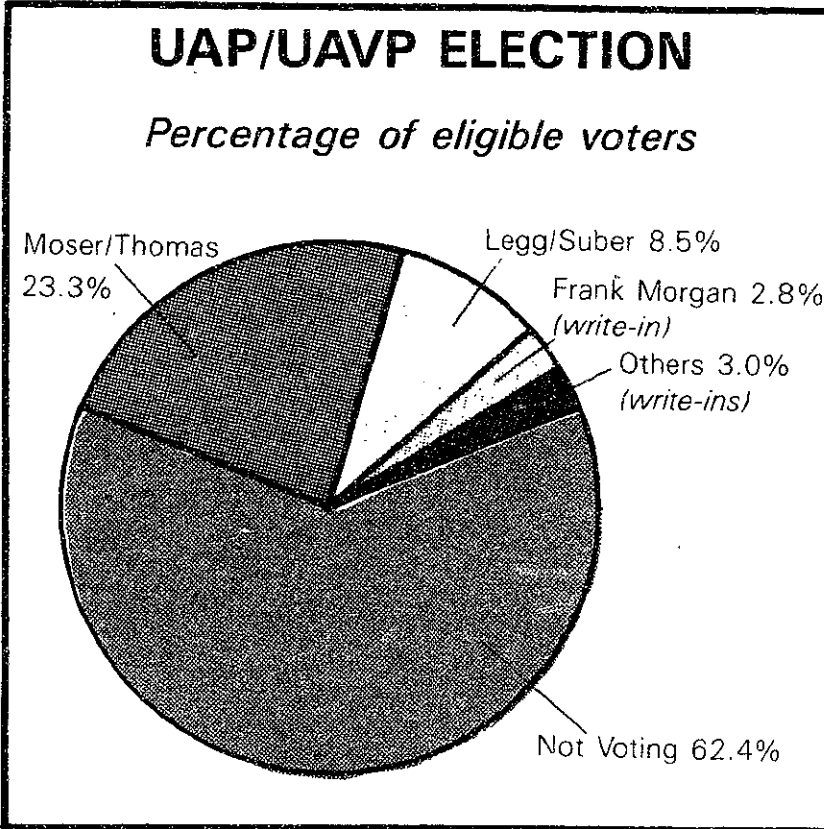
Incumbent Sharon A. Israel retained the Class of '86 vice presidency, defeating Costa Kokoropoulos by 249 to 138.

Mary E. Cox became senior class secretary after two rounds of preferential balloting, receiving 181 votes to 149 for Kim L. Hunter in the final round. Toi A. Beverage was eliminated in the first round.

Mary C. Ystuenta, running unopposed, was re-elected as Class of '86 treasurer. Brian Miller, also unopposed, was elected member-at-large of the senior class. D'Juanna White overcame David Chanen, 204 to 113, for senior class agent.

None of the six elected positions for the Class of 1987 was contested. The junior class elected incumbent Grace W. Ueng as president, Eugenie Uhlmann as vice president, Jennifer Buchner as secretary, and the team of Jeff King and Ga-Kyung Chung as social chairpersons; all ran unopposed.

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UAP reelection is a first; 37 percent turn out

By Katie Schwarz

Bryan R. Moser '87 became the first Undergraduate Association President (UAP) to win reelection since the position was created in 1954.

Moser and Becky Thomas '87, who is currently UA secretary-general, were elected UA president and vice president in Wednesday's elections.

Moser and Thomas received 1023, or 62.0 percent, of 1650 votes cast in the UA president/vice president election. The team of Thomas Legg '87 and Jonathan Suber '87 received 373 votes, or 22.6 percent. A last-minute campaign by students resulted in 122 write-in votes for Frank E. Morgan '74, associate professor of mathematics.

Moser received more votes than any UA presidential candidate since 1967.

A total of 1650 undergraduates cast ballots for a 37.6 percent turnout of eligible voters, up slightly from last year's 33.5 percent. Walter Rho '87, UA election commissioner, credited good weather and the presence on the ballot of a referendum on South African divestment for the turnout. Rho noted that more than 1650 undergraduates participated in the election: some voted for class officers but not for UAP/VP. The use of two voting booths in Lobby 10 shortened the lines at the booths, possibly increasing the turnout, Rho added.

Moser received 652 of 1443 votes — or just over 45 percent — last year, when he and Mary Tai '87 first ran for UA office.

It is very rare for a UA president to run for a second term; the last UAP to do so was Jon Hakala '81, who lost a reelection bid in 1980. Before 1954, the president of the senior class automatically assumed the post of student government president.



Voters in Lobby 10 during Wednesday's UA elections. Tech photo by Eric I. Chang

Forum views humanities

By Joseph J. Kilian

"Too often fields of learning that are 'hard' and clearly relevant to the workplace are distinguished from and ranked above those that are 'soft' and less utilitarian," said Mark A. Curtiss '87, quoting from a proposal for changes to the Institute humanities requirement.

Curtiss is the student representative to the Humanities and Social Science (HASS) committee, which released its report last month after six months of discussion. He spoke at an open forum on the proposed requirement for all students to take a humanities distribution subject in each of four specified areas.

"For HASS disciplines to assume an integral and respected place in the undergraduate edu-

cation requires that their significance be widely recognized," Curtiss continued.

The number of humanities distribution subjects has over time risen from 60 to over 180, Curtiss said. This increase represented "a great growth, and a lack of cohesion," he said.

Under the new proposal, the number of humanities distribution subjects would be reduced to roughly 40 a year, Curtiss said.

If anything, the current trend is for more requirements, said Pauline R. Maier, chairman of the HASS Committee and head of the history department. Members of the school of engineering have suggested that students be required to take a minor in a HASS field, she said.

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8th district likely drops out of race

By Julian West

State Representative Tom Valley dropped out of the Eighth Congressional District race Wednesday, saying "I have decided not to continue for one simple and compelling reason: I don't think I can win." The announcement was made at a press conference at his Davis Square headquarters.

The large field of candidates

prevented detailed campaign debate about issues, Valley explained. Eleven Democrats remain in competition for their party's nomination for US representative. "The voters of this fabled district are owed a vigorous, provocative, even surprising, debate on many issues," he said. He singled out three areas in which further discussion is needed: defense, including arms con-

Voters favor divestment

By Katie Schwarz

Almost 58 percent of undergraduates who expressed an opinion on a referendum in the Undergraduate Association (UA) elections Wednesday felt MIT should divest all its holdings in firms doing business in or lending to South Africa.

Of the 1647 undergraduates who turned in ballots on the divestment question, 895 voted to support divestment, and 652 opposed it. There were also 100 ballots cast which indicated no response to the question.

The evenness of the vote indicates substantial disagreement among students, said Walter Rho '87, UA election commissioner. "Forty percent [the fraction against divestment] is a large number," Rho said. "As a message to the administration, the student body does not have a unified voice."

"In light of the election results, we feel it is essential for the divestment movement to continue its visible presence on the MIT campus," stated a flyer distributed yesterday by the MIT Coalition Against Apartheid, which has called for full divestment. Coalition member Scott Saleska '86 said he was happy to see support for divestment, even though it was not as great as he had expected.

The UA Council voted to recommend that MIT fully divest in December, but some council members felt they did not have a good sense of their constituents' feeling on the matter. In response, the council decided to place the referendum question on the ballot so that the undergraduate student body as a whole

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Coalition to keep shantytown in place; vows to defy Institute

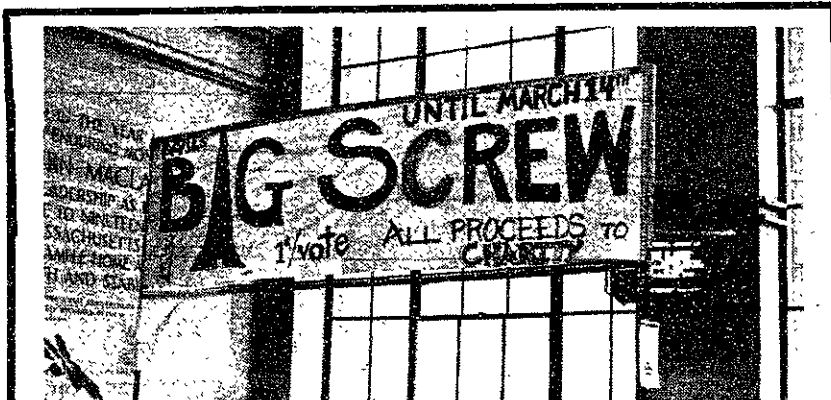
By Earl C. Yen

The MIT Coalition Against Apartheid (CAA) has no plans to remove the shanties it built last week on Kresge Oval, according to CAA member Alex B. Rosen '88.

Earlier this week, Immerman told Rosen the shanties would have to come down by March 16 because MIT Hillel had reserved Kresge Oval for an Israeli folk dance festival on that day, according to Rosen.

Rosen then asked Rabbi Daniel (Please turn to page 19)

"Our decision not to remove the shanties is a statement of our determination to continue the struggle on this campus," Rosen explained. The MIT administration has not decided if or when it will take down the shanties, explained Stephen D. Immerman, West Plaza director of operations. Lawrence K. Kolodney G said he will not be surprised if the administration attempts to remove the shanties. Rosen said that in the event MIT tries to dismantle the shacks, he would rather be arrested than vacate the shantytown.



Tech photo by Eric I. Chang

Today is the last day to vote in the annual Alpha Phi Omega Big Screw competition. As of 9 pm last night the leaders were: two-time winner Arthur P. Mattuck, head of the mathematics department, with \$71.42; tenured math faculty, \$64.55; and the Tenure Policy Committee with \$53.83.

inside

Joseph P. Kennedy II: Candidate for the 8th Congressional District seat. Page 2.

AIDS: Students participate in living group discussions. Pages 14, 15.

Congressional candidate Joe Kennedy

Campaign '86

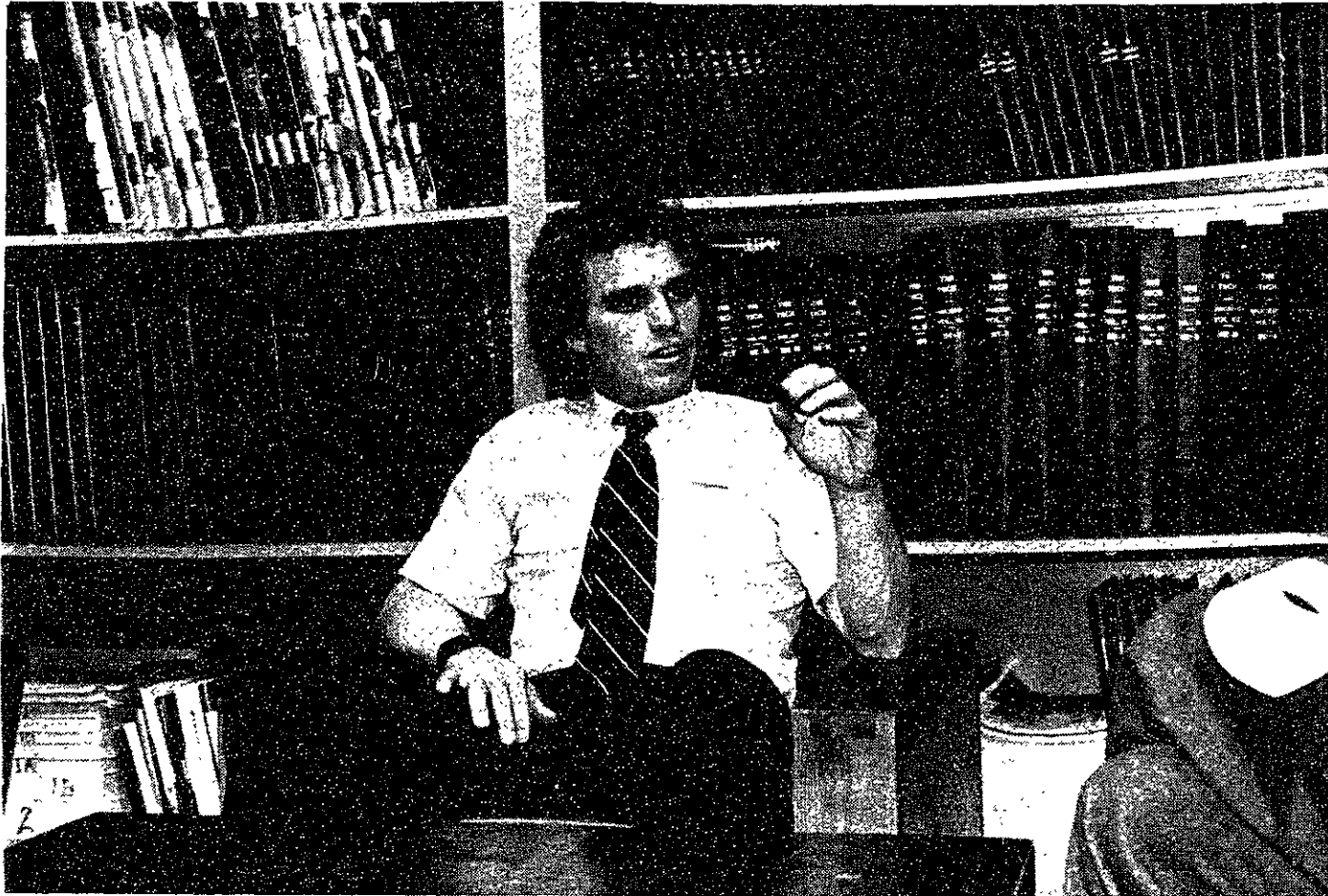
By Julian West

Interview

Joseph P. Kennedy II is one of 11 candidates seeking the Democratic nomination in the Massachusetts Eighth Congressional District. He is currently president of Citizen's Energy Corp., a supplier of low-cost heating oil. Although Kennedy has never held an elected office, he has become one of the frontrunners in the race by virtue of his family history: his father, Robert Kennedy, was a presidential contender; his uncle, Edward, is the state's senior senator; and his uncle John F. Kennedy represented the 8th CD before becoming senator and president.

Q: You studied at MIT and the University of Massachusetts, so you do have connections with the area.

A: I was born in the district, I went to high school here, I graduated from college when I was living here, my children were born here, my first house was here, I mean everything. . . . I have lived in this district most of my life.



Q: It doesn't really make sense for your opponents to criticize you on that score, then.

A: They can criticize it if they want. The fact is that I have lived in this district longer than . . . most of the other candidates. This is the district my family is from. The fact is that this is home.

Q: It is also a district which is famous for being one of the most liberal in the country. Among the Democrats who have declared their candidacy, you are considered to be on the right of that group. Is that a liability for you?

A: To tell you the truth, I think those names of being conservative or liberal just are not appropriate. I am probably somewhere in the middle, because I have different views on different issues, but I do not care to consider myself right or left or anything. I just care to look at the specific issues and try to make a decision on that basis.

If we are really interested in economic growth in this country, we can't have all of our top engineers and scientists do nothing more than work for the Defense Department.

Q: Would you consider yourself a fiscal conservative? For example, how do you feel about Gramm-Rudman?

A: I am opposed to the Gramm-Rudman law. I think it is a very serious mistake. I think there is an awareness that when we look at the country today, and particularly in the 8th CD, which is probably one of the most prosperous districts in America, we see unemployment down to one or two percent, we see inflation down at three or four percent. It is an advertisement for budget deficits.

But if you try to eliminate the budget deficit under Gramm-Rudman, you will close 60 percent of all federal prisons, you will close 60 percent of national parks, you will eliminate every basic entitlement program that this country provides. It just is a totally unworkable, unthinkable reality.

What in my mind is a much more appropriate way of approaching the problem: making specific cuts in specific programs, and then coming up with, as any business would, a real plan to work out of that deficit, over a much longer period of time. It [Gramm-Rudman] is the equivalent of taking a 30-year mortgage and paying it off in five years; obviously you are not going to have enough money to pay for food or health care or any other basic necessity of life.

Q: When you talk about specific cuts, what programs would you consider cutting first?

A: I think the Defense Department, with no question, is the first area that you can take a whack at. Representative [Les] Aspin [D-WI] suggested a \$30 billion cut in spending. That is roughly the same range that I am talking about. I could go through specific programs: B1 bomber, MX missile, Nimitz class carrier, Aegis class destroyer . . .

And the second thing is, if you would strengthen the Joint Chiefs, then have one procurement division for all the armed forces, you would probably make acquisitions in a much more sophisticated and businesslike manner, which would probably eliminate an additional \$20 billion worth of just plain waste annually.

Q: What if those defense cuts were going to force closure of things such as the Watertown Armory?

A: Oh, the Arsenal is a very small program. The fact of the matter is — I think this is something the students here at MIT would recognize — if we are really interested in economic growth in this country, we can't have all of our top engineers and scientists do nothing more than work for the Defense Department. We have got to go out and compete with the major industrialized nations. We have got to make that transition, and the sooner we come to grips with that problem the better.

Q: So you want to channel money away from defense and into civil engineering programs. Would that include federal funds to support civil research?

A: Sure. Essentially, you are looking at much the same kind of model that Massachusetts is providing. This state ten years ago was looking at a \$500 million deficit. It was an economy that was based upon the industrial base that was leaving like lemmings, heading south because of the energy prices. But the government got involved in supporting businesses. Essentially you take a government-created bank and do the same kind of thing that was created for Chrysler loans, one of the tremendous comebacks of American business. It didn't cost the United States government a single penny.

I don't know why you couldn't take some of the ideas that professors or students might have at MIT, and get a private company or a private bank to back it to 50 percent or 75 percent. Then the government could come in and give a government-backed guarantee, could enable that research and development project to get off the ground, without actually costing the government money. We have to look at how the United States government can make money.

Look at the housing problem. You get a 35 percent rise in the cost of housing in this district, that is a cause for alarm — if you don't do anything about it. There is a way for the government to come in and make money and provide affordable housing.

You go out and you get a vacant lot that exists in the City of Cambridge or Boston . . . abandoned properties. You get them for a dollar; this happens all the time. You then put it out to bid, to private developers, you get a little competition going, and you can get 15 housing units for the same amount of money that was going to provide you with a studio apartment.

It [Gramm-Rudman] is the equivalent of taking a 30-year mortgage and paying it off in five years; obviously you are not going to have enough money to pay for food or health care or any other basic necessity of life.

Q: Do you take money from political action committees?

A: Haven't so far. I have always said that I don't find any real problem [with accepting PAC donations]. I think there are some very fine political action committees out there; they just got such a terrible name in this seat in the fight between Kerry and Shannon [for the Democratic nomination for senator in 1984]. I just said I won't be the first. And of course as I understand it a whole slew of other candidates are taking political action committee money, which I think is fine.

Q: What is your position on South Africa?

A: I am personally for full divestiture of South Africa. I think it is the only way to go. Any funds that I have, I

have fully divested. And I think my family has been very, very strongly out in front in terms of issues of fairness and equality in South Africa.

I also spend a great deal of time in black Africa. We do hundreds of millions of dollars worth of business there every year. Not only in the oil business — we also have a farm in Nigeria, which is the largest black African nation. We are also in the process of negotiating an oil drilling deal with the Angolans now.

In any event, I think we are making a serious mistake over there. . . one which we will deeply regret in the years to come. I think it is just nuts, just throwing those people into the hands of the Soviets. They are making every possible effort to demonstrate that that is the last place they want to turn.

Q: Should we be taking the latest arms proposals from the Soviets?

A: I can't believe that we are not doing it. Here we have the nuclear test ban treaty, which the Russians are for and we are not. You have got the nerve gas weapons, which the Russians are for suspending and we are not. The Russians have said that they have a goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and we are not. They indicated that they would be open to eliminating all weapons in Europe.

We said all along that what hung us up was the fact of the British and the French missiles. And now the Russians say don't count those, and we still don't want to come to an agreement. If you just walk in, without knowing what is going on, and look at the two countries, we look much more militaristic in arms control areas than the Soviet Union.

We have got to stop pretending that we are for arms control, if we are really not because we just do not trust the Russians.

I think there are a whole range of scientific ideas out there that could make our country run much more efficiently and productively, which we ought to be looking at.

Q: Just one quick question, as far as SDI research goes. . .

A: I am opposed to SDI research. Well, I am opposed to SDI. Where there are systems that are necessary for research and development, I would spend the dough that is necessary for research and development. I would not go about claiming that there is some system out there that all the scientists that I have read said won't work, can't be done, doesn't exist.

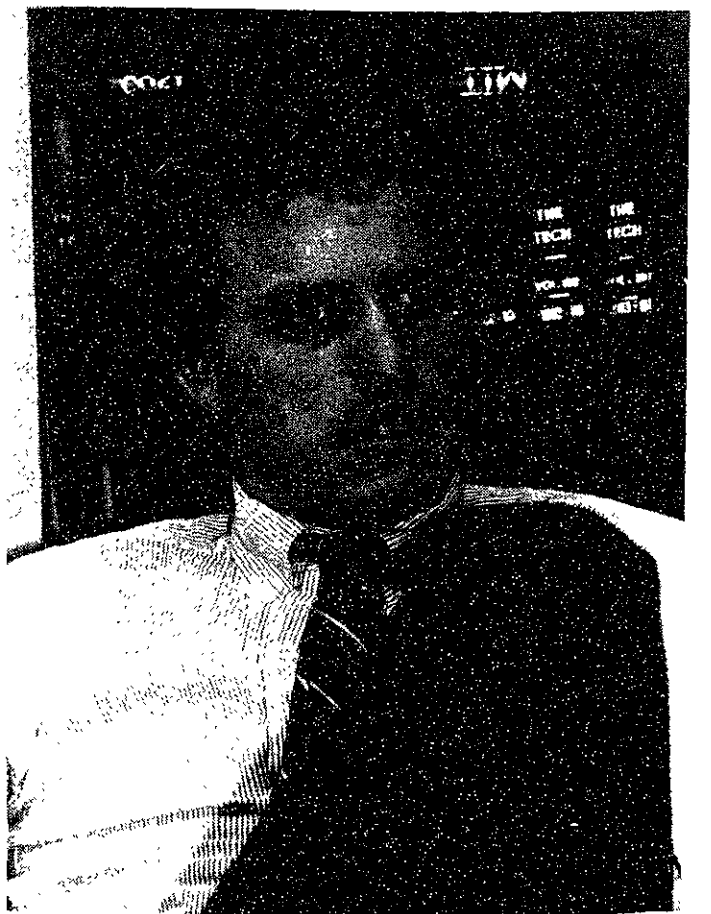
If you just talk to some of the professors right here at this university, the only way they can get any money today from the federal government is to call whatever kind of research they are doing "Star Wars." There are probably some legitimate research programs that ought to be given funding, that are currently contained within the overall umbrella of SDI.

Q: Should the United States nevertheless push on with civilian space programs, like the space station? How about the hypersonic aircraft?

A: What you need to have is a science advisor. You could walk into that building right over there [77 Mass. Ave.] and find 15 ideas that were just as good. It is not worth the billions of dollars that are necessary to build that plane versus other types of programs that might go to the basic welfare of ordinary Americans that I would be much more interested in.

I am not a scientist. I would go to scientists, and ask them for their opinions on the state-of-the-art research which would indicate major breakthroughs are possible.

I think there are a whole range of scientific ideas out there that could make our country run much more efficiently and productively, which we ought to be looking at.



Photos by Stephen P. Berczuk



news roundup

from the associated press wire

World

Gorbachev extends test moratorium

The Soviet Union is increasing pressure on the United States to join in a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced that Moscow will keep its ban in effect, until the United States conducts a test of its own. Speaking to the leaders of six nations, Gorbachev repeated his willingness to permit on-site inspections by US observers. (AP)

Joint rule possible in South African province

The South African government has agreed to consider a plan to set up a multi-racial administration in the province of Natal. The white areas of the province and the KwaZulu "homeland" would be governed by a "joint executive authority" with equal black and white membership under a rotating chair. The plan was presented in Cape Town Tuesday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, and Radclyffe Cadman, the administrator of Natal.

Buthelezi and Cadman also intend to hold a conference in Durban on April 3 to discuss the establishment of a joint legislative authority, to which the proposed executive would be accountable. (The Times of London)

El Nino threatens to return

Climate scientists in Washington are worried that a dangerous weather phenomenon known as *el Nino* may be developing. The Climate Analysis Center of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration reports rising Pacific Ocean temperatures off South America, and changes in the air pressure over the Pacific. The last *el Nino*, only three years ago, was one of the most severe of the last century, and had a major impact on world weather. Major storms lashed the West Coast of North America, the drought in Africa worsened, and farm crops were reduced. (AP)

Nation

House rejects budget

The House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected President Reagan's proposed budget yesterday. Only a dozen members voted in favor of the budget, with most Republicans boycotting the vote in protest. (AP)

Senate aired live

Live radio coverage of the Senate began yesterday. The experimental coverage, beginning with the prayer which opens Senate proceedings, runs through July 15. It will include television broadcasts of floor action starting June 1. A vote on July 29 will decide whether to make the live coverage permanent. The Public Affairs Network, a cable network which already covers the House of Representatives, will carry the daily television broadcasts. At the opening ceremony, retiring Senator Charles Mathias Jr. (R-MD) said "the debate over some kind of electronic coverage of the Senate began in 1924 . . . We're finally taking action." (The Boston Globe)

Reagan moves on acid rain

President Reagan is reportedly ready to move from research to action against acid rain caused by air pollution. The *New York Times* says Reagan is set to endorse a US-Canadian team's recommendations. They call for a five-year cleanup of industrial pollution through a multi-billion dollar effort by government and business. (AP)

Weather

"It's raining again. . ."

A large storm in the midwest will slowly drift eastward over the next 48 hours. As a result, cloudy and wet weather will persist until Saturday afternoon. Despite the clouds, temperatures should rise to spring-like levels on Friday and Saturday, before cooling again on Sunday.

Friday: Cloudy; rain, heavy at times. High 53°F (12°C).

Friday night: Still cloudy with rain. Low 43°F (6°C).

Saturday: Morning showers followed by partial clearing. A late afternoon shower or thunderstorm is possible. High 58°F (15°C).

Sunday: Partly to mostly cloudy with afternoon rain or showers. High 46°F (8°C).

Forecast by Michael C. Morgan

Suspect held in Palme murder

Swedish police confirmed yesterday that they have picked up a man suspected of involvement in last month's assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme. Officers following "various tips" arrested the man last night. (AP)

Spain says "si" to NATO

Spain voted Wednesday to remain a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in a national referendum. The Spanish government said the vote was nearly 53 percent to 40 percent, with the rest invalid.

The result was considered a dramatic victory for Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales. Public opinion polls up through last week had indicated that voters would call for Spain to become the first member of NATO to quit the alliance. Gonzales, who had opposed Spain's entry into NATO four years ago, promised to hold the referendum if his Socialist party was elected. Recently he had supported NATO membership, linking it to Spain's entry into the European Economic Community at the beginning of the year. (The New York Times)

Cosmonauts head for Mir

The Soviet Union launched a Soyuz spacecraft yesterday, in an event carried live on international television. The craft is carrying two cosmonauts, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev, to the new *Mir* space station. *Mir*, formerly the term for an independent commune of peasant farmers, is also the Russian word for "peace."

In television pictures from inside the capsule, the crew appeared cool and calm as they rode into orbit. Kizim and Solovev hold the endurance record for time spent in space. Two years ago, the duo spent 237 days in orbit aboard the *Salyut seven*. (AP)

European craft passes Comet Halley

The European space probe Giotto passed within 500 kilometers of Comet Halley yesterday. Scientists were excited about the data returned by the craft, which had a "breathtaking view" of the comet. Pictures displayed on

monitors at mission control in Darmstadt showed the nucleus as a potato-shaped iceberg surrounded by gases and dust. The last pictures were returned from a distance of about 1500 kilometres. Contact was lost with the probe soon thereafter. Peter Wenzel of the European Space Agency said the probe apparently hit a "wall of dust the size of grains of sand." Data began to flow again after Giotto had passed the nucleus, and ESA scientists said they did not consider the mission a failure in any sense. (AP)

New World Bank head named

President Reagan selected former New York Congressman Barber Conable to be president of the World Bank. Conable will succeed A. W. Clausen as leader of the 149-nation body when Clausen's term expires in July. Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker had earlier rejected an offer to head the organization.

Roy Denman, head of the European Economic Community delegation in Washington, calls Conable a man with a "keen awareness of international issues." The appointment comes at a time when the United States is seeking to expand the role of the bank in easing the debt of Latin American nations. (AP)

Swiss to vote on UN membership

Switzerland will decide in a national referendum next Sunday whether the country should become a full member of the United Nations. Polls suggest that a majority of citizens will vote against the proposal, disregarding the advice of parliament and government.

Opponents of membership argue that involvement in the politics of the UN would compromise the humanitarian endeavors of the International Red Cross. But proponents argue that remaining outside the 159-member organization is avoiding a universal moral responsibility. Switzerland is a member of most UN specialized agencies. The Swiss have a longstanding policy of "armed neutrality." (The Times of London)

Chicago bans nuclear weapons development

Chicago has become the largest city in the United States to ban the development of nuclear weapons within the city limits. A measure passed by the city council calls for an annual observance on Aug. 6 — the anniversary of the US bombing of Hiroshima. (AP)

Canadian-American summit scheduled

President Ronald Reagan has scheduled an unusual second meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney next week. The two-day summit in the United States will take place on March 18 and 19. Mulroney is expected to have breakfast with Vice President George Bush on the 19th, before meeting Reagan for lunch. The Canadian side, reportedly wished to create a more substantial summit, with the leaders discussing a detailed list of bilateral issues. The second-day events, almost unprecedented for visits to Washington by world leaders, are intended to highlight the "special relationship" between the two countries. (The Globe and Mail)

Shuttle recorders retrieved

Divers yesterday recovered all four flight recorders from the Challenger, and some of its five on-board computers. The devices could provide important information on the cause of the shuttle's fatal explosion.

A source close to the presidential commission looking into the tragedy said that tests have just about proven that the seals on the right booster rocket caused the explosion.

Earlier in the week, the crew cabin was located, but efforts to recover it and its contents — including personal effects and remains of the astronauts — were hampered by rough weather. (AP)

Local

Hyatt to run for Governor

Gregory Hyatt yesterday formally declared his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Hyatt became the second GOP candidate, joining former MDC Commissioner Guy Carbone. He was defeated by Chester Atkins in the 1984 Congressional election. Since then, he has helped lead the current drive to put a referendum question on the ballot asking voters whether the law requiring the wearing of seat belts should be repealed. Hyatt's announcement contained several swipes at Governor Michael S. Dukakis. (AP)

MBTA strike continues

A strike by Maine Central rail workers continued to affect commuter rail service into Boston yesterday. Some 10,000 commuters from north and west of the Hub had to search for alternative ways to work. (AP)

Sports

Oilers clinch title

With ten games remaining in their schedule, the Edmonton Oilers have already assured themselves of the Smythe Division title in the NHL. The Oilers, who lead the NHL, have 104 points from 69 matches. Their nearest division rivals, the Calgary Flames, have 76 points, after defeating New York Rangers 3-2.

Last night the number two and three teams in the league, the Washington Capitals and the Philadelphia Flyers, squared off at the Spectrum for first place in their division. The hometown Flyers won the contest, 2-0, to regain a one point lead at the top of the Patrick Division. The Flyers now have 92 points from 68 games. Washington has 91 points and a game in hand.

In local action last night, Boston hosted division rivals Montreal Canadiens. Keith Crowder and Geoff Courtnall scored for the Bruins in the first four minutes, and they held on to win, 3-2. That leaves Boston seven points behind Montreal in the Adams Division. (AP)

SportsWatch

NCAA tournament scores

Greensboro, NC

Duke	85	Miss. Valley	78
Old Dominion	71	W. Virginia	64
DePaul	72	Virginia	68
Oklahoma	80	Northeastern	74

Dayton, OH

Kansas	71	NC A&T	46
Temple	61	Jacksonville (OT)	50
Michigan St.	72	Washington	70
Georgetown	70	Texas Tech	64

Baton Rouge, LA

LSU	94	Purdue (OT)	87
Memphis St.	95	Ball St.	63
Villanova	71	Virginia Tech	62
Georgia Tech	68	Marist	53

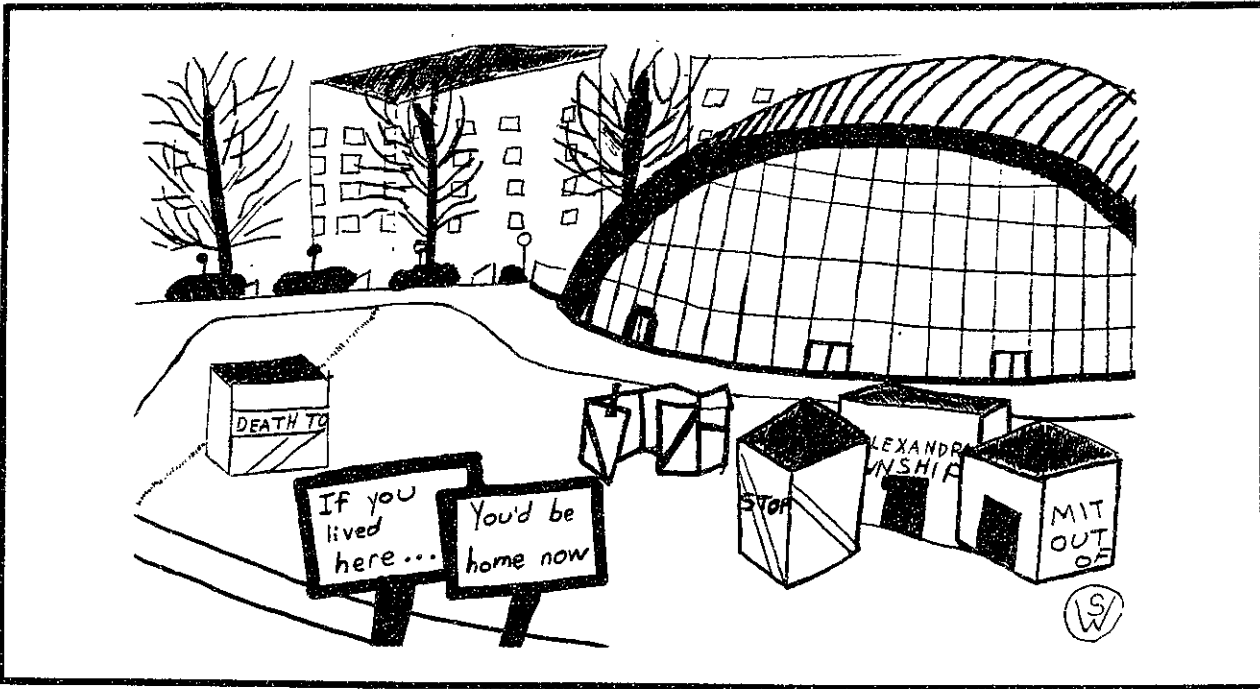
Ogden, UT

UAB	66	Missouri	64
North Carolina	84	Utah	72
Bradley	83	UTEP	65
Louisville	93	Drexel	73

Source: The Associated Press

Compiled by Julian West

opinion



Column/Simson L. Garfinkel Protesters should focus anger on South Africa

To set the record straight. . .

The column "Protesters should not escalate fight," [*The Tech*, March 11] did not adequately convey my views on the subject of Apartheid and the MIT movement against it. Here, plainly, is what I believe:

The racist regime of apartheid is destined to fall to a government controlled by blacks. I hope that this future government is democratic and representative of all South Africans, white and black alike.

Divestment is the most effective way for MIT to fight apartheid, as I feel we must. I base this opinion on the pleas of black South African leaders for university divestment. MIT will eventually divest. The longer the Institute takes to divest, the more we seem opposed to political change in South Africa.

A confrontational atmosphere has been created between the protesters and the MIT administration by the protesters. This confrontational atmosphere will not bring about a faster divestment, because it forces the Corporation into a defensive position. We can win this fight for divestment without making enemies of the Corporation and the administration.

Non-violent militant protests are the most effective protests students can muster. The anger these protests express must be focused at the government of South Africa and the American companies doing business there, not the MIT administration.

Sit-ins are the most effective form of protest available to students. The anti-apartheid protest for MIT radicals to model is last year's sit-in at Columbia University, not the recent shanty building at Dartmouth College.

While self-help levels, minority enrollment and food service contracts are all valid issues, I object to their linkage to the divestment issue. Such linkage is not likely to further the cause of any of these issues.

Lastly, MIT protests must be open to people from other universities, but that the majority of the protesters at an MIT protest must be MIT affiliates, or else the protest is fraudulent. The leadership of any MIT protest must be affiliated with the Institute and must represent the view of the majority of the protesters, not the radical or the conservative fringe.

Guest Column/Jonathan Gruber MIT reform provides opportunity for change

MIT restructures humanities: only 20 HUM-D's to be offered per term

Could you imagine picking up next week's issue of *The Tech* and reading 'his headline? What would your reaction be?

How can they change the requirement so radically?

Why didn't I know such big changes were being considered?

Why wasn't my opinion asked?

The headline is far from hypothetical; it succinctly describes a change in the HUM-D requirement which has been proposed by the Committee on the HASS Requirement. Students did have the opportunity to discuss this reform, as well as the others proposed in that committee's interim report, with the committee itself. Only 10-12 students attended this forum.

Many students simply were not aware of the forum. Also, students felt they didn't have the time, knew that this was simply an interim proposal or felt that they didn't need to attend.

It would be interesting to see these same students' reactions if these changes were enacted, along with the other sweeping reforms being considered in the schools of engineering and sci-

ence. The students who cry out would probably be the same ones who felt they lacked the time to speak out when the opportunity was available.

Since the administration meetings held at Woodstock, VT last year, the policy reform process has been in full gear. Committees have been established in the schools of science, engineering and HASS to consider reforms in each of these schools. Very broad changes are being considered, including: a fundamental restructuring of the HUM-D requirement, a limitation in the number of fields in which students can concentrate and a new institute-wide requirement concerning the context of technology in society.

The Committee on the Engineering Undergraduate Education has recently completed a set of goals which could lead to widespread changes in the entire engineering curriculum. The School of Science Education Committee is currently formulating ideas for a reform of the General Institute Requirements. The Integrative Education Committee is attempting to design a program to integrate the liberal arts with the technical disciplines. (Please turn to page 5)

Guest Column/Gretchen Ritter

The Coalition has reason to be mad

It's a shame that the Coalition Against Apartheid is such a disappointment to one editor of *The Tech*. It is true, as Simson L. Garfinkel '86 writes ["Protesters should not escalate fight," *The Tech*, March 11], that we are angry at MIT's unwillingness to divest. And it is also true that our anger is limited to nonviolent tactics. Though we will not be "escalating our confrontation" in such ways as *The Tech's* photographers seem to love focusing upon, neither shall we passively roll over and express our gratitude for symbolic, nonmeaningful changes, as Garfinkel would have us do.

Garfinkel seems to think that students show themselves to be unreasonable when they get angry at certain issues. Why should we be angry? In the past year and a half, well over 1000 South Africans have been killed. By the police's own figures, they are responsible for two-thirds of these killings. It is quite reasonable to be angry about state-sponsored murders.

American corporations, both directly and indirectly, are essential to the continued existence of the regime which so brutalizes its people.

While the American companies involved will not admit to such a

role themselves, both the internal papers of the US State Department and the policies of the South African government make the significance of American corporate support clear. Hence, it is illegal in South Africa to advocate divestment. That American corporations should regard their continued profits and freedom to operate where they choose as more essential than the right to life and political self-determination of the South African people is a very good cause for anger.

The reasons for our anger become more direct and personal when we think about the actions of the MIT Corporation and the administration. It is one thing to expect a corporation to be motivated by profits, even at the expense of human considerations. But MIT, supposedly, is an educational institute, at which community concerns and ethical considerations are meant to have a more explicit role. If we cannot expect social responsibility to exist in our most central social institutions — churches, universities, and the government — then where will it occur?

Over the past 11 months, considerations of social responsibility have been repeatedly abused by the MIT administration. Inter-

nally, community participation in the divestment decision has been a farce. D. Reid Weedon '41, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility [ACSR], presented to me last Dec. 11 the essential points of the ACSR's revised guidelines for investment. So those guidelines had already been roughly formulated before students were officially heard from by the ACSR, and before the faculty resolution to divest was passed. In other words, the participation of faculty and students made no difference, nor was it intended to.

Similarly, the Coalition sought an open meeting between students and the ACSR in December. (Please turn to page 9)

Erratum

The letter entitled "Quotas should not dictate admission" [*The Tech*, March 11] contained a typographical error. The sentence "The evil in all places is in denying individuals their rights to life, liberty and prosperity" should have read, ". . . life, liberty and property."

The Tech

Volume 106, Number 11 Friday, March 14, 1986

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opinion

Guest Column/Steve Penn

Misconceptions hurt groups

For the past decade political protest at MIT has been an effort forwarded by a small minority of students, even when the issue of controversy is supported by the majority of students. This imbalance holds true for the divestment issue, and so I am not surprised at the mistaken perceptions that have been voiced in the past week regarding the MIT Coalition Against Apartheid (CAA).

At MIT the only students willing to work for change are those that already have strong feelings about the issue. Students who work in the Coalition have immersed themselves in the issue and speak about it with such intensity that they often intimidate their audiences.

The cornerstone of the CAA is that freedom of speech is not breached. For this reason members of the Marxist-Leninist Party (MLP), who form a vocal minority in the CAA, are often viewed by outsiders as being the dominant force in the group. They are not. Neither in number nor in influence do they form a majority.

The CAA and *The Student* are two separate organizations, established on different philosophies and working for different goals. On Apartheid they share interests, but one does not speak for the other.

I do not share the philosophies of the members of the MLP, nor do I relish their form of debate, but I welcome them in the CAA for their perspective and energy.

I ask the community to remove its blinders about the CAA and go talk to the activists. Beginning next week, the CAA will send representatives to the dormitories, fraternities and other living groups to talk to students during dinner about divestment. We want to inform students about what we stand for, while trying to get a better idea of student opinion.

I think that many students at MIT view student protest as ineffectual, so they choose to be apolitical and apathetic. Yet a course of action does exist. For example, with the construction of the shanties, the coalition has gained many new members. One of these students has become the new conservative voice in our group. His input at our meetings is not chastized, but welcomed for its diversity and rationality.

The Tech of Mar. 11 carried opinions that reflect little knowledge about the CAA. John Pitrelli G ["Communism is worse than apartheid"] stated that the CAA refrains from criticizing the

human rights violations in the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (which Pitrelli erroneously refers to as Red China) because of a tie between the CAA and the MLP.

First, there is no tie between the CAA and the MLP. Secondly, it is my belief that the majority of the CAA members denounce human rights violations everywhere, including the USSR and the PRC. The influence of MIT on those countries, however, is minimal. Work in this area is most effectively done through international human rights groups.

It is interesting to note that the United States was not on Pitrelli's list of human rights violators. He may be interested to learn of the case of Carol Wilson, a former Cambridge social worker, who was jailed for refusing to disclose to a federal grand jury, information that was given to her in confidence while she was a social worker. She is still unaware of the exact persons about whom the jury seeks information.

Simson L. Garfinkel '86, in his column on the protest ["Protesters should not escalate fight"], dwells upon the lack of militance at the rally as an indication of the lack of support for the divestment. The purpose of the column is to discredit the militant members of the coalition. Instead the tone serves only to minimize the accomplishments of the CAA.

If the CAA has completed nothing else this past week it has focused student attention on these important issues. It has been successful, and it has achieved much more. It has put down its roots at MIT and now must work to grow throughout the community.

Efforts to separate *The Student* from the student movement are dangerous and damaging to us all. It is not the energetic rhetoric of the rallies that I would miss, but *The Student* input in the CAA meetings. *The Student* perspective is useful, especially for those of us who do not believe it. A monolithic viewpoint causes stagnation. Most importantly, the expulsion of *The Student* would violate their right to free speech.

In contrast, the MIT Corporation does not fully grant the rights of its students to free speech and adequate representation on the governing corporate body. The right of students to air their views at an open student forum and at the corporation meeting were both denied. There was no mention of student opinion in ACSR's report to the corporation.

Most corporate members come to campus only four times a year and then make no effort to seek out student opinion. When I talked with Corporation member Rhonda E. Peck '82, she stated that she was informed about the divestment vote well in advance and that she had received the minutes from the faculty meeting on divestment.

Still, she seemed uninformed about the issue in general. She did not know about the effect of divestment on corporations that had already divested. Nor was she aware of the majority support among black South Africans for divestment. She had learned about the student referendum on Friday from the protesters but admitted that the Corporation would most likely not inform her on the outcome of the vote, though she was unsure.

In the present structure of the Corporation there is no adequate representation for the students. Vice President Constantine B. Simonides, secretary of the Corporation, maintains that the Corporation's files are open for student input, but the Corporation has shown us that its eyes and ears and meetings are closed. If students do feel strongly about the divestment issue, then it is time for all of us to surmount our differences and begin working together. Maybe then we can effect some positive change at MIT.

MIT educational reform needs input

(Continued from page 5)

Changes of this magnitude should not take place without student awareness. It is critically important that students understand the undergraduate reforms currently being proposed. For it is in these formative stages that student input is most effective. Once any changes are enacted, it will take a huge effort to have them repealed. Thus, students must speak out *now*, while proposals are still being formulated.

In my role as student representative to the Committee on the Undergraduate Program (CUP), I

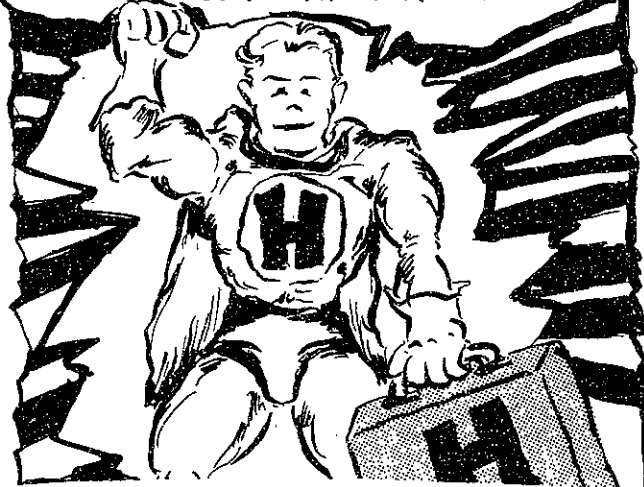
have been requested by leaders in the reform process to gather student input. The views which I have presented have been given serious consideration by these administrators. The administration is, at least in these formative stages, willing, and even *eager*, to accommodate student views.

MIT means business with their efforts, and it is critical that students are aware of the impending changes. Most importantly, this knowledge will be acquired when students can put it to some use. Either through their comments and questions at upcoming stu-

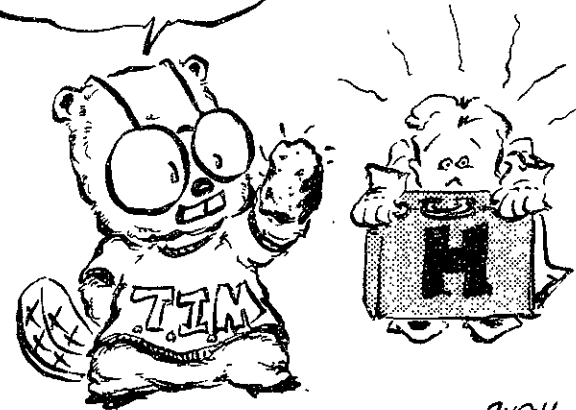
dent forums or through subsequent contact with the committees, students can let the administrators how *they* feel about these reforms.

This future may seem a long way off if you have a problem set due tomorrow. But, just this once, take the time to be concerned about the future. You will not only become informed of the important changes going on, but you will have the opportunity to actually be a part of these changes.

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feedback

Universities are vulnerable to SDI funds

To the Editor:

Universities looking for research funding are finding that the Pentagon offers "the only game in town." According to a recent report by the Council on Economic Priorities, funds earmarked for SDI "innovative" research, awarded primarily to universities, will quadruple in fiscal year 1986 to \$100 millica.

Pentagon funding for defense projects at universities has increased 89 percent in the last five years. Today, incredibly, this constitutes 16 percent of all federally funded university research — the same share received by universities during the height of the Vietnam War.

MIT and its off-campus Lincoln Laboratories, for example, in fiscal year 1985 received from the Department of Defense (DOD) a whopping 59 percent of all its research funds, at least one-fifth of which went to SDI. Across the nation, some 43 other schools have also received "Star Wars" contracts. Such a rapid increase shows that universities have become the next targeted constituency, after military industries, for the SDI research porkbarrel.

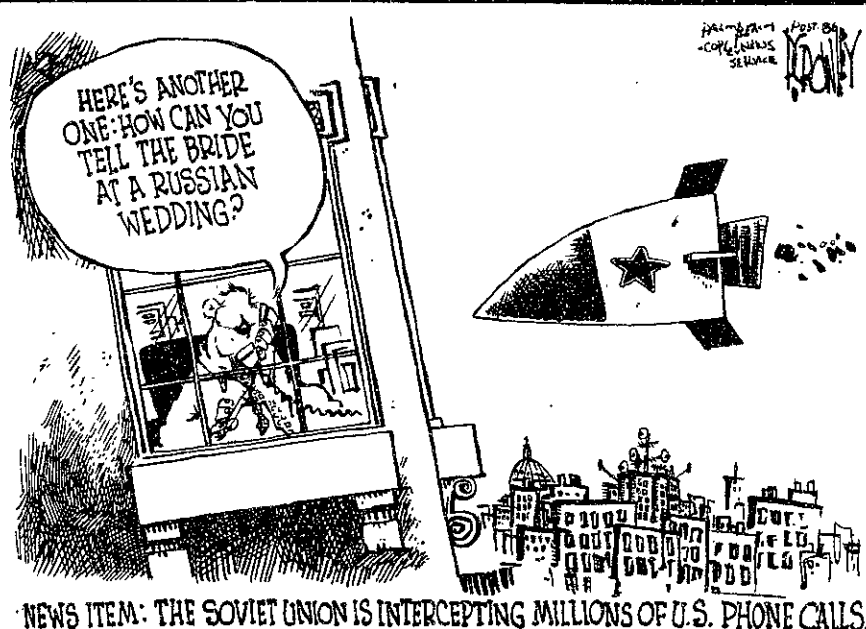
What has happened to basic research? It is expected to grow only one percent this year, while military research and development is expected to increase 21 percent. Though classified research has been restricted on most major campuses since the 1960s, much of the final stage SDI research will fall into this

classified category.

What this means is that universities, traditionally a major source of unbiased scientific research, are becoming more and more dependent on the DOD. The Pentagon is supplying more than half of all federal funds for mathematics and computer sciences, effectively putting it in charge of those disciplines which are key in the development of high technology. Given the Pentagon's spotty record on quality and cost control, this will ultimately hurt US technological growth and competitiveness.

More than 2600 faculty members have already signed a petition calling the Star Wars project "deeply misguided and dangerous," including Hans Bethe of Cornell University and Phillip Morrison of MIT. Opposition to the "invasion of academia" by the Pentagon is growing nationwide. Students, faculty and the public everywhere should join in making their views heard on this important issue.

Rosy Nimroody
Project Director
Council on Economic Priorities



NEWS ITEM: THE SOVIET UNION IS INTERCEPTING MILLIONS OF U.S. PHONE CALLS.

opinion

Column/Simson L. Garfinkel

Reactions to a pro-choice rally in Washington

WASHINGTON, DC — Sunday, 7 am. We have spent the last nine hours sleeping on a bus traveling from Wellesley College. We have come here to attend a rally in support of birth control and abortion.

This "March for Women's Lives" was sponsored by the National Organization for Women (NOW). The purpose: to remind our elected officials that most Americans want safe and legal birth control and abortions.

We assembled in the Mall between the Capital building and the Washington Monument — an area over a mile long. Groups from colleges and universities assembled on the south side of the Mall. Unions, religious groups and NOW chapters assembled on the North side. The Wellesley contingent, with which I was marching, gathered in front of the old Smithsonian building. Nearby I saw students from many other east coast schools. Harvard sent 10 bus loads of people; Wellesley sent four. I know of only one other MIT student who attended the rally.

In the hours before the march began, I looked for and found friends from these other schools. Looking into their eyes, a new kind of bond was forged between us: we had all come for something very important. Seeing each other, we saw the similarities between us were far more important than the differences.

The march started at noon. We marched from the Mall, past the Washington Monument, around the White House and back to the Capital Green. It took a little over ninety minutes to march the three mile path. Three hours after the leaders of the march reached the Green, people were still waiting to start.

Eleanor C. Smeal, president of NOW, addressed us on the Green, along with Bella Abzug, former Democratic representative from New York, Congressman Don Edwards (D-CA) and many others. Smeal would speak for ten minutes, introduce someone who would talk for 20 and then resume her speech. Every hour she would say "We are still coming," and we were.

The speeches on the Green were amazing. Such power and vitality in these speakers. Such power and resolve in the crowd. Many of us were crying — crying with hope and joy.

Our rally was filled with people, "people who have said 'it's about time we went into the streets again!'" said Smeal. "But we have more than people — we have money too," she continued. She then asked every one of the 125,000 people at the rally to take ten dollars out of their pockets and give it to NOW. Within a minute, there was a sea of hands waving green bills. "Everybody in here," said the president of NOW, pointing to the press box, "The media — we want your money too!"

* * * *

At first thought, marching for choice, for the right of women to decide when and if they will give birth, seems rather silly. Ever since I can remember, women have had access to birth control and abortion. I can't conceive of a time when a pregnant woman had to decide whether to give birth to a child she didn't want or have a "back alley abortion."

But now Reagan and the new Right want to take this right

away. We cannot allow them to do this.

At the beginning of the march, hundreds of balloons were released into the sky in honor of those who had died from unsafe abortions. Then we held a moment of silence in memory of those women. I was instilled with a sense of commitment and righteousness: I was resolved never to let it happen again.

Before the march, people sold coat hangers as symbols of "coat hanger abortions." As we marched by the White House people hung these symbols on police cars and the White House fence.

As we marched, we sang. The singing amplified the sense of belonging to the group, belonging to the cause. One marcher would start and everybody else would be singing within a word or two. As the chants continued, they grew stronger and angrier.

"8 6 4 2 — The Pope can't tell us what to do," we chanted. "What does the Pope have to do

with anything?" I asked a fellow marcher. She said that a lot of Catholics disagreed with the Pope and felt that birth control should be accepted by the Church. Later at the Capital, I listened to two nuns demand that the Church commence an open dialogue on these questions. The need for this discussion was one of these things we were marching for.

"What do we want? Free Choice! When do we want it? Now!" we cheered. "But I thought we had it," I asked another marcher. "Let's keep it!" she replied.

"Stop playing with our lives," a poster read.

As we marched, people from the sidelines joined in our procession. Bystanders identified with our cause and made it their own. They strengthened us. Other people along the route held up signs. We cheered as we passed.

"Women, united, will never be defeated!" some people started to chant. I felt left out — surely, if the women united, they would

never be defeated, but that is true if anybody united; it isn't a special quality of women. Other marchers realized this truth also. Soon the chant was changed to "People, united, will never be defeated!" I joined the chant. "Now you know how we feel when you say 'mankind,'" a fellow marcher told me. I looked at her and nodded: I knew.

As we marched, we feasted on "gorp," the politically correct food sold by Boston NOW. Gorp is a plastic bag filled with M & M's, raisins and granola. "It makes you more politically aware," said one of the people trying to sell the mix. "Does anybody want to buy some gorp" became the running joke of the day.

Washington is a city thick with symbols and big buildings. As we marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, we passed a man with a sign which read "Have your picture taken with Ronnie." The man had covered Reagan's head with a plastic bag — nobody in this crowd wanted to have their pic-

ture taken with the President's.

"Women's rights — Reagan's wrongs," read a friend's T-shirt.

"It's only three more years," I said to a friend. "Yes, but those federal judges won't go away when Reagan does," she replied.

And so we passed the afternoon.

"A wallet was found belonging to somebody from Massachusetts," Smeal broke her speech to make a simple announcement. "The person who lost it can collect it over at the Winnebago, to my left and your right. A pair of car-keys has also been turned in."

Thinking about it now, it seems just the sort of announcement which could be made only at a NOW rally. The leaders of the movement cared for everybody who had come. Smeal was willing to break form and spend an extra ten seconds of everybody's time to help one of us out. If there was a simple way to establish a sense of community, Smeal has found it: care for your members.

How to buy a performance.

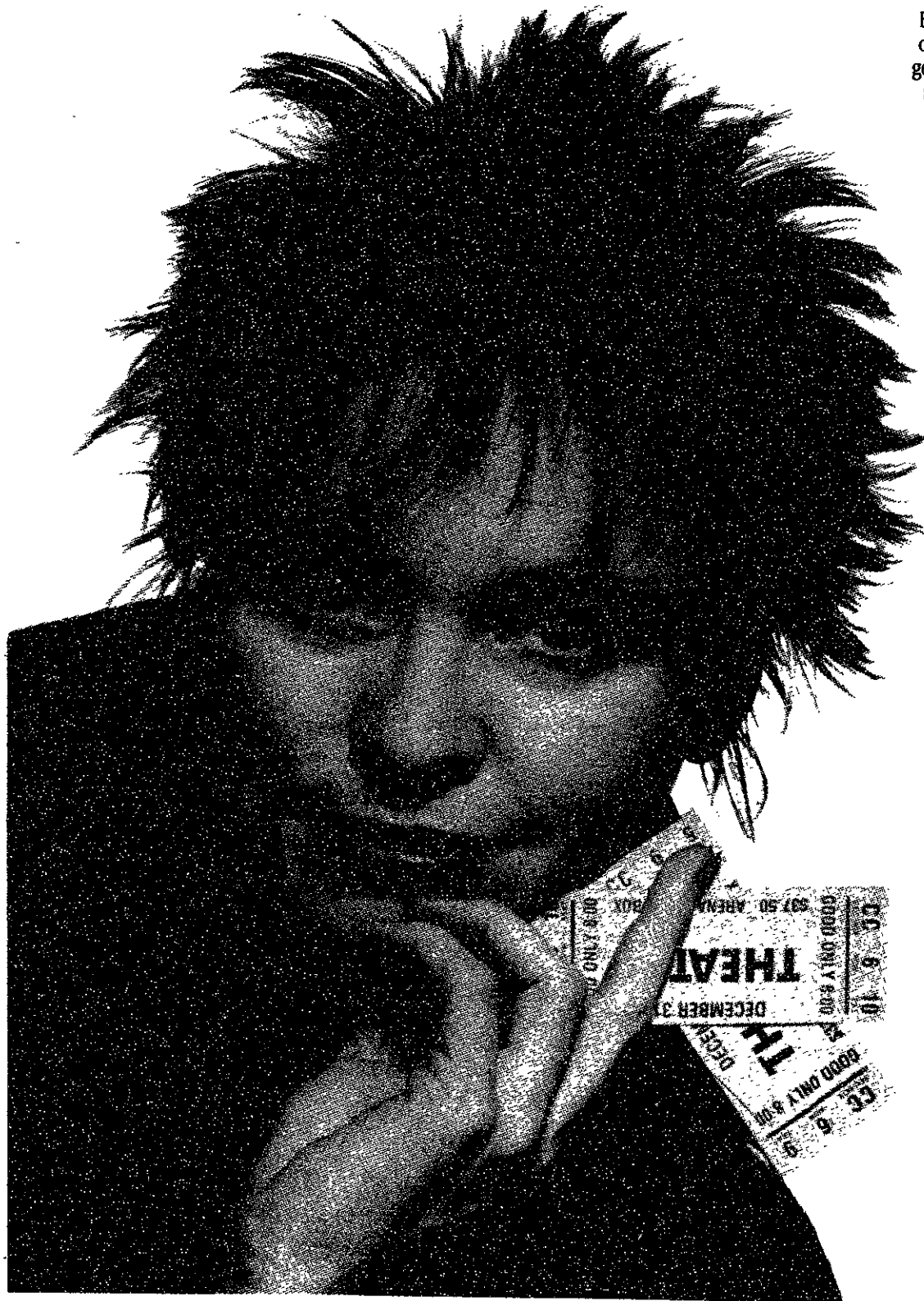


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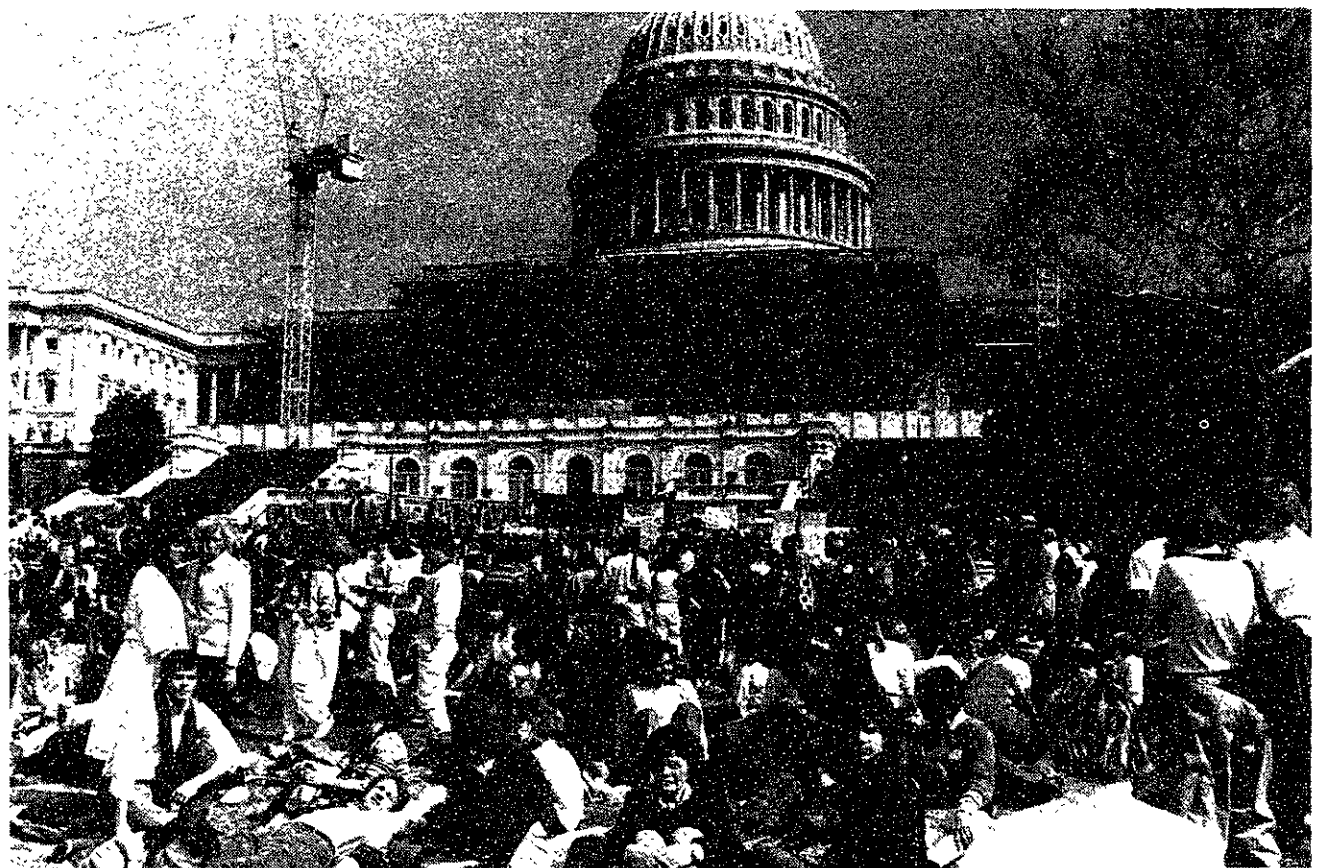
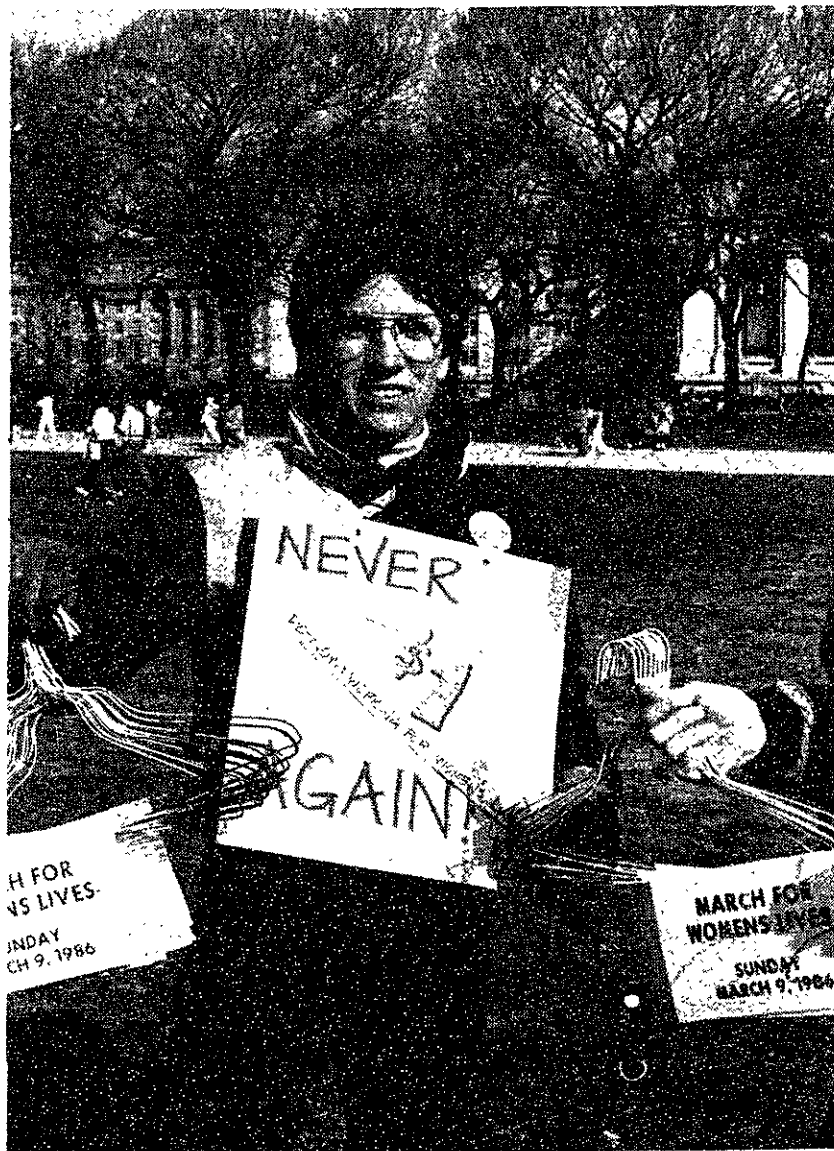
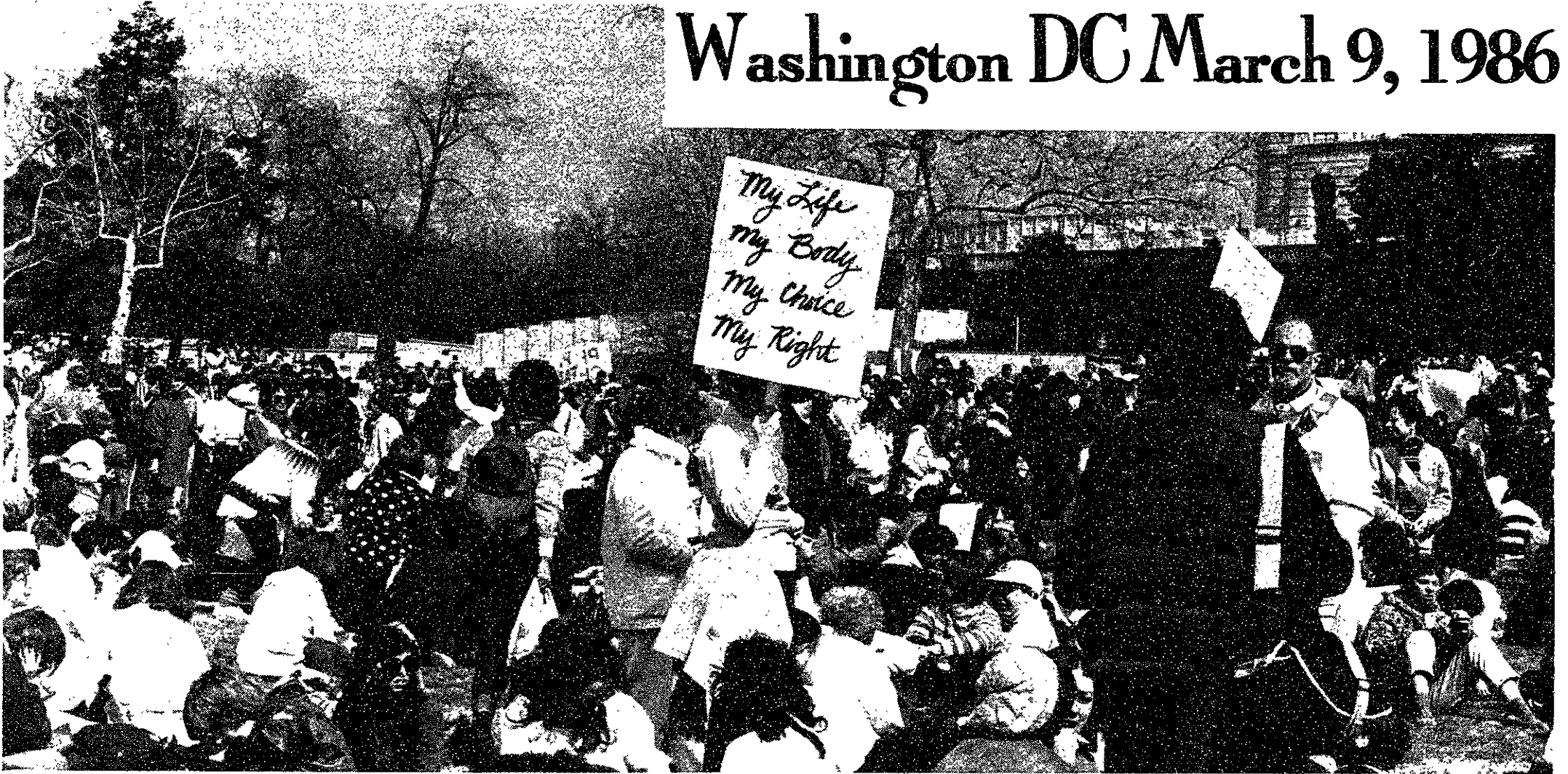
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Washington DC March 9, 1986



Photography by Simson L. Garfinkel

Listings

Student activities, administrative offices, academic departments and other groups — both on and off the MIT campus — can list meetings, activities, and other announcements in *The Tech's* "Notes" section. Send items of interest (typed and double spaced) via Institute mail to "News Notes, *The Tech*, room W20-483," or via US mail to "News Notes, *The Tech*, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes run on a space-available basis only; priority is given to official Institute announcements and MIT student activities. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit all listings, and makes no endorsement of groups or activities listed.

Saturday, March 15

The Israel Folkdance Festival of Boston and MIT Hillel will sponsor a series of **Israeli folk dance workshops** in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Israel Folkdance Festival. The workshops will take place on Saturday, March 15, from 1:30 to 5 pm. The Israeli choreographers Moshe Eskayo, Danny Uziel and Ruth Goodman, Director of the Israeli Folk Dance Institute of NY will present workshops; which are open to anyone interested in Israeli dance.

In addition to the workshops, dance exhibits will be displayed and a folk dance party will start at 7 pm. For further information, contact MIT Hillel at 253-2982.

Evelyn Fox Keller, a leading authority on gender in science and author of "A Feeling for the Organism," the biography of Nobel Prize winner Barbara McClintock, will be the keynote speaker at a conference entitled "Women on the Pyramid: Power in Technical Careers". The conference will be held on March 15 at MIT in Room 10-250 starting at 8:30 am. It is sponsored by the Association of MIT Alumnae and the Society of Women Engineers — Boston Section.

Sunday, March 16

There will be a **figure skating show**, sponsored by the MIT Skating Club on Sunday, March 16 at 7:30 pm. Admission is free.

Monday, Mar. 17

Boston University continues its lecture series, "Perspectives on American Foreign Policy." Dr. Richard Barnet, director of the Institute for Policy Studies will speak March 17 at the College of Communication, Room 101, 640 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. The lecture will begin at 7:30 pm and be followed by a reception. The lecture series is free and open to the public. For more information, call (617) 353-2240.

Tuesday, Mar. 18

A public forum on **US Foreign Policy toward Central America** will be held for all candidates in the 8th Congressional District race for Tip O'Neill's seat on Tuesday, March 18 from 7—9 pm at Faneuil Hall in Boston. The forum is sponsored by Citizens for Participation in Political Action and the Pledge of Resistance. Free and open to the public.

The second in a series of programs sponsored by the MIT Center for Cognitive Science will be held Tuesday, March 18 at 7:30 pm in the Grier Conference

Room, 34-401. "Learning the Past Tenses of English Verbs: Implicit Rules or Parallel Distributed Processing?" will be presented by Professor James McClelland, Department of Psychology, Carnegie-Mellon. Commentary will be provided by Professor Steven Pinker, Department of Psychology, MIT and by Professor Alan Prince, Department of Psychology, Brandeis University.

Wednesday, Mar. 19

Norman Cousins, author of *Anatomy of an Illness* and *The Healing Heart*, will speak on "New Winners in Healing" on Wednesday, March 19 at 8 pm, at Cambridge Forum, 3 Church St., Harvard Square. Admission is free.

Biographer and translator William Weaver will speak on "Verdi's Taste" Wednesday, March 19. His lecture will be accompanied by a slide presentation. The lecture will begin at 7:30 pm in the Esat Lecture Hall of the George Sherman Union, Room 314, 775 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. A reception will follow in the Esat Balcony. The lecture is free and open to the public. For more information, call Professor Reinhold Schumann at 353-2551.

Boston University continues its lecture series, "Perspectives on American Foreign Policy." Bernard Bajolet from the Kennedy School of Government will speak March 19 at the College of Liberal Arts, Room 211, 725 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. The lecture will begin at 7:30 pm and be followed by a reception. The lecture series is free and open to the public. For more information, call (617) 353-2240.

Taitetsu Unno, Professor of Religion at Smith College will speak at Boston University on "Personal Rights and Contemporary Buddhism" on Wednesday, March 19 at 8 pm in the George Sherman Union Conference Auditorium, 775 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. The lecture is free and open to the public. For more information, call (617) 353-3067.

Thursday, Mar. 20

The next meeting of the MIT Leadership Education and Development Program will be held on Thursday, March 20 at 3 pm in the Student Center Lounge or 6:30 in room 10-280. Titled "Your Leadership Role," topics will include recognizing leadership styles and methods of effective communication. For more information call Barbara Chuck at 253-7975.

On Thursday, March 20 Composer Trevor Wishart will present **Sonic Art: Music in the Computer Age** in the Bartos Theatre at 8 pm. Admission is free.

Martin Diskin, Professor of Anthropology, MIT, will speak on "Indians and Sandinistas" based on his recent fieldwork in Nicaragua and his report to the Latin American Studies Association. The event will take place on Thursday, March 20, at 12 noon in the Anthropology/Archaeology Lab, Room 20B-136.

Friday, Mar. 21

Boston University Center for Adaptive Systems will present Professor Hans Buffart, Psychogish Laboratory, the Netherlands, on March 21 at 3:30 pm in Room 241, 111 Cummington St.; refreshments at 3 pm. Buffart will speak on **Subjective Invar-**

iance, Knowledge Invariance, and Perceptual Structure. The lecture is free and open to the public. For more information, call Cindy or Carol at (617) 353-7857.

Tuesday, Apr. 1

A seminar on "Working, Living, and Pursuing Professional Study in Japan" will be held on April 1 at 7:30 pm at E51-329. The program is sponsored co-sponsored by Japan Science and Technology Program and the International Human Resources Institute.

Wednesday, Apr. 2

Elizabeth McKinsey, Director of the Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, will explore "Niagara Falls: Icon of the American Sublime" on Wednesday, April 2 at 8 pm, at the Cambridge Forum, 3 Church St., Harvard Square. Admission is free.

Thursday, Apr. 3

The Harvard Law School Forum presents **Dr. Madalyn Murray O'Hair** on Thursday, April 3, at 8 pm, in Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, Harvard Law School. For more information, call Beverly Norwood at The Forum Office, 495-4417.

Saturday, April 5

Small Business Career Opportunities Conference will be held on Saturday, April 5, 1986 from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm. In the morning seminar, five speakers will discuss the interviewing and hiring process and the working environment in a small company and how it differs from that of a larger firm. An afternoon career fair will give alumni and students the opportunity to meet informally with company representatives to learn about specific job opportunities.

The conference is open to all alumni and students, free of charge. However, space is limited for the seminar. Please fill out and return the form below to ensure a space. Unreserved seats for the seminar will be on a first-come, first-serve basis. For more information, contact Marianne Ciarlo at (617) 253-4735 or Susan Kline at (617) 253-6140.

Sunday, Apr. 6

Childrens Festival, a salute to kids for Child Abuse Prevention Month and honoring MSPCC's century of service to children, will be held on Sunday, April 6, from 1:30-4:30 pm at Saks Fifth Avenue, Prudential Center, Boston. A children's fashion presentation featuring American and European designs will start at 1:30; fashions will be modeled by fifty children from the community. The event is sponsored by Saks Fifth Avenue and is free and open to the public.

Monday, Apr. 7

David Gebhard, Professor of Architectural History at the University of California at Santa Barbara and author of guides to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minnesota and Iowa, will speak as part of the School of Architecture and Planning series on **Models and Mirrors**. The lecture is at 6 pm in 9-150. Free and open to the public.

Want to lose weight using hypnosis and relaxation techniques? Beth Israel Hospital is offering two 10-session **hypnosis and weight loss group programs**. New groups start Monday, April 7 and

Tuesday, May 6. Morning and evening classes available. Call 735-4767 for details.

Tuesday, Apr. 8

Charles Hartshorne, Ashel-Smith Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, University of Texas, will speak on "Wisdom as Moderation: A Philosophy of the Golden Mean." These Cambridge Forum Lowell Lectures, on April 8, 9, 10, are co-sponsored by the Harvard University Department of Philosophy. On April 8 and 10, the programs will take place at 4 pm, Emerson Hall 210, Harvard University. The Wednesday, April 9 program, will take place at 8 pm at 3 Church St., Harvard Square. Admission is free.

Anne Wilson Spurr, Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, will speak as part of the School of Architecture and Planning series on **Models and Mirrors**. The lecture is at 6 pm in 9-150. Free and open to the public.

Martin Weitzman, Professor of Economics, MIT, will examine "Workers Sharing Profits: Cure for Unemployment?" on Wednesday, April 16 at 8 pm, at Cambridge Forum, 3 Church St., Harvard Square. Admission is free.

Announcements

The 27th edition of **Serials in the MIT Libraries** is now available. This microfiche listing of approximately 22,000 titles includes information on holdings, dates, call numbers, and title changes. Prepayment is required. The price for MIT staff and students is \$5.00. To order please send check, payable to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to: Office of the Director, Room 14S-216, MIT Libraries, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Would you like to help next year's freshmen select their courses and make the adjustment to MIT? The UASO is now recruiting undergraduate students to be **Associate Advisors** for next year. Responsibilities include meeting with your advisor and advisees during R/O Week and offering guidance throughout the year. You can work with someone you know (your current advisor or another faculty or staff member) or you can be assigned to someone who needs an associate. Stop by the UASO, Room 7-104, to find out more and to fill out an application form. Please apply by April 1 to have a better chance of being matched with an advisor of your choice.

Nominations are now being accepted for the **John Asinari Award for Undergraduate Research in the Life Sciences**. Undergraduates in Courses VII, VII-A, and VII-B are eligible. The deadline is April 25. For details contact Tom Lynch in Room 56-524, ext. 3-4711.

All **second term sophomores** considering a career in medicine should make an appointment this term for a premedical advisor. Please phone x4737 or come by 12-170, Office of Career Service and Preprofessional Advising.

Attention **medical school applicants 1987**: the deadline for the April 19 MCAT administration is March 21. Packets can be picked up in 12-170.

AMIT invites nominations for

its annual award to the **Outstanding Senior Woman Student at MIT**. A cash prize is made in recognition of professional and academic excellence. Direct your nominations/questions to Prina Levermore, Room 10-110, x3-8200. Deadline: March 15, 1986.

The 1985-86 **I. Austin Kelly III Competition** in undergraduate humanistic scholarship is now open. Two prizes of \$250 each will be awarded for the best scholarly or critical papers in any of these fields: Literary Studies, History, Musicology, Anthropology, Archaeology. The final deadline is May 1, 1986. The competition is administered by the Humanities Undergraduate Office. Rules and guidelines are available from 14N-409, x3-4446.

The **Grolier Poetry Prize (1986)** is now accepting inquiries for official rules and information. The deadline is March 15, 1986. Please send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Grolier Book Shop, 6 Plympton Street, Cambridge MA 02138.

Little Brothers-Friends of the Elderly needs volunteers on Easter morning. If you have even two hours, join Little Brothers in bringing good cheer and a holiday basket to Boston's homebound elderly. Little Brothers needs the support of 500 volunteers to visit the elderly throughout Boston, so invite a friend to come or come as a family. It's a chance to give a bit of yourself by reaching out to someone who will appreciate your friendship. For more information, call 536-2404.

Teach an adult to read — If you have two hours a week to spare, you can become a volunteer basic reading tutor or tutor English as a second language and help one of Boston's 100,000 illiterate adults to read. The Adult Literacy Resource Institute is offering free tutor training beginning in February. No prior experience is required — just a high school diploma and a desire to help. Contact Beth Sauerhaft, Volunteer Tutor Coordinator at 232-4695 or 734-1960 ext. 112 for more details.

Ongoing

An exhibition of photographs by Constantine Kriezis, entitled "**Small Churches in the Greek Islands**", will run from March 17 through April 5 in the Student Center Art Gallery.

Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge offers Community Health Education programs in the fall and spring. Women's health subjects, elderly concerns, and a variety of psychological and clinical topics are featured. Workshops on childbirth, weight loss, smoking cessation, stress management, CPR, Alzheimer's disease are also presented. For more information about the program beginning in March, call the Education Department at 492-3500, extension 1508.

The professional tutor staff of the **MIT Writing and Communication Center (14N-317)** will be glad to consult with you on any writing or oral presentation project (papers, theses, letters, etc.) from 10 am to 4 pm Monday thru Friday. You may either phone for an appointment (253-3090) or just drop in. In addition, workshops for those for whom English is a second language are held in the Center on Thursdays from 4:15 to 5:15 pm. All services are free.

opinion

The Coalition is justified

(Continued from page 4)

ber, January and February. In early February, Andy E. Tauber G and I met with Walter A. Milne [secretary of the ACSR] and Ronald P. Suduiko [special assistant to the Corporation] to discuss details of such a forum. I proposed a panel, with members of the ACSR and of the Coalition, who would deliver short presentations and then receive questions and comments from the audience.

Milne said that the ACSR did not want to "debate" with us. However, there was general agreement to the idea of a meeting and on the timeline — by late February, while the decision on the new investment guidelines would still be in process.

I delivered a letter to Milne Feb. 4. On Feb. 24, the reply came from Suduiko in the form of the new guidelines which had just been received "with favor" by the Executive Committee. It was not until after the decisive issues had passed out of the hands of the ACSR that they were willing to discuss an open forum. By then, there was no longer any point: another reason for our anger.

Besides investments and community participation, MIT has also neglected its social responsi-

bility in the areas of minority enrollment and employee security. Only three percent of the MIT student body is black. What's worse, black freshmen enrollment is dropping. It is not enough to say fewer blacks are taking their PSAT's; if MIT is committed to racial integration, then the admissions office must actively work to achieve it. When such an active commitment was made in the late 1960s at MIT, minority enrollment rose dramatically.

In calling for divestment, we are recognizing the interrelations between the economic and political forces of apartheid. Such a recognition also occurs when we realize that a far greater proportion of low paying, low skilled jobs in this country are occupied by non-whites. Nor is it any coincidence, then, that so many of MIT's foodworkers are black. The one form of social power that these generally marginalized workers have is their union. Against a powerful government, black South Africans want a chance at self-determination with the ballot box. Against a powerful academic institution, MIT's foodworkers want to protect their jobs and wages with their union. We support them.

The reasons for our anger are numerous and justified. Why have we used non-violent confrontational tactics to express them? Despite Garfinkel's insinuations about the Coalition's unwillingness to negotiate with the Institute, as the examples from above indicate, that is the vast majority of what we have been doing this past year. Our turn to confrontational non-violence was a direction taken only after our frustrated experiences with using institutional channels. Traditionally, non-violent campaigns — such as Gandhi's against British rule in India, or Dr. Martin Lu-

ther King's against political and social exclusion in the South — are taken up when institutional channels are closed, and the protecting group's major resource is popular support.

At MIT, the corporation has shown its unwillingness to hear us, and the administration, its inability to listen. Now we are working on the outside. With our anger and our reason, we are using the support of this community to end MIT's involvement with apartheid.



feedback

The Student has not taken over

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter in response to a rash of articles regarding the anti-apartheid protest and the MIT Coalition Against Apartheid. In my opinion a lot of these articles have detracted from the whole issue of divestment and presented a negative view of the MIT Coalition and its actions. I would like to take time to present a possibly more unbiased viewpoint.

In response to the letter by Carlos E. Montero-Luque '87 ["MIT Corporation isn't evil," *The Tech*, March 7]: I partially agree with his comments regarding the somewhat boisterous actions of Shiva Ayyadurai '86, but I didn't feel *The Tech* was the proper place to settle their personal disputes. Ayyadurai's political views do not reflect those of all the Coalition members, but the Coalition does encourage members to voice their own opinions of apartheid.

Also, Ayyadurai's actions are not why the MIT Corporation has refused to meet with Coalition representatives. As Paul E. Gray '54 stated March 7, "The MIT Corporation has no interest

in listening to what the students or the faculty have to say on divestment." While the MIT Corporation is not the sadistic cult that Ayyadurai may have made them out to be, they are definitely not the good-ole-boys that Montero-Luque makes them out to be.

Second, in response to the sign placed in front of the shantytown advertising graduate student housing: personally, I enjoy a good hack as long as it is in good taste. But I hope it didn't detract from the seriousness of the apartheid issue. There is nothing funny about the living conditions that poor black South Africans are forced to deal with.

Last, and probably the most important, in response to the letter by Steve Lincoln ["Anti-Apartheid activists should stick to one issue," *The Tech*, March 7]. Lincoln stated that he could not support the efforts of the Coalition because of involvement from members of *The Student*, and the last demand concerning food service workers. I would like to clarify both issues. Lincoln implies that *The Student* has undermined the MIT Coalition and taken over. This is by no means true. Personally, I am not a member of *The Student* or MLP, nor do I support their political ideas.

I attended a Coalition meeting the day before Shantytown was constructed, and the issue of *The Student's* involvement was discussed and resolved. It was decided that only MIT students and faculty, some of which are members of *The Student*, would be allowed to be in the MIT Coalition. Also, *The Student* members agreed to comply with all the decisions and actions that the Coalition voted on.

Members of *The Student*, by my calculations, make up about eight percent of the varying total of Coalition members. I say varying because there is no membership list, any MIT student may

join or leave whenever they wish. No one is required to attend every meeting, but you must attend at least two to become an official member. Any member, if he or she chooses, can speak of their personal opinions of the apartheid issue, like I am doing now. Organizers and formal representatives are chosen by the Coalition, not self-appointed.

At the same meeting, the Coalition voted for which demands we would support. After much deliberation, four were agreed upon. I assume that Mr. Lincoln was not present. The next day, at the Shantytown construction, a second meeting was held to finalize the demands. The original four were incorporated into three, of which the first two passed unanimously. As I recall, when the third was put forth, five members were against keeping it. They were allowed to argue their case, then a final and binding vote was taken. An overwhelming majority, approximately 70-6, voted to keep the last demand, and construction resumed. I assume this was when Mr. Lincoln decided to leave. I and many others felt in no way did *The Student* compromise our beliefs or decisions.

I applaud Mr. Lincoln for assisting in the construction of Shantytown and taking a stand against apartheid, and I ask him to reconsider his view of the Coalition. However, I find his excuses very petty and insignificant compared to all the suffering and strife in South Africa. I think his beef is with *The Student*, not the Coalition. The Coalition believes in freedom for all people, regardless of race, creed, and so on; and to deny members of *The Student* the right to speak their views on this issue would obviously be hypocritical. I encourage anyone interested in joining the Coalition to come to a meeting or a rally and see what's going on firsthand and not to be misled or intimidated by all the fallacies and rhetoric being thrown around.

Earl Mitchell '87

feedback

Registrar is fair in unit count

To the Editor:

My heart bled when I read the column of Robert E. Malchman '85 "All MIT units are not created equal [*The Tech*, March 7]." He was angry, in part, because of the way in which the registrar converted MIT units into law school semester hours.

Sorry, Malchman, but most schools count semester hours in just the manner the registrar does; that is, each lecture hour is counted as a semester hour, and laboratory hours are counted as fractions of semester hours. "Preparation hours" are unheard of in most of the country. In fact, the concept seems to be an ego-stroker, convincing undergraduates that all that tuition money really does go for difficult classes.

Probably the Registrar's Office has no choice but to convert units as they already do. I hope law school teaches Malchman to consider why policies are formed instead of simply criticizing them.

Donald F. Lyons G

feedback

Shanties detract from the apartheid issue

To the Editor:

Last Thursday, we placed a sign on Kresge Oval which read, in part, "Graduate Student Housing." Although this can be construed as a comment on the housing situation, we did not mean it to be so.

Many people have expressed opposition to the shanties. While we agree that apartheid is intolerable, we feel that the shanties are doing more harm to the anti-apartheid movement than good. The shanties are associated with

the anti-apartheid movement. If people turn against the shanties, then they may also turn against the movement. We decided to do something to lighten the mood associated with the shanties.

The sign was intended to poke fun at the shanties. Judging from reactions around the Institute, we were successful. We hope that people will now get their minds off the shanties and back into the relevant issue: apartheid.

Ed Love '86
Barry Berenberg '88

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Arts

Arts

Orchestra fits Eschenbach like glove

BSO — ESCHENBACH
 Boston Symphony Orchestra
 Conducted by Christoph Eschenbach.
 All Mozart-concert.
 March 13. Repeats today at 2pm
 and tomorrow at 8pm.

By JONATHAN RICHMOND

CHRISTOPH ESCHENBACH conducted the BSO in an all-Mozart program that proved to be both insightful and warm. The evening began with the *Symphony No. 35*, "Haffner." After a slightly stiff start, it was given a fresh and airy performance. The tensions built in the strings and colors evoked by the winds in the first movement were exhilarating; the *Andante* was vibrant and elegant, a winning sense of humor

shown by light-hearted strings. This wonderful wit continued into the *Menuetto: Trio*, while the superb balance of the final movement ensured a fresh and imaginative conclusion.

In Mozart's early works, A major is a rather nondescript key. But in maturity he used it for sensuous effects, notably in Don Giovanni's *La ci darem la mano*, Ferrando's *Un'aura amorosa* and in the *Piano Concerto No. 23*, K. 488, played last night by Christoph Eschenbach. In Eschenbach's reflective playing, one could hear the dreamy amorous meanderings of Ferrando, rather than the menace of Don Giovanni. The BSO — gently and intimately supportive — fit Eschenbach like a glove. The winds had a particularly soft fragrance, highlighting the explorations of Eschenbach's seductive piano.

The *Adagio* was an essay in intense melancholia, the orchestra here in its closest embrace with the soloist. While there was some slack in the *Allegro assai*, this was slight, and did not detract from the enchanted relationship between Eschenbach and orchestra.

The concert ended with the *Symphony No. 41*, "Jupiter." The *Andante cantabile* was the most remarkable movement here, moody, dark, its agony emphasized by the gentleness of strings and breeziness of winds. The concluding *Molto Allegro* showed brilliance, too. Suspense-filled, under Eschenbach's baton it was ultimately bright and uplifting. Troubling to reflect, while emerging refreshed from Symphony Hall, that at the time it was composed, Mozart's life and fortune were in a disconsolate decline.



Christoph Eschenbach

Probing account of Saint Joan at Huntington

SAINT JOAN

By Bernard Shaw.
 Directed by Jacques Cartier.
 Starring Maryann Plunkett.
 Huntington Theatre Company,
 264 Huntington Avenue, through March
 30.
 Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.

By ALISON C. MORGAN

THE HUNTINGTON THEATRE COMPANY'S interpretation of George Bernard Shaw's masterpiece *Saint Joan* is well staged, well cast and well done. Gilles de Rais' pair of red suede fishing boots in Scene II alone are well worth the price of admission.

France was engaged in an almost 100 year old war with England when Joan of Arc convinced the Dauphin to give her command of the French army. After six consecutive victories, she crowned the Dauphin King Charles the VII on July 17, 1429.

The Burgundians captured her at Compiègne soon afterwards and sold her to the English. The British placed her in the hands of the Church to be tried as a heretic. The French did not come to her rescue and she had no witnesses nor assistance during her four month inquisition. She was declared a relapsed heretic on May 30, 1431, and burned at the stake.

Part of the reason Joan had no allies at her final hour is that she managed to isolate herself from the Church and state during her prolific career as soldier. Her spiritual guidance came not from the Church

but from voices of saints relaying God's message, she said. Joan also claimed that feudalism must be replaced by nationalism.

The abridgement of the original play serves to intensify Joan's isolation on stage. A portion of Shaw's script — where Joan arrives at the French court and is laughed at and ridiculed by the Duchesses for her soldierwear — is cut from director Jacques Cartier's version. This results in Maryann Plunkett, playing Joan, being the only woman in the cast.

Joan hears the voices from Heaven through church bells. Plunkett describes the bells in Scene V with the thrilling ecstasy of a true visionary.

Joan's complete detachment also increases the circumference of her halo. In her solitary existence, she is in solidarity with God.

JOAN: *I see now that the loneliness of God is His strength: what would He be if He listened to your jealous little counsels? Well, my loneliness shall be my strength too: it is better to be alone with God: His friendship will not fail me, nor His counsel, nor His love.*

Joan is undeniably the main character. But several supporting actors do provide memorable performances.

Representing the Catholic Church, Earle Edgerton is the epitome of condescending clergy as the Archbishop of Rheims. The Bishop of Beauvais as portrayed by Louis Turenne is sincerely believable and compassionate. The Chaplain de Stogumber is perhaps the most difficult priestly part

since he is a zealously in favor of Joan's condemnation. Huntington's chaplain, Ross Bickell, burning fanaticism is slightly off — giving an artificial edge to his performance.

Representing the state, John Conly as Bertrand de Poulengy has a quiet gruffness that is subtly pleasing. Charles Janasz is a natural as the milquetoast Dauphin. He is a walloping wimp and wears insecurities royally on stage.

Several nice touches added polish to the

overall production. Frequent genuflections enhanced ethereality; Joan nonchalantly sat on the throne while in conversing with the king-to-be; and the Bishop of Beauvais holds a confused Joan in his arms when she thinks her voices have deceived her.

Scenery designer Karl Eigsti's unconventional backdrop lifted the show even higher. Huge period pieces suspended in midair provided the landscape and sometimes the theme for each scene.



A scene from *Saint Joan*.

Annie Fischer gives memorable performance

ANNIE FISCHER

Piano recital.
 Symphony Hall, March 9.
 Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series

By JULIE CHANG

PIANIST ANNIE FISCHER gave a most memorable performance at her recent solo recital at Symphony Hall. Through the keyboard she created great emotional magic. Her spontaneous playing was filled with the spirit and power that only a true seasoned musician can capture.

Fischer's wonderful sense of musicality made one overlook her occasional wrong notes. The program she chose — though primarily of the Romantic period — contained a great deal of variation. Each selection had elements of extreme emotions that kept the audience on their toes.

The program began with Beethoven's *Sonata in E-flat*, Op. 27, No. 1, a dream-like piece with some sudden tempo changes. Fischer managed to sensitively capture the subtleties and nuances of this lovely work. Her dramatic transitions of mood and tempo were particularly effective: She was able to maintain the intensity of the piece but still demonstrate great artistic freedom.

Next, Fischer played Schumann's *Kreisleriana*, Op. 16, a set of eight lyric pieces, each with a different mood. This selection

seemed to be particularly well suited for the pianist's style. Once again, she was able to capture the sensitive romantic aura of the pieces very successfully. It was obvious that Annie Fischer's music came not directly from her hands, but from her heart.

The last piece on the program, Liszt's *Sonata in B minor*, is probably one of the single most powerful and technically demanding works of all solo piano literature.

Within this single work, the pianist developed a remarkable range of moods. The contrast she developed between the serene moments and the roaring ones was extremely dramatic. Her great emotional concentration sent stunning vibes into the audience.

Fischer played through the monstrous cadenza-like passages admirably. The pianist proved to all that she had both great technical facility and a most captivating sense of musicality. Most importantly, she showed an ability to use the piano as an emotional tool, to make the audience feel the music. In this sense, Annie Fischer is a truly great performer.

After several standing ovations, Fischer played two encores. As to be expected, her performance of these lighter works, first a Chopin prelude and second a Schubert impromptu, was exquisite. Indeed, Annie Fischer knows how to please an audience: choose excellent music, and perform it with true soul.



Pratima Rangarajan '89 and Brian Linden '88 perform in "Social Security," one of the four one-act staged readings to be presented in Kresge Little Theatre this Friday and Saturday at 8 pm by Dramashop. The student-written scripts that will be read include "Movin' In" by Wayne Heller '86, directed by Kerry O'Neill '88; "Mocking Bird" by Julia White '87, directed by AnnaLisa Fear '86; "Social Security" by Kevin Cunningham, directed by Tom Darci '87; and "Death in the Family" by Andrew Borthwick-Leslie '86, directed by Julie Theriot '88.

Arts

Arts

Robert Wilson's narcissistic nonsense at ART

ALCESTIS

Based on a play by Euripides.
Conceived, directed, and designed by
Robert Wilson.
American Repertory Theatre through
March 23 and June 27 — July 10.

By JONATHAN RICHMOND

IF YOU WANT TO SUFFER two and a half hours of narcissistic nonsense, Robert Wilson and the American Repertory will be delighted to take your money.

Like so many self-indulgent people, Wilson doubtless doesn't realize what a bore he can be. His bastardization of Euripides' *Alcestis* fails to build on the deep mythical imagery of the Greek tragedy, and diffuses it in as many ways as are necessary to expend his bloated budget.

The evening begins with a prologue by Heiner Müller. It is one sentence and 13 inscrutable pages long. The ART seats are unfortunately not quite comfortable enough for a good nap, since suffering the Prologue is akin to an attempt to remain

alert while under the power of a powerful sedative (perhaps New York's high prices make Lincoln Center's management more considerate: I have slept through an entire performance in a superbly comfortable seat at the Metropolitan Opera, a bargain compared to the cost of Manhattan hotels).

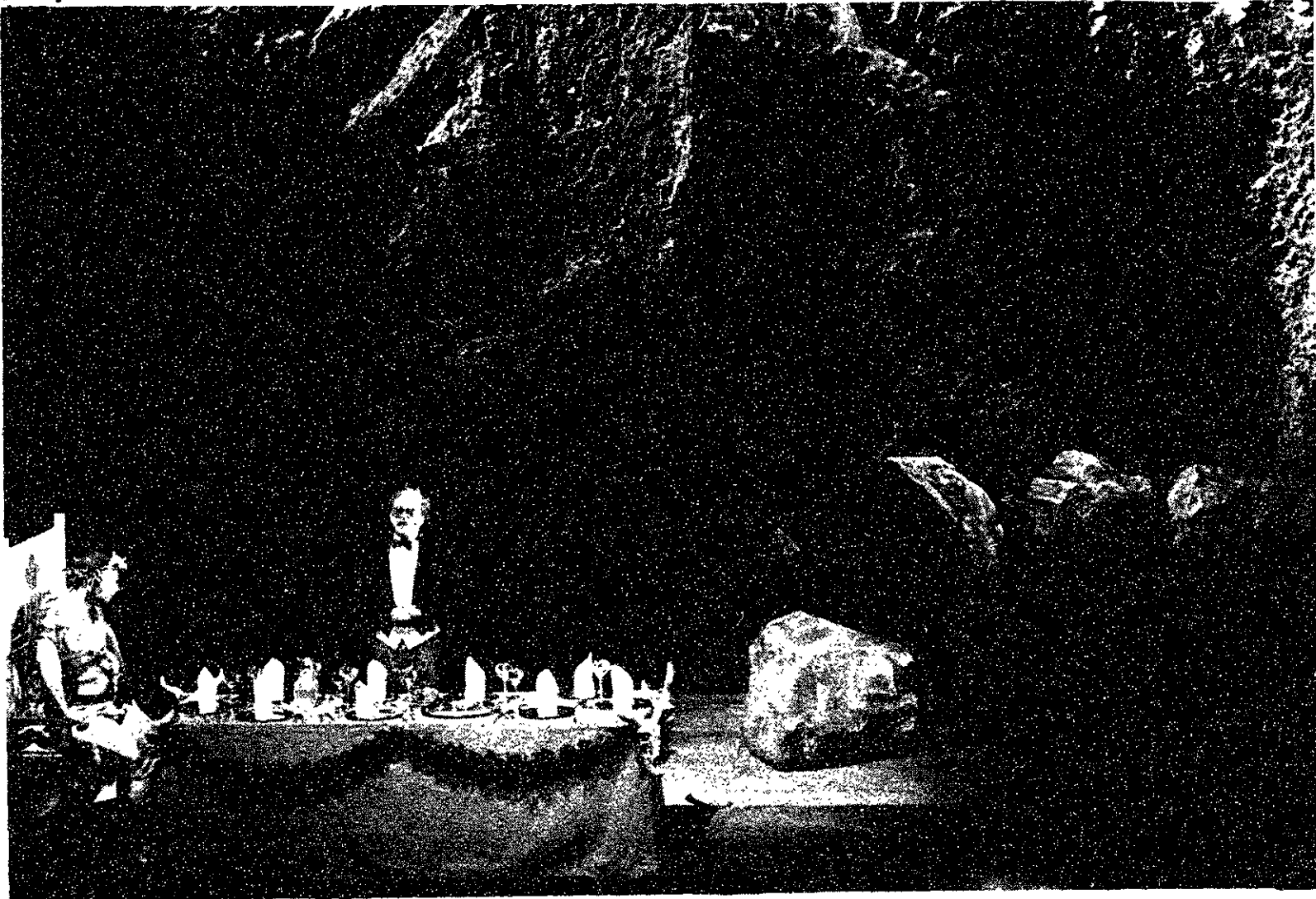
The main play is more understandable, but the action is slow, dialogue ineffective, and Wilson's attempts to be clever distracting. The voices broadcast in all directions from loudspeakers are a particular

nuisance. Wilson fails to appreciate that many of the most successful classic art forms exploit complexities through an elegant simplicity: the art form itself is transparent, permitting the audience to commune directly with the drama. Miller's opaque theatrical machinery prevents the audience from penetrating to the core of the action.

There are a few redeeming features, all of which draw power from a simple structure and a clean, direct approach so manifestly lacking from most of the production. *Alcestis* has volunteered to die in the place of her husband Admetus whom Apollo has had Death reprieve on condition he find a substitute. Diane d'Aquila — playing *Alcestis* — bids a touching farewell to the world against a glowing red sunrise. Harry S. Murphy, as *Heracles*, has a powerful speech, too, as he vows to bring *Alcestis* back from Hades. And Wilson underlines the poignancy of several key moments with excerpts from Mozart's *Piano Concerto No. 22*: the effect of the music's serenely concentrating pathos is shattering.

But if Wilson has some understanding of Mozart's mastery, the banal superficiality of almost everything else that he does shows that Wilson is no Mozart himself. Consider the waiter in modern dress who serves *Heracles* at table. He's a figure from Monty Python, and Thomas Derrah is actually very funny in the role. But the role's characterization is utterly misplaced. The three dinner guests from Hades — one complete with illuminated breasts — are simply silly. More damaging, perhaps, the role of *Admetus* (played by Paul Rudd) is never adequately developed. Whatever pop-psychology Wilson might try has no effect when the main characters lack psychological interest and their roles have no sense of continuity.

Although the Epilogue is only 15 minutes long, it is preceded by a pause to allow ART to collect revenue from intermission sales. The Epilogue, itself, is highly entertaining — for five year olds.



A scene from Robert Wilson's *ALCESTIS*

The dream of the free turtles

TURTLE DIARY

Directed by John Irvin. Screenplay by Harold Pinter. Starring Glenda Jackson and Ben Kingsley. Based on the novel by Russell Hoban.
Opens today at the Nickelodeon.

By JULIAN WEST

ALL the makings of greatness — a bestselling novel as a starting point, a screenplay by Harold Pinter, fine performances from the two leading actors — have conspired to produce something rather good out of this quiet little film.

Glenda Jackson and Ben Kingsley portray two people with a common obsession: giant turtles who have lived for the last thirty years behind a glass wall at the London Zoo. After bumping into one another at the Zoo, they hatch a plan to spring the turtles and return them to the Atlantic.

Jackson plays a children's author, one Neera Duncan, and Kingsley a book seller by the name of William Snow. They are stay-at-homes who habitually question neighbors about their experiences without ever thinking of adventuring themselves — certainly not the sort of people accustomed to stealing large aquatic animals. In fact, they are not the sort of people used to doing anything at all.

Their transition to activism is rapid but well-motivated. Their continuing nervousness reinforces our perception of how brave they are, not in risking legal trouble, but in breaking out of their own shells and blindly plunging toward the waves.

The way is rocky. Both have serious doubts about their plan of action. Neera suggests that "you could always write to *The Times* about it instead." But after a sexual renewal of confidence, Snow crosses the Rubicon. The sex, for once, is tactfully understated; one of the messages of the film is that "everything isn't sex, there are other things that are private."

The film has some very nice moments. The best visual moment shows a keeper washing the turtle tank, only on the view-

ing side, and wiping the soap away to reveal Snow reflected in the glass. The best line is Snow's response to being asked whether he was a good father: "they [my children] thought so, but they were only children at the time."

Most of the dialogue is less witty, being the ordinary speech of ordinary people. If it were not written by Pinter, it would sound banal. It is a rare treat to watch a Pinter script which is, in his own words, "a story for optimists." Although he did not create the story or the characters him-

self, Pinter is a strong presence in the film. Indeed, if you are sharp you may spot him purchasing a book in Snow's shop.

One of the best things Pinter brings to the film is its location; the screenplay is quite specific about the London milieu, and the film was shot entirely on location. Scenes include a bench outside the National Film Theatre, with Big Ben bandaged in the background, and the headquarters of Jonathan Cape, the publishers, in Bedford Square. Snow's Bloomsbury store, sensibly named *The Book Shop*, attracts a wonder-

fully horrible pair of American tourists who buy books like apples.

It is actually worth commenting on the lovely underwater photography. An opening sequence of the turtles imprisoned in the zoo draws a nice contrast between the calm behind the glass and the bustle on the human side of it. It also matches nicely a view of the ocean floor's teeming with life after the turtles have been launched with champagne into the Atlantic.



Glenda Jackson as Neera Duncan, in *Turtle Diary*.

LIVE,

From the Harvard Coop, It's... V66

The Harvard Coop and V66, Boston's Music Video Station, invite you to a very special 104th Anniversary PARTY!



Event: Student Sunday

Day : Sunday, March 16

Time : 12 noon-5:45 pm

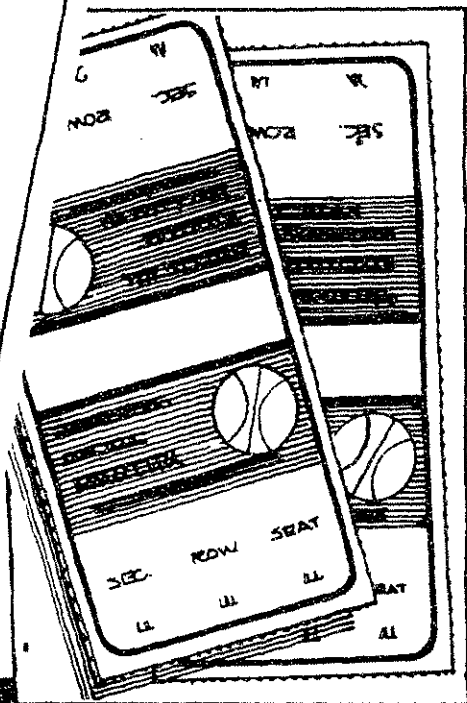
Place: The Harvard Coop, Harvard Square; 1400 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

We're kicking off our 104th Anniversary Sale with a bang this Sunday! V66 VJ David O'Leary will be broadcasting live. We'll have live rock 'n roll with local rockers, Down Avenue, O Positive, Face to Face; a Santa Cruz fashion show; drawings for FREE prizes; pizza, and, of course, super sale shopping!

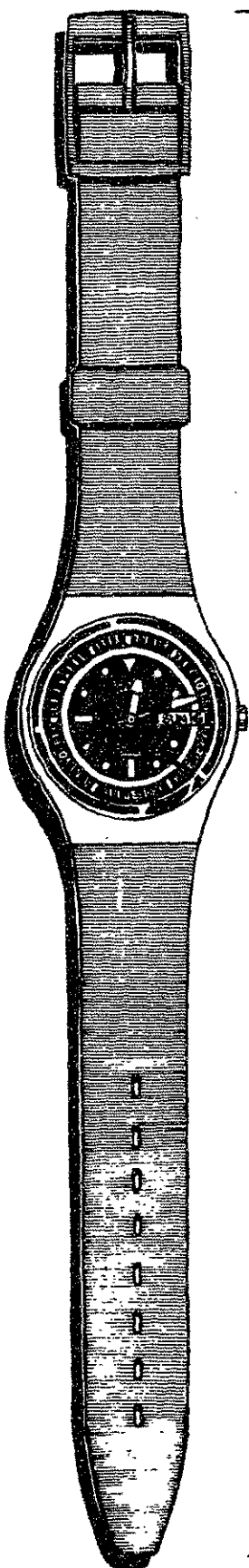
ann- iver- sary sale

- 5 winners will win a Shaeffer Pen & Pencil set; each a 67.50 value
- GET A FREE RUGGLES BABY PIZZA with a 4.99 purchase at the Coop — a 1.95 value (or get \$2 OFF any regularly sized pizza).

(Drawings on Sunday will be held for: Sony C.D.; Celtics tickets w/ dinner; Swatch; 6 sets of records/tapes/or cd.'s; \$30 worth of prints; 1 Santa Cruz winner; 6 books; 2 pen sets).



▲ A date with the Celtics: 2 Celtics tickets, dinner for two at the Scotch 'n Siroin

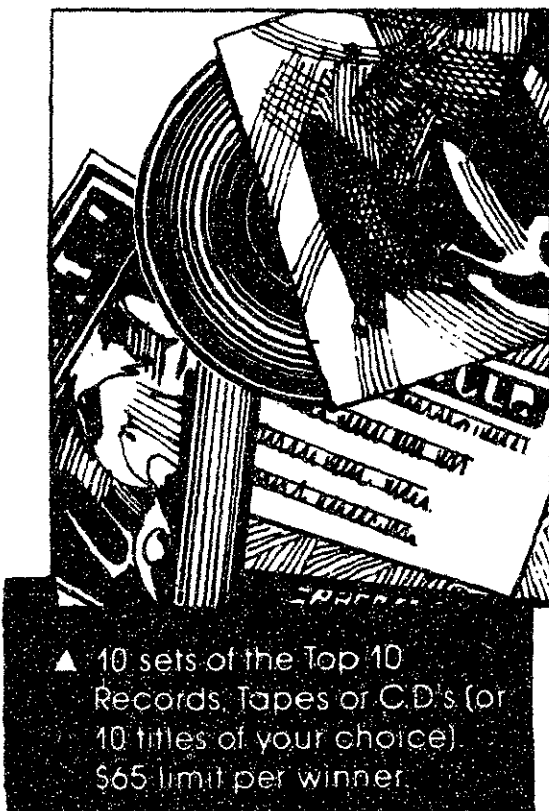


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- 10 winners will receive one of the New York Times Top 10 Bestsellers



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HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

the Coop

*The Tech Performing Arts Series presents...***SINFONOVA***Vivaldi's Four Seasons*

In our recent "The Year in Review," *The Tech* named Sinfonova's Oct. 16 all-Mozart concert "Chamber Concert of the Year." Conductor Aram Gharabekian is one of the region's most sensitive interpreters of music, and has proved he has something fresh to say about even the most familiar of works. Sinfonova's performance of Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* with Stephanie Chase, solo violin, is therefore likely to be a very exciting event. Also on offer in this Gala Concert will be the World Premiere of McKinley's *Sinfony* and Tippett's *Fantasia Concertante on a theme of Corelli*.

Jordan Hall, tonight at 8 pm. We have sold out of all *Tech* Performing Arts Series tickets, but students with ID can buy \$18 or \$25 tickets for half-price at the Jordan Hall box office. Call 536-2412 for information.

TAVERNER*Opera Company of Boston*

Sarah Caldwell leads the Opera Company of Boston in a new production of *Taverner* by Peter Maxwell Davies. Tonight at 8pm, March 16 at 3pm. We do not have tickets at MIT, but have arranged for students with ID to get rush tickets for \$10 from the Opera House box office. Call 426-2786 for information.

We expect to have discount tickets at MIT for later productions this season.

Please see special instructions for Sinfonova and Taverner. Tickets for other events will be sold by the Technology Community Association, W20-450 in the Student Center. As opening hours are currently a bit sporadic, please call before you come. If nobody is in, please leave your order and your phone number on the TCA answering machine at 253-4885. You will be called back as soon as possible.

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.

Get Out on the Town with The Tech Performing Arts Series..!

MAURICE ANDRÉ*Trumpet recital*

Virtuoso trumpeter Maurice André will give a recital in Symphony Hall. March 14 at 8pm. MIT Price: \$6

COLLAGE*With Concert Dance Company*

Collage and the Concert Dance Company of Boston will perform a joint program featuring the premiere of choreography by Terese Freedman and Jim Coleman to John Cage's *Three Dances*, as well as the world premiere of a piece by Mario Davidovsky and three works by Aaron Copland in honor of his 85th birthday. Boston Shakespeare Company Theatre, March 23 at 8pm. MIT price: \$4.

ISAAC STERN*Soloist with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra*

Isaac Stern will play solo in the US premiere of Dutilleux' *Violin Concerto*. The Montreal Symphony Orchestra, conductor Charles Dutoit, will also perform Debussy's *Ibéria* and Ravel's *Daphnis and Chloé*.

Symphony Hall, March 23 at 8pm. MIT price: \$6.

HUNTINGTON THEATRE*Saint Joan*

The Huntington Theatre Company will perform Bernard Shaw's touching and comic telling of the Saint Joan story. Huntington Theatre, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mar. 18 at 8 pm. MIT price: \$6.

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A full job description is available at the Career Service Office (in the job posting book). If interested, send a cover letter and a resume to Tony Downer, The Harvard Management Company, 70 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110.

ATTENTION SENIORS POSITION AVAILABLE IN THE ADMISSIONS OFFICE AS AN ADMISSIONS COUNSELOR

The Office of Admissions is now accepting applications for the position of Admissions Counselor. This is a one year full-time position beginning in July, 1986 (some flexibility is possible).

Duties will include:

- conducting questions and answer sessions
- interviewing prospective applicants
- visiting secondary schools
- coordinating MIT student involvement in admissions
- reading applications
- participating in admissions committee decisions

Applications for this position are available from Lynne Gemma in the Admissions Office (3-108) and should be returned to her no later than April 4, 1986.

Institute Colloquium on AIDS features

East Campus

By Mary Condello

"It is difficult to believe [AIDS] could happen to you . . . it seems remote," said Nancy Hopkins, professor of biology and researcher at the Center for Cancer Research.

The effect of AIDS on college students' lifestyles was the focus of discussion at East Campus following Monday's Institute Colloquium.

AIDS does not seem widespread to people who do not know AIDS victims, but the number of infected people is actually very large, Hopkins explained.

One homosexual student commented that the fear of AIDS is one reason he has been in a monogamous relationship. The fear of AIDS is now a part of life for all gay people, he added.

"It's a real problem for young homosexuals," Hopkins said.

Another member of the audience pointed out that heterosexuals as well as homosexuals seem to be more conservative in sexual practices today than they were ten or twenty years ago. But the student attributed this more to changing social values than to fear of AIDS, herpes or other sexually transmitted diseases.

The discussion progressed to public knowledge of AIDS. "Do public health officials really know what's going on?" a student wondered.

"There's no real fountain of truth or knowledge," another student lamented. High school students should be educated about AIDS, he suggested. Parents are often reluctant to warn their children about AIDS because they do not want to admit that their children are gay, he added.

Journalists tend to sensationalize the disease, a student claimed. The media tries to make any biological breakthrough appear to be related to AIDS research, he asserted.

The "politicization of the disease" is also a source of confusion, the student continued. Anti-gay groups try to create a panic about the disease while gay groups sometimes color the issue in other ways, he concluded.

Professor Frank E. Morgan '74, chairman of the Institute Colloquium Committee, noted that AIDS seems to be a "taboo subject in certain circles." Members of some MIT living groups were opposed to holding a discussion on AIDS, he pointed out.

Hopkins said that finding an AIDS vaccine could take a very long time. Scientists were slow in getting started on research for the vaccine, she said. It is "not trivial"; scientists need animals



Tech photo by Mark Abinante

Nancy Hopkins of the Center for Cancer Research speaking to participants during the discussion session on AIDS at East Campus.

for testing. Some things can be tested right away, but if they don't work it is a "long, hard road," she said.

Many people have the "notion that science can cure everything," Hopkins said. Scientists, however, don't see a probable cure in the near future, she said. The de-

velopment of a preventive vaccine has promise, but vaccines are unpredictable, she explained.

Tests for AIDS will get cheaper and will become more readily available in the future, Hopkins said. But for now, "you have to adjust your behavior," she said. "It's worth it to be careful."

New House

By Katie Schwarz

Imposing tests for AIDS on high-risk populations would not curb the spread of the disease and could threaten civil liberties, Alan Brandt of Harvard Medical School told students in an Institute Colloquium discussion group at New House.

Requiring any group of people to undergo tests for exposure to the HTLV-III virus, which causes AIDS, would be tantamount to segregation and would stir up opposition, Brandt warned. "The notion of civil liberties is much more developed today than in the past," he said.

Concern about public health is also strong, Brandt continued, so

"it's possible these ideals may come in conflict." The most important argument against forced testing is that "it will have no impact" on the growth in the number of AIDS cases, he said.

Brandt feared that the results of AIDS tests could be used to discriminate against people who tested positive for exposure to the virus.

Richard M. Douglas, MIT professor of history, was also concerned about the climate of public opinion toward AIDS victims. "It could become a really ugly issue," he said, citing recent mayoral campaigns in New York and Houston where candidates proposed punitive measures against

homosexuals.

Brandt blamed lack of knowledge about AIDS for prejudice. People think — incorrectly — that being exposed to the virus is the same as having AIDS, he said. He commended the gay community for a "fantastic job of public education," and felt the US government should be doing more to inform the people.

One student suggested that the government would eventually be forced to educate the public about AIDS as the disease spreads. Sex education in the public schools is inadequate, Brandt and Douglas agreed.

Even those who have — or think they have — already been

infected by the AIDS virus should follow safe sex practices, Brandt urged. Not all people who are exposed to the virus actually contract the fatal disease, he explained, but "repeated exposure may trigger you from being HTLV-III positive and healthy to actually having symptoms."

Douglas considered the similarities and difficulties between AIDS and the Black Plague which struck Europe in the 14th century, his area of expertise. The church opposed secular authorities on the best means of fighting the plague, he said. The clergy wanted people to gather in the streets for penitential processions, he explained, but town

governments feared correctly that congestion would spread the plague further.

Brandt also feared that pharmaceutical companies would be reluctant to produce an AIDS vaccine because of the risk inherent in viral vaccines. When a vaccine is administered to a person, there is a very small chance that the vaccine will cause the disease instead of preventing it, he explained. He said that vaccines for typical childhood diseases such as polio are already in short supply because manufacturers don't want to be liable for accidentally causing diseases.



IS IT BROKEN?

Reforming Undergraduate Education at MIT

MONDAY, MARCH 17 — 3:30-5:00 pm — 10-250

Reception to follow

A panel discussion with several of the key figures involved in MIT's educational policy reform:

- Prof. Jack Kerrebrock, chair, Committee on Engineering Education
- Dean Margaret MacVicar, chair, Committee on the Undergraduate Program
- Prof. Pauline Maier, chair, Committee on HASS Requirements
- Prof. Leo Marx, chair, Integrative Education Committee
- Prof. Robert Silbey, chair, School of Science Education Committee

Moderator: Bryan Moser, Undergraduate Association President

UA Forum Series on Educational Policy Reform sponsored by
the UA Council

VOTER REGISTRATION?

Students interested in being trained in voter registration for the upcoming fall elections should contact Rick Osgood by Sunday, March 16th

253-6778 at home
253-2696 leave a message
at the UA office.

informal meetings in living groups

McCormick Hall

By Michael J. Garrison

"It is only because it is a fatal disease" that AIDS is feared as strongly as it is, Medical Department Physician John M. Moses told a group of students Monday night in McCormick. "I can not think of any disease which we know as much about," he explained.

Moses and Robert A. Wacloff G, a graduate in the school of Health Sciences Technology, spoke as part of Monday's Institute Colloquium on AIDS. Moses answered questions about the cause and nature of the disease, as well as suggesting social responses to the epidemic.

Popular response to AIDS is very much like the response to polio in 1955, Moses said. "But polio was not universally fatal," he noted. AIDS has been 100 percent fatal, Moses explained, and 80 percent of AIDS victims die within two years of acquiring the disease.

Researchers will "very likely . . . have a vaccine in a few years," Moses predicted. The major problem he cited is that AIDS likes to invade the brain, and it is very hard to develop a vaccine against viral infection of the central nervous system.

AIDS may be also difficult to stop because the actual disease may be heavily influenced by co-factors, Moses speculated. Only 10 to 30 percent of those who get the virus develop AIDS. "Only the AIDS virus is known to . . . cause the full blown syndrome," but co-factors may increase a person's risk, he said.

In the meantime, he noted that

education "has brought about a healthy fear of taking chances." Moses advocated monogamy and caution. Sex is "hardly Russian roulette," he said, but with a disease of the severity of AIDS, the slightest chance of infection is upsetting.

Moses reported an increasing movement towards celibacy, especially among homosexual men. "I don't think that celibacy is the answer," he said, but he estimated that it has limited the spread of the disease.

Wacloff added that "the diaphragm with contraceptive cream has . . . been shown effective" in stopping the transmission of the virus. Moses also recommended that condoms should always be

used during sexual intercourse. These measures are not failsafe, Wacloff explained, but anything which reduces the chance of transmission is "a good alternative."

"The fact that the epidemic has gone on since 1981" and the same groups are still the highest risk groups suggests that something has been restricting the spread of AIDS to the heterosexual community, Moses said. He explained that the experiences in Africa and Haiti, where AIDS "is a heterosexual disease," are different in some way from that of the United States.

Homosexual and Haitian men are usually identified as the high risk groups in the United States.

Women do get AIDS, Moses said; "the first patient at MIT was a woman." Moses speculated that women might be at higher risk than men in heterosexual intercourse, because semen carries more AIDS viruses than a male could pick up from vaginal fluid.

Moses discounted the chance of getting the disease by blood transfusion. "All blood in the United States is tested," he said. "Blood is going to be very, very safe." Some people ask to receive blood donated by their relatives only, Moses noted, but this is not any more safe than others' blood. He did support the Red Cross policy of excluding blood donors from high-risk groups.

Moses also supported case-by-

case decisions to keep children with AIDS out of the local school system. "Part of it is for the good of the child," he said. It seems unfair to the student, he admitted, but it is justified in cases where the community would be extremely disrupted. "I . . . feel it is [more safe] . . . for everybody."

Both Wacloff and Moses discussed the effects of AIDS on medicine. "AIDS has [trained] medical students . . . and all physicians about disease," Moses said. "As a med student you are bound to run into three or four AIDS patients" no matter what hospital you work at, Wacloff added.



Dr. Allan Brandt of Harvard Medical School addressing Monday's Colloquium on Aids.

Tech photo by Jerry Broda

Senior House

By Ezra Peisach

Positive results on a test for the HTLV-III virus may be misleading, said Acting Director of the MIT Medical Department Michael A. Kane at a discussion of testing for the AIDS virus, privacy issues and contact with the disease.

S. Jay Keyser, Senior House housemaster and associate provost, led the discussion along with Kane at an informal discussion Monday evening at Senior House.

The test for the virus, which is now performed with fair accuracy, can imply one of four possibilities if it is positive, according to Kane:

- Nothing may happen;
- The person may develop Acute AIDS Syndrome with symptoms resembling mononucleosis or a bad case of influenza;
- The person may develop AIDS Related Complex and fluctuate between health and sickness; or,
- The person may have the disease AIDS.

"Unless what we know about [AIDS] is all wrong . . . or until a vaccine is available, everyone should act as if they had AIDS and act responsibly," Kane said. This means following safe sex practices — especially the use of condoms — to avoid spreading the disease, he explained.

AIDS is a fragile virus, Kane stressed. Health care workers and physical plant employees are being unjustifiably worried over AIDS infection, he said.

The same precautions that are currently being used for hepatitis are sufficient to prevent against the spread of the virus, Kane said, as AIDS can only be spread through sexual contact or via direct blood-to-blood contact. Donating blood is entirely safe and so is receiving blood from a blood bank, Kane continued.

People can find several sources to have their blood screened for AIDS, Kane said. All blood donors are currently screened for the virus, and 14 centers in Massachusetts will administer the test and offer counseling.

The MIT Medical Department can offer the test, but the process is more restricted at MIT than at outside centers.

Anyone who requests an AIDS screening is forwarded to a specialist. The person requesting the test must sign a release form, and then blood is drawn and sent to an outside lab. MIT uses an identification number in lieu of the person's name throughout the process. After the lab has examined the blood, a testing supervisor cross-references the identification number and returns the results to the specialist.

Kane said results are put on the person's chart, just like any other information gathered at the Medical Center. Every attempt possible to maintain the confidentiality of any results is made by the department, Kane continued. Results are not released to employers, and the fact that the test was requested is not released, unless the person specifically requests it.

"No other single disease is being researched with the same intensity as AIDS," Kane said. The AIDS mechanism of attack is the same as with other viruses: the virus enters the cell and takes over the nucleus causing it to replicate into new virus cells.

Researchers have discovered that not all cells in the body are target cells, but those now known to be affected include nerve cells, which are found in brain-tissues. This makes the disease particularly hard to cure because of the "blood-brain barrier" — many chemicals are prevented from entering the brain through the bloodstream.

Number 6 Club

By Mathews M. Cherian

AIDS has raised a number of complicated social and medical issues in the blood banking business, according to Dr. George Grady, who holds an appointment at Tufts Medical School and is an epidemiologist for the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

Grady addressed a group of twenty-five to thirty students at Delta Psi (No. 6 Club) at an informal discussion after the Institute Colloquium on AIDS. The discussion centered around how the blood donation system is dealing with the threat of AIDS.

Blood banks are taking a number of measures to improve the screening process, Grady said. Their first option is to ask people to defer giving blood if they have a risky history. The Red Cross now also administers a blood test to detect possible infection by the AIDS virus.

One of the main problems is the lack of privacy. Often donors are reluctant to say in public that

they might be a high risk, Grady said. Blood banks are trying to make the questioning process more private. The Red Cross has developed a system where donors can call back in private and ask that their donations be withheld.

A highly controversial question blood banks are facing is whether they should inform a donor when he or she tests positive for the AIDS virus, Grady noted. The group discussed the problem and came to the conclusion that donors should be notified immediately. The overriding reason was that AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby during childbirth. Prospective mothers and pregnant women should be informed right away.

Currently one of the hottest topics in blood banking is policy regarding relatives donating "good" blood for members of their own family, Grady said. Sometimes relatives specify that only their blood should be used if a member of the family needs a blood transfusion.

Grady cited many flaws in this system. "It could backfire. Uncle Joe might not yet be out of the closet," Grady speculated. An unknowing infected relative might donate blood.

The social ramifications of the issue are the most controversial, Grady said. Everyone might start donating blood only for their relatives, meaning that the public supply of blood would be even more limited. Already a very small percentage of people donate blood. Grady said he could easily visualize a situation where the "have's and have not's . . . get segregated." Those people without relatives could possibly have a tough time getting blood.

The problem becomes one of the "greater good versus the individual good," Grady commented. "Why shouldn't they be able to specify to whom they want to donate their blood?" he asked. "It is a question of individual rights versus the good of the whole."

said.

About 180,000 people have AIDS Related Complex, according to Panem. They show some clinical symptoms, such as fever, swollen glands, and weight loss. An estimated 2 million people have been exposed to the virus, but do not show any clinical symptoms.

Yet many questions remain unanswered:

- How did AIDS originate? "Is it possible that a new disease can just appear? We know so much — how can something new just come about?" Panem asked. She said the lethal virus might be a descendant of another virus.

- Exposure to the HTLV-III virus does not necessitate the contraction of AIDS. Why, then,

do some people develop AIDS, while others do not? What are the co-factors that, with the virus, contribute to AIDS?

People with AIDS Related Complex are more likely to develop AIDS, but many have not. It is unclear, then, that there is a progression from stage to stage, Panem said.

"Why do some people with AIDS Related Complex go on to develop AIDS, and others don't? More needs to be uncovered," she said. For example, the AIDS Related Complex victim's habitat seems to affect whether or not the victim develops AIDS.

- Why is locale a factor in the rate of people contracting AIDS? In Central Africa, for example, men and women contract AIDS

at the same rate, Panem said. This is not the case in the United States. What is the difference?

- Can researchers develop a vaccine to attack the AIDS virus? This will be difficult, Panem said, for there may be a number of different strains of the AIDS virus. The virus may change a little every time it replicates.

The AIDS virus is transmitted when infected bodily fluids are introduced into the bloodstream, Panem explained. This can occur through the medical use of blood products, sexual contact, and shared needles which are contaminated.

Mothers can pass AIDS to their children in utero, during the birth process or during nursing, Panem said. In the United States,

about 30 to 40 children of school age have AIDS.

The recent concern of parents in school systems across the nation is not unexpected, she said. But many parents do not adequately know the risks — they do not have the information to make informed decisions, she said. For example, she noted, there is no evidence that AIDS can be casually transmitted: it cannot be passed through a sneeze, a shared drink or a meal.

Panem said that although she could not prove that casual contact does not spread AIDS, it is highly probable that such contact is safe. In 3000 cases, blood tests have indicated that the members of households with an AIDS victim are not exposed to the virus.

Next House

By Thomas T. Huang

A maze of unanswered questions stands in the way of researchers combatting Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), according to Sandra Panem of the Brookings Institute in Washington, DC.

Panem led a student discussion at 500 Memorial Drive as part of the Institute Colloquium on AIDS. Her work involves public policy in biological research.

Not all people exposed to the HTLV-III virus get AIDS, Panem said. Instead, the virus can lead to several levels of infection. In the United States, 17,000 to 18,000 people have AIDS, which means they have met extreme clinical criteria developed by the Center for Disease Control, she

Class officers elected for year

(Continued from page 1)

Jim Lin became Class of '87 treasurer with 49 write-in votes. "It's really hard to win as a write-in," Rho said. The commission decided that a write-in candidate must receive at least five percent of all votes cast to be declared the winner; a total of 360 class of '87 ballots were cast. Lin has signed a statement, required by the UA constitution, promising to perform the duties of his office. The position of Class of '87 publicity/newsletter coordinator remains open.

Kathleen Sgamma toppled incumbent Michael Franklin in the race for the Class of '88 presidency. She had 210 votes to Franklin's 176 in the second round of preferential balloting. Andrea Wong was eliminated in the first round.

Lisa Martin defeated Brenda

Chin, 214 to 199, for Class of '88 vice president. Incumbent Grace Ma was reelected as sophomore class secretary over Clifford Yang, 229 to 182.

Chen Y. Tung won the position of Class of '88 treasurer, garnering 215 votes to 183 for Michael D. Fox. The team of Joseph Woo and Simone Tsigounis was elected as social chairpersons by 222 to 162 over Richard Gmahl and Jeffrey P. Karandjeff. No sophomore ran for publicity/newsletter coordinator.

R. David Duis was victorious in the competition for freshman class president. Scott Weir and Roger L. Claypoole finished second and third.

Charles Sakamaki received 174 votes to defeat Howard J. Eisen, who had 117, for Class of '89 vice president. Jennifer Felch, running unopposed, was elected

secretary. Carissa Climaco outpolled Vittal Vasista, 193 to 103, for the post of treasurer.

Maya Bose and Vivian Liu will be freshman class social chairpersons, and Irene Skricki will serve as publicity/newsletter coordinator. Neither election was contested.

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(Continued from page 1)

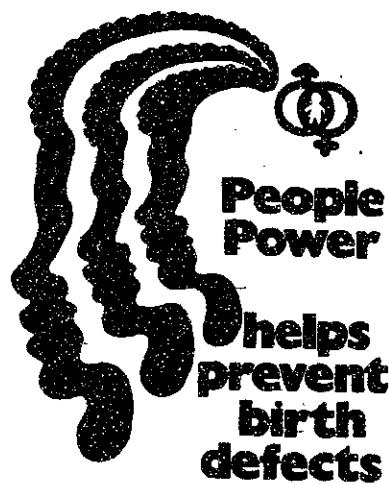
could express its opinion.

The Graduate Student Council held a similar referendum for graduate students, on which 209 graduates voted in favor of divestment and 57 voted against it. No other graduate student elections took place Wednesday. There was only one voting booth, contributing to the low graduate turnout, commented Ariel Ferdman of the GSC.

GSC president Janine Nell indicated she and UA President Bryan R. Moser '87 would probably present the student referendum results "at some formal place like an [MIT Corporation] Executive Committee meeting."

The GSC decided to place the divestment question on the ballot at its Feb. 20 meeting, according to Nell. It was important to give students a chance to voice their opinions, because the council itself had decided not to take a stand on divestment at its Dec. 14 meeting, Nell continued.

Graduate student referendums are "not common," according to Nell, although the council did hold one last year pertaining to changes in its constitution.



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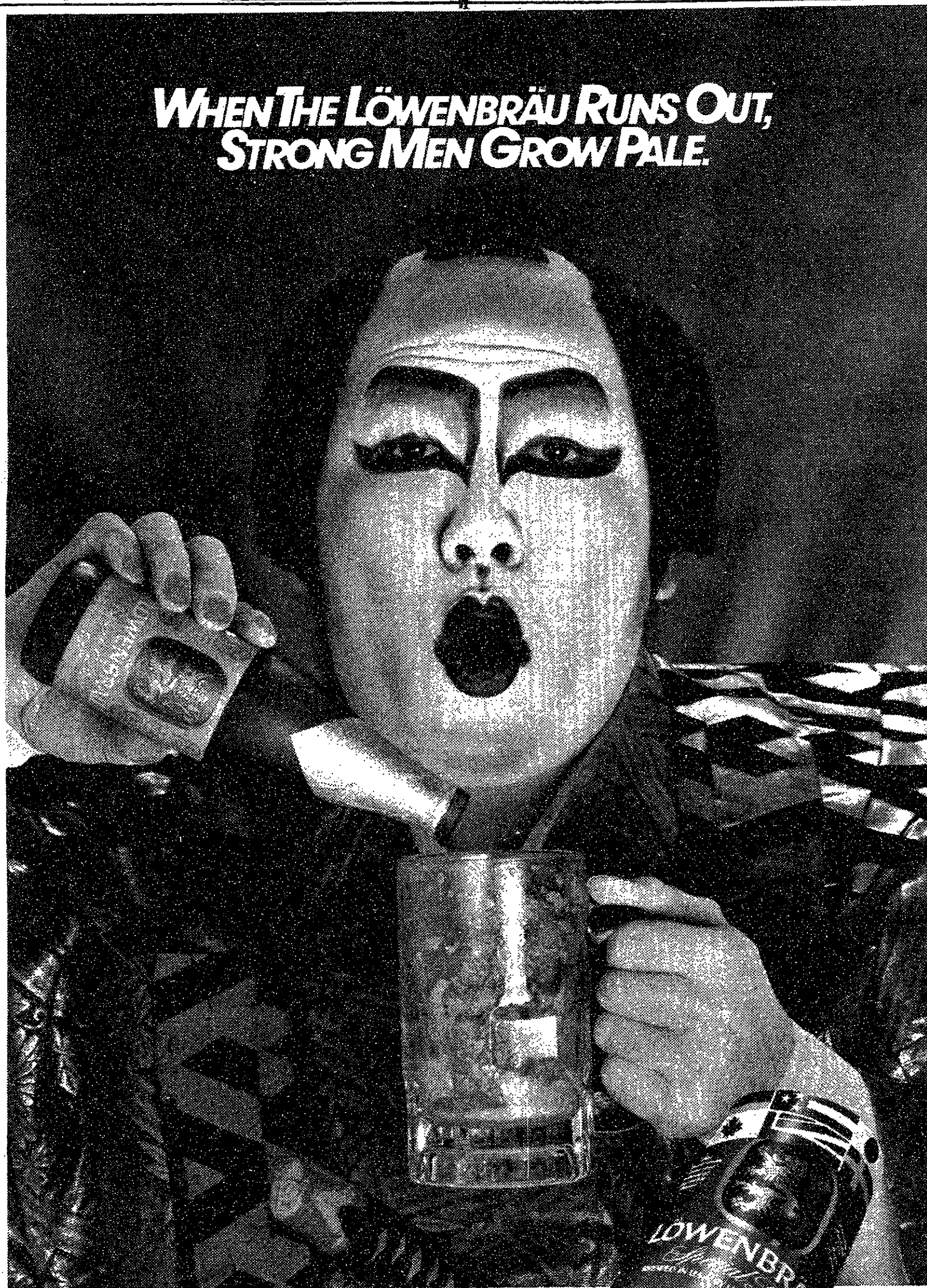
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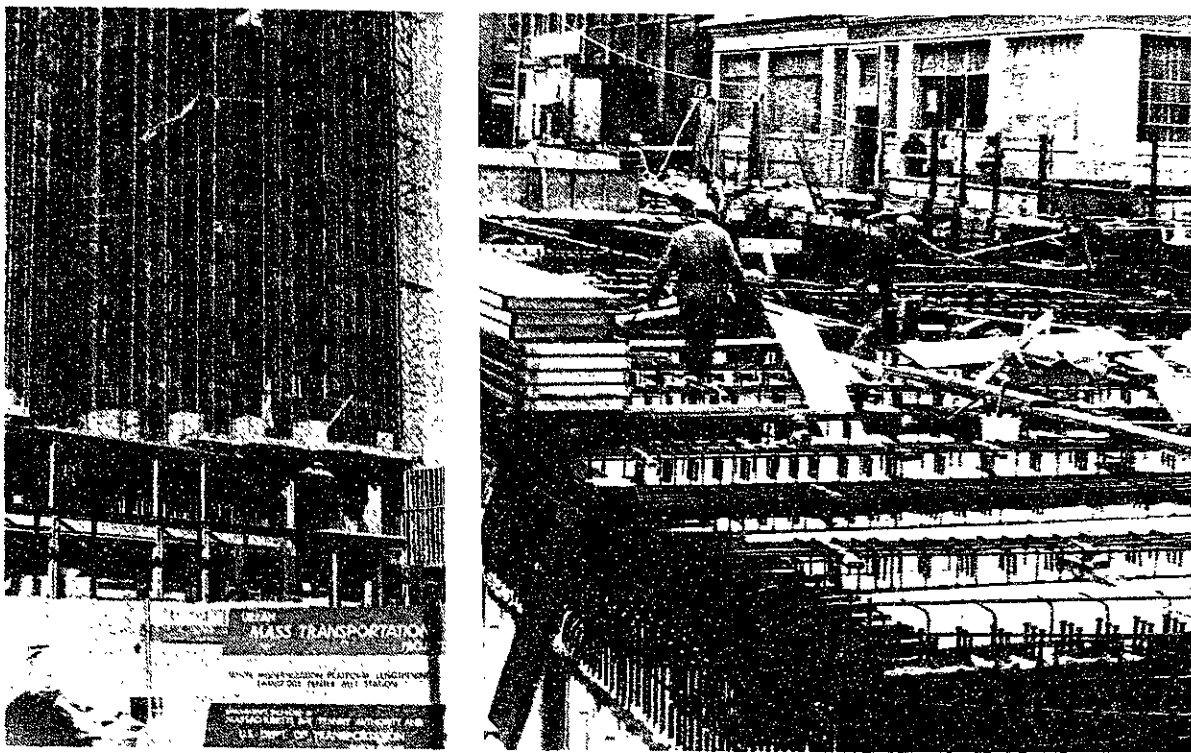
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Kendall Square Update: The renovation of the Kendall square T-stop is due to be completed in early 1987, according to the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority. The renovation, part of a \$250 million project started in early 1985, is scheduled to be finished by 1991. Boston Properties will turn the 24 acres into office, hotel, housing, and retail space. The development will include 12 more buildings and is expected to generate seven to nine thousand jobs. Three Cambridge Center, the proposed location for The Coop, is expected to be started later this year.

Photos and research by Sue Fatur and David P. Hamilton

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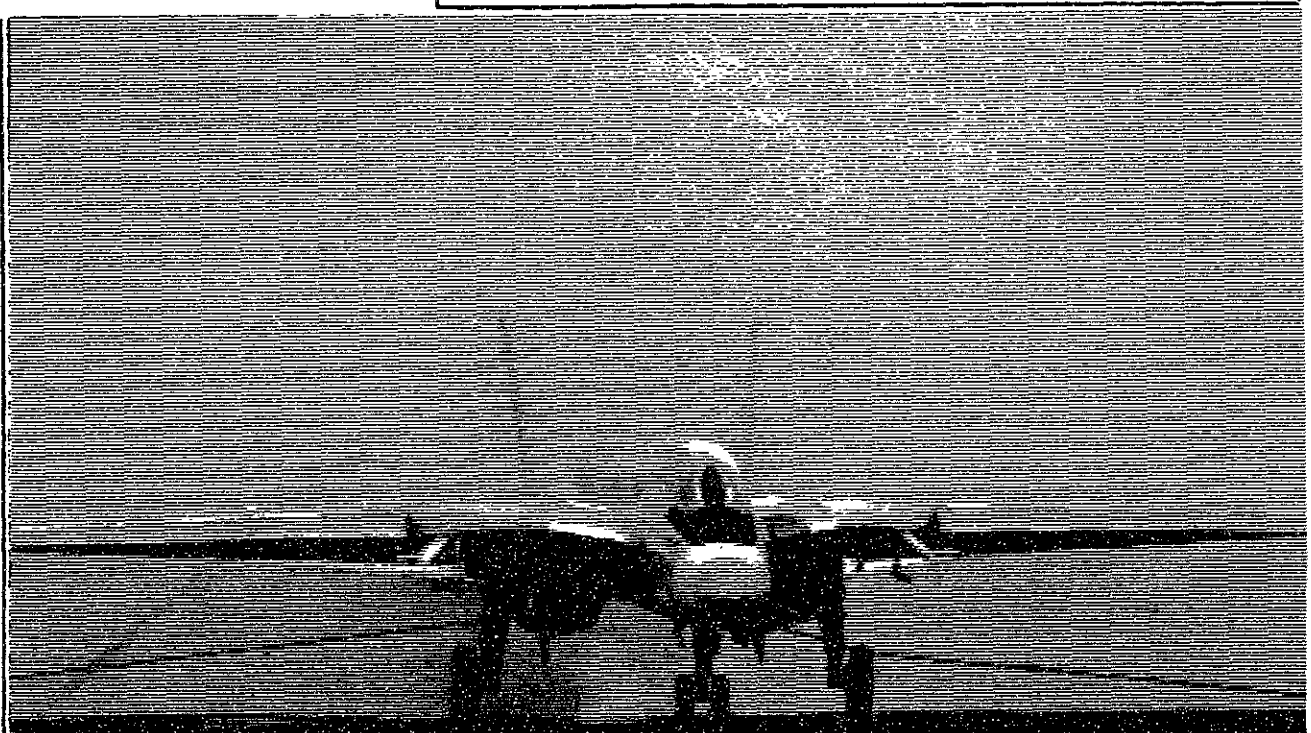
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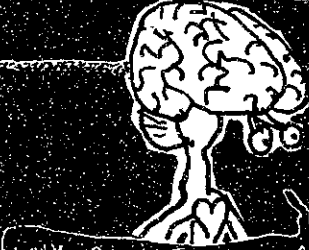
By Jim Brec

IT'S THE LEGEND OF FRED

THIS WEEK WE RETURN TO LEARN THE SECRET OF RECIPROCAL SPACE. THE PLACE WHERE SMALL THINGS ARE VERY LARGE, AND LARGE SMALL. ALL TIME EXISTS SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THIS PLACE AND UNIVERSAL LAWS ARE JUST PLAIN FOLKS.

MIKE MEK MAN AND THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMIC ARE GOING TO FIND SOMEONE CALLED THE CALORIC THEORY

THE 2nd LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS CAN SEE TO HIS DUTIES, ALL HELL WILL BREAK LOOSE!



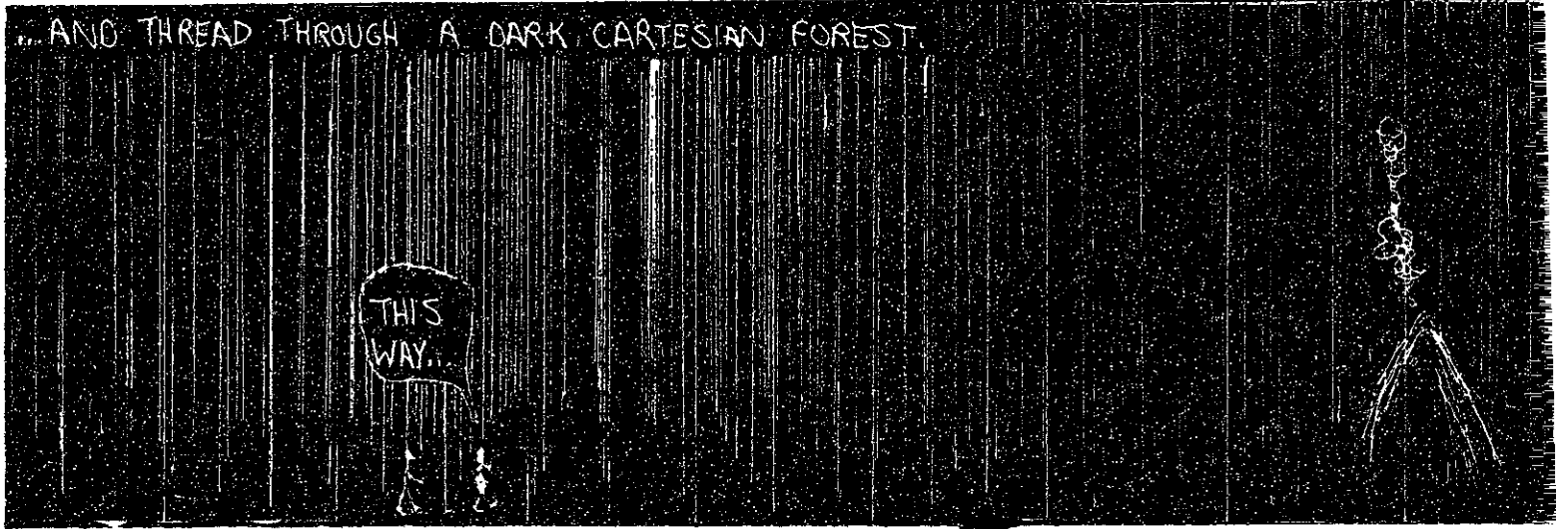
WHY DO WE NEED A THEORY THAT DOESN'T WORK?



THE CALORIC THEORY IS ACTUALLY PRETTY REASONABLE. AND WE NEED A THEORY OF HEAT!

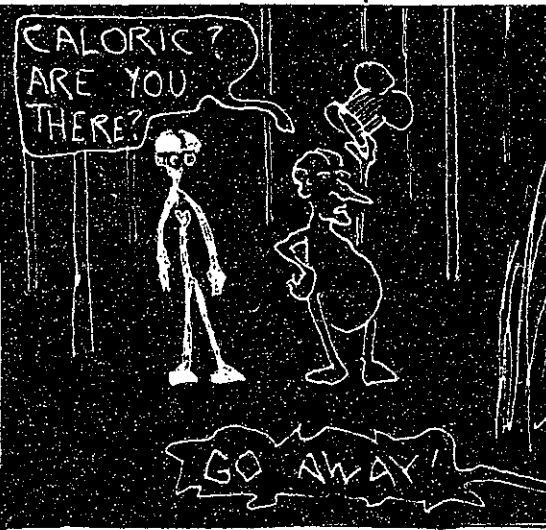


THEY QUIETLY STEAL UP THE SIDE OF A FRACTAL MOUNTAIN.



...AND THREAD THROUGH A DARK CARTESIAN FOREST.

THIS WAY.

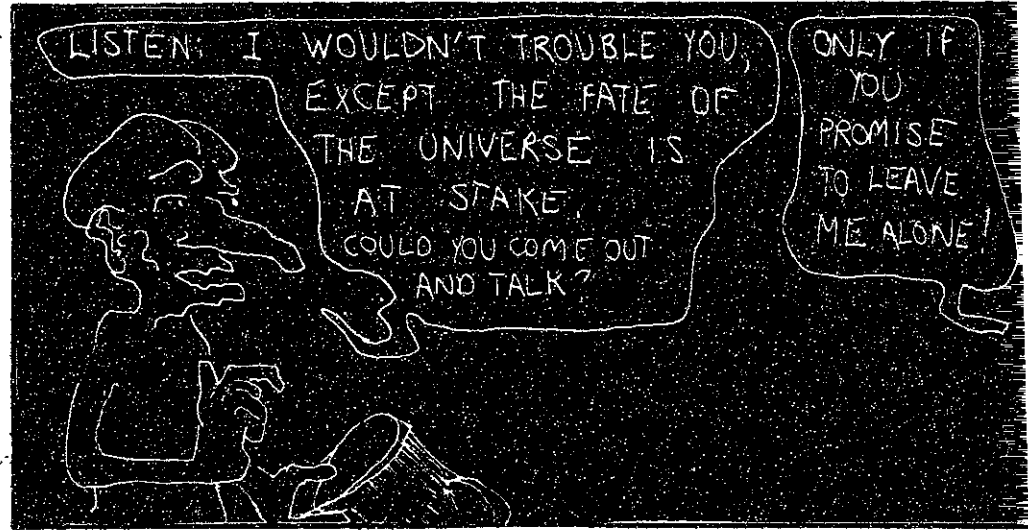


CALORIC? ARE YOU THERE?

GO AWAY!

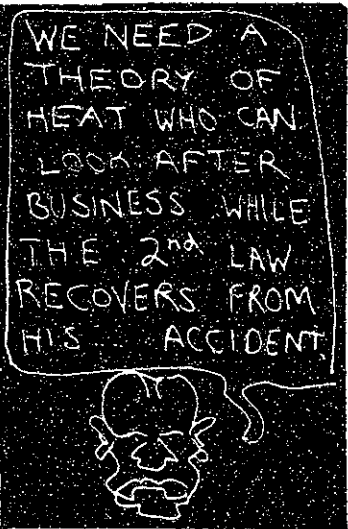


DON'T CALL ME THAT DEMONIC NAME!



LISTEN: I WOULDN'T TROUBLE YOU, EXCEPT THE FATE OF THE UNIVERSE IS AT STAKE. COULD YOU COME OUT AND TALK?

ONLY IF YOU PROMISE TO LEAVE ME ALONE!



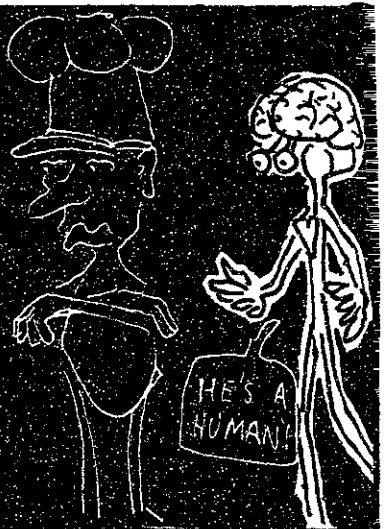
WE NEED A THEORY OF HEAT WHO CAN LOOK AFTER BUSINESS WHILE THE 2nd LAW RECOVERS FROM HIS ACCIDENT

AFTER WHAT SEEMED LIKE 15 MINUTES OF HYSTERICAL LAUGHTER, A THIN FIGURE WITH POWDERED HAIR AND A REFINED FACE APPEARED.

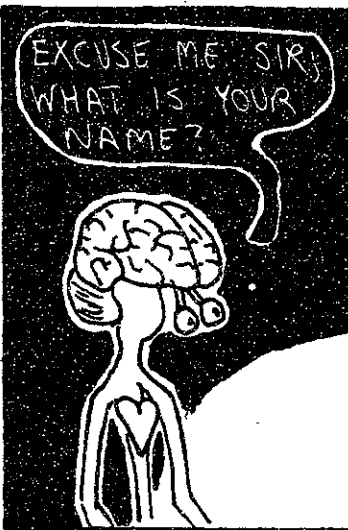


OH DEAR! THAT'S THE FUNNIEST THING I'VE HEARD FOR ALMOST A NANOSECOND!

THIS IS SERIOUS!



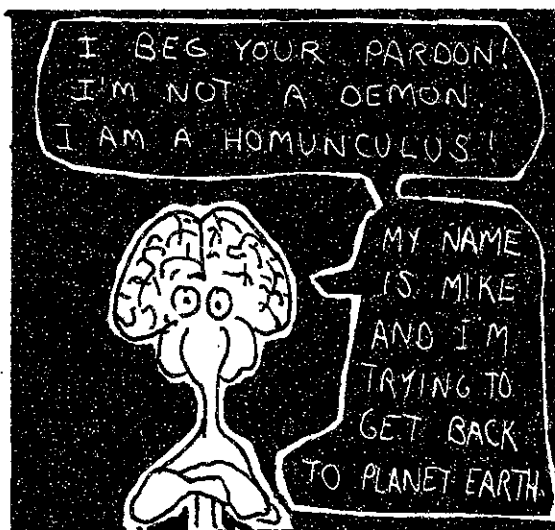
HE'S A HUMAN!



EXCUSE ME SIR, WHAT IS YOUR NAME?



M-MY NAME? IS THIS SOME NEW TORMENT THAT YOU LITTLE DEMONS ARE CONCOCTING?

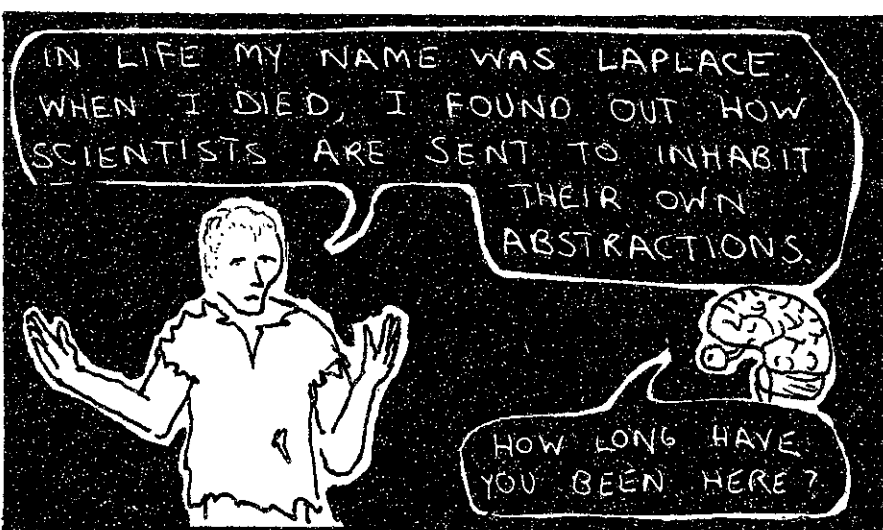


I BEG YOUR PARDON! I'M NOT A OEMON. I AM A HOMUNCULUS!

MY NAME IS MIKE AND I'M TRYING TO GET BACK TO PLANET EARTH.

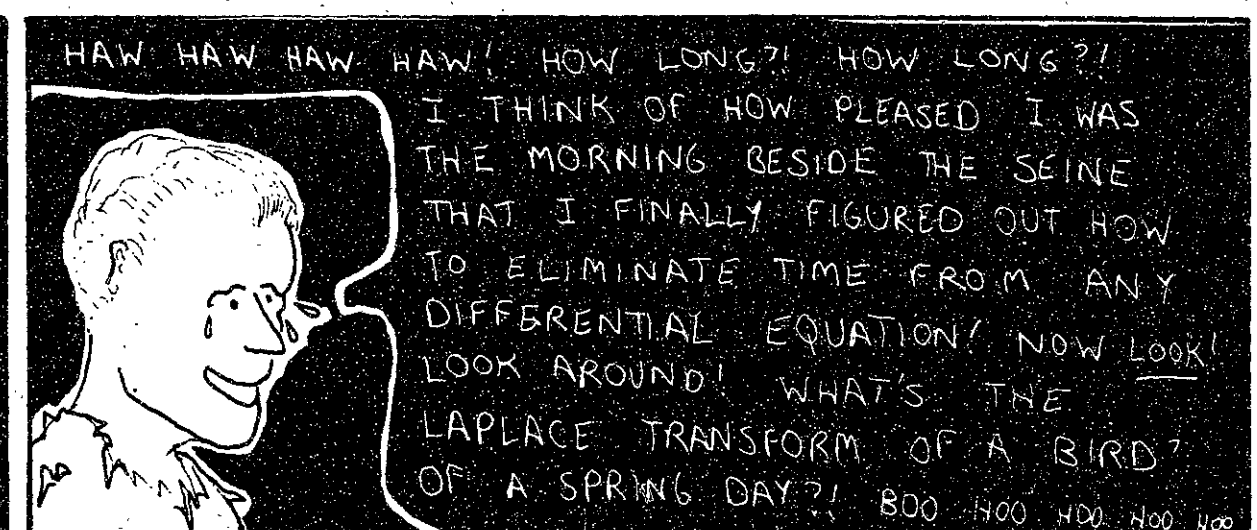


PLANET EARTH?! PERHAPS YOU WILL RECOGNIZE MY NAME.



IN LIFE MY NAME WAS LAPLACE WHEN I DIED, I FOUND OUT HOW SCIENTISTS ARE SENT TO INHABIT THEIR OWN ABSTRACTIONS.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN HERE?



HAW HAW HAW HAW! HOW LONG?! HOW LONG?! I THINK OF HOW PLEASED I WAS THE MORNING BESIDE THE SEINE THAT I FINALLY FIGURED OUT HOW TO ELIMINATE TIME FROM ANY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION! NOW LOOK! LOOK AROUND! WHAT'S THE LAPLACE TRANSFORM OF A BIRD? OF A SPRING DAY?! 800 400 400 400 400

HASS forum poorly attended

(Continued from page 1)

One student noted that with four courses required to fulfill the proposed core requirement, and three to four classes required to fulfill a concentration, there is little space for electives. "I for one would like to have a little more room for my electives," she said. She proposed reducing the number of required core courses to three.

John Hildebidle, assistant professor of literature, replied that courses could be counted towards both the core requirement and the concentration requirement.

The panelists who spoke approved of the proposed requirements, though some addressed the coercive nature of a new requirement.

"We're all scared of coercion . . . there should still be a lot of room to choose," said Gary T. Marx, professor of urban studies and planning.

The total amount of work demanded by the requirement should not be significantly in-

creased, said Hildebidle, arguing that students' workloads were already as high as they could get.

"I don't know how the hell you can deal with this problem," he said.

Students and panelists expressed dissatisfaction with the low status of the humanities at MIT, and with the nature of MIT education in general.

One student regretted having to devote his time to his technical subjects at the expense of his humanities. "It's considered more important to do problem sets than to finish readings," he said.

Associate Provost Samuel J. Keyser announced that in the fall there will be an experimental program allowing some freshman advisers to run seminars for their advisees. The seminars could be either on some specified topics, or "whatever the faculty member wants to do," he said. The seminars would be for either no credit or six units of credit, at the discretion of the faculty member.

Students have an insufficient

grasp of the relevance of what they are being taught, said Richard Cowan G, who is a teaching assistant for Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs (6.001). He suggested, "making the introductory courses less quantitative, less problem oriented, and more idea oriented." Introductory physics and math courses should be made more like 6.001, but with a lower workload, he said.

Keyser supported having a course "to explore the consequences that science and technology have on society." An informal poll he made of students at Senior House indicated that MIT "doesn't teach this at all," he said.

Only fourteen people attended the forum. "They don't realize there's going to be widespread changes," one student explained as the reason for the poor attendance. "[The forum] was very poorly publicized," suggested another.

CAA to continue divestment fight

(Continued from page 1)

Shevitz if the shanties could remain during the festival. Shevitz approved the arrangement, according to Miriam Rosenbloom, program director of the festival.

"It's not a problem," Rosenbloom said. Hillel requested only that the Coalition move the southernmost shanty to the other side of the oval, Rosenbloom explained.

Rosen said the shantytown will serve as a center for discussions and art workshops on apartheid. "We don't want the shanties to be a problem for the MIT community," Kolodney said. "We want them to be a problem for the MIT administration."

CAA continues divestment effort

The Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation on March 7 approved a plan for the divestment of four percent of MIT's \$156 million invested in stocks of US companies doing business in South Africa. The committee decided to retain stocks of companies achieving a rating of Category I or II in the Sullivan Principles and divest others. The CAA had called for full divestment.

Gretchen Ritter G said she still believes MIT may sell all of its South African-related stocks in the next 12 months. Last October the Board of Trustees at Columbia University decided to sell all of its South African holdings only months after voting against

divestment, Ritter pointed out.

"MIT's decision [to divest] will depend on events in South Africa as well as MIT," she added.

Rosen asserted that the divestment campaign at MIT shows no signs of weakening. "Attendance at our [CAA] meetings has been greater than ever before. We will continue to be active until MIT meets all the demands of the Coalition.

"As at other colleges, the fight for divestment is not an easy one," he continued. "Because of MIT's large South African-related investments, we are facing a more difficult fight. But we still believe that divestment is the best way of fighting against the South African government. We will maintain the movement as long as it takes."

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