Columbia University Professor Seymour Melman speaking at Saturday's symposium on the military and the economy.

Speakers doubt defense spending aids economy

By Robert Adams

US businesses would be more competitive if less money were consumed through government spending, asserted corporate and government leaders Saturday at the "Military and the Economy" symposium Saturday. The symposium was cosponsored by the Technology and Culture Seminars, Student Pugwash, and the Disarmament Study Group.

The United States should attempt to reach some kind of agreement with the Soviet Union so that government cutbacks can be sustained, he claimed. This would help the United States maintain a better competitive edge with foreign businesses. "The solution is not to bash the Japanese; the solution is to get a common dialogue and keep a common dialogue with the Soviet Union," he added.

If the government were to conspire all military spending to infrastructural projects such as roads, it would create a net employment increase of 262,000 jobs, said Professor Louise Nevelson, a leading sculptor. The United States' gross national product per capita is $11,000, but the Soviet Union's is "much per capita" as the United States has to spend three times as much per capita to create a similar standard of living, she said.

In 1981 Massachusetts News Service reports the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Society program. According to Keniston, agreed that the committee would aim more at making recommendations for an independent college than major reforms, she said. "The committee is studying a major step, requiring large expenditures on science and technology, and society program," Keniston said.

"Military spending is capital-intensive," but "civilian spending is labor-intensive," said the government, a larger fraction of each dollar spent goes toward hiring instead of procurement, he explained.

Bluestone suggested that spending on the Strategic Defense Initiative would bring economic disaster to the Soviet Union. The United States' gross national product per capita is $11,000, but the Soviet Union's per capita is only $4,600. As a result, Soviet government consumption as a percent of US government income, and 60 percent of the Soviet population is living below the US poverty line, Bluestone said.

"We go ahead with Star Wars, the Soviet Union would have to spend three times as much per capita as the United States in order to match the US military build up, he continued.

Overseas study complements MIT's undergraduate education

By Jason Vickers

Because of MIT's worldwide reputation, the Institute attracts a large number of foreign students. There are many international student groups, and one could hardly leave MIT without exposure to a variety of foreign cultures.

For these students interested in more than just a taste of other cultures, the Institute offers the opportunity to study abroad. MIT students who go abroad usually do so during their junior year, but anyone can go at any time, said Marianne Claro, senior office assistant in the Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising.

"Foreign universities love to have MIT students, because it's Committee's "more radical curricular initiatives" would have to be implemented. The present committee is small, the committee, rather than major, is small, said Marianne Claro. According to Committee that agreed that the committee would only make limited recommendations for an independent college is a major step, requiring large amounts of money, planning, and faculty support, he said. Integrated studies in the liberal arts is part of a broader review of the MIT undergraduate education and should not be expected to take place all at once, Keniston added.

Mars agreed, "institutions by nature move slowly." Changes in the liberal arts curriculum are likely to be "piecemeal," he said. The Committee added, it will write a plan for more "weapon systems that are ever more perilous [due] to computer controls, the money it deploys, the technology it develops," Galbraith said.

"Military-industrial complex" is a "loose-knit" network of independent presidential administrative tasks, Galbraith explained. It involves a "consensus" for controls, the protection that it enjoys, the "independent military establishment is an independent organizational force," Galbraith said.

The Department of Defense employs 6.5 million people, through the armed forces, private contractors, and military civilians, it noted. A military-industrial complex operating in the United States is not just one, Galbraith said. The two major military-industrial complexes are dependent on each other's actions, which could lead to "eventual catastrophe." he said.

"A plausible enemy" Galbraith cited the "potential threat of large scale nuclear war in the 21st century," for fueling the military-industrial (Please turn to page 10)

National and state elections today

Today is election day in the United States. Citizens are voting for representatives in the House of Representatives, U.S. Congress and the Senate, the provincial level, as well as other offices.

According to the Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising, "Foreign universities love to have MIT students, because it's

"Sid and Nancy" - a rock docudrama


The Committee is trying to develop ways to integrate study of the humanities and social sciences into the Institute's traditional science and engineering curriculum. Specifically, the group is charged with examining the report of a task force in this area. The Committee on Integrated Study, chaired by Prof. Leo Marx, called for an entirely new program in the liberal arts. In order to create a "distinctive intellectual community" it would do so at the Institute, the Marx committee reported, released in March, recommended a College of the New Liberal Arts be established. This new college would accept 100 students from each class into a "new discipline designed to achieve a high degree of competence in both the natural and engineering subject, and one of the heights of hisAPPED. Students in the college would receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and Arts.

However, Barbara B. Thakur "agreed with the Karlton-Committee's report, saying that the " artistic programs of the Mass Institute of Technology, and our campus, is simply a fear of terrorism, she said. But MIT has approved a large number of foreign study programs, Ciarlo pointed out.

"The degree of foreign university love for MIT students planning to study overseas, said Claro. Many students do not know they can study science and engineering courses overseas, she said. But MIT has approved a number of foreign science programs, Claro pointed out.

Around 80 percent of the students stay for only one semester, but some stay for the entire year, Claro said. Because many students come from humanistic disciplines through their stay abroad, some find that they may fail to find research or ideas presented in their thesis work, she explained.

"Students can petition the Committee (Please turn to page 11)
Interview

Mildred S. Dresselhaus is one of twelve active Institute professors who have earned the title of Professor of MIT's history. Dresselhaus was also named the 1986-87 recipient of the Killian Award, presented annually to a faculty member in recognition of outstanding professional accomplishments. She holds appointments in both the physics and engineering departments and is also the director of the MIT Center for Materials Research and Engineering, and she served at the presidency of the Women's Center. Since joining the MIT faculty in 1966, her research has focused on energy disposal and the transmission of scientific ideas to the student. She has also studied the modification of the properties of electronic materials and graphite fibers.

Q: How important was the role of the women in the sciences? A: I remember one of my thesis advisors who got his PhD here in 1972. Since there were almost no women, and I was his thesis advisor, he told me that he thought I didn't change it; it was the vote of the MIT faculty.

Q: What was your reaction to being selected as the first woman to be a faculty member at MIT? A: That's correct. Those were the only women that were admitted, and female. We went into the jobs where we saw our future. Most of us were interested in doing research and supervising student PhD theses, but I had no visions of that at the time.

Q: In other schools that may have had higher percentages of women students, maybe even up to 45% or 50%, you weren't studying the same thing as the girls. That's been the unique thing at MIT. ... [Women] don't have to apologize to their roommates for being a science and engineering major, because they're the people coming here for that.

A: It wasn't like the girls piling up to give me problems. I think that women were more comfortable.

Q: In closing, what future do you see for yourself, for women in science, and for science itself? A: If I'm a woman in a different environment, I think I'm like the students. When someone showed me the way, it was just a question of trying to do it. We have the same pluses and minuses, we fill the same distribution space. We haven't quite gotten there, but I think it has always been there. And this happens frequently at MIT. So it's kind of nice to have all this luxury right in your doorstep. It's wonderful for the students. It doesn't always appreciate it as much as it should.

Q: What is it like being in the sciences? A: It's a rank that you're voted by your colleagues, basically. You have to prove that you can do other things, but I just like what I'm doing.

Q: How has the situation for women studying science changed over the years? A: The number of women that were admitted was limited to the number of rooms that the women's dorms had. The result is that the admission standard for women was different from men. The cutoff for women was much higher, which is why we didn't see any female students. The facade didn't think it was fair either so MIT developed an equal admissions policy around 1970. We had to make some of the dorms co-ed to make it all happen.

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Q: What is it like being a woman in science? A: It's a rank that you're voted by your colleagues, basically. You have to prove that you can do other things, but I just like what I'm doing.

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Q: What are the atmosphere easier for women in the late 60's, compared to the present? A: They're different. There are more women. It's not an easy job because the concepts are the things that have to be transmitted, and the students don't see it the same; everybody looks at it a little differently. You have to present it in different ways until the student gets it. That's what I like. Teaching the smart students we have here is a real treat.

Q: What is an Institute Professor? A: Their acceptance has increased by a great deal in the last 15 years. In the early 60's, it was very suspicious because they knew how few women in science. About 70% (of MIT students) are scientists. I'm not sure that they think there's a question of ability, but it was the atmosphere. That has totally changed as the numbers became larger.

Q: What is the Institute Professor? A: It's a rank that you're voted by your colleagues, basically. We have somewhat more freedom than the average faculty member that we can sort of do whatever we want.

Q: Do you want to teach at the university level when you finish? A: I think MIT has been a kind of leader in providing a stimulating, broad atmosphere for the teacher and the student. I think we've almost been pioneers in that. This was one campus where for a long time it was a very acceptable thing for a woman to be in science or engineering. In other schools that may have had higher percentages of women students, maybe up to 50%, it was very suspicious because they knew how few women in science. About 70% of MIT students are scientists. I'm not sure that they think there's a question of ability, but it was the atmosphere. That has totally changed as the numbers became larger.

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**World**

Beirut terrorists free Jacobsen

American hostage David Jacobsen is free after 17 months of captivity under the control of the group Islamic Jihad. The hostage was freed Saturday in Lebanon, according to a Lebanese official. Jacobsen was taken by convoy from Mosul near Beirut to Christian East Beirut Sunday morning, according to witnesses and Lebanese officials.

Jacobsen arrived yesterday morning at the US Military Hospital in Weilheim, West Germany. The United States did not give in to any terrorist demands, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

Several Americans are still being held captive in Lebanon. "These guys are in hell. We gotta get them out," Jacobsen said. (AP)

Schultz and Schevardnadze will meet

US Secretary of State George Schultz PhD '49 will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Schevardnadze this week with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Schevardnadze during which they are expected to continue talks on proposals to reduce the nuclear arms race. (617) 497-0125

Schultz was one of the 35-member Helsinki Review Conference that will be held in Vienna, Austria. Schultz and Schevardnadze are scheduled to meet next two times this week, during which they are expected to continue talks on proposals made at the first superpower summit.

President Reagan said Sunday that a superpower arms agreement is during which they are expected to continue talks on proposals to reduce the nuclear arms race. (617) 497-4111

Reagan rejected energy standards

President Reagan refused Sunday to sign a bill that would set minimum energy-efficiency standards for home appliances. The bill was intended to conserve energy, but it would have cost consumers more than $1 billion dollars in higher appliance prices, Reagan observed. (AP)

**Nation**

Congressional report concludes disarrangement is destabilizing

Scraping as much as it could be done to stabilize the balance of power in Europe, according to the author of a recent congressional report. Eliminating all nuclear weapons would would give Soviet-bloc nations such an advantage in conventional forces that the Russians could win a European war within a month, the report concluded. The report was a study of the impact of arms control proposals advanced by the US and the Soviet Union.

The report recommended that legislation be introduced that would set a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and set a timeline for the reduction of nuclear arsenals that would give the superpowers a reason to negotiate a non-nuclear Europe. The report also recommended that the US and the Soviet Union begin talks on a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Reagan energy standards

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Supreme Court rules on segregation

The Supreme Court has given mixed rulings on desegregation plans. In one case, the Court supported a ruling that black students are not being denied a public education. In another case, the Court ruled that states cannot force local school districts to integrate schools. The Court ruled that states cannot force local school districts to integrate schools.

**Local**

Children targets in Halloween tricks

A candy bar exploded in a trick-or-treater's hand Friday, according to Providence, RI police. A middle-aged man gave 12-year-old Tina Cordeiro a "Whisperer" bar, which exploded several minutes later, officials said. The girl received several cuts on her fingers, and police are studying the wrapper in a crime laboratory.

In another incident, a man checked his grandson's candy bag found a prescription painkiller in the center of a "Reese's Peanut Butter Cup." There is no way to trace its origin, officials said. (AP)

Bus crashes mysteriously

A Boston school bus driver has denied allegations that he didn't have his hands on the steering wheel before an accident.

Friday. More than 40 students suffered minor injuries when one school bus crashed into another on Boston's Central Artery, school officials said. These students said the driver was standing up, singing, and dancing just before the collision. Driver William Hicks claims the story is a lie. He had to stop the bus quickly because he was cut off by a car, Hicks reportedly told police. (AP)

**Sports**

Poli snags NY Marathon victory

Italian runner Gianni Poli won Sunday's New York City Marathon in the unofficial time of 2:11.06. Australian Bob de Castella, who was favored to win, came in third. For the fifth year in a row, a woman's division was won by Norway's Grete Waitz. (AP)

**Weather**

Flaky weather ahead

Boston weather will feel wet for the next several days. Cold high temperatures, which will dominate our weather front Thursday, will set the stage for an interesting weather event Thursday. On Thursday, the cold air associated with the high pressure system will expand eastward, moisture from a storm in the Mississippi Valley will move into New England. The type of precipitation we get will be dependent on the arrival time of the moisture.


Wednesday: Sunny early with slowly increasing clouds. High near 43°.

Thursday: Cloudy with cold rain. If the rain arrives before dawn, it will likely begin as a mixture of snow, sleet, and rain.

Forecast by Michael Morgan

Compiled by Robert Adams

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MIT ID.
Many people are unfamiliar with the difference between the paper and the other page of the Tech as indicated on the inner page. I have Haughland's "[It's] facts or not sure," and Abbot's story of the Indian's claim of racism, Oct. 31). As an editor at The Tech and one of the editors of the paper, I will try to clarify this ill-defined distinction.

Simply put, the front page contains news, and the fourth page contains opinion. The foremost role of news editors is to make sure that news does not mix with opinion, and they treat this separation extremely seriously.

Thus when Haughland asked, "Are you supposed to believe the claim just because Tech says it is true?" he was asking me to realize that the claims of the report, whether or not they are in the paper, but by the Minority Student Issues Group. The newspaper fulfilled its responsibility to report the findings of the Minority Student Group. The Associated Press (AP) gave the paper an account of the MSIG report. But readers should be aware that by running a story on the report, a newspaper does not necessarily endorse the inverse of the report's conclusions.

I share concerns raised by Haughland:

1. Many of the responses detailing MIT's negative or improved environment apply equally well to blacks and whites, making it impossible to know whether the problems are unique to blacks or are indicative of the undergraduate experience," as Haughland said.
2. Black students' anecdotes are abundant (many of them apply to the 1987-88 academic year) only after the assimilation of Martin Luther King Jr.
3. There is little or no delineation between "interracial" and "minority" students' accounts for an overwhelming part of the report.
5. MIT and the MSIG will need to take up these issues because the report has limited credibility as it stands.
6. Racism at MIT is a serious problem, but the report points a finger at the shadow of racism, not the figure.

This is why it is necessary for The Tech to present the methods and findings of the report in a straightforward and unbiased manner. It gives a basis for a critical community in the community.

One should not always be too quick to mind that there is a difference between an editor who puts a spin on a page and an editor who agrees with the opinions expressed in that story. That is when I pick up a copy of my favorite newspaper and read a story with views that infuriate me, I don't bring my case up with the editor. I would rather send it to "The Editor."
MIT libraries discriminate against students who smoke

To the Editor:

Signs on the doors of the Dewey Library say that after Nov. 1, the library system will become non-smoking. And I wonder—is that fair? About 70 percent of the US population does not smoke, and that percentage is much higher at MIT. But some of the population does smoke. Some people, for a variety of reasons, are addicted to cigarettes. They cannot seem to choose not to smoke.

Collectively, people agree that non-smokers should be subjected to sidestream smoke. That's why there were smoking areas. They allowed people to smoke without bothering nonsmokers. When the library is non-smoking, people will still smoke. They'll go outside, but get cold in the winter. So they will hide in the bathroom, subjecting everyone to its unpleasant odors, or arrange not to work in the library. Which makes me wonder. Does MIT really mean that smokers shouldn't have equal access to the library system?

The issue here is that Cambridge has passed an ordinance banning smoking from public areas. It was decided, without notice and comment, that the MIT libraries are entirely public. The consequences of this policy will be smokes in the instruction and unequal access to the library system. The purpose is to protect non-smokers from sidestream smoke. There seems to be a conflict.

I suggest that smoking areas are private areas, and that everyone acknowledges them as such. Unless MIT has decided that smokers need not apply, private areas to indulge in private foibles are only fair.

Alice Outwater '89

White students cannot know what blacks feel

(Continued from page 4)

they derisively have parents that come from professional backgrounds. This is not an allegiance among black students.

Twenty years ago it would have been difficult and seem somehow dangerous for a black to try to sit in a classroom of higher education. Thus even today it is sometimes a radical move for blacks to consider a college education, while it is expected of many white students. It is very difficult to feel as though you belong at a place such as MIT when you are the first one in your family to go to college, and all around you are third or fourth generation students at college in general if not MIT in particular.

Super Desserts at the Woven Hose Cafe

We put chocolate butterflies on our chocolate mousse for the same reason we use Ambrosia brand chocolate. Because it's better than any other. Because it looks pretty and tastes even prettier. Because the dark chocolate butterfly blends marvelously with the rich hint-of-cran flavor of the mousse. Because we make our chocolate mousse for chocolate lovers. Because we make all our desserts better. And, more: we make desserts others only dream about. Where else in Cambridge can you find a restaurant where they take chocolate seriously?
Undergraduate Association News

There will be a regular meeting of the

**UA Council**
on Thursday, November 6,at 7pm in the Center Lounge of the Student Center

All members of the Council should attend or send a proxy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find out what's going on!</th>
<th>Does your group have THE BLAHS?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Thursday, November 6, tables will be set up outside Lobdell and Walker Memorial Cafeterias and the Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) will be distributing questionnaires and information on the HASS proposals. Please try to stop by — these issues concern you.</td>
<td>Are your members bored? Are projects undone? Do members sleep through meetings? The L.E.A.D. Program provides RELIEF!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**UAC Forum**

"The Racial Environment at MIT"

Wednesday, November 12

Looking for interested students to coordinate the following games at the annual ACU-I (Association for College Union - International) to be held during IAP:

- Darts
- Table Soccer
- Table Tennis

Call Patte O'Connor (x3-7546) or stop by the Campus Activities Office (W20-345)

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Room 153
Directed by Alex Cox.

matter, hence making them more realistic odd that any romance at all could have Gary Oldman as Sid Vicious most "docudramas" try to present an emo- backdrop to the enfolding romance be- stylized shots in the film, both atypical bf

simply an objective observation of the life all, with the story of the Sex Pistols: the tion of storyline, Cox takes free rein to in-

nored the usual conventions of the "docu- to tell the entire story of what "Sid & Nan-

drama" by making his film more than cy" is aboout. The film deals hardly, if at In addition to this disquieting presenta-

which it presents its subject matter. before he could be brought to trial, Sid ample when Sid and Nancy attempt to vis-

does not stem so much from that differ- to death in their hotel room and Sid ar- depiction of reality until our senses are

in which their relationship developed; but oin addiction. When the Pistols 'broke up tational stance. Cox chooses very carefully

however much punk rock at its inception in 1977, Sid and Nancy moved to New those parts of Sid's and Nancy's lives he

xW-t THAT

in a culture where one would believe a much its theme. It is about but was defiantly dynamic on stage. Nancy More than its presentation of a love sto-

"docudramas" is not so sician, taking hours to learn a simple tune, locked in a destructive race toward death.

different from other rock and guitar. He was not a terribly good mu-

"Sid & Nancy" clearly takes sides. destructive punk culture, but it is even hippie era

for the British punk rock group, the Sex moreover, although Sid and Nancy's rela-

Spungen was an American groupie who ry in a culture where one would believe a

their 1986-1987 season. The concert is part of the Ameri-

Music of Soviet and American composers

SinfoNova

Music of Soviet and American composers is featured in the SinfoNova Chamber Orchestra's opening concert of their 1986-1987 season. The concert is part of the American Music Week celebration. Tuesday, Nov. 11, Jordan Hall, 8 pm. MIT price: $5.

Cantata Singers

The world premiere of MIT Professor John Harbison's Flights into Egypt will be part of the concert of the Cantata Singers in Jordan Hall, Friday, Nov. 21, 8 pm. Also featured: Bach's cantata Wachet Auf, BWV 64, and short pieces by Schütz. MIT price: $5.

Pinchas Zukerman


The Tech Performing Arts Series

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

Special reduced-price tickets now available for the following November events:

Musica Antiqua Köln

Cologne-based Musica Antiqua, led by Reinhard Goebel, is one of the world's leading early music ensembles. They will perform Italian violin music from the 17th and 18th-centuries (including works by Gabrieli, Fontana, Albinoni and Vivaldi) at Jordan Hall, New England Conservatory, Saturday, Nov. 8, 3:30 pm. MIT price: $5.

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Place: Room 8-314

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At the Bakalar Sculptfire Gallery, WOODS IN WORK At the Bolanke Sculpture Gallery, Wanner Building (E33), through December 31.

By MICHAEL BOS

As HES LEXANDER CADER'S WORLDS filled the Sculpture Gallery last term, impression was light, graceful, and intense. The current Louise Nevelson exhibit — the Calder's successor in a series of retrospectives on sculptors represented at MIT — is in complete opposition in every respect. Black is now the dominant color; the shadows no longer perform delicate ballets on the walls, but recede in curtains or loom ominously behind solemn columns.

Whether one should cite biographical reasons for this contrast is, as always, a matter of dispute, but Nevelson's life and artistic career have been full of struggle. Born in Kiev in 1899, an immigrant in this country at age six, she had to fight her way into art from a middle-class background in which an artistic vocations was not taken seriously — particularly for women. Her fierce sense of independence overcame both this prejudice and subsequent adversity. Her style has changed considerably, though it did not reach full maturity until the 1950s, after which recognition gradually, but irresistibly followed.

As a first example of this style, take the Case with Five Balusters (1959). A shallow wooden box, horizontally oriented, forms the stage. The five main characters are lined up in its right half; their line-up is made a sculpture process toward the center by the sticks curving inward as their bases. This company stands in counterpoint to a vertical array of squat cylinders which closes the space to the left. Between these two structures a dramatic light unfolds, as scraps of wood are engaged in a massive, violent struggle. Yet if everything here is raw, reason ultimately governs; closer inspection reveals that the balusters and cylinders orient and guide the drama, like the gods directing the fighting of the mortals in front of the walls of Troy in Homer.

Louise Nevelson's Case with Five Balusters (1959)

With its inspired use of casual geometry and collage-like techniques, the Case with Five Balusters reflects the spirit (if not the letter) of Synthetic Cubism, which is indeed one of the main sources of Nevelson's art. The other is Surrealism. Of this, Nevelson stresses the disquieting aspect: many of her works suggest an association, hermetic discourse, in which we suspect a gloomy truth. Night Landscape in the Moon, almost contemporary with the Baluster, is a good example. A long, narrow box filled and covered with puzzling forms, it is esoteric in the literal as well as figurative sense of the word — inaccessible, and enclosing a distinct reality. However, both Cubism and Surrealism are more than poles of attraction to her work, which is prolific and multifaceted.

Nevelson's receding of junk and scrap might lead one to believe that her work is a kind of arborearchology, as chaps in the face of decay. This assumption seems incorrect, though for nothing ecclectic about her art. Rather, Nevelson transfers her material into an abstract vocabulary, stressing its independent value transcending her material into an abstract vocabulary, stressing its independent value transcending her material into an abstract vocabulary, stressing its independent value transcending her material into an abstract vocabulary, stressing its independent value transcending her material into an abstract vocabulary, stressing its independent value, which is prolific and multifaceted.

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Melman addresses the effect of the military on the economy

(Continued from page 1)

industry in his presentation. Historically, American industry has functioned successfully by minimizing production costs while producing quality, affordable, goods at maximum rates of profit, Melman said. The military-industrial complex "cheaply curtails" this basic production process by its practice of minimizing production costs as well as profits, he said. High levels of government subsidies enable defense contractors to function this way, Melman explained.

Melman criticized America's military-based economy on another score, saying that it produces socially worthless products. Nuclear weapons and the guidance systems "are useful for giving military utility, but you can't eat them, wear them, live in them...and they serve no purpose as a means of production."

One role of the economy is to organize people to work, said Melman. In light of this, "the military economy is not simply neutral, it has a negative effect," he explained. Furthermore, the military economy uses up valuable resources and generates incompetence in production, Melman said. Federal tax dollars could be better spent on housing the homeless, maintaining and expanding America's transportation system, improving the water supply, and cleaning up industrial waste, to name a few, he said.

Melman urged Americans to push politicians to work toward converting our present military-centered economy to a civilian-based economy.

Transportation and the military

Massachusetts Secretary of Transportation, Frederick Salvucci, began his presentation by pointing out that "one of the ways the military-industrial complex helps to keep this economy neutral, it has a negative effect," he explained. Furthermore, the military economy uses up valuable resources and generates incompetence in production, Melman said. Federal tax dollars could be better spent on housing the homeless, maintaining and expanding America's transportation system, improving the water supply, and cleaning up industrial waste, to name a few, he said. Melman urged Americans to push politicians to work toward converting our present military-centered economy to a civilian-based economy.

Transportation and the military complex weakens the American economy

Seymour Melman, Columbia University professor of industrial engineering, addressed the effect of military spending on civilian

Military complex weakens the American economy

Seymour Melman, Columbia University professor of industrial engineering, addressed the effect of military spending on civilian
Committee rejects reforms proposed in Marx report

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MIT football team defeats Corsairs in overtime

By Ronald E. Becker

The Boston Globe

The ball was flying briskly to the East as the Beavers won a well-deserved 20-14 victory over the southeastern Massachusetts University Corsairs Saturday by a score of 20-14 in overtime.

Before the game, experts predicted the game would be decided at the line of scrimmage. Both offenses line up and the rush — MIT's ground game led the conference in yards per game, and SMU's wasn't far behind. On the other side of the football, the SMU and MIT defenses were 1-2 in shutting down the run.

The game lived up to predictions — MIT's tight defense stopped the Beavers' strong rushing game, and the game was scoreless until four minutes remained in the first half. Running backs Christopher J. Adams '87 and Hugh Ekberg '88 began to force the ball westward down the field with the coordinated effort of the offensive line.

With Adams, Ekberg, and quarterback Peter Gasparini '88 taking turns at hampering the Corsair defensive line, MIT found itself at first and goal. The ball was handed to Ekberg who advanced about four yards. Next, Gasparini faked a handoff to Adams and carried the ball to within a couple yards of the goal line. On the third-down, the handoff was for real and Adams pushed his way through for a touchdown.

SMU countered with a touchdown of their own about two minutes later. The Corsairs' quarterback, in trouble, heaved a desperation pass for a score. The extra point was good, tying the score.

Two Gasparini runs set up MIT's second touchdowns. On a third-and-five, Gasparini ran from the SMU 32-yard line to the 19, then ran again to the 2-yard line to set up the score. Adams carried the ball through the wall of defenders for the touchdown. Hermauns Reeves converted the extra point, making the score 14-7 in favor of MIT.

Offensive line support was exceptionally good on the touchdown play which came with less than a minute left in the third quarter. The defensive line started building trouble in the beginning of the fourth quarter when a long pass was completed for a gain of about 35 yards. A pass interference penalty brought the Corsairs down to the first and goal. The extra point attempt was no good because Mark Naughton '86 mishandled the snap.

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MIT will face Stonehill College in their final game of the regular season Saturday at 1 pm in Steinbrenner Stadium. A victory will clinch a slot in the national club football playoffs for the Beavers.

(Christopher J. Adams '87 scoring the first touchdown of MIT's game against Southeastern Massachusetts University Saturday. MIT won 20-14 in overtime.)

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