MIT withdraws AEPI recognition

By Linda D'Angelo

and Annabelle Beall

MIT will no longer recognize the national organization of Alpha Epsilon Pi as an independent living group. Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Tewhey confirmed yesterday. As a result, freshmen will no longer be able to reside there. The decision echoes a unanimous vote at the national level, the national organization of AEPI, which is Jewish. After a series of individual interviews at the beginning of the term, the national discharged 45 of the 55 MIT AEPI chapter members.

The 10 members invited to remain in the fraternity have since declined the offer, leaving AEPI on campus with no members. The national's abrupt discharge of the majority of its members was a major factor in the decision to withdraw, said Tewhey. "Even if all 10 (of the invited members) had said they would come back [to AEPI], one would still question whether the AEPI brothers had prepared a resolution calling for the expulsion of AEPI from the IFC to be presented at the Wednesday meeting. This measure was later found unnecessary, since the chapter had become "inactive," according to Tewhey.

If, in the future, MIT students wish to re-establish an AEPI chapter at MIT, they will have to present a request to the IFC. The chapter will then take a vote, and if favorable, the MIT chapter will be put on a six-month probationary membership in the IFC without vote. At the end of this period, the IFC will vote on whether to recognize the chapter as a full voting member.

Gray allows shanties in apartheid protests

By Niraj S. Desai

Professor Melvin H. King addresses Tuesday's Coalition Against Apartheid meeting.

By By Niraj S. Desai

President Paul E. Gray '54 on Tuesday defended the principles of the Coalition Against Apartheid to erect a pro-divestment shanty provided the CAA removes it the same day.

The main purpose of the meeting was to convey state-sponsored divestment and other means, to form a new fraternity and to recognize the shift in emphasis of IFC-sponsored activities. It had been revived just three years ago, according to Sara F. Bonfeld '91, a former IFC social chair.

"We are changing. We are trying to emphasize other activities than [big parties]," Arnone said. "There are a lot of other activities that should receive emphasis." The council also voted on Wednesday to change the name of Greek Week from " Week" to " Greek Week." The council voted 28-0, with one abstention, the members of the Interfraternity Council have decided to limit funding for Greek Week, which lasted five days (Wednesday-Sunday), used to consist of parties and athletic events. It had been revived just three years ago, according to Sara F. Bonfeld '91, a former IFC social chair.

IFC votes to change Greek Week

The Interfraternity Council has decided to limit funding for its Greek Week to $1000, converting it into a "Greek Weekend." The council felt Greek Week was contributing to a negative image of fraternities and losing too much money. By a vote 28-0, with one abstention, the council voted Wednesday night to scale down the October event to a weekend of athletic activities and community service. A Greek ball, which would be open to the entire student body, might also be part of the new events.

Greek Week, which lasted five days (Wednesday-Sunday), used to consist of parties and athletic events. It had been revived just three years ago, according to Sara F. Bonfeld '91, a former IFC social chair.

IFC President M. S. Arnone '91 (left) and Annabelle Boyd (right) were members of the committee.

ACSR hears views on divestment

By Andrea Lamberti

Speakers at an open hearing of the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility (ACSR) Wednesday night overwhelmingly supported the view that MIT should divest its holdings in companies that do business in South Africa.

The hearing in 10-250 allowed members of the MIT community to present their views on MIT's investments in South Africa. Twenty-four people spoke encouraging MIT to act, through divestment and other means, to end the current political situation in South Africa. In support of their arguments, they cited personal experience in South Africa, the symbolic value of divesting, MIT's campus discrimination policy, and moral reasons.

The ACSR is "charged with making a recommendation to the executive committee of the MIT Corporation," said Committee Chair D. Reid Weeden Jr. '41. The committee will convey statements and concerns heard at the hearing to the Corporation's executive committee later this spring.

The executive committee is responsible for policy on the issue of investments in South Africa, according to an open letter to the MIT community from President Paul E. Gray '54. The most extreme recommendation, according to the ACSR, is "to get out of companies who do not get a high grade according to the Sullivan Principles," Weeden said at the hearing.

The Statement of Principles, formerly the Sullivan Principles, list basic requirements for equal opportunity employment in companies operating in South Africa. They are now known as the Statement of Principles because of the late Leon Sullivan, author of the principles, who did not support them in 1987 due to the nature of the committee, which is now studying the ACSR's recommendations to the Corporation.

Christine M. Coffey '93 (left) speaks at Wednesday's meeting of the MIT Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility. D. Reid Weeden Jr. '41 (center) and Glenn P. Strieh '58 (right) are members of the committee.

MIT committee studies ROTC. Page 2.

Committee studies ROTC

By Irene C. Kao

The issue of sexual orientation discrimination policies based on sexual preference has been a topic of discussion at MIT. A recent meeting of the presidential committee, later confirmed that the issue of sexual orientation discrimination would be discussed at its next meeting.

The ad hoc committee, appointed by Dean of Undergraduate Education Margaret L. A. MacVicar '65, discovered that the vast majority of officers in the United States today come from ROTC programs and not military academies.

A majority of the committee subscribed to the view that "ROTC is a unique American institution that is the envy of most democracies," and that most countries do not come close to matching the educational level of American military officers.

Furthermore, the majority regarded ROTC as an opportunity for the university to influence the military. A minority, however, believed ROTC was an instrument of the military.

The committee summarized that since local ROTC commandants could not unilaterally change DOD policy, the interests of MIT students would be best served by "an atmosphere of direct, open communication between MIT and DOD on discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Although the ad hoc committee no longer meets, "it would be unwise [to its opinion] that Bettker not be asked to repay," Vandiver said. "His review board made that recommendation, but the Secretary of the Navy did not agree. There is no evidence that Bettker was hiding anything. There are no grounds for government to recoup.

"Fortunately, the committee wrote its report before Bettker came forward with his case," Vandiver continued. "We had the benefit of a year's worth of a dialogue between MIT and DOD on discrimination.

In a crisis situation, you have to work together to recoup."
Estonian Parliament rebels
The Estonian Parliament reportedly declared service in the Soviet Army illegal and is calling on President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to begin immediate talks on the Baltic republic's independence. Estonia's new law on conscription says "service by residents of Estonia in the USSR armed forces is legally illegitimate" and will act to do away with criminal penalties for draft dodgers. This move, accompanied by a strongly worded letter to Gorbachev, stopped up the push for independence in the small republic of 1.6 million residents. Estonia made clear it intends to follow neighboring Lithuania in seeking from the Soviet Union, but will do so more quietly.

When Lithuania passed a similar measure last month, the Kremlin rejected its legality and ordered the army to detain deserters anyway. Military authorities raided two ports about an unearthed treasure. According to the reports, residents of the beach town have gone on a spending binge, after finding drums packed with cash that may have been buried by drug traffickers. Both the residents and authorities are right to question the reports. One local tabloid quoted a federal estimate that the drums may have been filled with $20 million.

Gobie assay loses off-duty cop
Stephen Gobie, a male prostitute at the center of ethics allegations against Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA), pleaded innocent yesterday to drug and weapons charges. Gobie was arrested Wednesday after an off-duty police officer in Washington, DC, Karen Zibert, saw a car being driven recklessly that nearly struck the ex-cop and accidentally shot her. Gobie got out, jumped on the roof of her car and began attacking her. Eventually, Zibert and other officers struggled there with Zibert. Gobie did not speak during his four-minutes court appearance. His attorney asked for a trial in the case.

Bush diagnosed with glaucoma
President Bush was diagnosed with "an early glaucoma" in his left eye after a routine physical given yesterday at Bethesda Naval Medical Center. The president said it has not affected his vision. It will be treated with eye drops. His right eye was examined as well.

The White House released a copy of the first couple's joint 1989 return, and it showed that President Bush and his wife Barbara had an income of more than $456,000 last year. The couple paid more than $101,000 in taxes.

East Germany eager for reunification
East Germany has positioned itself for unification with Western Germany. The new East German parliament approved the government of conservative Lothar De Maiziere and embraced his agenda for a quick reunification. The lawmakers also took care of two issues that could have slowed reunification: they agreed to merge currencies with the West by July, and stipulated that Germany has no claim on lands that are now part of Poland.

The new parliament also apologized for Nazi atrocities against Jews and promised to make reparations. The law-established National Claims Settlement Fund, which would pay about 600 million for a judgment in compensation for slave labor in World War II, is expected to be filled with $20 million.

In the small republic of 1.6 million residents. Estonia made clear it intends to follow neighboring Lithuania in seeking from the Soviet Union, but will do so more quietly.

Iraqi pipe seized
A 13-foot long steel pipe, seized by British customs officers before it could be shipped to Iraq, could be used to build a gun that could send nuclear or chemical warheads hundreds of miles, military experts said. Both Iraq and the British manufacturer denied this. Two weeks ago, customs officials reported seizing American-made parts for atomic bomb triggers that were headed for Iran.

Greenpeace accuses plant of contaminating water
Greenpeace accused a British company of contaminating drinking water used by blacks in South Africa. The group charged that wastes are improperly handled at a Thai Chemical Mercury Reclamation Plant. They denied the allegation that the plant pollutes the river used by the Kwazulu homeland. Greenpeace also said the New Jersey-based company, called "teachers deserve more money but must also accept more accountability."

College students protest education cuts
Thousands of college students from across the state rallied at the Statehouse yesterday protecting cuts in higher education. Almost 5000 students chanted "no more cuts" and "save our schools." They were angered over reduced class sizes, increased class sizes, reduced library hours and increased student costs.

Rubes Rubes Rubes Rubes Rubes
Races
Racial violence in Teaneck
Teaneck, N.J., experienced a day of confrontation, injury and looting after police tried to disperse people at a peaceful candlelight vigil to protest a black teenager's death by a white police officer. The mayor said the teenager was armed, but his friends denied it. A county prosecutor said the teen's family will look into the case but the governor's office has made no decision on requests for a special prosecutor.

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opinion

Individuals must assert freedoms
Column by Dave Atkins

For a student who has seen a number of controversial issues on this campus, the abortion issue stands out as one that has provoked very little intelligent action on the part of MIT administrators. Other issues, like pass/fail, IAP, freshman housing, ARA, ROTC, HASS reforms, and the proposed calendar changes, have generated more interest from both faculty and student-administration cooperation and commitment. The arena of students last Friday leaves me wondering what to expect next from administrators who cannot seem to handle confrontation.

When students are assaulted by Campus Police as in the Faculty Club protest, or arrested — after a 20-minute ultimatum — for peacefully and non-violently protesting, something is lacking in the type of mutual respect necessary for a productive student-administration relationship.

We must demand that — "they build an illegal structure" — to justify the crackdowns on what I could term the "radical element" on campus. But when does the "radical element" become the general student body? Protests in the 1970s saw Cambridge Police storming the Student Center, lobbing tear gas canisters at MIT security and the MIT president off Kresge Oval. Only through careful planning and silent protest were students allowed to sit in the faculty meetings where pass/fail was decided.

Sometimes we consider ourselves moderates become complacent and even justify such actions — the students were too radical, too confrontational: they should have worked within the system. But such rationalizations leave us less conservative and less able to effect change after every round of student refusal.

Student leaders, faculty, and administration should take a strong stand against the current element of demonstrations on the grounds of our Student Center. The Undergraduate Association and the faculty could pass resolutions, but such resolutions would be inherently weak as they would have to appeal to the "reason" to pass. It is up to individuals on the faculty committees, within student government, within student activities and at every level of administration to assert that students, and in fact all members of the MIT community, deserve the right to express their views in a peaceful, non-violent way. This should be a campus governed by the free and mutually considered exchange of ideas, not by the fear of arrest.

Dave Atkins '90, a double major in political science and management, is a columnist for The Tech.

PAGE 4  THE TECH  FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1990

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Quality of life not a valid basis for abortion

It appears younes Layne '93 (Abortion critic would be more credible if he acted on his beliefs, April 2) has missed the point of James P. Douahue's '91 letter (Society morally responsible for care of unwanted children, April 3) as well as the main point of the right-to-life movement. Donahue was trying to answer the allegation of abortion advocates that pro-lifers do not care about the lives of those who would otherwise be aborted. Rather than list the many organizations and individuals who provide support (financial, educational, emotional, etc.) to women in crisis pregnancies and their children, Donahue chose to describe one particularly beautiful example of human solidarity.

It is difficult to understand how Layne managed to read this as abdication of responsibility on the part of Donahue himself. The conviction that we all have responsibility to differing degrees for each other's welfare can be lived out in a myriad of ways. Some pro-lifers work in soup kitchens or care for elderly neighbors living alone or take in unwed mothers and their children or dedicate themselves more to elevating others. It does not follow from pro-life convictions, as Layne seems to think, that one should drop out of school. On the contrary, Donahue's education will enable him to support a future family and work to create a world in which there will be no such thing as an "unwanted person."

The vision guiding the creation of such a world is also the motivation of the right-to-life movement and the fundamental way in which pro-lifers differ from advocates of abortion. The pro-life ethic is that each human being is intrinsically valuable simply by virtue of being a human person. This means that no human being can be devalued or dismissed with the judgment of anyone else concerning the other's stage of development, or his "quality of life."

It is up to individuals on the faculty committees, and students, and in fact all members of the MIT community, to exercise the responsibility to help provide for the need in whatever way one can.

When the abortion movement is supported on the contention that the will not have "quality of life," this is an abdication of responsibility. It is saying that of the kind of world where "enforced abortion is permitted. Others may resign themselves to abortion as the most pragmatic solution, giving up on getting human beings to care for each other. It is a vision without responsibility.

Abortion advocates are willing to help the child-offspring between a human life and one or more other criteria. Some may truly think that human life is dispensable: others may resign themselves to abortion as the most pragmatic solution, giving up on getting human beings to care for each other. It is a vision without responsibility.

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Non-violent protest best method to end apartheid

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Prizes in three categories:
Non-fiction expository writing
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Poetry

Entry deadline:
Friday
April 20, 1990
2pm

Prizes will be awarded at a WOMEN'S STUDIES PARTY TUES., MAY 15, 3:30-5:30pm, Rm 14E-304.

Call or stop by the MIT PROGRAM IN WOMEN'S STUDIES for guidelines: 14E-316, 253-8844.
Unruly mob should not affect divestment

I have a simple proposition for those who would protest MIT's involvement with South Africa: If you feel so strongly about the issue, transfer to another school. Go to a university where the administration is soft and weak and give in to every exhibitionist with a cause, and you can be sure that your tuition money is not supporting something you don't want it to.

I for one am glad the Institute has not given in to the demands for divestment; if they did, I would seriously question both their moral and financial judgment. This is not because I am selfish, or in any way support apartheid, but because I believe divestment runs counter to the best interests of everyone involved.

Ken Ellis '93

Unlike the editors of The Tech, I do not feel betrayed by the actions of the Campus Police on Friday and Monday. I think they were clearly within their rights to remove the shanty that was erected on the lawn in front of the Student Center. The protesters had no right to put their shanty on that lawn without permission. The various letters in the opinion page called the demonstration a "peaceful protest." It was not. I was a witness to the demonstration: Many protesters were antagonizing, pushing and hitting the police officers who were trying to remove the shanty. I am surprised that more of the protesters were not arrested for assaulting police officers.

My only sympathy in this affair is for the unfortunate officers of the Campus Police who were assaulted, beaten and bruised by the demonstrators. The Campus Police have a tough job already; violent hordes of unruly, self-righteous boobies aren't making it any easier.

Alan Steele '91

MIT Japan Program Prize

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The Tech
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1990
Delmonas and The Quincunx provide aesthetics all their own

DO THE UNCLE WILLY
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THE QUINCUNX
788 pages, $25.

By V. MICHAEL BOVE

Two recent imports, both reaching earlier times, have occupied my leisure hours of late. When not reading Charles Palliser's cliff-hanging neo-Victorian mystery about an English youth who seems to be the victim of an unbelievably widespread and heinous conspiracy—or maybe even two conspiracies—to rob him of his inheritance and perhaps his life, I have been listening to remarkable neo-60s female vocals and fake guitar by The Delmonas.

The term "psyche-billy" has been coined to describe the everything-old-is-new-again aesthetics of the Delmonas. The term was popularized by the song "Farmer John," which recalls the Seeds at their best. Their vocals and fake guitar are very charmingly dissolute girl-group singing. Through headphones, one can just hear the guitars' straight blues-crunge.

Released two dozen years earlier, Uncle Willy would probably have generated a few top-40 singles, would have contributed cuts to several numbers of the Nuggets series, and would today be getting exactly the same degree of airplay on WMRR. Such is its perfection.

It would be hard to be as sanguine about the prospects for Charles Palliser's The Quincunx, yet it was published in the last century. Mind you, it has all the right influences, and it's rather fun to watch Walter Scott in a satiric slough with Dickens and James (and at least once, Laurence Sterne), but there is enough modern moral grayness here to befuddle the most progressive Victorian. Not merely the rich (or the poor, depending on which Victorian novels one prefers) are pictured as corrupt and duplicitous—everyone is self-serving and duplicitous. And this Victorian novel went to college and read too much Umberto Eco, judging by the maps, charts, Latin epigrams, and even typographic ornaments that encode clues of a sort through the 788 pages.

Oh, yes, 788 pages. Publishing-company publicity offices simply melt trying to figure out what to say about this book, describing Palliser as "a graduate of Oxford ... [who] has spent the last 12 years serenely researching period detail. ..." Apparently sheer scholarly bulk is an aesthetic all its own, as Palliser introduces the reader to thousands of minutely-observed characters, and rolls off thesis-quality descriptions of everything from turnpike-tollbooth architecture to 19th-century dishwashing techniques.

But having got all that off my chest, I have to say that I enjoyed The Quincunx thoroughly. To pick this book up is to surrender its coat, to neglect social and professional obligations for a few weeks, to ignore one's partner at breakfast in order to sneak in a few more pages. It's not even required that the reader be one of those who (as George F. Will once observed) dislike all modern conveniences except electric light, and tolerate that only because it enables reading Victorian novels in bed. Don't worry about the incessant use of coincidence as a plot device, and just let it all wash away. Like the Delmonas. And that is an aesthetic all its own.

MIT-ACM Undergraduate Computer Science Conference

Wednesday, April 18, 1990
2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.
8th Floor Playroom,
Tech Square NE 43

This second MIT-ACM Undergraduate Computer Science Conference will recognize and display quality research done by MIT undergraduates. Papers covering topics generally relating to Computer Science were submitted by MIT undergraduates.

The seven papers which will be presented and distributed at the conference are:

- "Fault Tolerant Design for Multistage Routing Networks" by Andre DeHon
- "MITx: A Work in Progress" by Andrew Marc Gnes
- "A User Interface Server for the X Toolkit and the Motif Windowing System" by Barry Japson
- "Before C4 Try GLASS" by Michael de la Maza
- "The MIDAS System: A Machine-Independent Framework for the Automatic Derivation and Application of Machine Specific Optimizations" by Nate Osgood
- "An Ideal Future for Information Automation" by Michael B. Parker
- "Switch Statement Optimization for the 80X86" by Ellen Spertus

Prizes will be awarded to the top papers and the overall best presentation.

For more information contact:
Robert French, Conference Chairman
290 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139
(617) 225-9133
rfrench@athena.mit.edu

ARTS
Deception a clever book, but only minor importance

**DECEPTION**
Written by Philip Roth. Simon and Schuster, 208 pages, $18.95.

**By MARK WEBSTER**

Deception, the title of Philip Roth's newest novel, is also a description of the framework of the novel. The conversations in the novel deal with deception in various forms and the novel itself is a sort of deception. In fashioning this framework, Roth treats a favorite theme. The work that made Roth famous, Portnoy's Complaint, also changed the nature of Roth's writing. For Portnoy and his prior works, Roth, like most authors, drew from personal experience for fictional inspiration. But with the publication of that best-seller, with its highly personalized allegory, Roth's writing survived the critique of competition by the fact that she is Philip's ideal woman. The deceptions of everyday life abound: Marriages are happy, anti-Semitism does not exist in civil society, love is forever. Towards the end of the book, Philip has a conversation with his wife, who so far has not appeared. The wife has found the notebook in which he has recorded these conversations. She tearfully confronts him with this evidence of his infidelity. He protests his innocence and says that these conversations, and the mistress who appears in them, are fictions, mental exercises to occupy a novelist's idle time.

Even after she is convinced, the wife recounts his creation of the perfect woman for himself—a woman who, though nonexistent, is competition by the fact that she is Philip's ideal woman. The deception is revealed not as Philip deceiving his wife but as Roth deceiving the reader. However, in a kind of postscript, Philip has one final conversation with the fictitious mistress, years after the affair, in which the implication is made that a character in one of Philip's books is based on this woman. A fiction based on a fiction. Roth has played with this authorial mythmaking tendency to associate his characters with himself and uses it as a plot device.

Roth writes well, his conversations entertain and intrigue the casual reader. The conversations are intelligent and interesting: They deal with sex, politics, Jews, and people. Roth has the talent of making sexual descriptions seem explicit without going into details. The lovers talk before, during, and after sex. The remainder of the conversations are with women from Philip's past and one is with a man who accuses Philip of cheating with his wife. The theme of deception runs throughout these conversations. Wives deceive their husbands, lovers deceive one another, and they all deceive themselves. The deceptions of everyday life abound: Marriages are happy, anti-Semitism does not exist in civil society, love is forever.

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Roth writes well, his conversations entertain and intrigue the casual reader. The clever framework is diverting but in a small sort of way; it's an exercise in fiction based on a fiction. Roth has based his novel on this woman. A clever book, but only minor in importance.

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**STUDENT TICKETS**

**HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY**

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(Mozart orchestration)
Sunday, April 29 at 3 pm. Symphony Hall

Tickets on sale at the Office of the Arts
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$8 each
2 tickets/student
MIT Student ID required

This offer made possible by the MIT Office of the Arts in conjunction with the Handel and Haydn Society.
Green
An MIT Colloquium on the Planet

Wednesday, April 18, 1990
5:30 pm
Kresge Auditorium
Reception  4:45 pm in Kresge Lobby
6:45 Dinner and Discussion
at Student Living Groups
by invitation

Speakers:
Bill McKibben
Author of The End of Nature

Ted Flanigan
Energy Program Director
Rocky Mountain Institute

Sponsored by:
The MIT Colloquium Committee
McKibben's End of Nature illustrates problems of artificial nature

THE END OF NATURE

Written by Bill McKibben.
Ranging from 226 pages, $19.95.

By EVA REGNIER

The Message of The End of Nature justifies its ominous title: according to Bill McKibben, true nature, which was independent of human uses, has been replaced by artificial nature in whose processes human beings play a part. This has been true for two years; but McKibben points out that the changes we talk about, such as acid rain, are nothing to make, in the chemistry of our atmosphere are not the kind of environmental changes we have experienced in the past. We cannot escape them by fleeing to the woods. We have progressed beyond removing parts of the earth from the domain of true nature — through farming, mining, construction — to actually altering the global processes that define our environment.

The human hand acting on the earth is not a guiding hand but a clumsy hand. Most of our inferences on climate, for example, has been inadvertent. The new natural world we have made — complete with changing temperatures, sea levels, and atmospheric chemistry — will be less predictable and perhaps more violent than the natural world of the past. The human race has evolved in the old natural world that brings hurricanes and other natural disasters; on a large scale this is quite predictable. McKibben tries to give a sense of the magnitude of the risk we take as we fiddle with the controls of "spaceship Earth." (An expression McKibben uses and an idea whose implications he should have discussed.)

McKibben's incisive discussion of the components of the environmental crisis is broad but detailed, and illustrated brilliantly in terms both human and scientific. He presents problems on a human level, measuring the biosphere in units of the distance to his mailbox, and lists possible consequences of environmental degradation ranging from floods and famine down to worsening anemia and eye fever. Even those with a very good understanding of environmental problems will be fascinated by the first three chapters.

More insightful still is his discussion of what is preventing the human race from halting this destructive trend. Just as human beings have the mental capability to take control of the Earth to the extent that we have, the ability to reason should also enable us to change our habits and outlooks as well as our technology. International cooperation, careful evaluation of the ideas of infinite technological progress, and questioning the efficiency of free market solutions are all necessary for the change that will have to come about. But the solutions will have to go even deeper. McKibben shows how tightly bound up the destruction of the planet is in our lives. Our cars, our houses, plastics, and pesticides are as much a part of the world we know as are the trees, waters, and hills that we live among. McKibben sets forth plainly that the human race will need to decide between our material world — houses, cars, clothes — and the natural world. "One world or the other will have to change." McKibben envisions a "humbler world" where our material excesses will diminish, and perhaps even eliminate the natural world. McKibben himself does not seem to think it is likely. He recognizes that human beings value themselves and their interests primarily and that these values will likely win out. A "managed world" in which human beings control the climate, genetics, and ecology is the most probable solution short of ecological catastrophe. McKibben values nature for its own sake; this result appeals neither to him nor to the reader.

The ending is rather optimistic, considering that McKibben does not describe in any detail how we will go from our current situation of continued and increasing environmental destruction to either of his two possible worlds. The book does not present a doomsday picture — nor does it present real solutions. Instead, the book exposes the nature of the environmental crisis and leaves the reader with a lot to think about.

classified advertising

Classified Advertising in The Tech: $5.00 per insertion for each 30 words or less. Must be prepaid, with complete name, address, and phone number. The Tech, W20-2483, or PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139.

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This advertisement appears as an insert in the Commonwealth.
MIT urged to divest at hearing

(Continued from page 1)

education, health and services. In 1987, public schools" re-
ceived seven times as much fund-
ing as black schools, Lenoe said.
He added that "it is the South Afri-
can constitution that has been keep-
ing us away from our right. [Companies with opera-
tions in South Africa] pay taxes to the South African govern-
ment. By working in South Afri-
can they directly support this ra-
acial allocation of funding in South Africa." A very strong message

Gillian P. Hart, senior lecturer in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, claimed that "divestment is not first and foremost an economic act. [It is an] unambiguous statement of a disassocia-
tion" with a system that "denies basic human rights." Hart said that part of the "long and difficult and compli-
cated" process of dismantling apartheid "is going to entail white South Africans relinquish-
ing" their power. "An act like divestment con-
tains a very strong message to white South Africans," who are the force behind "the most un-
usual system in the world today," said Hart, who grew up in South Africa and has studied its economy. Religious Counselor Scott Par-

adise said he accepted the "moral judgment" of black South Afri-
can leaders, "who have gained great moral stature." When these leaders tell us that these investments in South Afri-
can give aid and comfort to the South African government, and that we ought to divest, I'm inclined to believe them," he said. Parade urged MIT not to for-
got the moral grounds for divest-
ment or other action against the South African government. He asserted that divestment is a mor-
al action as well as an economic one. "If the moral tide is ig-
nored, it communicates a mes-
sage to the world - that morality is all that matters," he said. David R. Alford, a G.A. at-
tempted to explain the structure and function of the South Afri-
can military. "The military may be viewed as the guardian of the apartheid government," he said. The military in South Africa in-
cludes the police as well as the armed forces, and those branches "are in tandem" to maintain the system, he said. Alford added that the business of the private industry and commerce in South Africa "employs 100,000 people, many of whom are black." Blacks are "therefore working to support the industry that manufactures the tools of their own oppression," he said.

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RECRUIT U.S.A., INC.
Jim's Journal

I've been learning to run the cash register at the bookstore.

It was pretty busy today.

I told one guy that his textbooks would cost $140.

He got out his checkbook and said, "If money is all you love, then that's what you'll receive."

by Jim

The Uno Due Mucho Combo, $5.95.

Mom was afraid I couldn't afford a good meal. She was afraid of the let.Mom wouldn't come out. Luckily, I can get buffalo wings, a salad, garlic bread and an individual deep dish pizza on the day for just $5.95. So come out. Mom. It's my treat.

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(Continued from page 1)
build a dormitory for students in segregated housing on campus. Students in segregated housing said they felt isolated and could not live in the same dormitories as students in non-segregated housing.

Gray also announced that the university would give $30,000 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist of South Africa, to help them build a new church. The university said the money would be used to support the church's efforts to combat apartheid and promote human rights.

Gray said, "We believe that it is important to support the efforts of the First Church of Christ, Scientist of South Africa, and we are pleased to be able to help them in this important work."
By Chris Dorr

Nick

By John Thompson