To the Editor:

From the beginning of my grade school days, I have held in me that MIT, there is one abuse which I cannot overlook any longer, and that is MIT’s attitude towards homosexuality.

We must protect the rights of others, without going unnoticed. We must not overlook the pursuit of happiness. Moreover, we must not lose interest from our own matters of opinion. However, I think a university is an effort to please many students, can forget that it also should supply some guidance, other than just those dealing with courses and research, guidelines for human conduct, even if these guidelines are somewhat watered down to suit the myriad of faiths and beliefs held by its student body members. In recognition of homosexual organizations, this school not only fails to guide but also does harm to society.

MIT has given the Student Homosexual League access to housing, funds from the Association of Student Activities, space for meetings, and a voice in the main concerns of the school. However, we have not accepted the mounting their social events as well as in a gym in which to hold them.

I and I believe many others in this school feel that this is an abomination of the society and that homosexuality is a lifestyle that they would not support. I disagree for many reasons.

Please join me in supporting the goals and principles of the Initiative for the Repeal of MIT’s Homosexual Policy, which provides an illusionary fund for men and weakens society. We extol above reason as our guide. Whatever technological advancements we may make, this choice returns us to barbarism.

Mel L. Suarez G

Taiwan military and nuclear energy

To the Editor:

On the basis of what has been published in the MIT community regarding the Taiwan missile deal, this scheme seems to be the program’s military nature. With the intent of further clarifying the rationale and the need to present a few facts concerning this development in the relation to military and nuclear energy development plans.

Taiwan cannot be engaged in the controversial ‘Ten Great Construction Projects,’ by far the most ambitious of which being the nuclear energy development project. It is mainly designed to meet roughly 49% of the island’s total electricity needs by 1980. According to the Far Eastern Economic Review (July 18, 1975) eight nuclear power plants are to be completed by 1984 with a conservative estimated cost of no less than $1.8 billion, the project being sponsored by the government-owned Taiwan Power Company. The Wall Street Journal (Feb. 9, 1976) however, reports that three of these plants alone, plus other utilities, costs of about $2.5 billion, and the final bill may turn out to be even higher. The same source also states that Taiwan Power has been soliciting funds from the United States Export-Import Bank (about 40% of the nuclear plant financing, with an additional 20% to be provided by other private U.S. banks) and that the bank’s largest customer, with more than $900 million in direct loans and guarantees for nuclear and other projects.

The same ‘Ten Great Projects’ undertaking has been vehemently criticized on both political and economic grounds (Far Eastern Economic Review, July 18, 1975). The nuclear project, in particular, involves two grave issues, namely, public safety and nuclear arms proliferation, neither of which has been satisfactorily asssured by the Taipeh Government. Regarding the latter issue, both the New York Times (July 7, 1975) and Time magazine have cited a CIA report to the effect that “Taiwan is in the process of developing a nuclear weapon... the probable target date of this weapon is 1980” (which, interestingly enough, closely corresponds to the alleged target date for the nuclear energy development program). Scientific American (April 1975, vol. 232, no. 4, p. 31) also claims that “Taiwan has a pilot plutonium reprocessing plant and thus can quite easily exercise the nucleus if it chooses.” The scheme of the military program will become transparent if we consider carefully the contributions of Taiwan Power. There is every reason to believe that TP, being government owned, will serve as a front for the purchase of foreign equipment necessary for the development of Taiwan’s atomic weapons and that these equipment will be newly used by the Chung Shan Science Research Institute. MIT’s partner in the present missile development, military research institute under the Taiwan Defence Department (Zuo Yu Tai, University of Chicago, no. 123, Aug. 8, 1975).

It is well known that in closer cooperation with Ching Shan are the National Taiwan University’s Atomic Science and Nuclear Engineering Research Institutes. However the Taipei Government has repeatedly stipulated that “Taiwan has a light reactor reprocessing plant will be applied only towards physics, chemistry and biomedicine, studies,” in conjunction with TP’s nuclear power plant development (Goverment Scholars (Bei Bei Xue Ren), March 25, 1975). It is thus no accident that a large number of students are presently in the United States engaged in various nuclear engineering programs, supported by Taiwan Government scholarships.

Concurrent with the above considerations, it is most enlightening to probe into Taiwan’s defense projects. These have formed a recurring theme in the KMT’s rhetoric throughout its years of martial law. However, recent reports indicate a marked accentuation. The November 1975 issue of the government publication, China Monthly (Zhongguo Za Zhi, circulated mainly within China’s domestic membership), claims that “the government of the Republic of China has been engaged in nuclear weaponry research for seventeen years,” and that “the government has invested about $600,000 and the excellently trained reserve of more than two million are well adapted to any circumstance of nuclear war.” A February 17, 1975 news release from the Taiwan official ‘Central News Agency’ also presents the following information: “The Republic of China is actively seeking to expand its national defense scientific research programs, and military industries to attain a modernized weaponry system and thus heighten its combat power.” In addition to mass production of a large variety of standard artillery on a self-sufficient basis, advanced forces are now capable of manufacturing rocket systems and cobra missiles. Other announced items of much advanced and practical weaponry are also currently under development... These statements should occasionally be taken as indicators for the precise Chiang Ching Kuo officially claimed that, for 1976 the defense budget will amount to 43.4% of total government expenditures (Sing T. Kao, Overseas edition) March 1, 1976).

The highly critical nature of the Manille Deal in Taipei’s eyes is evidenced by the presence of Jen-Tai Liu (a KMT overseas political surveillance director) in the SACC forum and the spy incident. This incident has since touched off a general sensation of the little appreciated KMT student surveillance network, once which covers the entire United States. The recent cases of two Taiwanese students in Boston having their passports revoked (The Tech, March 16, 1976) are not isolated incidents. The majority of Taiwanese students in the U.S. live under constant threat from Taiwan, a fact well illustrated by the spy report form reproduced in the February 12, 1976 issue of The Tech. On March 15, the University of California at Berkeley’s Daily Californian published a lengthy copyrighted article in three parts by Donald McDonell, vividly exposing the KMT’s spy activities in American universities using students as chaff tools, to the great shock and horror of the general public. We will not repeat the deplorable activities of the KMT as documented in that article and the interested readers is earnestly referred thereto. Suffice it to raise the following question. If a student can be penalized by having his/her passport revoked, being forced back to Taiwan and sentenced to seven years imprisonment for merely betraying political inclination through reading habits, or intimidated by threats of being bashed/released expelled from school in Taiwan for failing to cooperate with spying activities, what remains of the basic rights to freedom of speech and belief in the institutions of learning which proclaim those very rights their fundamental principle. A Group of Concerned Chinese Students

The Tech welcomes letters to the editor. All letters should be signed, and names will be withheld on request. Typed, double-spaced letters are preferred.