SALT II discussion resumes in Senate.

By Glenn Langan

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee resumed its line-by-line study of the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT II) on Tuesday, October 16. This committee must study the treaty and suggest amendments or clarifications of SALT II before the Senate can vote on ratification.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had set a target date of November 1 for moving the treaty to the Senate floor for debate. However, Lobby spokesman for the Council for a New Foreign Policy has stated in a telephone interview that his best guess for getting the treaty on the Senate floor was mid-November. He also said if the treaty is not ratified before the Christmas-Congressional recess, the odds for SALT II's passage decrease appreciably, because campaign politics become more and more important.

Senate observers estimate that SALT II would pass if voted on now; however, opponents will delay the treaty by re-submitting amendments discussed in committee and trying to return the treaty to conference. If SALT II is amended by the Senate, it must be renegotiated with the Soviets, which will very likely kill the Treaty or delay it several years.

Tying new defense projects to SALT II's ratification is another way of killing SALT II. Many Senators will not support the MX missile or other major defense projects.

Frank Church (D-ID), chairman of the Committee, John Glenn (D-Ohio), a former astronaut, and Howard Baker (R-Tennessee) are three of the more prominent senators who are campaigning for re-election in 1980 and who have inflated controversial issues relating to the SALT II treaty.

Church has recently made an issue of the Russian troops in Cuba, although he had previously opposed all attempts to link SALT II to Soviet non-proliferation issues. As a result, the Committee held no discussion of the treaty until the question was resolved. It has now been put aside, but may be brought up again when the treaty is debated on the Senate floor.

Baker, who is a possible presidential candidate in 1980, proposed an amendment to include the Japanese in the count of Strategic bombers. During the SALT II negotiations, Backfire bombers were not included in the count so that US F-111 bombers with nuclear weapons would not be counted. The Soviets have never tested the Backfire bombers.

Paul Gray joins the MIT cheerleading squad in an enthusiastic cheer at a recent football game. (Photo by Matthew B. Altschuler)

Cheerleaders support MIT football.

By Brett Deule

MIT's football team has more going for it this year than a winning record. It also has support from cheerleaders and a marching band.

Last year, when the football team suffered a wireless season, their only official support was from basketball cheerleaders and a pop band during the homecoming game. However, last year a cheerleading squad was organized for the football team and has been in action every game this year.

The squad consists of about ten females and four males. One or two of these eight women and two or three men show up at each game, due to outside conflicts.

The men's main job is to be lifters for the female cheerleaders when they do their acrobatic routines, but they also help out with cheers and trying to stir up the crowd. Two such cheerleaders, Tom Bailey G and Robert Thompson '82, have yet to rate a game and really enjoy themselves.

Both worked a little as cheerleaders in high school, but never really considered doing the same here until they were asked to be a co-captain of the squad. They receive some mixed reactions when they tell people that they are cheerleaders, because most people don't really understand what they do and figure that they must have gone out for the squad as a joke.

Bob Bailey and Thompson feel that having cheerleaders helps to add to the team, since it makes the game seem more exciting. When the cheerleaders psyche up the crowd, it inspires the team. It works the other way too, since the crowd is more enthusiastic when the team is winning. The turnover has been fairly good, held on October 25. "An important development of the Institute, Simonides showed the students something of the tremen-

E&G seeks CEP approval.

By Bob Delmarino

The Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) reached no conclusions about the future of the Experimental Study Group (ESG) after a review of the program last month.

ESG is currently classified as an "approved experimental program" under the control of the CEP. ESG is reviewed biannually by CEP, which has the power to disband, continue it, or end its experimental status. Discussions will continue this week and it is expected that the CEP will reach a decision by the end of the month.

ESG was formed in 1968 as an alternative program to the regular MIT curriculum which would allow students to devise their own program of study via personal tutors, small seminars, and self-paced study. According to Bob Delmarino, literature, ESG is for students who feel that the rigid structure normally offered does not allow for the study of those areas they find personally intriguing.

The CEP examines the program approximately every two years to decide if ESG will be permitted to continue. The CEP bases its decision on: 1) ESG's viability in terms of future student interest, 2) its accomplishment of intended goals, and 3) its cost-effectiveness. ESG Administrative Assistant Holly Sweet said the fact that ESG has survived through eleven years of reviews shows that although the CEP realized the program is too good to disband, they don't understand enough about its working and effectiveness to formally approve the program as a permanent part of MIT's educational offerings.

According to the May 1979 E&G Report to the Committee on Educational Policy, a major obstacle to this approval is one of circumstance, not fact. The report states, "because the CEP is a group of faculty members with temporary appointments, any group of CEP members is unlikely to have much acquain-

The current mandatory com-

Comedy is good entertainment, although Anthony Perkins's acting does not live up to its reputation. Page 7.

Inside.

How could the Pittsburgh Pirates ever beat Baltimore? This year's World Series is analyzed. Page 12.

Sloppy offensive play led to scores 14-3 loss to Stanford in Saturday's football game. Page 12.