**Should MIT be exempt from law?**

To the Editor:

MIT's recent request for an exemption from the right-to-know law raises the issue of whether MIT is concerned with the socially responsible application of science in technology. Does MIT really believe that its safety practices are so superior to those of the rest of the world that it is entitled by reason of its superior knowledge and wealth to dispose of information about its chemical hazards at will? Or does MIT believe that the right-to-know law is not important because it is interested in the socially responsible application of science and that it is already voluntarily ensuring that the right-to-know is not violated?

MIT requests an exemption from the right-to-know law. This law, if it becomes effective, may place MIT in a quandary. On the one hand, there is the demand to release information about the hazards of chemicals which may have long term effects. On the other hand, MIT is not free to simply release such information as it wishes. The right-to-know law is a guarantee of right to information about health hazards, and MIT's position is that it is already ensuring that such rights are not violated.

Moreover, the right-to-know law, if it becomes effective, may force MIT to be more open in its dealings with the public about the hazards of its work. This may be seen as a positive development, as it may lead to more informed decision making about the risks associated with MIT's work. However, this may also pose a challenge to MIT's autonomy, as it may be forced to disclose information that it would prefer to keep confidential.

Student Pugwash would like to request an exemption from the right-to-know law. MIT is already voluntarily ensuring that the right-to-know is not violated. However, MIT may be in a position where it is required to disclose information about its chemical hazards. This may be seen as a positive development, as it may lead to more informed decision making about the risks associated with MIT's work. However, this may also pose a challenge to MIT's autonomy, as it may be forced to disclose information that it would prefer to keep confidential.

MIT should be exempt from the right-to-know law. MIT is already voluntarily ensuring that the right-to-know is not violated. This should be sufficient to satisfy MIT's concerns about information disclosure. MIT should not have to seek an exemption from the right-to-know law.

**Likes pornography**

(Continued from page 4)

to heighten their sexual awareness by seeing new and different sexual acts, situations, and roles and to analyze them from an objective point of view. I have seen pornographic movies with large and small groups of friends (both male and female, boyfriends, and alone, and all agree the experience was educational.

Pornographic films relieve me of suppressed sexual anxieties and free my mind for activities such as school work.

I feel that pornographic films are educational, enlightening, and enjoyable. I'm not asking anyone to adopt my opinion, nor am I saying that I am right and you are wrong. All I ask is for you to understand that I am right and you are wrong. All I ask is for you to understand and accept my opinion. I am not a crook, nor a violent person. I have many friends who trust me, and have even told me I am a fairly competent boy/girl friend. As far as pornographic viewers at MIT are concerned, I am not the rule, nor the exception. I don't like the porn films then don't go see them. Surely there must be other activity you could think of during the one or two hours a term they are shown.

I feel very strongly on this issue and welcome the opportunity to confront opposing opinions.

Warren Jay Katz '86

**Opinion**

LIKES PORNOGRAPHY

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