Exchange programs popular

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Credit was not automatically accepted toward MIT degrees.

Currently 110 MIT graduate students from a dozen departments, including nearly all of the engineering departments, are enrolled in the MIT/WHOI program. WHOI is an independent research center offering some classes and degrees.

The combination of WHOI's facilities and staff with the faculty and students from MIT makes it one of the top centers for oceanography in the world, said Mark Cooper, MIT coordinator for WHOI.

Doctoral and professional degree programs are granted by five oceanographic programs of joint study with WHOI. Through joint study with Harvard, some students receive an SM in biomedical engineering or physics from MIT after a year and an MD from Harvard after another two years.

It is also possible to receive the degrees simultaneously, but fewer students choose this option, said MIT Registrar Warren D. Wells.

MIT/WHOI students are eligible to register for oceanographic subjects at Brown University or BU. They may also participate in BU's cross-enrollment program with the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL), which is located near WHOI. The Boston University Marine Market Program (BUMP) offers a complementary exchange of faculty and facilities similar to MIT's exchange with WHOI.

Other exchange programs are much smaller than the Harvard and WHOI programs, according to Wells. None of them involve more than 20 students each year.

MIT's smaller cross-enrollment programs include those between the MIT Departments of Economics and Political Science and BUS's African Studies Program, between the MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning and the Florence Heller School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare in Bloomington, and between the MIT Department of Applied Biological Sciences and the Tufts School of Dental Medicine.

Fewer than 12 MIT graduate students per year cross-register at Wellesley, according to the MIT-Wellesley Exchange Officer. Wellesley subjects may not be taken in lieu of graduate degree required courses.

Precautions minimize storm damage to Institute from Hurricane Gloria

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"It was an easy decision to make at that moment," Simonides said. "Police schools were closing right and left. The condition of the campus [in poor weather conditions] is important."

Living groups already lived near campuses, so student travel was not an issue.

"How difficult is it for people to come from home?" was the main consideration, Simonides added. He said that closing the facility for only a half-day was considered. But concerns over mid-day traffic and forcing people to leave their homes ruled out this decision, he said.

James Oliveri, MIT Campus police chief, said his afternoon shift came in early. Extra officers were distributed evenly around the dormitories. "No injuries were reported to us by anyone," he said.

The Campus Police did receive hundreds of inquiries about the status of the Institute Friday, Oliveri said. Campus Police helped students move cars into a garage in a field at the end of Massachusetts Avenue, and officers helped them into campus cars.

"Living groups readied themselves for storms," Simonides said. "Some groups were more prepared, but everyone was prepared for the storm."

Regan and Senate outline sanctions

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has on loans carried similar restrictions, but permitted him to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to grant exceptions to the prohibition that would improve the conditions of South Af- rican "disadvantaged by apartheid."

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Regan and the Senate required that all US businesses with more than 25 employees in South Africa adhere to the "Sullivan Principles," named after the Rev. Leon Sullivan. The principles call on American companies doing business in South Africa to treat all employees equally and support the ending of apartheid.

The Senate also proposed a choice of sanctions for the presi- dent. Reagan would have to impose sanctions within 12 months if he determined that South Africa had not made "significant progress" toward eliminating apartheid. A set of penalties for violations of the proposed sanctions, ranging from a $50,000 fine or five years in prison for individuals to a $1 million fine for businesses, was also proposed by the Senate.

Republican leadership in the Senate defeated a motion to close debate Sept. 12. The motion, if passed, would have averted a threatened filibuster and forced a Senate vote on the sanctions.

Several nations around the world reacted to Reagan's sanc- tions with their own actions. The government of Austria announced economic and cultural sanctions Sept. 16. It had to invest in South Africa by government-owned companies, a ban on imports of Krugerrands and a suspension of sports contacts with South Africa. The government of Belgium suspended all contacts.

Prime Minister Leopold van Haelst of Belgium announced Sept. 26 that the country would not impose sanctions against South Africa. The Philippines, which currently 130,000 Jews in South Africa were a primary concern in making this decision, according to the Israeli govern- ment. Shamir cited the large volume of trade between the two countries (1.8 billion dollars last year) in deciding not to impose sanctions.

Dr. Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University, was quoted in the Sept. 18 issue of The New York Times as saying that he would soon recommend to his board of trustees that it suspend its relations with the Federal government officials and others to help stop South Africa's policy of apartheid.

William Johnson, MIT professor of political science, was also quoted as agreeing with Mayer, even if diversions were not ac- complished. "The energy and drive that have characterized the movement over a decade show no inclination to walk away," Johnson said.

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