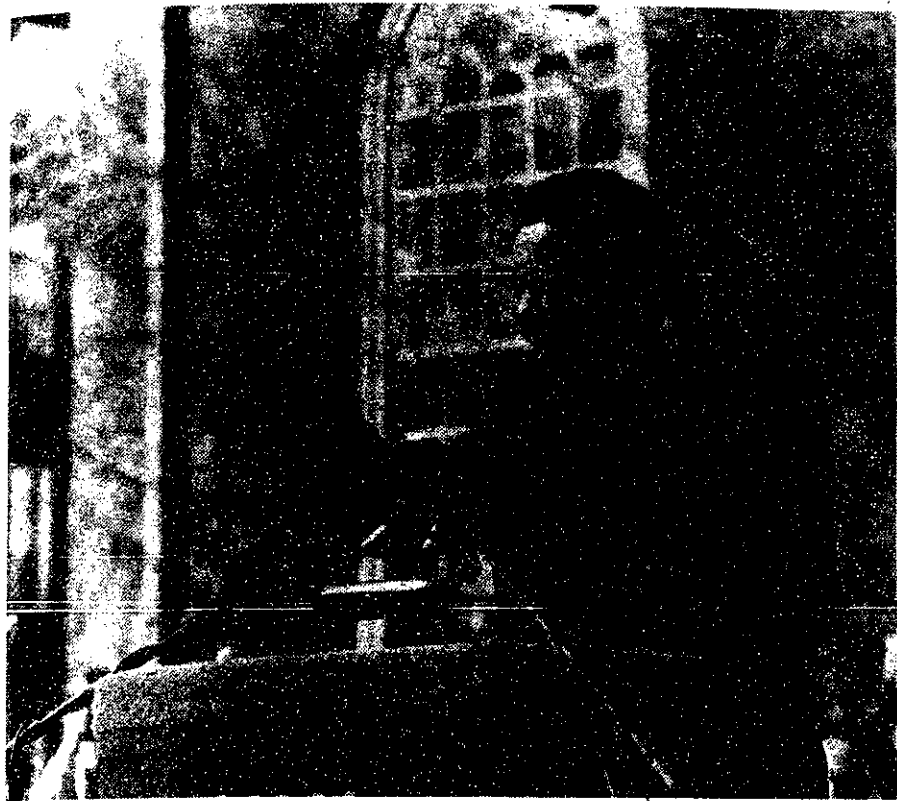




Tech photo by H. Todd Fujinaka

The Rev. Jesse Jackson makes a point during the South African rally Thursday in Harvard Yard.

Jackson addresses Harvard

By Donald Yee

The Rev. Jesse Jackson called upon Harvard University to divest itself of \$565 million worth of stock in corporations that do business in South Africa during a speech delivered Thursday in Harvard Yard.

The Harvard-Radcliffe Coalition for Divestiture, sponsors of the rally, claimed a turnout of over 7000 spectators. Harvard officials estimated a crowd of about 5000.

The rally was held on the seventeenth anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "[Dr. King] did not die

just then," Jackson said. "He continues to die and continues to bleed with every investment in South Africa."

Jackson attacked the Reagan Administration's civil rights record, declaring, "Ultimately, Dr. King's life proved that to be morally right is stronger than military might. That is why there is a holiday for Martin Luther King but there will never be [one] for Ronald Reagan."

Jackson stressed the need for Harvard's divestiture, saying, "Harvard shares its honor and credibility and good name with South Africa. Harvard's stock in

Financial aid cuts reduced

By Edward Whang

The Reagan Administration abandoned its plan to cut \$2.3 billion from the student financial aid budget last week, as a result of pressure applied by college leaders. Instead it has adopted a compromise proposed by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, which calls for a cut of only \$352 million.

"What Reagan had originally proposed would have been a disaster," claimed Leonard V. Gallagher '84, director of Student Financial Aid.

Gallagher said that the compromise will still seriously hurt MIT students. "The effect of the Dole education cuts would be to squeeze middle income students out of access to the National Direct Student Loan and Guaranteed Student Loan programs," he said.

MIT would be put under pressure to secure alternate sources of millions of dollars in financial aid, according to Gallagher. MIT would eventually be forced to pass the cost of these funds to students.

Reagan had requested a denial of loans to students from families

earning an adjusted gross income of at least \$32,500. He also asked that the maximum federal loan and grant package be \$4000. The Dole compromise allows students from families earning up to \$60,000 to receive aid up to \$8000 a year.

(Please turn to page 10)



Tech photo by Dan O'Day

MIT, Wellesley, Tufts and Harvard students playing "Duck-Duck-Goose" on the median strip of Memorial Drive, Saturday.

Two seniors nominated for corporation offices

By Becca Munroe

Two MIT seniors, James T. Taylor '85 and Inge Gedo '85, have been nominated as candidates for seats on the MIT Corporation's Younger Members board.

Candidates Charles P. Brown '84, Daniel P. Button Ph.D. '83, Karen L. Fulbright Ph.D. '85, Carrie J. Hunter S.M. '85, John F. Piotti S.M. '85 and Cyrus Taylor Ph.D. '84 are also on the ballot.

MIT alumni will elect one of the candidates to a five-year term. The election of younger alumni to Corporation positions started in 1970.

The name given to the group of younger representatives to the Corporation was changed from "Representatives from Recent Classes" to "Younger Members" in the middle 1970s.

A "need for perspectives of younger people" prompted the creation of the category for younger members, according to Vincent A. Fulmer, secretary of the Corporation.

The Corporation is composed of 75 active and 25 emeritus members who serve on various Institute Standing and Visiting committees. Individual members serve on one or two committees.

"For younger members, the Visiting Committee [is where] they can be most useful," Fulmer said. "They participate in rendering Visiting Committees' reports. Then the Corporation makes judgments about the health and quality [of] those departments," he added.

Many younger members are concerned about local issues, such as the quality of student life, he said. The Corporation's Joint-Advisory Committee on Institute-Wide Affairs "associates with the Corporation a broadly representative group at the Institute," according to *The Corporation and its Committees*. The Committee is therefore dominated by younger members, according to Fulmer.

The Corporation's younger members become objects of attention from alumni, Fulmer said. He characterized younger members as born leaders: "They stick out like jewels in the jewel box."

Corporation members may not be currently enrolled students at MIT because the Corporation discusses the Institute's budget and money issues. Younger members also serve on the screening committee that nominates their successors.

Hundreds protest at Columbia

By Ben Stanger and Harold Stern

Students at Columbia University in New York have blockaded an administration building to protest the university's investments in South Africa, according to Columbia's Associate Dean for Student Affairs Peter Johnson.

Eight members of the demonstration were also on a 15-day hunger strike. That strike ended last night.

The protestors have blockaded Hamilton Hall, which houses the Financial Aid Office, the Admissions Office, and the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, and several classrooms. Students have been sleeping on the steps of the building since Thursday, Johnson said.

On Sunday night, the New York State Supreme Court issued a temporary restraining order against the protestors. Under the order, Columbia would have to initiate any forced removal of the protestors. The university now has the right to call in the city police to remove the protestors.

The Columbia Coalition for Free South Africa has led the blockade. The protestors are demanding the divestment of all stock invested in companies that do business in South Africa, according to Phillippe Adler, executive news editor of Columbia's student newspaper, *The Spectator*.

Columbia presently owns \$39 million worth on stock in companies which deal with South Africa, according to Adler. Investments in the International

Business Machines Corp. and Phillip Morris Inc. comprise a large portion of this amount.

Columbia's policy is presently a "divestment freeze," under which the university buys and sells stock in these companies at the same rate.

There are presently 150 demonstrators camped out in front of

Hamilton Hall. They alternate with an additional 150 students camped out in the lobby of Hartly Hall, a dormitory next to Hamilton, Adler said. Over 400 people have shown up for rallies.

The students intend to remain until either Columbia's Board of Trustees or President Michael So-

(Please turn to page 12)



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

Women admitted to the Class of '89 get a chance to meet each other while checking into the Campus Preview in the Student Center. They will be attending classes and staying with students today and tomorrow. This is the second year that the Admissions Office has sponsored such an event.

Weizenbaum examines computers and society

Interview

By Diana ben-Aaron

Professor Joseph Weizenbaum is well-known both as a teacher of computer science and as an activist for scientific and educational responsibility. He designed the first computerized banking system before coming to MIT in the 1960s. He invented ELIZA, the first "psychiatrist" program, and was moved by the reaction to it to write the best-selling Computer Power and Human Reason.

Q: What, if anything, do you think should be the role of the computer in education?

A: Yours is an often-asked question. In a sense, it is upside-down. You start with the instrument; the question makes the assumption that of course the computer is good for something in education, that it is the solution to some educational problem. Specifically, [your] question is, what is it good for?

But where does the underlying assumption come from? Why are we talking about computers? There is something about the computer — the computer has almost since its beginning been basically a solution looking for a problem.

The questioning should start the other way — it should perhaps start with the question of what education is supposed to accomplish in the first place. And once one has identified the urgent problems, then one can perhaps say, "Here is a problem for which the computer seems to be well-suited." I think that's the way it has to begin.

Q: What are the problems of the educational establishment?

A: The first priority has to be, it seems to me, to lend to those to be educated a mastery of their own language so that they can express themselves clearly and with precision, in speech and in writing. The second priority is to give students an entree to and an identity within the culture of their society, which implies a study of history, literature, and all that.

And the third, very close to the second, is to prepare people for living in a society in which science is important, which means to teach them mathematics, or at least arithmetic, and the fundamental skills important to observing the world.

A school system which meets these main objectives might think about introducing something new. Meanwhile, researchers should certainly work on innovative education — including computer-aided education. But we ought not to use entire generations of schoolchildren as experimental subjects.

In part, this response is based on my belief that what primary and secondary schools teach about computers now is either wrong or can be learned by a reasonably educated person in a few weeks.

Now how well are the schools fulfilling the first priorities? Certainly the answer with respect to language is miserably, absolutely miserably.

It is terribly important to ask the reasons the schools are failing so miserably. I think that even if one could show that the introduction of the computer into schools actually effected an improvement, say for example in reading scores, even if one could show that, the question, "Why can't Johnny read?" must still be asked.

There is a very good reason that questions of that kind are uncomfortable. When we ask this question, we may discover that Johnny is hungry when he comes to school, or that Johnny comes from a milieu in which reading is irrelevant to concrete problems or survival on the street — that is, there is no chance to read, it is a violent milieu, and so on.

You might discover that, and then you might ask the next question: "Why is it that Johnny comes to school hungry? Don't we have school breakfast programs and lunch programs?" The answer to that might be, yes, we used to, but we don't any more.

When you ask questions like that, you come upon some very important and very tragic facts about America. One of the things you would discover is that education has a very much lower priority in the United States than do a great many other things, most particularly the military.

It is much nicer, it is much more comfortable, to have some device, say the computer, with which to flood the schools, and then to sit back and say, "You see, we are

doing something about it, we are helping," than to confront ugly social realities.

Q: Do you think that the computer is creating a technical elite, reinforcing old power structures, or remaking American society?

A: I think the computer has from the beginning been a fundamentally conservative force. It has made possible the saving of institutions pretty much as they were, which otherwise might have had to be changed. For example, banking. Superficially, it looks as if banking has been revolutionized by the computer. But only very superficially. Consider that, say 20, 25 years ago, the banks were faced with the fact that the population was growing at a very rapid rate, many more checks would be written than before, and so on. Their response was to bring in the computer. By the way, I helped design the first computer banking system in the United States, for the Bank of America 25 years ago.

Now if it had not been for the computer, if the computer had not been invented, what would the banks have had to do? They might have had to decentralize, or they might have had to regionalize in some way. In other words, it might have been necessary to introduce a social invention, as opposed to the technical invention.

What the coming of the computer did, "just in time," was to make it unnecessary to create social inventions, to change the system in any way. So in that sense, the computer has acted as fundamentally a conservative force, a force which kept power or even solidified power where it already existed.

Q: Did you have these concerns when you were designing the banking system?

A: Not in the slightest. It was a very technical job, it was a very hard job, there were a number of very, very difficult problems. It was a whale of a lot of fun attacking those hard problems, and it never occurred to me at the time that I was cooperating in a technological venture which had certain social side effects which I might come to regret. That never occurred to me; I was totally wrapped up in my identity as a professional, and besides, it was just too much fun.

Q: When did it occur to you?

A: I think after spending say 10 years at MIT — I came here in 1963. Much of that time, much of [the next] 10 years were very turbulent years politically. . . . Soon after I got here, President Kennedy was assassinated. There was the dream of the Great Society that President Johnson announced, and the civil rights movement, it was very hard-fought, and I of course participated, and the Vietnam War.

The knowledge of behavior of German academics during the Hitler time weighed on me very heavily. I was born in Germany, I couldn't relax and sit by and watch the university in which I now participated behaving in the same way. I had to become engaged in social and political questions. Once that happened I started to think and write about issues of this kind, some realities became increasingly clear to me.

The computer is . . . the beating heart of virtually every modern military system you can think of, with the exception of the foot soldier.

Q: What about computers and the military?

A: The computer was of course born to the military, so to speak. Certainly after the Second World War the baton, so to speak, was passed to the Americans, the leadership for developing the computer came into American hands, and from that point to this I think it is safe to say that by far most of the research and development of computers has been paid for with military money, directly or indirectly.

It is also safe to say, it is simply a matter of fact, that to date weapons which threaten to wipe out the human species altogether could not be made and could certainly not be delivered with any sort of precision were it not for the computers which guide these weapons.

The computer is very deeply involved with the military. Today it counts as the beating heart of virtually every modern military system you can think of with the exception of the foot soldier.

Q: So to be a computer science professional very often means to be working in defense?

A: I would endorse that sentence, except that I would wish either that the last word be put in quotes, or that you change the sentence to read ". . . to be involved in the military."

When we think today, for example, of the masses of computers in helicopters, and in all sorts of mobile things like tanks and airplanes, and we think of the many places on earth where these machines are being used every day, whether it is in Afghanistan or someplace in Africa, then the term "the military" also deserves to be replaced with something considerably harsher.

Instead of saying the computer is involved with the military, say the computer is involved with killing people. It is only when you come to that vocabulary, I think, that the euphemism begins to disappear, and I think it's very important that it disappear.

Q: How can people continue to do this, knowing that the things they build will be involved in killing people?

A: People have a series of rationalizations. People say for example that science and technology have their own logic, that they are in fact autonomous. This particular rational-

ization is profoundly false. It is not true that science marches on in defiance of human will, independent of human will, that just is not the case. But it is comfortable, as I said: it leads to the position that "if I don't do it, someone else will."

Of course if one takes that as an ethical principle then obviously it can serve as a license to do anything at all. "People will be murdered; if I don't do it, someone else will." "Women will be raped; if I don't do it, someone else will." That is just a license for violence.

Other people say, and I think this is a widely used rationalization, that fundamentally the tools we work on are "mere" tools; the technology itself is neutral and value-free and it just depends how one uses it. And besides — consistent with that — we can't know, we scientists cannot know how it is going to be used. So therefore we have no responsibility.

Well, that is false. It is true that a computer, for example, can be used for good or evil. It is true that a helicopter can be used as a gunship and it can also be used to rescue people from a mountain pass. And if the question arises of how a specific device is going to be used, in what I call an abstract ideal society, then one might very well say one cannot know.

But we live in a concrete society, [and] in this society, it is perfectly obvious that when something like a computer is invented, then it is going to be adopted will be for military purposes. It follows from the concrete realities in which we live, it does not follow from pure logic.

If you look at the enormous fruits of human genius that mankind has developed in the last 50 years, atomic energy and rocketry and flying to the moon and coherent light, it turns out that every one of these triumphs is used primarily in military terms. So it is not reasonable for a scientist or technologist to insist that he or she does not know — or cannot know — how it is going to be used.



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

Q: Do you think the younger generation of computer scientists coming out of MIT has these concerns?

A: I do not know. I just do not know. I should think that if concern were very widespread, if it were deep-rooted, then perhaps progress in computer development might be somewhat slower than it is. So I do not think that younger people are concerned about these things today. But I have very little way of measuring it. I hope I am wrong.

Of course, the support that the Institute generally gets from the military, which is to say the Department of Defense and to a certain extent the Department of Energy, makes it pretty clear that it is not only computer science which is involved here.

By the way, let me say an additional rationalization for working on these things is that there will be wonderful fallout. We get the space program, and out of the space program we get missiles which can devastate the earth in a very few minutes, but we also get other things — Teflon, for example, and the microminiaturization of components and so on, eventually gives us electronic watches. This is a derivative of "things can be used for good or evil."

But I think the following: that if one were to ask the medical community in the United States to do research on bacteriological warfare — that is, to actually go to a laboratory somewhere in the United States and engage in that work — that most medical people would refuse.

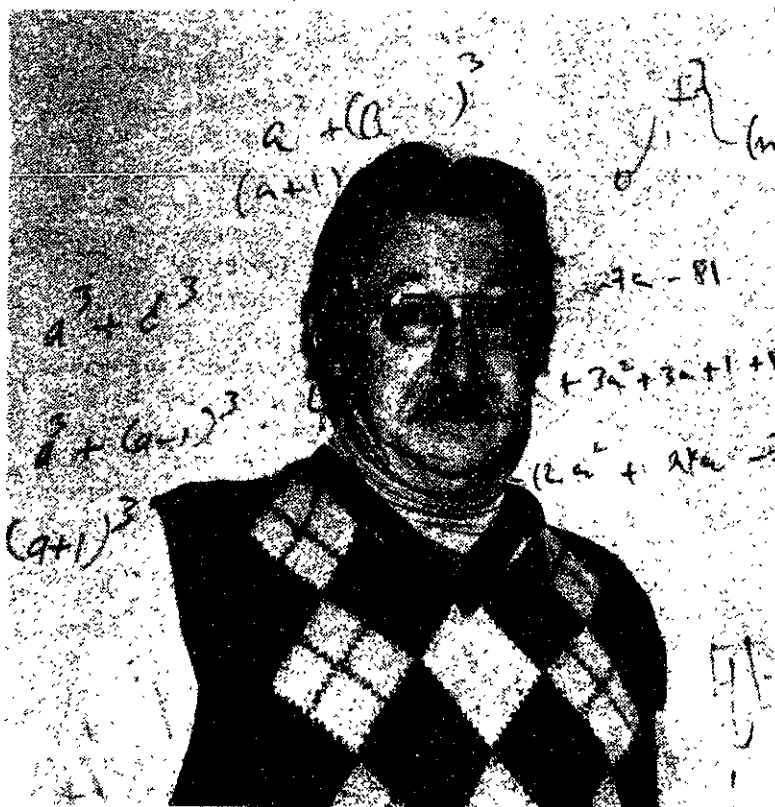
If they were told that out of this would come antitoxins and all sorts of other good and useful products, just as fallout, I think the medical community would in general say, "Well, if we're after antitoxins and other medicines, then let us work on that. To work on that by way of working on bacteriological warfare seems to us insane." I think the rest of the scientific and engineering community might adopt a similar stance.

Q: But they haven't already?

A: Certainly not . . . the strategic computing initiative is described by the military to be fundamentally three weapons systems and nothing else, there is no mystery about it, and for example, one member of the laboratory I am in, the Laboratory for Computer Science, seriously and in print suggested we might have television sets on which we can change the channels by voice command as a by-product of the Strategic Computing Initiative — see, isn't that wonderful?

Q: What is your greatest fear for the future?

A: I have children, let me say, first of all. And of course at this university as at others one sees very many young people. My greatest concern is that these young people won't ever be permitted to grow up, ever to get as old as I am now. I think that is a very realistic fear.



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

news roundup

World

Sudanese president overthrown in military coup — The recently appointed Defense Minister, General Abdel Rahman Hassan Swareddehab, led the movement to overtake the fifteen-year-old government of Gaafar al-Nimeiry. The coup, which followed a week of demonstrations and strikes, occurred while al-Nimeiry was out of the country Sunday.

UN Secretary General plans to mediate the Iran-Iraq war — Javier Perez de Cuellar announced today that he would visit Iran and Iraq in an attempt to end the war between the two countries. He will fly to Teheran on Sunday and to Baghdad later this week.

Nation

Population losses which plagued the Northeast cease — The migration to the South and West during the 1970's is gradually coming to an end, according to recent government figures. Experts interpret this as evidence that the Northeast is recovering from the dislocations of the past decade.

Artificial heart recipient leaves hospital — William Schroeder will be the first person to live outside a hospital with a permanent artificial heart. He and his wife Margaret will live across the street from the hospital in a specially equipped apartment.

Moynihan will deliver lecture at Harvard — Daniel P. Moynihan was asked to speak in this year's Godkin Lectures by Harvard's School of Government. He will present his views today on the problems of family structure in order to draw attention to the "national family policy."

Sports

Bruins tie in Montreal — The Bruins and Canadiens battled to a 4-4 tie in Saturday's game. The tie gives Montreal a three-point lead over Quebec, putting them in first place in the Adams Division with four games remaining. If the Canadiens finish atop the division, they will open the playoffs against the Bruins, who currently are in fourth place.

Weather

Just when you thought it was safe to go back to the beach — Cold weather is ahead, with temperatures ranging in the mid 40s. Skies will be cloudy with occasional snow flurries possible today.

Lisa Doh

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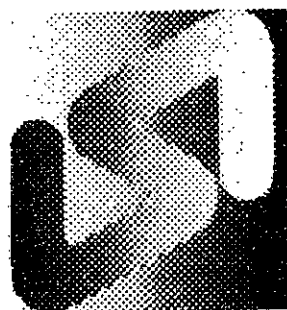
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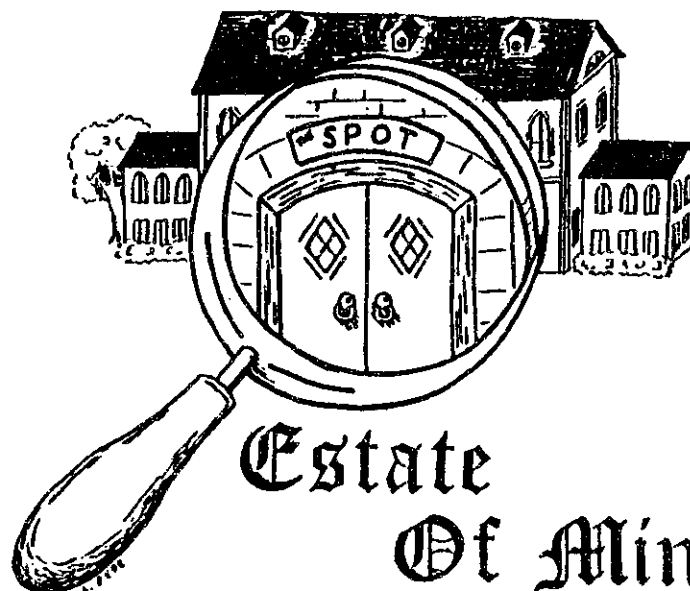
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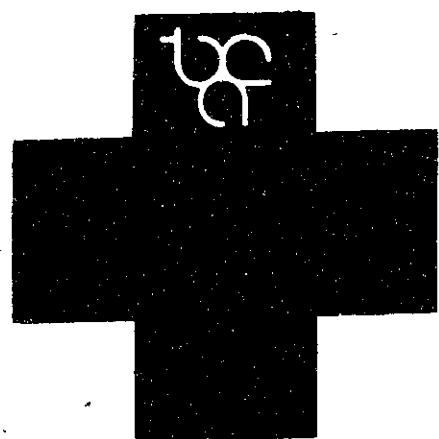
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opinion

Editorials

Proposed alcohol policy mixed bag

The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Alcohol's proposals for the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA) alcohol policy is a mixed bag of good intention and poor judgment. It addresses an important concern. But it shows little understanding of the students and their life at MIT.

The proposal for a *dry rush* during the initial days of Rush/Orientation is reasonable. The legal drinking age in Massachusetts will be 21 by next R/O week, and few freshmen will be of drinking age. Alas, the Institute must abide by the laws of the state. The absence of alcohol during the first days of R/O at MIT will also encourage freshmen and fraternities to concentrate more on the crucial living decision, and less on the evening party.

The second proposal provides specific guidelines for *dormitory and general parties*. It is a thundercloud that will blanket the already dim MIT social life. It will not provide any visible benefits. The alcohol committee went too far when it tried to provide "clearer and more current guidelines for parties held on campus."

The committee failed to consider the increased burden on the already overburdened and overpressured students. Parties are often a release to the long work week. Will the alcohol committee cap it?

- The first guideline restricts party advertisement. The idea to forbid the advertising of parties to the general public, non-collegiate campuses, is sound. This should help to alleviate some of the theft, damage, and violence, which have occurred at many of the recent, highly-advertised parties.

But the advertising guideline also requires Dean's Office approval of all advertisements for other campuses. This shows disregard for students' judgment. MIT students are responsible enough to design their own advertisements, without MIT's approval.

- The second guideline restricts events designed to generate income to the Student Center, Walker, DuPont, or the Athletic Center. It lacks justification. Generating income is not reason enough for restricting an event from one of the smaller party areas. Each case should be judged on its own merits — and expected crowd size, rather than a broad, arbitrary restriction.

- The third guideline requires that requests for party approval be made four days in advance. It is reasonable. The deadline will encourage more timely, if not more thorough, planning.

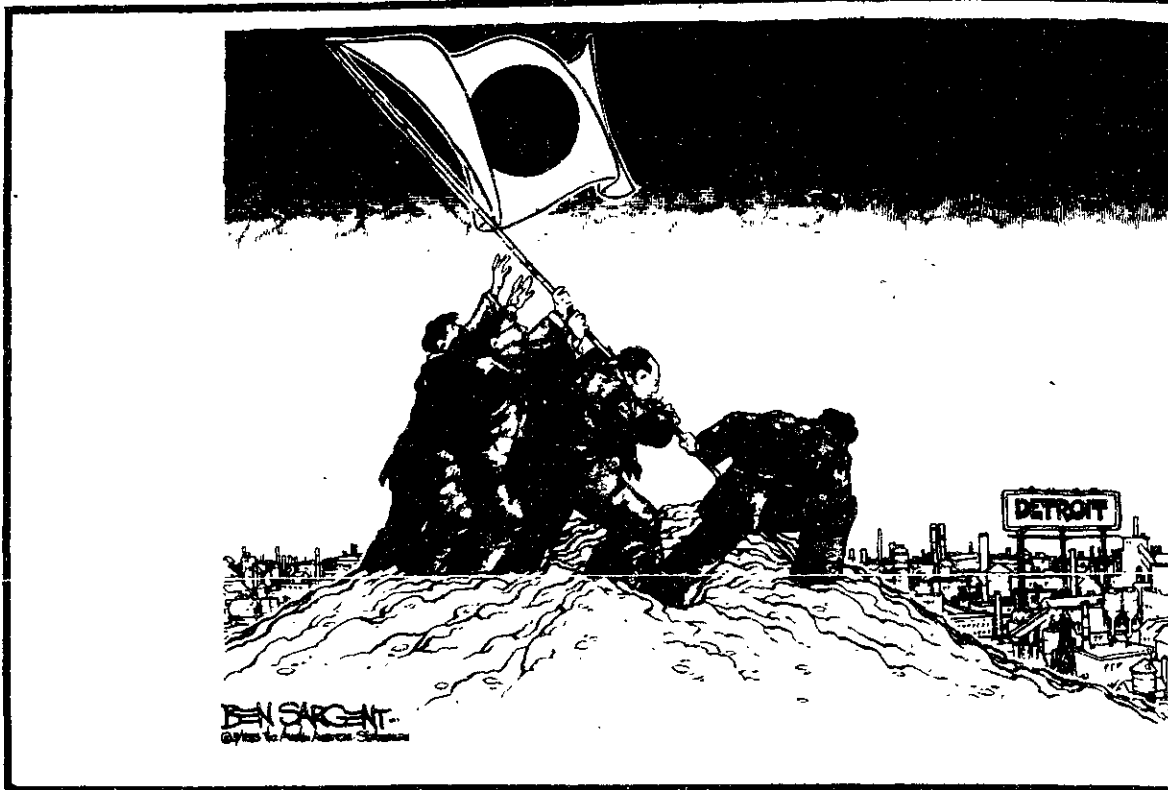
- The fourth guideline is the most inane. It calls for the Campus Police to close down all parties at 1 am, with a half-hour window for crowd dispersal. MIT students already spend too little time socializing. If students must work on problem sets past 1 am, Sunday through Thursday, they should be free to dance and socialize past that same hour once or twice a week. MIT life is tough enough as is.

MIT students are certainly above the age when they need to be told it's bed time.

- The last guideline requires that bartenders and party planners take classes for certification. It wins the pointless guideline award. The Dean's Office, which claims it does not have enough money for student activities, surely could find better ways to spend their money and time than on useless classes.

Many students have been taught a hard-learned lesson of time management by MIT academic demands. They will undoubtedly go to great lengths to avoid this proposed waste of time. The Dean's Office would find itself in the position of expending yet more resources for enforcement.

Dean Shirley M. McBay deserves praise for her early solicitation of student input on this issue. Students should send their comments and suggestions to McBay at room 7-133 by Friday, April 19 and attend the meeting on Wednesday, April 24 at 4:30 pm in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center. If students do not get involved in the planning of this policy, they will have no right to complain about guidelines that get enacted later.



Column/Daniel Crean

Gifts — for MIT and Marilyn

"I don't care about money. I just want to be wonderful."

Marilyn Monroe.

"I have become convinced that not only is the Institute's endowment presently too small by a substantial margin, but . . . [that it] must be greatly expanded if we are to secure MIT's future as the premier science-based university in the world." President Paul E. Gray '54 in report of the president for 1983-84.

Money makes the world go round, especially the part of the world known as MIT. Money is the lifeblood of this place — it's the lifeblood of any institution with a \$600 million annual budget. That's why money and how to get more of it is a big topic on the agenda of most of the administrators, faculty, and students here.

It's also why MIT is about to embark on a major fund-raising drive. To keep up with the high standards MIT has set for itself, the Institute needs to spend big bucks. Unlike Marilyn Monroe, MIT can't be wonderful without money.

Of course, Marilyn didn't have 22 academic departments, several hundred faculty, and 9500 students to worry about. Marilyn also died when she was 36 years old. The Institute is well over 100 and still chugging along, looking to the future.

It's this incessant eye toward the future that keeps MIT constantly grubbing for more money. If we knew the world were going to end in a few years, MIT could splurge and spend its entire endowment between now and the end. Tuition could be cut drastically and there wouldn't have to be any tightening of the budgets at the Institute.

But nobody can count on the world ending in the next few years, and MIT wants to maintain its quality and size in the long run. That is why there is the constant emphasis on raising money, both through gifts and high tuition.

You might, as a student, feel a little bit used. You come here for four years, you pay a few tens of thousands of dollars, and then you're out. Some other student comes to take your place and pay tuition instead of you. Gifts are coming in from corporate and alumni benefactors. MIT goes on just as it always did.

So being an MIT student is a bit like being Joe Di Maggio, one of Marilyn's husbands. Joe and Marilyn were married for only less than two years, and then Marilyn's life went on. She made more movies and was involved with more men. But Joe never remarried. Both Joe and the MIT student had once in a lifetime experiences. When they were done, Marilyn and MIT went forward.

For MIT, going forward means raising money. There's no way it can or will ever stop. If it does, its quality will decline. *The Student* recently said "MIT is a corporation and is intent on securing its own profits," and that administration officials are "unhappy that MIT is only the tenth largest university corporation and not the first."

These statements are a little bit exaggerated, but the basic idea is right. MIT is a corporation — a non-profit, educational corporation — but still a corporation. It does want to be big and great and "the premier science-based university in the world," even if the costs are very high.

The goal of for-profit corporations is to make money. The goal

of MIT is to be good: at education, at research, and at scholarship. And sometimes, in MIT's view at least, good means big. Thus there are major investments in various areas of academia. Growth requires money, and maintaining the quality of programs means more money. There's an endless thirst for funds.

The need for money can never abate. If MIT ran a surplus, it would immediately find a way to spend it on some new program or building.

But what about those students who went through MIT? Are they as reluctant to give MIT money as they were when they were paying tuition? No, actually a lot of them donate money.

A significant portion of gifts to the Institute comes from former students. The Alumni Association is forever soliciting money, and many alumni apparently enjoy giving money to MIT.

For about 15 years after Marilyn Monroe died, somebody regularly sent flowers to her grave. The flowers were anonymous, but it was widely suspected that Joe Di Maggio was sending them.

Alumni donations are a bit like those flowers Joe kept sending to his wife 20 years after they were divorced. The money donations are a little more useful than the flowers, but the idea is the same. Marilyn and Joe, and MIT and the MIT alumni have all parted, but there's still some love left, which leads to gifts.

But the flowers only decorate the grave. The money is the lifeblood of MIT. It takes only one bouquet to make Marilyn's grave look wonderful, but no matter how many donations MIT gets there will always be a need for more money.

TheTech

Volume 105, Number 16

Tuesday, April 9, 1985

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feedback

Famine can be directly alleviated

To the Editor:

I am so disturbed by Simson L. Garfinkel's column, "Famine uproar hides issues" [March 12], that I must ignore his plea for no more letters regarding famine in Africa.

I wholeheartedly agree that the issue of nuclear annihilation does not receive enough sustained public participation and media attention. I also welcome his exhortation to the MIT community to exercise its considerable influence "in the areas of weapons research and space technology" to reduce the nuclear threat.

However, I reject Garfinkel's allegation that participation in

famine relief efforts precludes involvement in the fight against nuclear war. I know many concerned people who are at work on these and a number of other pressing global and local problems.

One significant difference between nuclear destruction and famine is that the latter can be directly alleviated, to a certain extent, with money; it requires political action.

The fact that the world could blow up any minute has frightened me into action, but it does not lessen the impact of famine in Africa and elsewhere. It makes a great difference to me if "ten

thousand or ten million Africans die of starvation in 1985." I am insulted and astonished by Garfinkel's charge that famine relief "is another instance of the White Man's Burden." There may be a few individuals so motivated, but surely genuine concern and compassion — not pity — are more widespread! American relief efforts are multiracial.

We're doing what we can. The world has many problems. Please, Mr. Garfinkel, address future sermons to people who are doing nothing about any of them.

Nicole Sage Cormen

opinion

feedback

Balance humanitarian and political concerns

To the Editor:

"The most affirmative men often are also the most gullible." — Jonathan Swift

I particularly enjoyed wandering through Simson Garfinkel's article ["Famine uproar hides issues," March 22], the genuineness of which instantly promoted *Alice in Wonderland* to the world of realistic literature.

Actually, I was first appealed by the clear-cut headline "Famine uproar hides issues" and I hoped that the author's self-claimed and implicit understanding of the drama would provide us, passive and uninvolved observers, with some more insight into specific aspects which the current media hammering might have overshadowed.

For a while, though, skepticism mixed with my sympathy as I went through the article. According to Garfinkel, there are more pressing issues facing the United States today, and our attention should especially focus on the danger of nuclear extermination.

Fortunately, my mistrust soon vanished as I thought I had grasped the essence of the author's mind — yes, Garfinkel is extremely "sorry for these people," and what had appeared to be a sheer cynical development was just a pragmatic adaptation of a religious call to solidarity into a "help yourself and let others help themselves."

Furthermore, how could one resist to S. Garfinkel's phlegmatic sense of humour: he is simply fed up with starving people's problems. I would have probably kept dreaming since, I must confess it, my mind is biased toward sweet dreams — But when he asked: "What difference does it make if 10 thousand or 10 million Afri-

cans die of starvation in 1983 if our planet is destroyed by nuclear hellfire in 1990," the carnival came to its end.

Let us not give too much consideration to Garfinkel's article: he surely does not deserve that. It is the merit of democracy to grant anyone with the freedom of speech; when misused, this right has unexpected results and those willing to spread out their ideas should be concerned with the soundness of their arguments.

I really would like to give Garfinkel a credit, but I am faced with an intricate task. Does his article reflect an immature thought process, a juvenile unconsciousness, or simply a blatant racism? I will leave it up to him to decide since, as French emperor Napoleon put it, "The fool has a tremendous advantage over the finest mind: he is always complacent."

I would make a couple of qualifications and one comment. First, as an African, I have been particularly concerned with Garfinkel's article. But the real debate does not refer to geographic boundaries, but rather to how a human problem should be put into perspective by observers around the world.

Second, I do not suggest that the spectre of war is a minor problem. What I claim is that no one should feel entitled to decide on our behalf on what our priority should be. Were I sure, like S. Garfinkel, that we should only be concerned with the Geneva talks, I would then wonder why people spontaneously contributed to help Ethiopia. From cold war time to détente, arm negotiations have been sustained with self-defeating propositions, the outcome of which has been a nuclear esca-

lation that we do not control.

The famine in Ethiopia, on the other hand, gives everyone, for good or for bad, the possibility to influence the destiny of mankind by their own personal decisions. This is, I believe, a far more important debate, and Garfinkel's article, with its pitiful candidness, advocates that the power of criticism should be scrapped.

As far as I am concerned, my intellectual position favors if not Plato, at least Socrates but no

way Aristotle.

What Garfinkel could have done (and that is what I anticipated from the premise of the article) was to raise the following question: what level of responsibility do the African statesmen bear in the current problems of their countries and in this light what should the attitude of an American citizen be?

I am afraid that balancing humanitarian and political considerations was too painful a headache for Garfinkel's simplistically

dichotomic thought process to prompt a more constructive approach.

I will not end up this article by asking people not to write about famine in Africa; I simply believe that anyone should consider any topic to which they believe they should contribute.

Moyo Kamgaing G

(Editor's note: Moyo Kamgaing is a first-year graduate student at the Sloan School of Management.

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opinion

feedback

Alerting students on new budget proposals

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter in hopes that I might alert my fellow college students and the public at large to the budget proposals concerning federal student aid funds. I realize that these may not affect everyone who is reading this, but it will affect about half of all college students and their families.

The president has proposed a flat limit of \$4000 on federal tuition aid to any one person for 1986. This may sound like a lot, but considering that college can cost upwards of \$15,000 per year, it is a mere drop in the bucket for some. Also proposed are income ceilings for eligibility which would prevent many current recipients from obtaining grants and Guaranteed Student Loans. It will be argued, though, that not everyone has the right to go to Harvard or Yale (which both provide excellent financial aid of their own) or any one of the more prestigious universities in this country. This is true for academic merit, but why should someone be deprived of attending the school he will be happiest in or that will best suit him, or for that matter any college at all, because of financial poverty? Just

because a person cannot afford a particular college does not mean that he would not become a valuable part of that college's student body or of society.

One of the great aspects of this country is the fact that everyone has the opportunity to attend college whether rich or poor, assuming that they graduate from high school in good standing. If college, or certain colleges, were limited to only the wealthy and comfortable, some of those who can afford it now, would not have been so able as a result of their lack of education.

In the past few years Congress has not accepted the first proposals for student aid cuts, but to ensure that everyone retains the right to attend college, I would suggest that everyone who reads this letter, and holds the same views, cut it out and mail it, or a letter of their own, to President Reagan or their respective Congressman. It may not provide any radical changes in the opinions of our leaders, but it will surely alert them to the fact that there are people who are concerned and disagree.

David L. Peter
Washington & Lee University
Lexington, VA

TheTech ARTS

THE CHANGING SELF-IMAGE OF ISRAELI SOCIETY AS REFLECTED IN LITERATURE

The Yosef Nyman Academic Conference

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Prof. Gilead Morahg, University of Wisconsin
The Culture Gap: Ashkenazim and Sephardim
Prof. Yair Mazor, University of Wisconsin
Reflections of the Arab-Israeli Wars in Modern Israeli Poetry

7 p.m. Prof. Gila Ramras-Rauch, Hebrew College
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Haim Gouri, Poet/Journalist
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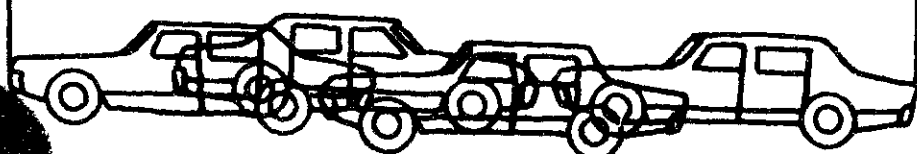
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Following the discussion groups will be an opportunity to learn about Physics UROP and other relevant interests. Refreshments will be served. This is a great time for freshmen and sophomores to learn about the curriculum, the new physics/EECS option, Society of Physics Students, Sigma Pi Sigma and many other pertinent matters. REFRESHMENTS. Come one, Come all.

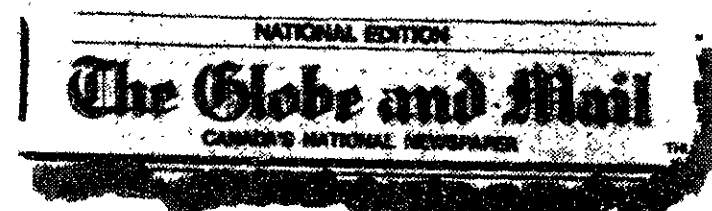
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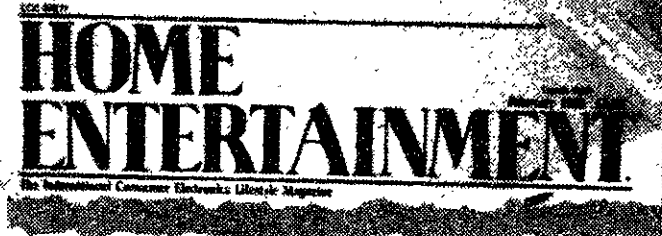
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GASP declares victory, lauds 13-year support

To the Editor:

MIT GASP (Group Against Smoking Pollution) has declared victory, and folded its tent, or at least handed over its infinite corridor display board to the DSA. We thank the MIT community for its overwhelming support in the past thirteen years.

We started in 1972, at a time when there was general smoking in classes and everywhere else by a minority of students and faculty. A petition to President Wiesner for a ban on smoking in class was rejected by a committee on the grounds that the local laws were not clear. In consequence, we started, with the powerful support of many well known physicians at MIT and the Harvard Medical School.

New England Action on Smoking and Health, (later MASH and then MASS GASP), and campaigned for a wide-ranging nonsmoking ordinance, including a provision for no smoking in classes, in Cambridge. The ordinance was passed by the City Council in 1975.

We then found that people in high places were raising the question of whether or not the writ of the Cambridge City Council had validity inside the boundaries of MIT. The Undergraduate Associate offered to put a referendum on the question on the ballot for UAP and VP, and the proposal for a ban on smoking in classes (and certain other places) was overwhelmingly supported. A few weeks later (February 1976) the faculty, following the lead of some concerned smokers, voted

unanimously that the full ordinance should apply at MIT.

Since then, despite the usual flat-earth forecasts by the tobacco companies that there would be widespread fighting and police in every classroom, the ordinance has been generally observed, and smoking on campus has become a rarity. Hallelujah!

The last action of MIT GASP was to make a presentation (in 1984) before the Administrative Council asking for the protection of nonsmokers in the workplace, along the lines of rules adopted at Harvard a couple years ago. This also received overwhelming support. VP Constantine Simonides has been charged with putting the policy into effect. Many people are anxiously awaiting its full implementation. Although MIT GASP is no more, its offspring, Massachusetts GASP, is going from strength to strength, and welcomes inquiries, helpers and members: Phone 734-0841.

I am also happy to try to help in campus cases of problems over second-hand smoke. While some people are lucky enough to be unaffected by smoke, others have severe reactions, and may be misdiagnosed, hospitalized, operated upon and be otherwise subjected to mistreatment, while suffering considerable pain and anguish. (I write from experience.) If you are one of these, don't stand for it! Join GASP!

David Gordon Wilson
Prof. of Mechanical Engineering
Member of MIT GASP



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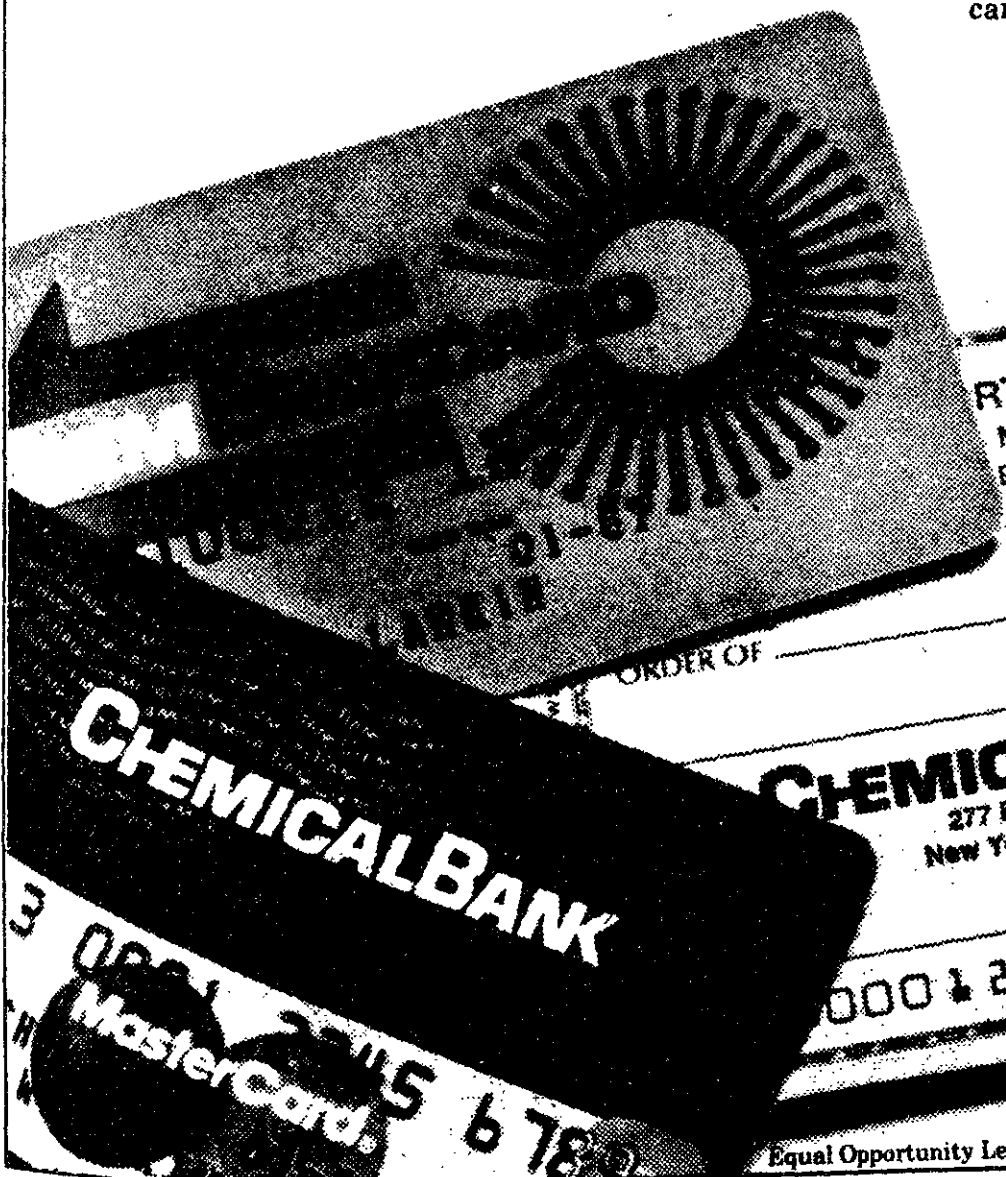
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Delightful concert by Chamber Music Society

Boston Chamber Music Society, March 24, 8 pm, Sanders Theatre.

The fifth concert in the Boston Chamber Music Society series has lived up to the quality of performance demonstrated in their previous concerts this year. The concert opened with Mozart's *Quartet in D major for flute and strings*, K. 285.

This work features the flute almost exclusively, the strings supplying subdued accompaniment most of the time. Fenwick Smith (flute) performed brilliantly, as usual, milking sweetness and melancholy from the slow movement, and providing jocularity and lyricism from the outer two.

The strings were adequate, but at times, a little more delicacy would have been more appropriate. The second movement was most successful, as the strings played pizzicato throughout, under a long, smooth line supplied by the flute.

The second piece on the program was *Chansons Madecasses* by Ravel. Guest artist Beverly Morgan joined Fenwick Smith, Bruce Coppock (cello), and Randall Hodgkinson (piano) to perform this wonderfully colorful yet ultimately uncomplicated piece.

Morgan not only sang in a beautiful, powerful voice, but also used her body and facial expression to reinforce the

words she sang. The instrumentation was fairly sparse throughout; the cello and flute played softly while the piano added color and energy underneath.

The first song, *Nahandove, o belle Nahandove*, had a passion and eroticism which was all but overpowering. The second song, *Aoua! Aoua! Mefiez-vous des blancs*, described the white man's interactions with the natives of Madagascar. Anger and pride swelled up in Morgan's voice as she described the atrocities, and Ravel's brilliant scoring supported her magnificently. The last song, *Il est doux de se coucher*, a rather relaxed one, was a welcome release from the tension of the sec-

ond song. The performances were insightful and interesting throughout.

The last piece, Brahms' *Piano Quintet in G minor*, opus 25, was another fine performance. The opening *allegro* was dark and mysterious, the piano and cello introducing the haunting theme with restrained melancholy. A brisk, light *Intermezzo* was followed by a very beautiful *Andante con moto*. The final movement, *Rondo alla Zingarese*, had an energetic gypsy quality. The continually surprising rhythm contributed greatly in its role as a rousing finale to a truly enlightening and interesting concert.

Richard Gotlib

Excellent production of butchered King Lear

The History of King Lear, adapted from Shakespeare by Nahum Tate, directed by W. Stuart McDowell; at the Riverside Shakespeare Company, corner of W 86 St. and Amsterdam, New York City.

The opening act of the New York City-based Riverside Shakespeare Company's 1985 season was Nahum Tate's bachelairized King Lear. Finding Shakespeare's Lear to be "a heap of jewels, unstrung, and unpolished," Poet Laureate Tate rewrote it in 1681, giving it new subplots, new motivations, and a happy ending. Strange indeed, but Tate's Lear was exceedingly popular and held the stage for 150 years. Now, after a hundred years of dust, it has been revived.

In Tate's Lear, the action revolves around Edgar and Cordelia's love for each other, and the just arch-villain Edmund shares with co-villainesses Regan and Goneril. No one — neither Gloucester, Cordelia, nor Lear — dies except the three major villains and minor villain Cornwall. In the final scene Edgar and Cordelia marry and become rulers of England, while a care-free Lear retires once more, this time with his cronies Albany and Kent.

Shakespeare's themes (the path to self-knowledge and the nature of the parent-child relationship) are replaced by Restoration themes: love conquers all, the good are rewarded, and the evil punished. While Shakespeare's verse is magnificent, Tate's is impoverished and serves as a mere plot summary. In short, while Shakespeare's Lear is the greatest tragedy ever written for the stage, Tate's Lear has all the makings of a cheap Restoration comedy.

Why, then, perform the Lear of "a mere rhymers, whose dullness has become proverbial," when you can do the real thing? One possible excuse is that while Shakespeare's Lear is staged year-round world-round, Tate's Lear hasn't seen a stage for a hundred years: by staging the latter Lear, you provide a unique and interesting experience for the theater-going public. At least that's the idea. Or, motivated by the grisly prospects of four more years, you can — as director W. Stuart McDowell did — stage it for its happy ending and uplifting themes.

The real reason for performing Tate's Lear, however, is that it's easier to direct, easier to act, and, crucially, easier for modern audiences to understand. A simple theme and clearly stated character intentions combine into an easy directorial task. Complex acting issues are papered over with plot summaries. For example, only the extremes of Lear's state (sanity, madness, redemption) are shown; the difficult transitions the actor must make be-

tween these extremes are edited out. Finally, the play has clearly identified the do gooders and evil-doers, and when things get complicated, Tate's liberal use of character asides to the audience clears everything up.

By way of redemption, director McDowell made all the right choices in staging Tate's Lear. It is presented as a play within a play: in the opening scene, the famous Restoration actor David Garrick proposes to restore Shakespeare's Lear to the stage (out of love for the verse), but is persuaded otherwise by the eminent Dr. Samuel Johnson (because of the barbaric unhappy ending). To placate Garrick, they agree to have a silent storm scene so that the verse may be heard.

The play-within-a-play device allows the actors both to perform their roles sincerely and to parody them. Each person on stage

represents three characters: himself, the actor he is playing, and the character that the actor he is playing is playing. The thought of actors playing actors playing characters in a Restoration Shakespeare adaptation is inherently humorous, and the actors (which ones?) successfully exploit the humor using the audience. When Edgar reads the letter Goneril sent to Edmund proposing that they marry after Edmund kills Albany (Goneril's husband), the three characters that Edgar represents react to the news in turn, and the audience loves it.

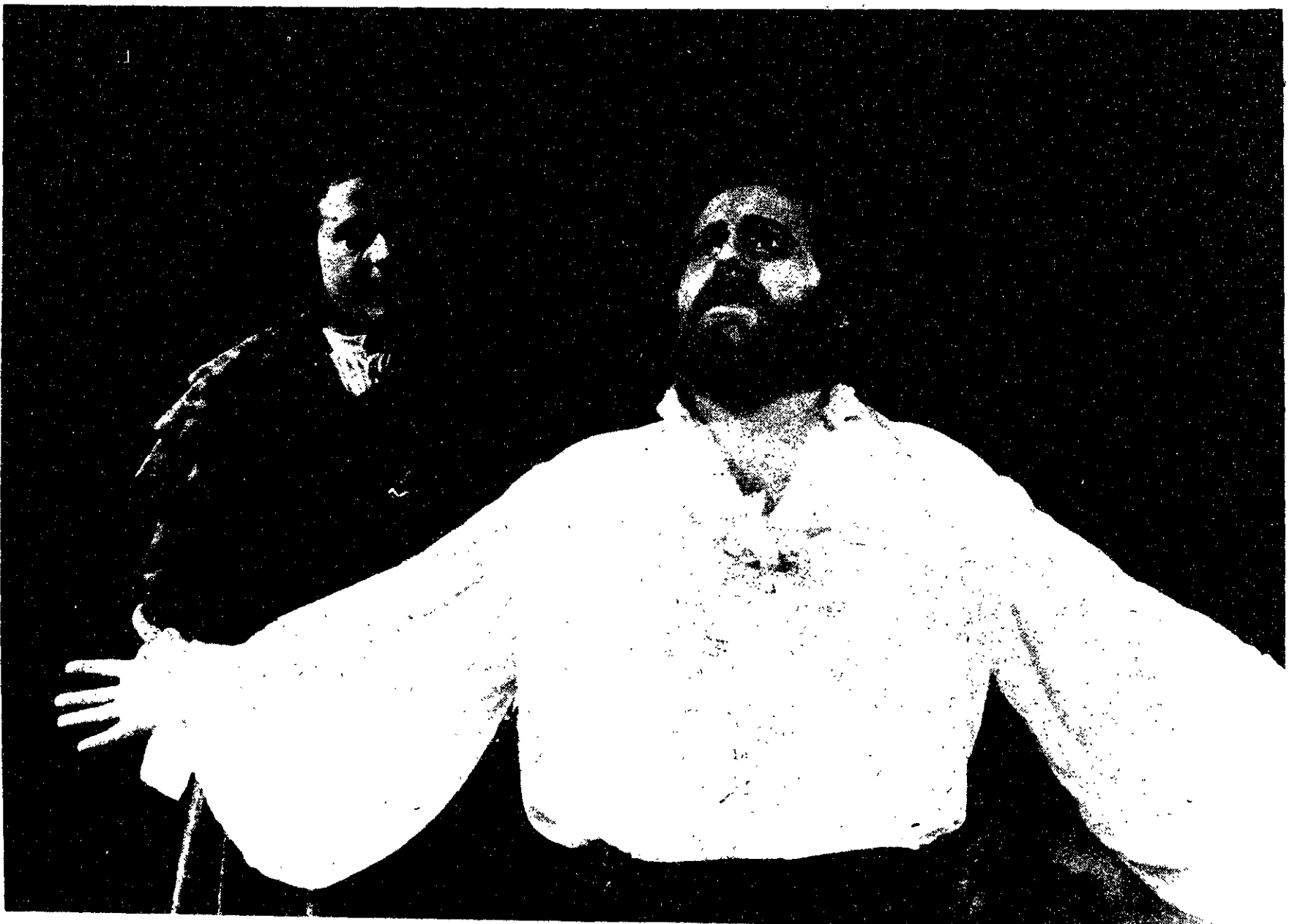
To highlight Tate's plot summary and keep the audience abreast of the action, director McDowell freezes all stage action and spotlights characters for their explanatory asides to the audience.

The acting was excellent across the board: the best I have seen in a long time.

The actors were relaxed and natural despite their complex three-character roles. The verse was wonderfully spoken (a relative rarity), and the actors firmly established solid relationships with other actors and with the audience. The play's climax is fine, full, perfect, and rages with intensity: as Regan and Goneril fight with each other over Edmund's dying body, each reveals that the other has been poisoned; each claims Edmund's love only to discover that Edmund has pledged his love (and more!) to the other. A thorough rehearsal process lay at the core of this acting excellence.

The great promise of the production lay outside the play itself. If the talent brought to bear on Tate's Lear had been brought to bear on Shakespeare's Lear, I suspect that the Riverside Shakespeare Company would have produced the best Shakespeare I could ever hope to see.

Eric Sven Ristad



King Lear and Kent in silent storm scene.

Photo courtesy Evan Cohen

ARTS ARTS ARTS

ARTS ARTS ARTS

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1985 The Tech PAGE 9

"Suicidal" lead cannon-balls into fans.

Suicidal Tendencies, an all ages show at the Channel on March 31, 1985.

Snow flurries and sub-thirty temperatures did not stop hordes of fans from flocking to the Channel to witness the fury of Suicidal Tendencies. This foursome hails from Los Angeles and has met with unprecedented success for a hardcore band.

Their first LP, released in August 1983 on the Frontier label, quickly received national attention and even obtained substantial airplay on commercial radio stations. "Institutionalized," commonly referred to as "the Pepsi song," established itself as a cult favorite and later became immortalized in the *Repo Man* soundtrack.

Their success, however, has by no means lured the band into complacency. Suicidal Tendencies continues to refine its sound and yet retains the raw edge to its music which is so appealing to a hardcore audience.

Mike Muir, lead vocalist of the band, possesses more energy than mortal men were meant to be born with. There is no doubt that he is the entity about which the stage presence of Suicidal Tendencies revolves. Muir constantly darts about the stage while belting out lyrics which exude his frustrations with Reaganistic politics and restrictive social norms.

Even the heavy-handed bouncers at the

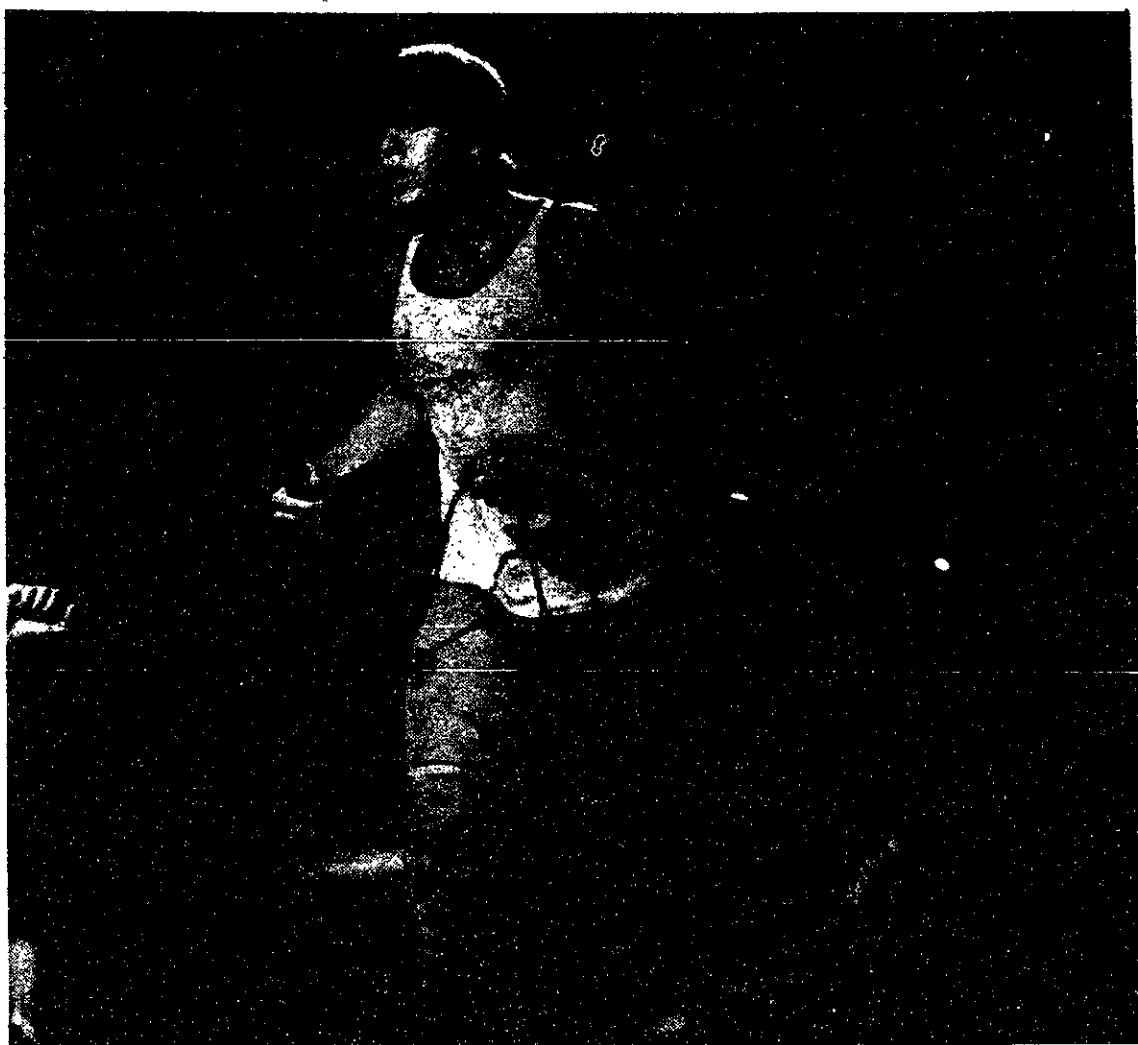
Channel could not maintain control over the show as Mike's enthusiasm soon infected his audience. Stage diving became rampant and all hell broke loose during their performance of "Subliminal." Mike contributed to the outbreak by cannon-balling himself into the tightly packed crowd.

In one of his lighter moments, Mike showed that he is not afraid to laugh at himself by doing an impression of Madonna to the tune of "I Saw Your Mommy."

Of the sixteen songs that the band performed, nearly half represented material not included on the release of the first LP. Although "Subliminal," "I Shot the Devil (Reagan)," "Institutionalized," and other favorites from their LP represent a strong foundation for the band, it is encouraging to see the emergence of new material in their repertoire. I hope to see new songs such as "War Inside My Head" and "Human Guinea Pig" on vinyl soon.

For those of you who missed the show, Suicidal Tendencies will be looping back through the Boston area tomorrow night. They will be playing at Jumbo's in Somerville, with Last Stand, an excellent local band, opening the night. Since Wednesday's show is over-twenty only, it will be much more subdued (but by no means calm) than their appearance at the Channel. This will probably be your last chance to see them for a year or so.

Stephen A. Brobst



Tech photo by Stephen A. Brobst

Mike Muir of Suicidal Tendencies at the Channel.

Wizards of Armageddon presented in book

Counsels of War, by Gregg Herken. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., \$18.95.

There is often a touch of embarrassment in accounts of the role of so-called experts in a particular field; but if that field is nuclear strategy, the embarrassment may become downright disconcerting.

It is precisely that feeling of uneasiness that is produced by Gregg Herken's book *Counsels of War*. Starting with the first atomic bomb test at Trinity, *Counsels of War* follows the civilians involved in nuclear arms policy on their (and our) journey through the atomic age, tracking the relations between that policy and their careers. The resulting spectacle is a pandemonium of conflicting opinions and interests, behind which looms the almost unthinkable threat of the Nuclear Holocaust.

The prodigious and seemingly autonomous growth of the world's nuclear arsenals in the gloomy background against which Herken's experts juggle with the future of humanity. The number of 13 A-bombs mentioned as the size of the US arsenal in 1947 became rapidly obsolete when the first successful Russian test inaugurated the weapons race. The development of the hydrogen bomb vastly

expanded the destructive power of nuclear devices. Nowadays, the number of nuclear bombs stored around the globe is immense, and their possible impact simply transcends the imagination.

In Herken's interpretation, the first fifteen years after the War were an age of missionaries — of civilian experts witnessing, rather than determining the shaping of nuclear arms policy. In the work of the strategists of the first hour (like Bernard Brodie, William Borden and Paul Nitze), most of the fundamental problems appeared. Foremost among those were the parallel distinctions between deterrence and deployment, Armageddon and limited war, strategic and tactical warfare. Think-tanks like the famous Rand Corporation developed these concepts in all possible directions.

The beginning of the Kennedy Administration marks for Herken the rise of the experts to political power. Their advice would be crucial in the subsequent revisions of official policy. This pre-eminence declined when the Vietnam debacle, in exposing the experts' inadequacy in coping with real, though conventional warfare, implicitly undermined their judgement in

nuclear matters.

The present status of the experts is unclear. On the one hand, their role in policy-making is still extremely important. On the other, their qualifications and objectivity are more and more questioned by the general public — and partly by themselves. On the last page of the book, Herken appropriately quotes Paul Warnke (the head of Carter's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency): "There is a realization that the experts don't have all the answers — and possibly not any of the answers."

To judge from the references, Herken's research for this book has been meticulous. Apart from published books and articles, he draws from interviews he conducted with just about every major figure mentioned in the book (the dead, presidents, and dead presidents excluded); the list includes, according to his own classification, three former secretaries of defense, four ambassadors, seventeen nuclear strategists, and twenty-two atomic scientists.

It is a pity, though, that the author disseminates this material often indiscriminately upon his readership. In reading the book, one feels constantly overwhelmed

by its incredible density of facts, names and figures — many of them, however interesting, obscuring the argument, rather than illustrating it. The book would have gained in digestibility if part of the less relevant details had been omitted in favor of more analysis.

A related point is that large parts of the book, especially toward the end, simply resemble catalogues of opinions. As it stands, the book is a rather unhappy marriage between solid historiography and frontline journalism. This applies to form as well as to content, since Herken's attempts to relieve the tedium of the text by striking formulations or funny chapter titles are often a bit too calculated to be effective.

But perhaps this is being too harsh upon a book which has the undeniable merit of presenting a large amount of information on a topic as important as nuclear arms policy. Where peace and civilization itself are at stake, awareness of the issues involved should be widespread. *Counsels of War* contributes voluminously to this purpose, and therefore deserves a broad readership.

Michiel Bos

The Tech Performing Arts Series announces

Metropolitan Opera

The Tech is pleased to announce that discount tickets will be available for the Metropolitan Opera tour visit to the Wang Center, Boston. Tickets, reduced up to \$30, will be available to the MIT community for the following performances:

Tchaikovsky's **Eugene Onegin**, on April 23 at 8pm. MIT discount price \$8.

Wagner's **Lohengrin**, on April 24 at 7pm. MIT discount price \$8.

Humperdinck's **Hansel and Gretel**, on April 27 at 1:30pm. MIT discount price \$5.

Boston Chamber Music Society

Tickets will be available for the April 21 concert of the **Boston Chamber Music Society** at the special MIT price of \$2.50. The concert, which will take place in Sanders Theatre, Harvard, at 8pm, will include **Mozart's Viola Quartet in C, K. 515** with MIT Professor **Marcus Thompson** as soloist, **Copland's Sextet for Clarinet, Piano and String Quartet** and **Brahms' Piano Quartet in F minor, op. 34**

American Repertory Theatre/New Stages

Discount tickets are also on sale for the **American Repertory Theatre/New Stages** series at the Hasty Pudding Theatre, 12 Holyoke St., Harvard Square. Tickets priced at \$5 will be available to the MIT Community for the following performances:

Gillette by William Hauptman on April 11 at 8pm and on April 21 at 2pm.

Claptrap by Ken Friedman on April 14 at 2pm and on April 14, 18, and 21 at 8pm.

Tickets for the Metropolitan Opera, Boston Chamber Music Society and American Repertory Theatre are on sale by courtesy of the Technology Community Association. Drop by Room W20-450 in the Student Center, or call 253-4885.

The Tech Arts department. Reporting on all the Arts in Boston. And now providing for discounted admission too.

Harvard students rally against South Africa

(Continued from page 1)

over 50 years and having failed, our people have been left with no choice but to take up arms," he said.

A group led by students from the Harvard Law School began a "24-hour vigil for divestment" in front of Massachusetts Hall, the building containing the office of Harvard President Derek Bok, following Jackson's speech.

The demonstrators sang, read poems and chanted protest slogans during their encampment. The protest included a 9 pm procession in memory of black South Africans. The procession culminated in front of Massachu-

setts Hall with the planting of mock gravestones listing the names of those killed.

The demonstrators remained overnight, many of them foregoing shelter despite intermittent rain during the night. They blocked the main entrance of the building as administrative officials reported for work the next morning, making entrance through the front "as near impossible as possible without being impossible," according to one protester.

There were no incidents of violence during the protest, which concluded Friday at 3 pm.



Tech photo by H. Todd Fujinaka

Among the local dignitaries at Thursday's rally were: The Rev. Jesse Jackson, Michael Kennedy, and MIT Adjunct Professor Melvin H. King.

Reagan compromises on financial aid budget

(Continued from page 1)

"The real cost of a year at MIT (\$16,000) is denied and set arbitrarily at \$8000, while the family's ability to contribute is taken at full value," Gallagher said.

"A family that can now pay half the real cost, and now is awarded federal aid toward the remaining \$8000, would under the Dole proposal be deemed able to pay the full cost and be ineligible for federal funds," he added.

This plan will affect families whose incomes are as low as \$40,000, Gallagher said, and "neatly pulls the rug out from under middle-income families whose sons and daughters desire to attend higher-cost colleges."

The administration's decision to abandon its initial plan was primarily due to effective lobbying by college leaders. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett had claimed that Reagan's proposed aid cuts would not necessarily impose hardships upon students. That is when the university lobby, led by the American

Council on Education, began its campaign with letters and visits to Congress.

According to a report submitted to Reagan by college leaders, a 25 percent cut in aid would force dozens of independent colleges into bankruptcy and make it impossible for as many as a million low-income students to obtain their educations.

MIT is in a better position than most other schools, according to Gallagher. "Among high cost private schools MIT has enjoyed a disproportionately high amount of federal funds. We have a private endowment and a history of using our own money for financial aid — we have less to lose than many other schools," he said.

Gallagher urged students to fight the federal aid cuts. "I encourage students to organize a letter writing campaign. When Reagan first took office he proposed similar cuts. At that time the Boston University students launched a very effective letter campaign. Write your senator!"

notices

Ongoing

Student Volunteers are needed to help plan and run **Residence/Orientation Week '85**. Pick up an application at the UASO, Rm. 7-104. If you need additional information, this is from the '85 RIO coordinators, Suzanne Horine and Win Treese. Leave messages at Rm. 7-104 or 3-6771.

Once again we are accepting nominations for the **John Asinari Award for Undergraduate Research in the Life Sciences**. Eligibility: Undergraduates in Course VII, VII-A and VII-B. For details see Tom Lynch in Rm 56-524, Ext 3-4711. Deadline for submissions is April 19, 1985.

The **1984-1985 I. Austin Kelly III Competition** in humanistic scholarship is now open. The competition, now in its eleventh year, carries two prizes of \$250 each for the best scholarly or critical papers in any of these fields: Literary Studies, History, Musicology, Anthropology, Archaeology. All full-time MIT undergraduates are eligible, except previous winners. For more information, contact the Humanities Undergraduate Office, 14N-409, 3-4441.

The **Cambridge Dispute Settlement Center** has announced that it is making its service of mediating disputes available to roommates in the Cambridge area. Those interested in using CDSC's service to resolve a roommate dispute or any other dispute should contact the mediation center at 876-3376.

Wednesday

April 10

"**Interior Air Quality in Tight Buildings**" by William Turner, Researcher, Harvard University, Rm. 1-214, 1:30-2:30 pm

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Larceny continues as a problem on campus

By Charles R. Jankowski

the report states.

Larceny is a major crime problem at MIT right now, according to MIT Campus Police Chief James Olivieri.

Olivieri blamed the victims for much of this. He attributed many of the losses to students who conveniently leave their pocketbooks and wallets around.

"This lax situation is ever-present around the campus. We see it every day," he said.

According to the 1984 annual report of the MIT Campus Police, losses due to stolen pocketbooks and wallets alone totalled over \$32,000 in 1984.

The Institute lost approximately \$90,000 worth of property in 1984. The police recovered \$17,000 of this. Personal property losses totalled \$67,000, of which only \$400 was recovered.

In an effort to alleviate this situation, the Campus Police recently sent out an Institute-wide bulletin to all offices, "letting them know not to leave their personal property laying around or leave their doors unlocked," Olivieri said.

"We are also putting our own patrols to work, looking for laxities around campus," he added.

The larceny problem is complicated by the fact that MIT has an "open campus," according to the report. "Campus buildings are never really closed, because of the ongoing research which involves many members of the community around the clock,"

"There are many evening classes, cultural programs, and other extra-curricular activities which are often open to the public," the report continues. "This aspect combined with the fact that MIT is an urban campus indicates how the hallways sometimes seem more like street extensions than university corridors."

"There has been a decline in other [criminal] activities," Olivieri continued. "We have seen a couple of incidents off-campus in the last couple of weeks, but other than that, there's not much going on."

Last year 22 crimes were reported against people on the MIT campus, compared to 25 in 1983, and 23 in 1982, according to the report.

The Campus Police's 39 patrol officers made 96 arrests and lodged 147 charges in 1984. "Trespassing continued in 1984 to be the most frequently lodged charge against persons arrested on the MIT campus. The twenty-four hour open campus aspect of MIT is the major contributing factor to this problem," the report continues.

In addition to larceny and personal crimes, the number of suspicious persons stopped by the Campus Police also dropped last year. The Campus Police stopped 141 suspicious persons in 1984, compared to 248 in 1983 and 324 in 1982.

ARTS



Tech photo by H. Todd Fujinaka

Priscilla Gray, President Emeritus Jerome Wiesner, Cherie Wendelken, Laya Wiesner, Gene Park G, Hyun-A Park '83, President Paul E. Gray '54, and Gunter Nitschke celebrate the opening of the "Asian Places" exhibit in the Wiesner Student Art Gallery Monday evening in the Student Center. A string quartet entertained guests while they munched on cheese and crackers and drank wine at the festivities.

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MacGregor chooses Kennedy housemaster

By David B. Oberman

The residents of MacGregor House chose Prof. Robert S. Kennedy '59 of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science as their new senior faculty resident last month.

Kennedy will take over the job as housemaster of MacGregor in July.

When asked how he felt about becoming housemaster, Kennedy replied, "[My wife and I are] excited about it; we are looking forward to it. We have enjoyed our interactions with the students, and we think it will be a very interesting experience."

Professor Nathan H. Cook '50 of the Department of Mechanical Engineering has been MacGregor House's senior faculty resident since it opened in 1970. He is

leaving his position because of his early retirement from the Institute.

"As far as my wife and I are concerned, it has been a really neat experience," Cook said about his position at MacGregor. "We were originally going to try it out for a year, and we stayed 15 years, so you can tell that we enjoyed it."

Cook said that he would miss the students at MacGregor, with many of whom he had formed "real friendships." He said, however, that he felt that it was time for him to move on to "new and different things," and that "15 is a nice round number."

Professor Cook intends to move to North Eastham, on Cape Cod, and devote himself to full-time consulting.

Students at Columbia block halls in protest

(continued from page 1)

vern issues a written commitment by Columbia to divest itself from the stock within the next three years, Adler said.

The hunger strikers demanded a meeting with Sovern, said Anthony Lovel, one of the hunger strikers. In return the students agreed they would abandon their fast.

About 170 members of the faculty signed a petition recommending that Sovern meet with the strikers, Adler said.

The strikers' request was granted yesterday, when five participants spoke with Sovern for nearly two hours, Lovel said.

The meeting convened after one of the hunger strikers was hospitalized as a result of her fast. Lorraine Harrison passed out on Sunday. She was taken to St. Luke's hospital where she is now recovering. Another student, José Desousa, was unable to count up to ten during a psychiatric examination. He was also sent to St. Luke's.

"An important dialogue between the president and students has never happened before," Lovel said. He hoped that this would help "squash the perception held by the trustees that students have no right to affect university policy."

Sovern agreed to convey the strikers' concerns to the subcommittee in charge of investment of the Board of Trustees, Adler added.

The president's position, however, has been that "it is not appropriate to negotiate with people who are [violating regulations]," Johnson said.

The State Supreme Court will hold a hearing on Wednesday in which the coalition will have to prove that its actions are reasonable and within the law. Fifteen members of the demonstration have been named as defendants in the case, according to Lovel.

If they do not present sufficient cause, an injunction will be issued which would allow police to physically remove the demonstrators. Adler emphasized, however, that the demonstration has been completely non-violent.

According to Lovel, "a number of faculty members are willing to be arrested" along with the demonstrators should the police be called in.

Reaction to the blockade has been mixed, according to Johnson. Some of the students sup-

port the action while others approve of the issue but not the action taken by the coalition, he said.

Classes at Hamilton Hall have all been cancelled, despite the fact that access to the building is still possible, Johnson said.

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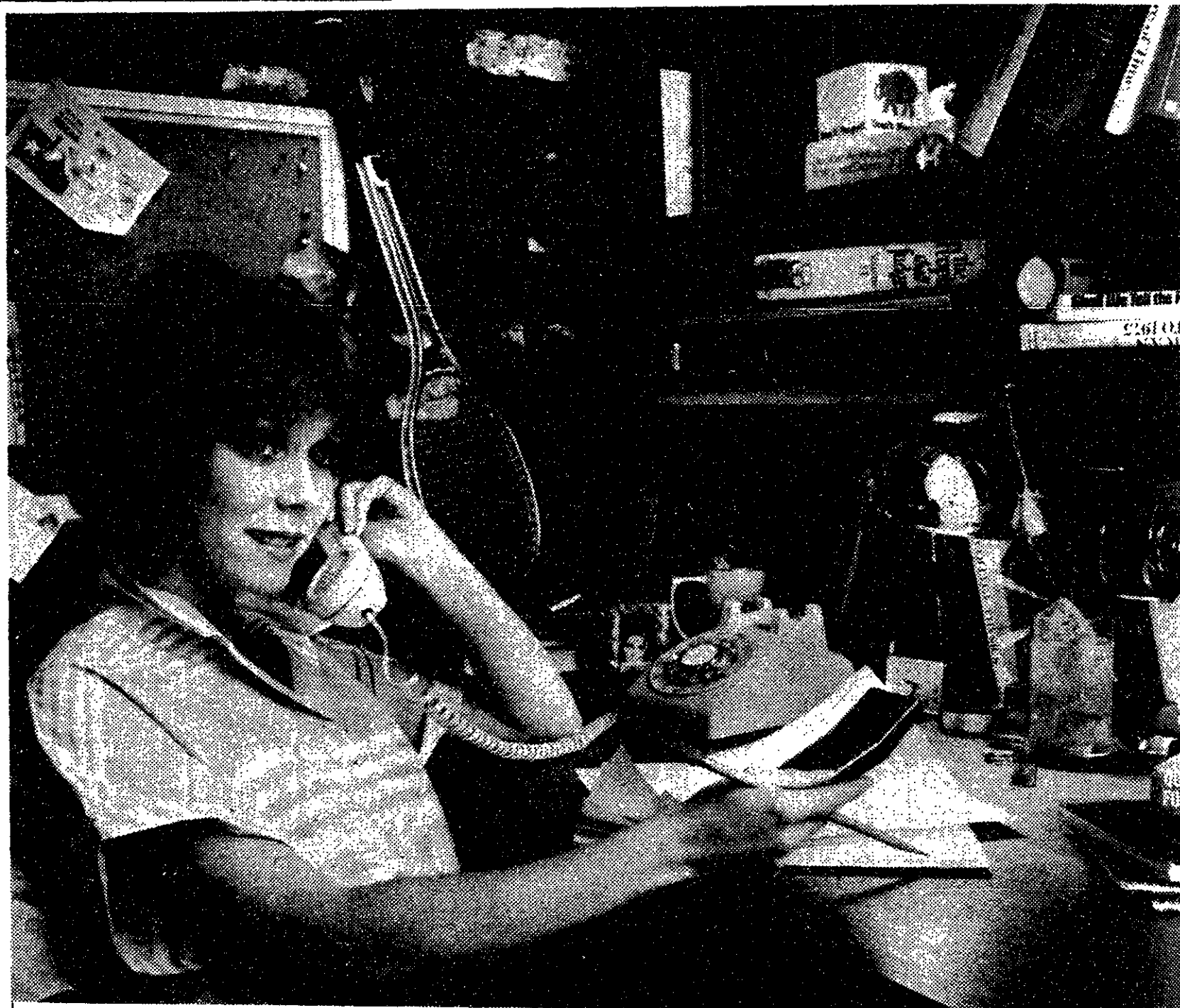
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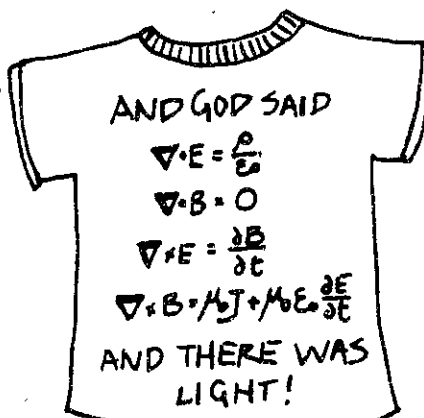
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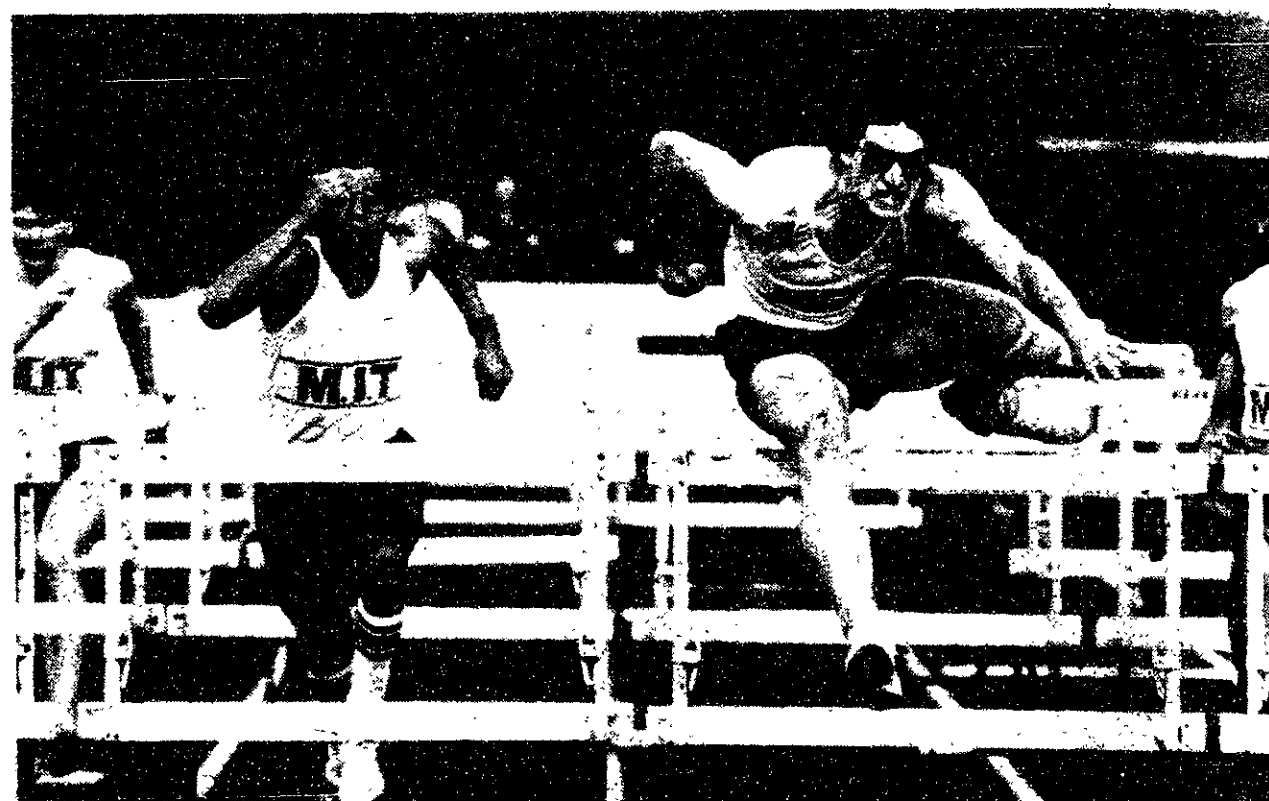
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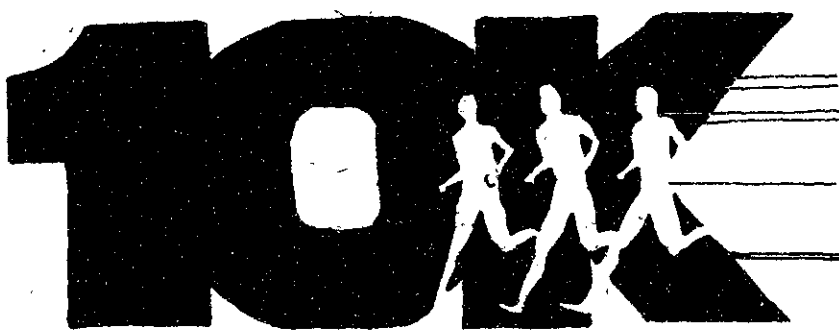
Track has a field day

Turan Erdogan '87 (above) plunges into the ditch as he chases after a runner from Bowdoin College during the 3000-meter steeple chase. Tad Artis '86 (top right) has no trouble clearing the bar in the pole vault. Sean Garrett '88 (bottom right) flies over the last hurdle to claim victory in the 110-meter high hurdles, while Vanu Bose '87 trails closely.

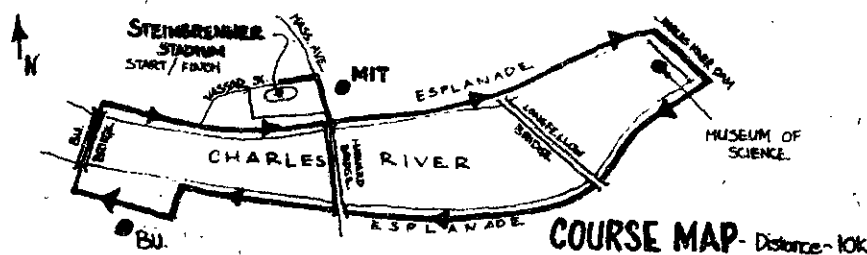
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sports

Golf team wins triangular meet, now 3-0

The golf team ran its spring record up to 3-0 Friday afternoon, winning a triangular match with Worcester Polytechnical Institute and Suffolk University at the Stow Acres Country Club.

Eric Asel '87 and Alex Romeo '86 each fired a 76 to lead MIT.

Co-captains Dave Lineman '85 and Rob Irion '85 came in with 78 apiece, and Gary Zentner '87 was right behind with 80, as the Engineers' team effort gave them a score of 388 and a 48-stroke margin of victory.

The Engineers from Worcester finished second with 436, and Suffolk finished third with 454.

Track dominates Maine visitors

The track team moved its winning indoor ways outdoors Saturday, crushing visiting Bowdoin and Bates. MIT scored 110 points to Bowdoin's 53 and Bates' 39.

Team co-captain and national Division III 35-lb. weight throw champion Pat Parris '85 captured the hammer throw with a distance of 183' 3" and the discus with a 132' 2" effort. He was also fourth in the shot put.

Gordon Holterman '87 also had two victories to his name, taking the 800-meter run in 1:59.20 and the 3000-meter steeplechase in 9:24.5.

Sean Garrett '88 led an MIT sweep of the 110-meter hurdles, clearing the course in 16.7 seconds.

Other winners for the Engineers were Mike Hammond '87 in the 400-meter dash (:50.80), Ron Smith '85 in the 200-meter hurdles (:56.80), Dan Lin '86 in the 200-meter dash (:24.42), and the 1600-meter relay team (3:29.27).

Men's tennis on winning track

The men's tennis team, under the guidance of first-year coach Bob Bayliss, has jumped out to a 2-1 start.

The Engineers opened their season April 3 with a 5-4 win over visiting Bowdoin. The team extended its winning streak to two matches Friday with an 8-1 victory over Colby.

MIT's winning ways came to an abrupt end Saturday, however, as Division I Penn State came to town and mopped up, 9-0.

Ramy Rizk '86, Will Sauer '85, and Rob Swiston '87 all have won two of their three matches so far, as have the doubles teams of Rizk and captain Rob Craig '86 and Sauer and Ben Spehlmann '88.

Heavyweight crew takes Alumni Cup

The men's heavyweight crew team opened its season on the Harlem River Saturday, defeating host Columbia for the first time since 1979 to capture the Alumni Cup.

The team of Phil Paoletta '86, Eric Andrews '87, William van Doorne '87, Robert Smith '87, Geoff Kelsch '87, Jim Nugent '86, Robert Biedenharn '87, captain Andy Ziegler '85, and coxswain Stu Schmill '86 finished the course in 6:09.0, more than six seconds ahead of Columbia.

Women's crew 3rd on choppy Charles

Choppy, wind-whipped waters forced the women's crew team to

move upriver to the so-called "power stretch" above the MIT boathouse Saturday, but the move did MIT little good.

The Engineers' 4:40.0 over the 1500-meter course put them well behind victor Northeastern's 4:27.0 and the University of New Hampshire's 4:31.0.

Softball drops pair

The softball team lost its third

and fourth games since coming back up north, dropping both ends of a doubleheader to Wheaton College Saturday.

Wheaton breezed through the first game, 15-3, and had little less trouble in the second, taking that one 8-2.

Sailing teams 9th

The men's and women's sailing teams had more in common than

just millieu last weekend, as both squad finished ninth in their regattas.

The women's squad opened its season by hosting the Emily Wick Trophy on the Charles River, and finished last in the nine-team field.

The men were ninth among the 15 teams at the Friis Trophy hosted by Tufts on Mystic Lake.

Lacrosse falls in OT

The men's lacrosse team suffered its second straight defeat Saturday, dropping a 12-11 overtime decision to host Nichols. The Engineers lost the services of Bob Park '87, who was taken from the game with a broken jaw.

Martin Dickau



MIT Rugby vs. West Roxbury, Friday.
Tech photo by Dennis Cuy



Tech photo by Henry Wu
The women's crew team competes on a very rough Charles River, Saturday.

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