

# Special pull-out section: Ideas Fall 1985

Continuous  
News Service  
Since 1881

Volume 105, Number 38

# TheTech

MIT  
Cambridge  
Massachusetts

Tuesday, October 1, 1985



Tech photo by Simson L. Garfinkel

A tree fell in Pika House's front yard during Hurricane Gloria, disrupting power and telephone service for a day. More hurricane photos, Page 11

## Gloria closes Institute

By Ben Stanger

MIT closed Friday when Hurricane Gloria's 130 mile per hour winds whipped across much of the east coast and central Massachusetts.

The storm will cost the Institute an estimated \$40,000, which includes Physical Plant workers' overtime, said Paul F. Barrett, director of Physical Plant.

The hurricane formed over two weeks ago off the African coast. New England meteorologists said

property damage was less substantial than it could have been, because the hurricane hit the east coast during low tide.

Damage at MIT was minimal considering the strength of the storm, Barrett said. "We were fortunate."

The damage to the Institute included broken windows in Buildings 5, N52, 20, the Sloan Laboratory, the Whitaker Building, the Green Building, the Hayden Memorial Library and MacGreg-

or House, Barrett said.

The MIT Press, the Center for Advanced Visual Studies and Building W59 lost power, and four garage lights will have to be replaced. A tree in front of Building 1 was uprooted.

Barrett said Physical Plant had pumps ready to alleviate flooding, but there was not enough rain to cause any damage. Sandbags were set up in front of MacGregor House and the West Garage, he added.

Vice President Constantine B. Simonides said that MIT has contracts with sources outside MIT, and thus the decision to close the Institute is a serious one.

At 6:30 am last Friday, Simonides decided to close the Institute after consulting with Director of Personnel Joan F. Rice.

Charles Barry, secretary of Public Safety for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, had at that time announced his intention to recommend that Federal employees be excused from work.

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## Black Sash leader attacks apartheid

By Michael J. Garrison  
and Thomas T. Huang

Sheena Duncan, president of the South African anti-apartheid association Black Sash, yesterday addressed South Africa's consistent "attempt to prevent black political organization of any kind and to crush all black opposition."

The lecture marked the beginning of the Institute Colloquium Committee's planned fall series on South Africa.

Black Sash is a South African militant women's group orga-

nized against apartheid. It publishes a magazine and runs advice centers for those who run "afoul of the law," according to Robert I. Rotberg, professor of history and political science.

Duncan feels that "economic pressures are the main hope that we have for any early resolution of political conflict."

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## Sanctions announced

Compiled by Craig Jungwirth

President Ronald W. Reagan announced limited sanctions against South Africa Sept. 9. Reagan banned the sale of computers to South African security agencies, barred most loans to the Pretoria government, halted the importation of the Krugerrand, South Africa's gold coin, and stopped exports of nuclear technology until South Africa signs an accord to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Reagan condemned apartheid and expressed concern over the increasing violence in South Africa in the executive order outlining his sanctions. Reagan said he was not abandoning his policy of "constructive engagement," which seeks to influence the South African Government through negotiations. He now refers to his policy as "active, constructive engagement."

The Senate Republican leadership blocked a Democratic effort Sept. 12 to force the Senate to vote on the Congressional version of economic sanctions against the government of South Africa.

The Senate's proposed measures were generally stronger than the sanctions Reagan ordered Sept. 9. The Congress banned exports of \$100,000 or more of US-made computers and software to South African agencies that administer apartheid, as did the president.

The Senate proposed a ban on new loans to the South African government, except to those educational, housing or health agencies that are open to all South Africans, regardless of race. Reagan's

(Please turn to page 12)

## Exchange attracts over 200

By Alison C. Morgan

Second in a two-part series on undergraduate and graduate cross-registration opportunities.

Over 200 MIT graduate students are presently cross-registered at either Harvard University, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (WHOI), Brandeis University, Tufts University, Boston University (BU) or Wellesley College.

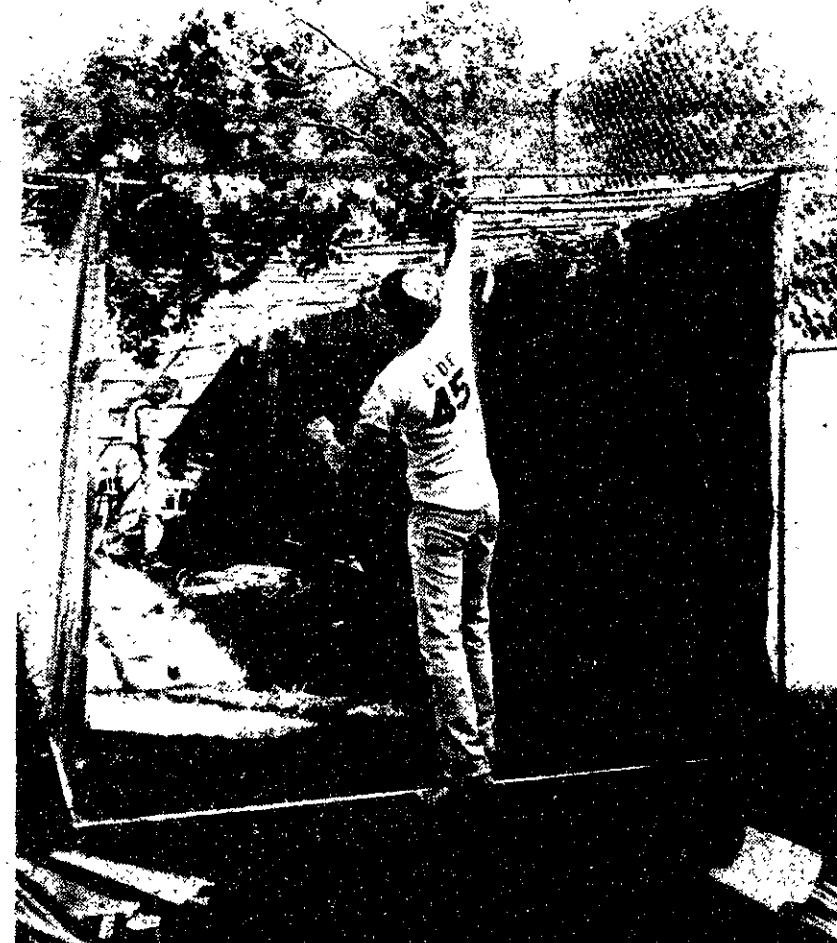
The largest graduate cross-registration program is the Harvard exchange, which has operated since 1922. MIT graduate students enrolled in 144 Harvard subjects last spring.

The Health Science and Technology (HST) program attracted 70 of the MIT cross registrants, a program which integrates health and medicine education into the graduate and undergraduate curricula of Harvard and MIT. The purpose of HST is to focus sci-

ence and technology on human health needs, according to Richard Kitt, co-director of HST.

An MIT student may take a Harvard subject not offered at the Institute as long as the Harvard subject is not overcrowded.

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Tech photo by Shari Jackson

Hillel members prepare a temporary booth for the celebration of Sukkot, a harvest festival. The sukkah, with its open roof of tree branches and straw, commemorates the shelters the Jews lived in during the Exodus from Egypt.

## Roddenberry delivers LSC lecture in Kresge

By Susmitha Bellam

### Feature

Gene Roddenberry, creator of *Star Trek*, said Monday that scientists and engineers should strive to overcome the limits of science and technology. These limits are "not what they seem to be," he said.

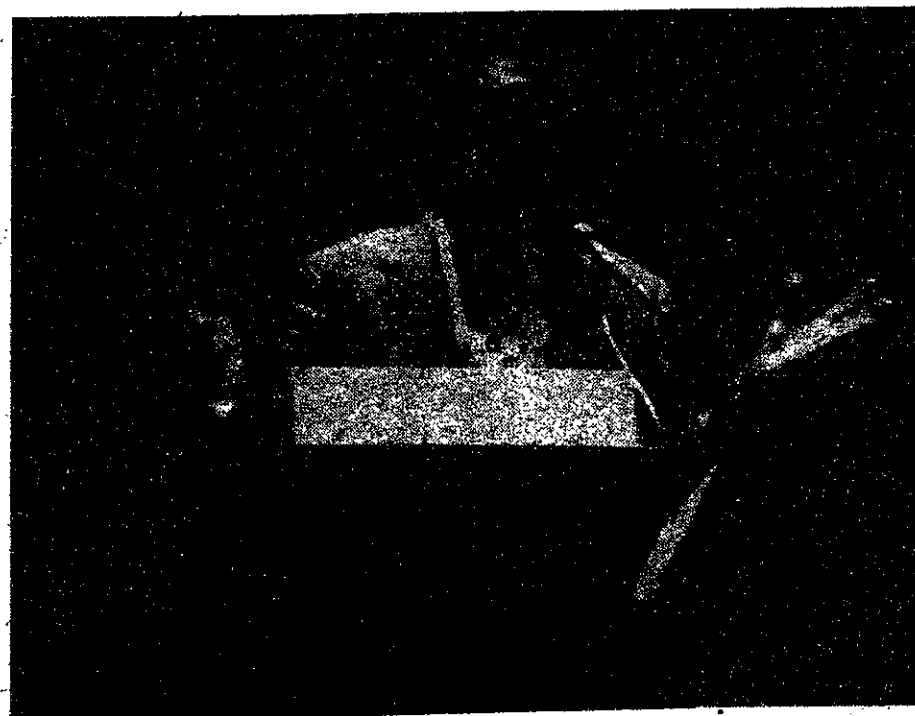
In a sold-out lecture, sponsored by the Lecture Series Committee, Roddenberry mentioned his previous visits to MIT, including a forum he presented five years ago. He recalled that he had first seen a *Star Trek* computer game here.

Roddenberry also described his method of creating new characters: He first develops questions for the character to answer and then answers them himself. This method gives writers a great deal of objectivity, he said.

Over 100 pages of questions and answers were used to create Mr. Spock, according to Roddenberry. Characters in *Star Trek*, such as Spock, were able to view humans without prejudices, he continued.

Gaan, one of his newer characters, allows Roddenberry a view of humans from another vantage point. Gaan comes to earth acci-

(Please turn to page 13)



Tech photo by Kyle Peltonan

Gene Roddenberry speaks in Kresge

## inside

Because of Hurricane Gloria, some of you didn't get to see Ideas Fall 1985 on Friday, so we're running it again, in the Centerfold. Enjoy.

Art and architecture.  
Page 3.

## news roundup

### World

**Soviets propose weapons cut; administration responds** — The Soviet Union pledged a 50 percent reduction in their offensive nuclear weapons stock if the United States would reciprocate. The terms of the Soviet proposal would place the number of such weapons at 6000 for each superpower. The Soviets added that all work on the "Star Wars" weapons system beyond the laboratory stage should be halted. The number of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles in Europe would be reduced to the level of Western missiles, as long as the United States Pershing 2 and cruise missiles were removed or counted as part of the 6000 piece weapon-limit. President Ronald Reagan would not stop research on the Strategic Defense Initiative, replied Secretary of State George P. Shultz '89. But the administration welcomed the proposal for the 50 percent cut of strategic weapons.

**London riots erupt after police shoot woman** — London police sparked a riot by hundreds of black youths when they shot a black woman during a search of her home. Scotland Yard said that the shooting of Cherry Groce, 38, was an accident, and ordered an investigation into the matter. Over 35 injuries occurred during the night-long riot.

**Lebanon torn by war** — The sounds of battle were heard once again in Lebanon. The combatants in this major skirmish are the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and a fundamentalist Sunni Moslem group, known as the Tawheed, which is opposed to Syria. The two-week long violence has so far resulted in the deaths of at least 240 persons.

**Panamanian president resigns; vice president sworn in** — First Vice President Eric Arturo Delvalle, 48, stepped in as president of Panama after President Nicolas Ardito Barletta resigned. Barletta's resignation came under pressure from the military and other members of the government.

### Nation

**East Coast recovers from Gloria's punch** — The New York and New England area is starting the massive cleanup of debris left behind by Hurricane Gloria. Up to 1.6 million households and businesses were left without power, which may not be restored to all customers until as late as Wednesday. At least ten storm-related deaths were reported.

**Boeing to put wind shear warning devices on new jets** — Boeing Co. will install a cockpit warning system in new advanced jets beginning next summer. The system will warn the pilot when the plane is entering a dangerous wind-shift area and will indicate the safest route for the pilot to follow. Wind shear was believed to have caused the Delta Airlines crash last August.

### Local

**Police complain about lack of recruits** — Police chiefs, attempting to fill staff positions left unfilled by retirements and cuts from Massachusetts' Proposition Two and one-half, are having trouble filling the vacancies. The state's Department of Personnel Administration, which is responsible for certifying lists of applicants, was blamed by the police departments for the delays.

**Hahvahd to search for new students** — Harvard University has developed a new 84-foot wide radio-telescope to be used in a search for signs of intelligent alien life. Carl Sagan, Steven Spielberg and little Max Spielberg, Steven's three and one-half month-old son, were among those present at the power-up ceremony. The telescope is intended to perceive alien messages possibly being broadcast, using a computer to monitor many different radio channels simultaneously.

### Sports

**Miami brings mascot, whips BC** — The University of Miami Hurricanes flew in on the tail of Hurricane Gloria and proceeded to blow right by the Eagles, living down last year's embarrassing loss at the hands of "Hail Mary Flutie." BC's lack of defense was a major factor in the 45-10 loss.

**Sox wrap up stay in Detroit on a high note** — The Red Sox beat the Detroit Tigers 8-4 Sunday, winning two games of the three-game series. The Sox started sluggishly, although they were led by a strong performance by pitcher Rob Woodward (1-0). But Boston landed the knockout punch in the third inning, scoring six runs.

### Weather

**Indian summer continues** — The stubborn balmy weather will continue through the early part of the week with temperatures in the middle- to upper-70s. Wednesday will bring a cooling trend and a slight chance of showers.

David Jedlinsky

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# Impressions of MIT architectural style

By Donald Yee

## Feature

You may find yourself sitting in a lecture hall or in a beautiful room with a beautiful view, and you may ask yourself, "How did this get here?"

In case you have been too busy running to classes to notice, MIT has a lot of interesting, if not beautiful, buildings. These structures deserve at least a bit of attention, which I will attempt to provide here.

The MacLaurin Buildings along the main stretch of the Infinite Corridor and the two wings extending around Killian Court were designed by Welles Bosworth, Class of 1889. The MIT Corporation chose Bosworth in 1913 as the main architect for the new Institute to be located across the Charles River from its old location in Copley Square. Construction began that same year.

These buildings, in their dignified, almost oppressive manner, define the public's image of the Institute. The exterior is simple, yet monumental, while the interior is functional.

Bosworth's grand plan called for connected structures, a feature much-welcomed during torrential downpours. He also realized, with great foresight, the need for change and divided the buildings into units which could be adapted as necessary for the changing needs of the Institute.

Other buildings bearing the mark of Bosworth lie on the eastern side of campus, including East Campus, Walker Memorial and the President's House. The Hayden Building, designed by Ralph Walker '11 and built in 1950, demonstrates Bosworth's great influence upon later construction at the Institute.

"You will see the large white panels and dark glass of the [Arts, Media and Technology] building occasionally referred to as 'The Bathroom' by those students less appreciative of its design."

Workers are currently adding final touches to the new Arts and Media Technology Building (E15). The dedication ceremony is planned for October 2, so it is probably safe to assume that it will be completed by then.

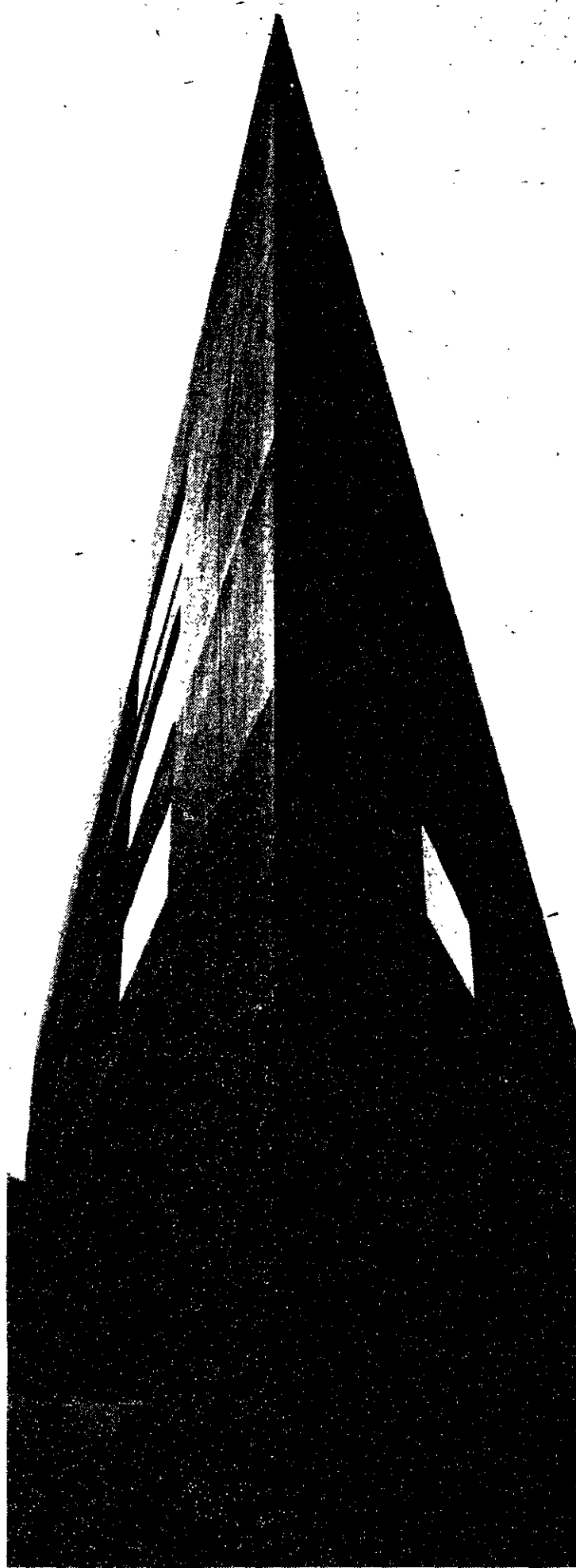
If you still have not seen the building, you should trudge down to East Campus and look across Ames Street. There you will see the large white panels and dark glass of the building occasionally referred to as "The Bathroom" by those students less appreciative of its design. It is the latest and perhaps one of the most controversial additions to the MIT landscape.

Designed by the firm of I.M. Pei '40, the four story building houses the Vera and Albert List Visual Arts Center, which includes the new Hayden Gallery, as well as the offices of the Committee for Visual Arts and the Visible Language Workshop.

Pei has designed several other buildings on the east side of campus, most notably the 22-story Green Building, which towers above all of the other buildings in the vicinity.

The Green Building, completed in 1964, violates two precedents of MIT architecture established by Bosworth. First, it stands alone in McDermott court, detached from the MIT tradition of connected buildings. Second, in thrusting skyward 300 feet, it defies the expansive sprawl which had previously defined MIT's landscape.

But the Green Building's harshest quality is the winter wind that swirls about its entrance, making access to the building unpleasant, if not impossible. Its one redeeming characteristic is its height, which has often helped me to find the shortest way back to the Institute after getting



Tech file photo by Jim Mihori

The Ralph G. Landau Building (Building 66).

lost in the back streets of Cambridge.

Another of Pei's designs, and my personal favorite, is the Landau Building (66), a five story wedge of glass and concrete nestled between East Campus and the TRW factory on Ames Street. The interior of the building is also concrete and functional, although sometimes the stairways provide a major obstacle to reaching the fourth floor. The design may seem senseless, but it was required to conform to building codes.

The shape of the parcel of land on which the building was constructed inspired its triangular design, according to O. Robert Simha, director of the Planning Office.

The Hermann Building, home of the Dewey Library, is set at the easternmost edge of MIT's property. The building, completed in 1965, was designed by Eduardo Catalano, an Argentine-born architect who taught at MIT for many years. It is a massive top-heavy structure that bears some resemblance to a building on the western side of Massachusetts Avenue.

That building of course, is the Stratton Hotel, beloved home of *The Tech* and other grease, such as Lobdell french fries. The Julius A. Stratton '23 Student Center (W20), built in 1965, was also designed by Catalano. His intention was to make it appear to defy gravity. But many find that its massive concrete structure affirms the overpowering force of gravity.

MIT's "buildings, in their dignified, almost oppressive manner, define the public's image of the Institute."

Kresge Auditorium, also located on Kresge Oval is another distinctive building on the MIT campus which was completed in 1955. Eero Saarinen, its architect, allegedly carved out a grapefruit to illustrate his design concept.

The MIT Chapel, the third building in the oval, was built the same year as Kresge, and was also designed by Saarinen.

Most of the Institute Houses border the Charles River along Memorial Drive. Ashdown and Burton, the first houses, were both hotel-apartment complexes when they were purchased by MIT in 1937 and 1947, respectively.

Midway between Ashdown and Burton Houses lies Baker House. Architect Alvar Aalto, a visiting professor from Finland to the School of Architecture in 1940, designed the structure. The dormitory, completed in 1949, has an interesting feature: the double set of exterior stairs which cascade down the building toward the entrance on Amherst Alley.

At the far end of the row of the Institute Houses lies 500 Memorial Drive, known to most students as Next House. The most recently built dormitory is shaped in an 'S' — one cannot help but wonder if the curves of Baker's Memorial Drive side had inspired the designers of Next House.

"Eero Saarinen, [Kresge Auditorium's] architect, allegedly carved out a grapefruit to illustrate his design concept."

Still further west, at the very edge of the campus, Tang Hall rises up 24 stories like a sentinel tower, much like Eastgate at the other end of the campus. One of the more puzzling things at Tang is a flashing light in one of the windows on the southeast corner of the building.

I have not looked for it recently, but I have always wondered why the light was there. Anyone who knows something about it can write to me here at *The Tech*.

If you have made it this far, either you must have nothing to do, are putting something off or are an extremely faithful reader of *The Tech*.

To say the least, this was a limited sampling of the building on campus. Should you wish to learn more about buildings that I have either skimmed on or skipped entirely, there is an excellent book available at Rotch Library (in Building 7) titled *Art and Architecture at MIT*. It outlines several walking tours which highlight the various buildings and ground on campus.

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# opinion

## Editorials

### UA should direct space upon a Coop departure

If the Harvard Cooperative Society moves to Kendall Square in the near future, what will become of the space The Coop presently occupies in the Julius A. Stratton '23 Student Center? MIT must consider the alternatives now.

The administration should not dictate the reuse plan. Students should be seriously involved in the decision-making process. Students must ultimately control how space in the Student Center is used.

The Undergraduate Association, as the representative of the student body, should direct the utilization of the space The Coop would vacate.

Possible renovations of the first floor could introduce a department store, a handful of selected shops or additional student activity space. Any decision, however, must consider convenience and cost for students.

Attracting smaller stores may be the best option. By offering a lure of low rent and near monopoly status, agreements should guarantee comparably low prices by the vendor. MIT would renew the leases only if the stores met prearranged requirements for student satisfaction. Prices, quality and variety would be among these guidelines.

In any case, the stores should concentrate on products essential to students.

A Student Center cafe to replace Lobdell would also respond to student needs. A variety of national franchises would be a welcome and more profitable replacement for MIT's dining facilities.

With The Coop's possible departure, students would have the opportunity to make the Student Center more useful for and enhancing to student life.

### The Coop does not act in students' interest

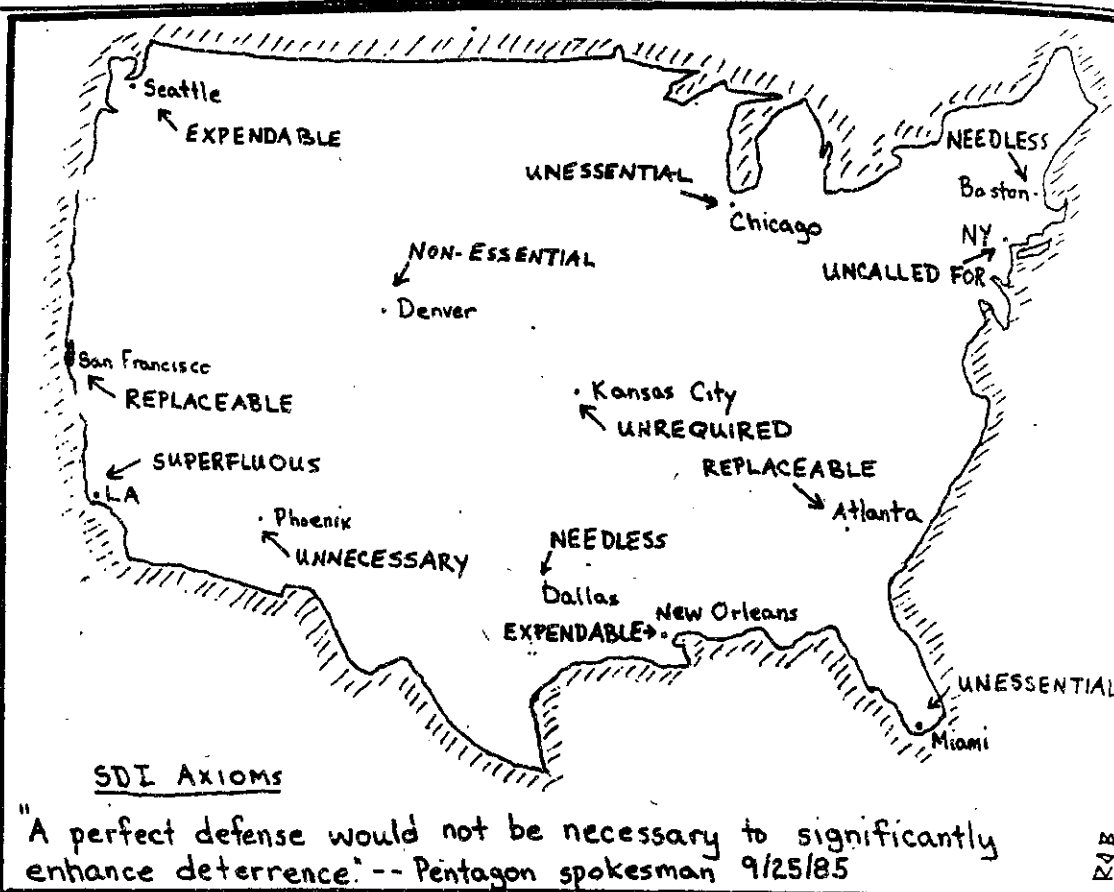
"The object of the Harvard Cooperative Society is to reduce the cost of living at MIT," state The Coop's rules and regulations. "It exists solely for that purpose and endeavors to afford especial facilities for the purchase of all kinds of students' supplies."

Yet The Coop has not lived up to its objective. The Coop's exorbitant prices often fall beyond competitive ranges.

Now *The Tech* has learned that the Coop's lease in the Julius A. Stratton '23 Student Center expires in June, 1986. Officials of Boston Properties, the developers of a possible relocation site for The Coop in Kendall Square, asserted that The Coop would be ready to move to Cambridge Center by the fall of 1986.

The Coop is supposed to act in the students' interests. Yet students were not and are not involved in the moving plans. It is also uncertain whether or not the student Board of Directors of The Coop had any input to the plans.

The Board must determine whether or not students should support a cooperative society that has failed to show consideration for the students who are the reason for its existence.



Guest Column/David Goldstone

### Cheating at the game

Life at MIT is a series of games. These games have various titles — "Pedestrian Street Navigation," "Sleep or 6.001," "Rush Week."

As with most games, there are ways to cheat if the player is willing to suffer possible consequences.

The games are very simple to play. The rules governing them are simple as well.

You, a pedestrian in Boston, should cross only at crosswalks and only with the WALK signal. There is no anti-jaywalking law in Massachusetts, but the rule of crossing only at crosswalks and with the lights is implied. It is easy and popular to cross streets in the most convenient location.

But don't expect too much sympathy if you end up in the hospital after you go dashing across Massachusetts Ave. without looking at traffic. Especially not from the driver of the car you should have noticed.

It is easy to cheat if you are willing to accept the consequences.

It can be easy to sleep eight hours each night while taking 6.001. All you need is a roommate who allows you to copy his problem set each week. But this can be a dangerous trap to fall into. You will realize its depth when you are handed your first test.

It is easy to cheat if you are willing to accept the consequences.

Rush Week, like crossing the street and doing your homework, also has implied rules. They assume attracting freshmen to a dorm with activities, such as parties or picnics. But this can involve much work for the organizers; and the dorm will become filled with freshmen anyway.

A technique for cheating has been developed for the game. It was perfected this year at Bexley. It is called anti-rush.

Anti-rush must be great fun. Residents invent creative activities; but these activities must be repulsive. Either few attend or the activities are not held. The goal is limiting physical exertion.

These activities included: Newt Races, Intranasal Broccoli Insertion, and a Hare Krishna Chanting Session. If any freshman still visited Bexley, his tour was of a closet — if his entry were not blocked by the quasi-East German Border.

Because the activities required little work and no Bexley rooms were crowded, the cheating was easy and very effective. Only one percent of the freshmen class wanted to live in the campus's best located dorm with the nicest rooms.

An anti-rush normally may be tolerated. After all, MIT prides itself on its "individuals." But this year, the housing situation is atrocious. It is outrageous that eighteen students live in MacGregor lounges or that 150 people were pushed into Limbo.

Unfortunately, with too many freshmen entering this year, every dorm must tighten its belt and crowd a few extra people. Except Bexley.

Yes, it is easy to cheat if you are willing to accept the consequences.

But Bexley cheated and everyone else is suffering the consequences. Bexley must be prepared to suffer the consequences of its actions. The residents there should be as crowded as anywhere else.

Those residents need not be Bexley's current residents; the Alpha Phi Sorority, as previously recommended, could take over Bexley. Bexley's displaced residents would take the places of the sorority's members in dorms.

Some object to any crowding of Bexley as punishment or "unfair," because only a few people ran anti-rush.

How could making Bexley equal to the other dorms in crowding be considered a punishment?

Although only a few residents ran the anti-rush, the Rush policy of a dorm is the responsibility of every resident of that dorm, through its elected officials, just as the policy of a democratic country is the responsibility of its citizens, through the government.

What does Bexley's president have to say on the issue? A bag of popcorn cannot say much. Bexley did not take its responsibility as a dormitory belonging to MIT seriously enough. It has lost its privilege to be represented by a chosen body; if a small body selects itself to represent Bexley and the majority of the dorm disagrees, it is only the fault of the dorm.

Bexley has tried to cheat.

Bexley must accept the consequences.

That's the way the game is played.

## TheTech

Volume 105, Number 38

Tuesday, October 1, 1985

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# opinion

Guest Column/Randy Hertzman

## Allies are watching the US

Since the beginning of February, a major issue has been haunting US foreign policy makers: our reaction to New Zealand's position banning port calls by nuclear armed or propelled ships.

The ramifications are far deeper than a military realignment in the Pacific; portents of a major shift in international attitudes toward military power are rising above the superpower horizon. Will the United States be ready for radically new attitudes on the part of our allies regarding world security?

The events that are bringing forth such a frightened reaction from Washington are at first sight not very earthshaking.

In July of 1984, Prime Minister David Lange's Labor party was swept into power in New Zealand on a platform promising a nuclear-free New Zealand. The United States government received private reassurances from Labor Party officials, however, that New Zealand would not look too closely at any US ship that paid a port call.

Washington waited six months, until January of 1985, to request permission for a port call by a US Navy ship. The visit was viewed as a test case by Washington; the Navy deliberately assigned the USS Buchanan, a conventionally-powered destroyer, to the mission.

The Buchanan was, however, nuclear-capable. In keeping with standard US policy, the State Department declined to disclose whether the ship was in fact armed with nuclear weapons.

On February 1, New Zealand denied the Buchanan permission to visit. Reagan administration officials immediately cancelled the "Sea Eagle" naval exercises, one of a series (twenty-two in 1985) of joint Australian-New Zealand-United States naval exercise planned by the Pacific Council, set up by the ANZUS treaty of 1951.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, in Washington by coincidence, agreed to hold joint US-Australian naval exercises as a substitute for the cancelled "Sea Eagle," but stated that his government would retain cordial relationships and a military alliance with New Zealand, the latter's anti-nuclear policy notwithstanding.

Washington took New Zealand's action very seriously. Congress discussed political or economic sanctions; the State Department considered expelling New Zealand from the ANZUS alliance. It announced after some consideration that it would defer such a drastic move until the Pa-

cific Council's annual meeting in Canberra, Australia in July.

New Zealand continuously reiterated its earnest desire to maintain friendly relationships, economically, politically, and militarily. Two weeks ago, however, Washington categorically rejected the Wellington government's proposed compromise, in which Lange would decide in each case whether a US ship carried nuclear arms, without asking the US Navy. Last Saturday, Washington gave the ultimatum to New Zealand: accept nuclear weapons or be expelled from ANZUS.

New Zealand refused to budge. "If the ANZUS treaty requires us to accept nuclear weapons, then it is the treaty which is the obstacle to the maintenance of good relations between New Zealand and the United States," Lange explained in a speech in Christchurch.

What so frightens Washington that it is willing to alienate one of the United States' closest and most loyal friends? Militarily, New Zealand would be hurt much more than the United States by the breaking of ANZUS. The New Zealand armed forces, in their entirety, are composed of 12,700 men, 4 frigates, 6 patrol boats, and seven Navy helicopters, little augmenting the US forces in the Pacific.

New Zealand is not important to the United States as a military base; Australia and our Pacific possessions are quite sufficient. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has shown little interest in the South Pacific.

The rationale behind the Administration's brutal reaction to this small sign of independent-mindedness from New Zealand becomes clearer when one considers the political repercussions of New Zealand's actions.

Washington has been increas-

ingly worried about the anti-nuclear, anti-US public opinion growing in Western Europe. If other nations were to follow New Zealand's precedent, US military interests could be seriously harmed.

For example, Japan has had a long-standing policy prohibiting nuclear weapons in its territory. In the past, it has never questioned whether US ships carried nuclear weapons. The Administration is greatly worried that Japan might begin enforcement of this policy if New Zealand succeeds in thwarting the desires of the US.

More importantly, anti-nuclear movements in Western European countries such as Belgium, West Germany, and Great Britain have been gaining power and recognition. With the West German government seriously weakened by the repercussions from the recent wave of defections to East Germany, the West German Social Democratic party, much more amenable than the current Bonn government to anti-nuclear public protest, might well gain power. The US defense policy is entirely dependent on a cooperative West Germany.

The Administration feels, perhaps justly, that the New Zealand movement could be the start of a wave of betrayals which could leave the United States isolated on the world scene. This explains the harsh attempts to crush the New Zealand stance before other allies follow New Zealand's example.

Unfortunately for the current state of affairs, the United States has few options, short of an invasion of New Zealand, which will reverse that island's position. New Zealand has already stated that the breaking of ANZUS will not sway its position.

The effects of economic sanctions, such as ending preferential (Please turn to page 9)



## feedback

### Questions about construction

To the Editor:

Things I want to know before I leave MIT:

1. Why do large, noisy trucks and their (large? noisy?) truck drivers enjoy careening down Ames Street at all hours of the day and night?

2. Where are they going?

3. Where have they come from?

4. What are they carrying inside?

5. Why do they sometimes seem to get locked in "backward" mode? (Unfortunately, the chirping sounds something like an alarm clock, a source of confusion for many tired souls, to be

sure).

6. Why is the area between East Campus and Senior House the most quickly developing in all of New England, or is it just the training ground for new construction workers?

7. For example, does the sidewalk really need to be dismembered with a jackhammer at 7 am?

8. Who planned the construction of the new Arts and Media Building so it would be completed just as the construction in Kendall Square was getting into full orchestration? That was considerate; we don't have to miss the subtleties of either.

9. Why can't every streetside resident of East Campus and Senior House receive an honorary degree in Sleep Management in addition to our primary degrees? (or would that be Lack-of-Sleep Management?)

10. Can I have half my rent back?

11. Do the appropriate authorities know that East Campus oscillates with every passing truck?

12. Is all this noise designed to discourage students from taking extra time at MIT?

13. Why is it called "construction?" I find nothing constructive about it.

Sharon E. Klotz '86

## news

### Writing news: what's it all about?

Twenty freshmen have already written news for *The Tech* this term. Our staff is always open to anyone who wants to write — graduate or undergraduate, new or old. The best time to join *The Tech* is right now.

For anyone curious about how the Institute works, writing for *The Tech* is the perfect excuse to ask questions. We need people to find out about tuition and financial aid, educational reforms, the grading system and freshman pass/fail, minority student issues, student activity funding, MIT's participation in military research, and decisions on crowding and class size. If these issues matter to you, study them in depth as a *Tech* reporter.

Writing for *The Tech* is different from writing for a class or for yourself. You don't just turn in a story and leave it at that. The editors will go over your story with you on our advanced computer phototypesetting system, discussing and explaining their changes. Many writers find our editing system much more rewarding than just handing in a paper and getting it back a few weeks later with a grade and some comments.

We don't demand major commitments, although the opportunities to contribute are limitless. A story may take a few hours of interviewing and a few hours of writing; three stories per term put you on staff.

There are sure to be people at *The Tech* any Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, or Thursday night. Come in and see what kinds of stories are waiting to be written, or suggest a story yourself. Ask for Harold or Craig.

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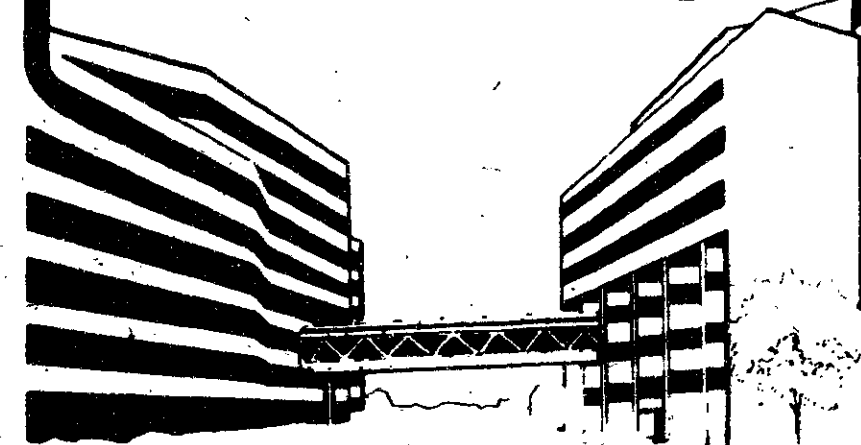
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# opinion

## feedback

### Oh, things make Joe so mad

To the Editor:

Aaarrggghhh!!!

Now that he's got that out of his system, maybe he can calm down enough so he can read this letter. Oooh, he gets so mad!

I am talking about *The Tech's* most exasperatingly discontented columnist, Joe Shipman (stretch!). Last Tuesday he wrote a column about hostile bus drivers, confused ticket clerks, inflexible conductors and incompetent bureaucrats. He must have seen all this, because since then he's been really upset about it.

Or maybe he simply likes to get worked up.

What got my mind racing today was a relatively minor piece of complaining, but it was so characteristically paranoid that I couldn't take anymore and came over here to vent my spleen.

I wanted to see what was happening at the 'Tute. I picked up the brand-new *Tech* where my eyes directed me to Joe Shipman's column. He wanted to take the #71 bus from Harvard Square; the bus was scheduled to leave at 2:20. At 2:23 he heard a mumble from the loudspeaker and made out the words "up the ramp." He went up to find that the #71 had just left from the upper ramp. The next one was scheduled for 50 minutes later.

There were no signs posted downstairs or at the doors saying that the place of departure had been changed, and the (unintelligible) announcement was not made until the bus had already left. None of the employees at the station admitted having anything to do with the foul-up, nor could they provide the name of anyone responsible.

Well, Joe's plight almost gave me an ulcer when I remembered — nobody is responsible for anything, or knows anybody who is. The Universe has no complaint department, and all of the agencies listed in the phone book are just numbers without addresses. Whenever one of the numbers is called, it is answered by a machine, or, even worse, Someone In Charge.

The people in charge might as well be finite-state machines themselves: They are not only incapable of handling a complaint or any standard request to make the world better but are also incapable of sufficiently improving your outlook so you can deal with what is. At least an answering machine therapeutically takes

down everything you have to say.

As I said before, nobody is responsible for your contentment or needs a Society to provide good excuses. Only accepting pressure will make you find those excuses. But what can be done?

One solution is to take people who are worked up and put them on a bench in Harvard Square, where they can forget about responsibilities and watch the passersby. Unfortunately it would be difficult to convince these individuals they can take off time to do this.

If the society were all powerful, we could blame its requirements for all our troubles. This remedy, though, might not lead to real improvements, since it wouldn't allow us to guide ourselves into a happy lifestyle.

Unfortunately, our only recourse is to become individuals. To make the most of this, we should concentrate enough heat on a single official (ourselves) that we'll be forced to do something — diffuse the illusion that we are required to follow Rules.

So, are you tired of rude bus drivers?

Do you get mad when there is no token clerk in a subway station late at night, and the revolving gate is busted, so you can't get in to take the train (but it eats your token anyway)?

Have you had enough unannounced 20-minute delays getting to class, although there is no Penalty for being late?

Are you fed up with having five anxieties going by in your head while you wait half an hour for your subway, resulting in your getting exasperated and punting a problem set?

Are you disgusted with a society where responsibilities are not only regularly imposed, but regularly (and in truth always) only accepted, forcing you to get needlessly uptight (or, if it's the last straw, to take it out on others)?

Then do something about it. Hang out with a good book and listen to the wind for a while; or just read a copy of this letter.

Jeff Thompson '87

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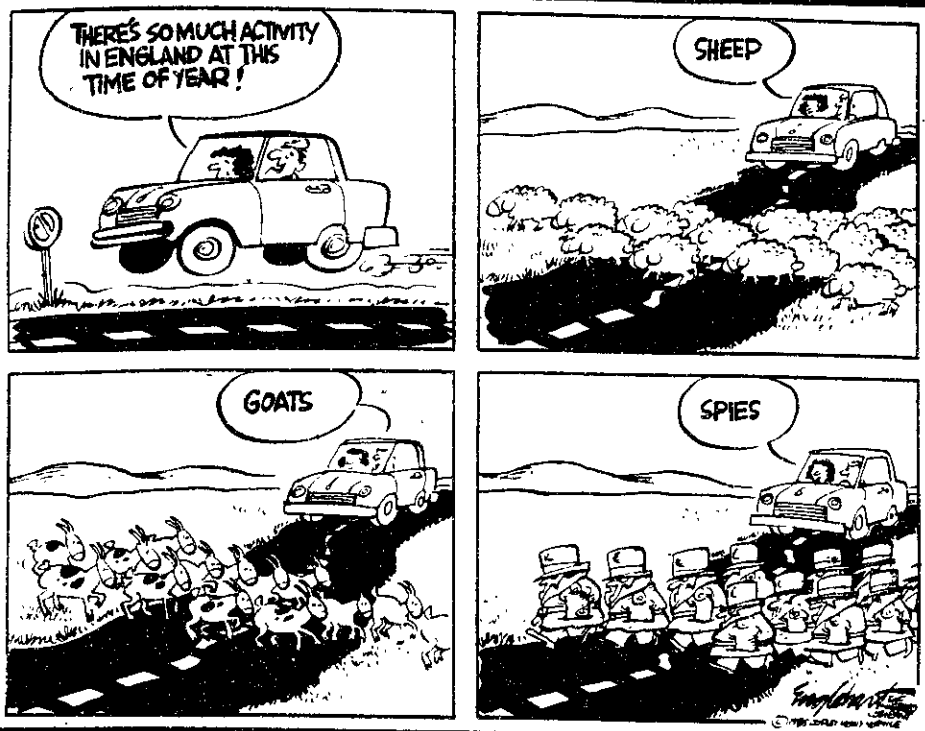
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# opinion



## feedback

### Cagney is innovative drama

To the Editor:

As MIT students, we don't get the opportunity to watch a lot of TV (compared to the general public). For instance, did you watch "Cagney and Lacey" last night? If not, you missed a very worthwhile show (What? Television worthwhile?).

For those of you who don't watch this show (perhaps because you have problem sets on Tuesdays), "Cagney and Lacey" is a series revolving around the lives of two women detectives who work in a city precinct. One is married and has two children, the other is single. These women are sensitive and compassionate, yet they also possess the aggressiveness and the strength necessary to succeed in their occupation. The whole premise of the show is that these two women,

working closely together, are successful both as partners and as friends. This is what makes this show unique.

When television first became a part of American society, women were cast in traditional roles of mothers and housewives. In the 1970s, popular shows such as "Laverne and Shirley," "Three's Company," and "Charlie's Angels" portrayed women as mere "airheads" and sex objects. Today in the 1980s a few shows recognize women as equals. Characters such as Joyce Davenport on "Hill Street Blues," Debbie Allen on "Fame," and Chris Cagney and Mary Beth Lacey on "Cag-

ney and Lacey," reflect the increasing role of women professionals in society.

"Cagney and Lacey" recently received the Emmy Award for Best Drama Series against such shows as "Miami Vice," "Hill Street Blues" and "St. Elsewhere." Just as "Hill Street" was recognized a few years ago for its contribution to innovation in television drama, so will "Cagney and Lacey" be recognized for its unique and realistic portrayal of women. Perhaps television will eventually provide more of these quality shows.

Jean Fitzmaurice '86  
David Collins '86

### Refusal may be ebbing of the war tide

To the Editor:

Future generations (hopefully there will be such) may well regard the time when a few MIT professors refused to work on the Star Wars program as the beginning of the ebbing of the war madness, the slow but sure backing away from the arms race.

Such events do not make much noise at the time, but they set a pattern for others to follow. They are doing the right thing. These teachers may help break the yoke of bondage the Pentagon holds on our universities.

Rev. Graham R. Hodges  
Minister  
United Church of Christ

### Bexley story was appalling, questionable

To the Editor:

The article in last Friday's Tech ["MIT seeks sorority housing," Sept. 20] tries to deal with two important issues — the future of the Alpha Phi sorority on campus and the quality of life at Bexley Hall. These two subjects are linked only superficially and are worth treating separately. Because two disparate topics were forced into one vehicle, the article is a monument of confusion.

In addition, the writing style of the article would never pass the writing requirement! The chopped quotes from the interview with Dean Sherwood lose all continuity of thought. Many are so obviously taken out of context, that one might well become suspicious of the writers' intentions. I was appalled.

Vernon M. Ingram  
Professor of Biochemistry  
Housemaster, Ashdown House

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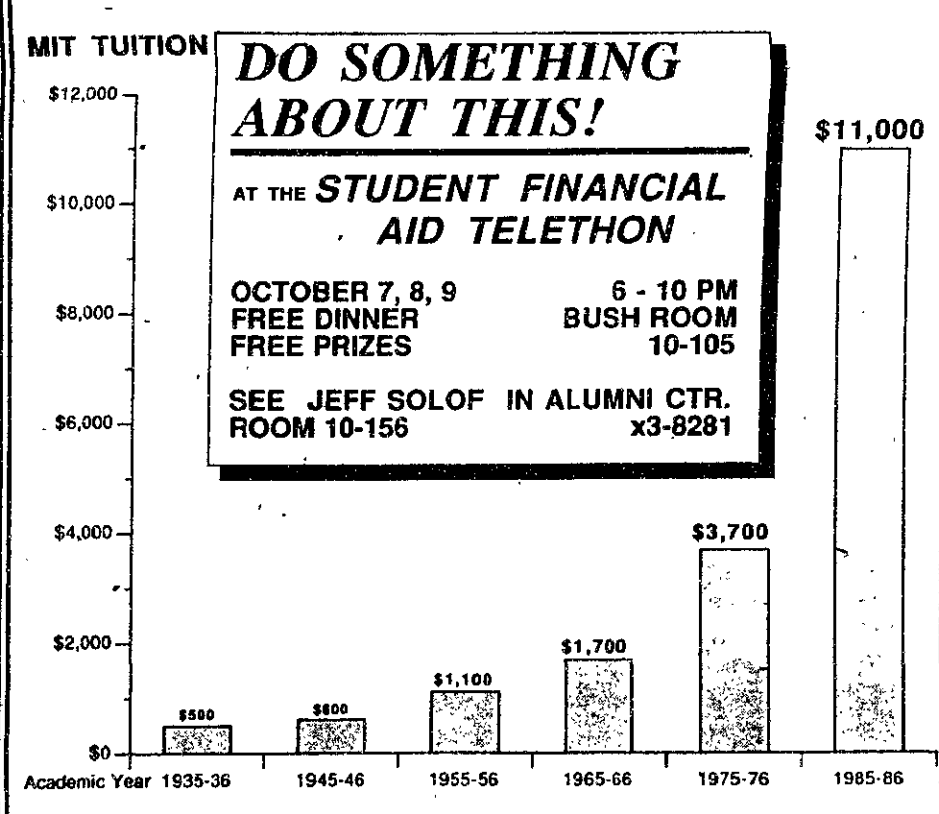
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# opinion

## feedback

### Deans are taking away fun

To the Editor:

It is that special time of year when all the children are back in school, and Simson L. Garfinkel's flames are about to appear in *The Tech* for the third straight year. But this time I am going to try to beat him to it and attempt to offend as many people as only he can.

My first topic is rather serious. It's the progressive deterioration of social life at MIT. Oh, sure, you say, what social life? Half a campus doesn't give a damn. That's true, but what I am writing about is the continued effort of the Dean's Office to create a sterile campus.

Let's look at the dry TANK, dry rush, no violence, no XXX movies, no fun developments of the recent months. I don't know about you, but to me, an idea of speed soda drinking is ludicrous, be it soda or moosy or whatever else they served last spring. Dry rush is a hypocrisy, false advertising — we do not run dry parties at MIT, not too many in the five years I have been here. Or is this a preview of the coming attractions? I think that we all know the importance of a social lubricant in the MIT environment.

Now for the administration's policy of no violence. (I might be going overboard on this one). As I understand it, a fight on campus could lead to an expulsion of both parties from the Institute. I think that's going too far. I mean, how can people express frustration at the 'Tute? How can we escape these pressures? Not by partying, not by drinking, not by just calling Nightline. (I am not offending Nightline here — it's not what is needed sometimes). Would the administration rather find a student hanging from a hook in a closet or allow him a drink or even a fight? I know people who died here, who went insane from the pressure. I'd rather have a fistfight on my campus than a suicide. I think that MIT has enough weight in the society, or at least in Cambridge to formulate codes that conform to the state law enough, and yet allow beer for TANK. Nobody in politics plays straight by the rules. Everybody interprets the rules with legal help.

And now for my favorite topic — pornography. We had no real Reg. Day movie this year, but we still got impotent protests on the anniversary of the traditional Registration Day movie. We have an inconsistent Dean's Office policy, and we have experts on TV insisting that violence and nudity and erotica on the screens, large and small, lead to real life rape and murder. We even have experts searching (not finding) for statistics to show this trend over the years. How they separate effect of media in these is beyond me.

I have some different statistics,

though. We can find this separate effect of media on the minds of millions by comparing two societies: Soviet and American. In the West, we have sex, drugs, rock 'n roll/devil worship, violence, and alcohol abuse, etc. In the USSR, they have hush-hush statistics about crime in the "socialist heaven," no alcohol ads, no cigarette ads, no sex or violence on TV/movies — none. That's the party line. But they have higher rape, higher violent crime, definitely more alcohol abuse, less of a drug problem, etc.

So what does that mean, boys and girls? It means that a lot of people out there are offended now, thinking of furious replies.

I want porn and alcohol back on campus, where they belong.

How are we preparing for the real world by creating unrealistic microcosm on campus? If Profemina is against porn, maybe they should take their protests to Hollywood, Detroit, New York, it's a world problem, not MIT's. Their problem starts there, porn is not a problem at MIT.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the Dean's Office to loosen up, Profemina to cheer up and to remember Cindy's immortal words: "The girls wanna, they just wanna; girls just want to have fu-un." And the boys too, want some fun, and what kind of fun can you have without sex, alcohol and X-rated to be rock 'n roll? Smile everyone, now we'll have something to read in 26-100 for the rest of the year.

Ilya Gorodisher G

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# opinion



## Simulator is traditional hack

To the Editor:

The recent article, "Student breaks Athena security," may have misled a lot of people who aren't closely familiar with computer systems and the mistrust engendered by security.

A login simulator is a traditional computer hack, much as going on the Great Dome is a traditional building hack. I suspect that many readers and Tech staffers don't know this — otherwise, why would a login simulator be considered news — so I want to make sure you know. These hacks are comparably exciting, and about equally harmless. They are so traditional that the lack of originality does not make them uninteresting, especially if you have to figure out how to do it on your own.

I would be surprised to see The Tech print a quote saying that actually to go onto the Dome, instead of just planning how you could do it, "has got to be some sort of mania." At least there would be some indication that not everyone agrees!

The uncautious reader might get the impression that breaking security hurt somebody. The tone, the diction, suggest that a serious crime has taken place; but if you look carefully, you won't find a victim anywhere. "Where people see smoke, they will tend to assume there is a fire," seems to be the principle in use.

Perhaps the motivation for breaking security was a childish dare game: one starts with, "I have a file you can't read, nyah nyah," and the other replies with, "I sure can!" in the form of a login simulator. Both sides of this game are immature. By declaring that the one side can do no wrong, and calling the other one an "offender," one is not serving the cause of maturity.

The way to end the security game is to refuse to play either side of it. The other Athena users are other MIT students. Instead of trying to protect yourself from them as if they were enemies, it might be better to try to build up groups that trust each other. Perhaps all the people on a floor

could share one machine, and turn off access control within the group. People can get a lot more done if they find people to trust, rather than studying distrust.

Richard Stallman  
Guillermo J. Rozas G  
Gerald Jay Sussman '68  
David Wallace

## New Zealand tests US commitment to allies

(Continued from page 5)

treatment of lamb and wool imports from New Zealand, or releasing onto the world market government surpluses of dairy products to compete with New Zealand's principal exports, are uncertain at best. There is, likely, no action that will cause New Zealand to reverse its position.

So what can the United States do to prevent the serious weakening of its defense that would follow the "defection" of more countries to the peaceniks? The answer: absolutely nothing. We must, instead, address the cause of the peace movement, restructuring our foreign policy so that we no longer appear so threatening to our allies.

Specifically, we must begin to cooperate with our allies in international policy, instead of dominating them. We must also begin to negotiate with the Soviet Union in good faith, as we prom-

ised in the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Only in such a manner can we regain the trust of our allies and prevent the crumbling of our defense establishment.

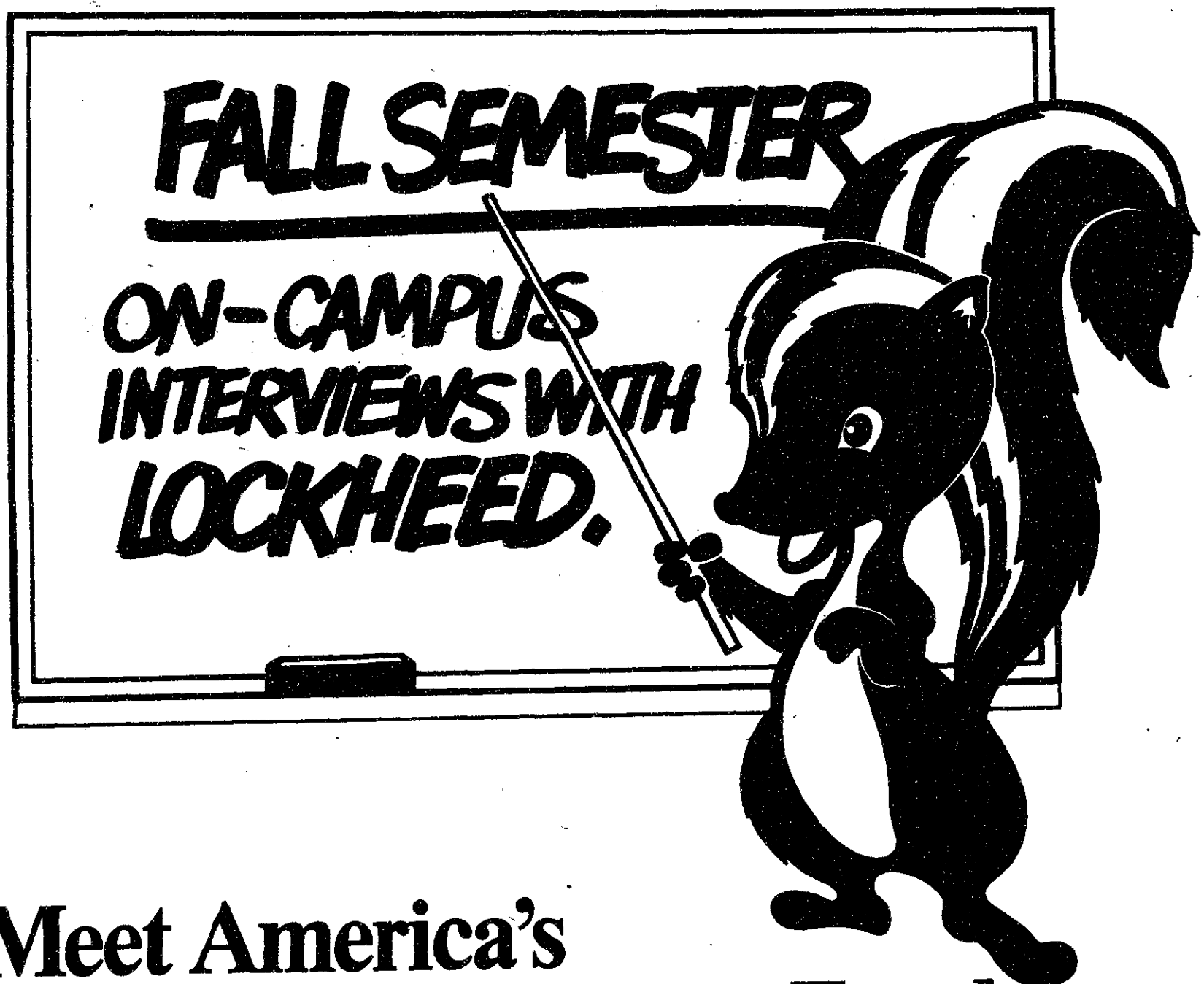
Last Saturday the Soviets issued a proposal offering nuclear arms cuts of up to 50 percent. This provides a heaven-sent opportunity to begin a shift of attitude towards our allies. The United States' botching of this chance would greatly strain our credibility with our allies, and further hasten the day when New Zealand's rejection of United States military policy is propagated across the capitals of Europe.

More than weapons cuts, then, is riding on the United States' reaction to the Soviet initiative.

The governments and peoples of Western Europe are watching us very closely; we disappoint them at our own peril.

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**UNITED  
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# IDEAS

## FALL 1985

Tired of Chinese food? See **Page 2**

Making ice cream at home, **Page 3**



### KOLA VERA *Sterculiaceae*

¶ *Habitat.* North Ashanti near the sources of the Nile, Sierra Leone; cultivated in Brazil, Java, West Indies, Western Africa.  
¶ *Description.* A tree growing to about 40 feet, having yellow flowers spotted with purple and pointed leaves 6 to 8 inches in length.

The seeds are extensively used as a condiment by the natives of Western and Central Tropical Africa, and also by the blacks of the West Indies and Brazil. The tree was introduced to these countries by the blacks of the West Indies and Brazil. A small piece is eaten before each meal as an aid to digestion; powdered dried seeds are applied to cuts for the astringent effect. Large quantities of the fresh seeds are employed in Africa on account of their sustaining and stimulant properties; they form an important article of commerce.

The Kola nuts of commerce consist of the separated cotyledons of the kernel of the seed; when fresh it is nearly white, but on drying it undergoes a fermentation, turning reddish brown and losing much of its astringency. The dried cotyledons vary in size from 1 to 2 inches, irregular in shape but roughly plump, exterior reddish brown, interior paler, easily cut, showing a uniform, odourless and almost tasteless substance.

¶ *Constituents.* Different varieties of Kola nuts give a greater or lesser percentage of caffeine, which is found only in the state. The seeds are said to contain theobromine, Kolanin, but this appears to be a mixture of Kolanin and caffeine. The seeds also contain tannin, sugar, and a fat-digesting enzyme acting on various oils.



Copy with  
a card  
of cola  
**Page 2**

Trade-m

# COMPARING COLAS

Our jaded judges sample the good, the bad, and the ugly

An often-heard, difficult-to-substantiate rumor has it that the MIT student body annually consumes more Coca-Cola per capita than any other community of similar size. Coke is unquestionably an important part of the MIT way of life: late risers often grab a quick coke-and-donut breakfast on their way to 10: am lectures, while others put away pint after pint while trying to learn three months' worth of physics the night before an exam.

It is therefore no wonder that the MIT community has been almost unanimous in its condemnation of Coke's recent change of formula. And MIT is apparently not alone in this judgment — despite aggressive advertising, sales of New Coke are said to be going flat. The Coca-Cola company has not released a breakdown of figures, but in seven of ten markets surveyed by *Beverage Digest*, the unpromoted Classic Coke outsells highly-hyped New Coke by an "overwhelming" margin. A local cola addict put it this way: "The real tragedy of what Coca-Cola's marketing people did was to ignore what we might call the heavy user. . . One New Coke might be okay on a hot day, but you wouldn't want to drink it all the time." Cola drinks are made from the nuts of the Kola tree, grown in Africa, South America, and the West Indies. Kola nuts provide more caffeine than taste, however, and

many other flavorings are typically added. The formula of Coca-Cola is one of the corporate world's most carefully guarded secrets; analysis has shown that Coke — both new and old — contains significant amounts of lime oil, vanilla, cinnamon, and coca leaf extract (with the cocaine removed), as well as smaller quantities of lavender and other flavorings. These secret ingredients are what makes Coke Coke (and whose proportions were readjusted for the "lighter" taste of New Coke); they give Classic Coke what a wine expert might call its "depth" and distinguish a good cola from an inferior store-brand. Cheaper colas tend to contain smaller amounts of costly essences and therefore have less complex and interesting flavor.

For most of The Tech's history (we're a few years older than Coca-Cola) we have relied upon Coke's stimulant properties when issue production drags on and on into the night, its power of refreshment the following morning, and its stomach-calming ability when too much dining-hall food finally gets the best of us. In an effort to find out whether Classic Coke is really the same as Old Coke, and to investigate available alternatives, approximately a dozen members of our staff participated in a blind taste-test of ten colas running the gamut from the noble to the undrinkable. Only "normal" colas were tested — no sugar-free and no caffeine-free (unless the brand was available only as caffeine-free). All colas tested were purchased in bottles, as some cola fanatics insist that canned cola tastes different as a result of either the cola's reaction with the metal or a slightly different formulation to prevent the cola from reacting with the metal (we were unable to get manufacturers to confirm the latter theory). The results were surprising:

## THE OVERALL WINNER

"Old" Coca-Cola — This is the real Real Thing, hoarded by us last spring. All but one taster ranked this first; a few immediately recognized the characteristic smooth taste balanced between tart and sweet,

with a rich body and pleasant aftertaste. (We didn't tell anyone what it was. Honest.)

## OTHER FAVORITES

**Star's Cola** — Star Market's representative of the inexpensive store-brand cola genre, this is not overly sweet and has interesting cinnamon overtones. A surprisingly pleasant cola that is very different from members of the Coke family.

**Miscoe Cola** — "Bottled at the spring" by the Miscoe Spring Water company of Mendon, Massachusetts. Unobtrusive, lightly fruity taste and medium sweetness, with a minerally note that may originate with the spring water. Lots of people swear by this stuff, and given the fact that it often sells for as little as 69¢ for a two-liter bottle, it may be the best value of the lot.

**Pepsi-Cola** — Light, balanced taste with no single identifiable constituent. Slightly too sweet for our connoisseurs; one called it "a cola for the masses."

**"New" Coca-Cola** — Tastes very much like a lighter, sweeter "Old" Coke. Less flavor, particularly less vanilla. Needs more body and more bite.

## ALSO-RANS

**Royal Crown Cola** — Thick, almost chewy body. Bold attack and powerful, bitterly spicy sustain. A unique, characteristic flavor which one either loves or hates. Some have proposed this as an ideal retreat from the Coke controversy.

**Stop&Shop Cola** — Yes, Muffy, there is a real difference among cheap colas — no one would ever mistake this brown sugary water for Star's excellent product. Almost-unpleasant aroma which doesn't show up in the bland taste.

## MOST-UNUSUAL ENTRIES

**Snapple Crystal Cola** — Makes a big point of being salt-free, though none of the other colas we tried listed salt as an ingredient. Also claims no preservatives (again, none of the others had any, either) and no artificial color (it looks like tonic water — but who says caramel coloring is "artificial"?). No caffeine. What Snapple does have is a complex, almost medicine-like flavor, with

a lot of licorice and something else (ginger? eucalyptus? iodoform?). Both the taste and the color of this strange, expensive cola require some getting-used-to.

**Naturale 90 Cola** — Another health-food caffeine-free cola. Dark, rich, tastes and smells almost like Manischewitz wine with added cinnamon and honey.

## THE LOSER

(WE'RE CONFUSED, TOO)

**Coca-Cola Classic** — Despite the labels, this isn't quite the same as Old Coke. The flavor is very similar to Old Coke, but it has unpleasantly much coffee-and-maple-syrup to it and an overpowering herbal aroma. Only one respondent ranked this even among the top five. The difference between Old Coke and Coke Classic, it turns out, is that the latter contains relatively more corn syrup and less sucrose than the former; sugar advocacy groups have been taking out full-page ads in major newspapers pointing out the fact that Classic and Old Coke aren't the same. Corn syrup — which is cheaper — tastes very different from sugar and this doubtless accounts at least in part for the flavor difference we found.

Widespread puzzlement resulted when our tasters learned that they had given very different ratings to Old Coke and its Classic counterpart; perhaps we'd gotten a bad bottle, some contended (but on further sampling they concluded that no, that's how Classic always tastes). Another hypothesis has it that the Old Coke was improved by its four months of bottle-aging, but this seems hardly sufficient to account for the major difference in flavor. Try the experiment yourself, if you have any Old Coke left. We can almost unconditionally recommend the Star and Miscoe colas for both taste and value; RC is a change that may be welcome to many veterans of the cola wars; Snapple or Naturale 90 should perhaps be served the next time you have tofu or sprouts for dinner.

— V. Michael Bove

# THE REST OF ASIA

Not all Asian food comes from China

Most MIT students are acquainted with the pleasures of Sino-American eating. The rest of Asia is much less familiar, but for those already expert in the Chinese field, it's easy to branch out. There is a tremendous variety of restaurants in Central Square alone, as well as in Boston. In the list below, I have concentrated on those closest to MIT within each genre.

In general, Asian food follows the same pattern as Chinese: most dishes involve chopped or sliced meat mixed with vegetables and sauce and sometimes noodles. Different spices characterize different styles. Lovers of hot peppers and spice will be satisfied anywhere in Asia, but all cuisines also include milder dishes.

**Indian:** Boston has many Indian restaurants, but the two closest to MIT are so good that I have rarely ventured any farther:

**Oh Calcutta** (468 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge; 576-2111; walking distance from MIT). Inexpensive and reliable, Oh Calcutta is a standby for MIT dinner trips. Its menu is easily comprehensible: each of a small repertoire of techniques (vindaloo, curry, saag, etc.) is applied to chicken, beef, and lamb. Nothing here is done poorly, so experimentation poses no risk — as long as you have a high tolerance for spicy food. If not, consultation with the waiter is advisable. Most of the dishes are at least moderately spiced, and the scorching beef vindaloo is the most vicious I've ever faced. If that scares you, I recommend the biryani section of the menu (bits of meat and vegetables mixed with rice).

**India Pavilion** (17 Central Square, 547-7463; walking distance from MIT). To fans of Indian food, a dinner here can be worth the extra blocks of distance and the higher price. Every detail of a typically complex Indian meal is superior, particularly the accompaniments like breads and onion chutney (comparable to Chiliologist Andy's hot

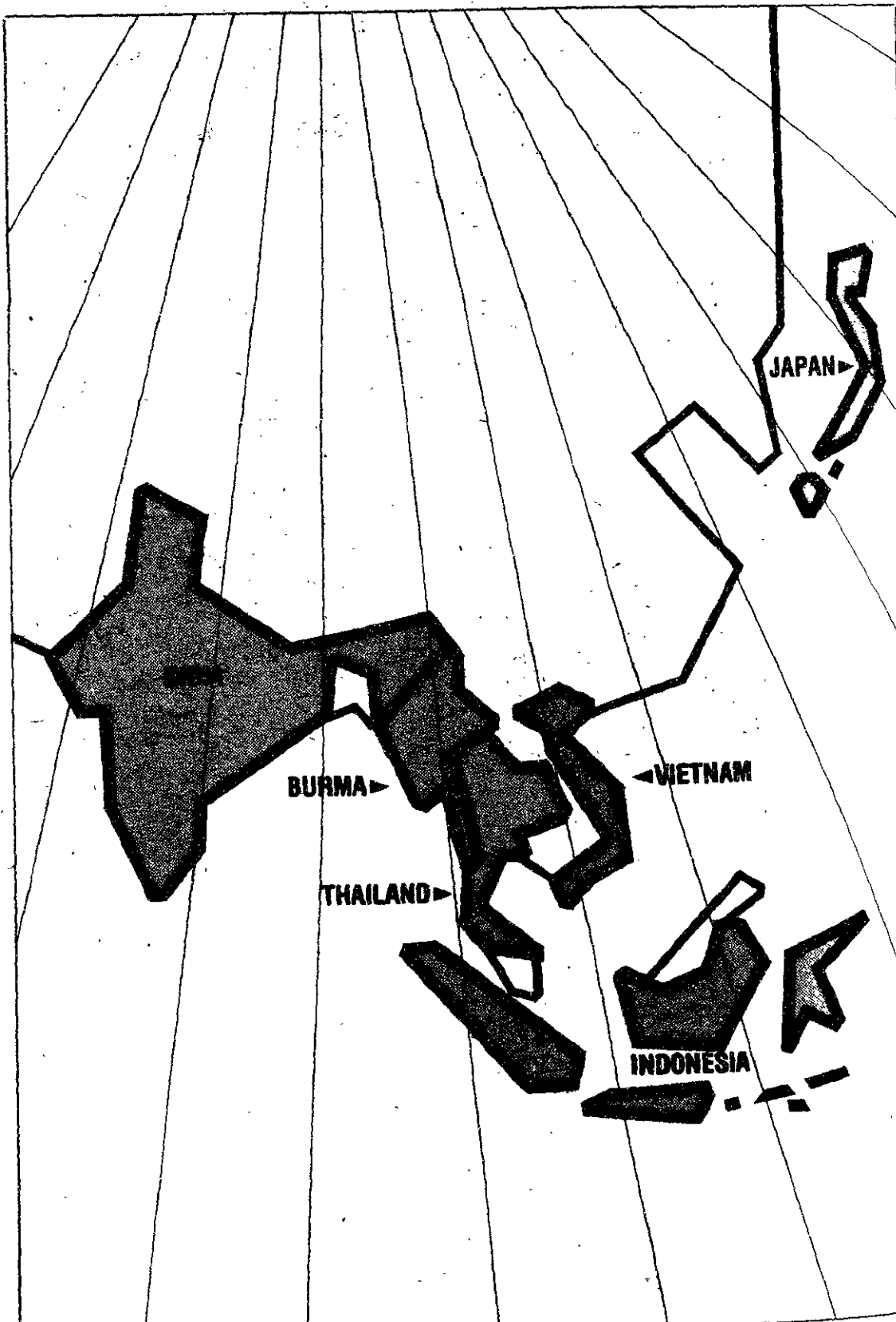
onions). Coconut soup, one of my favorites, is rich and thick with shredded coconut. Main dishes also generally meet a high standard. Non-firebreathers will appreciate the chicken tandoori (barbecued chicken).

**Thai:** Boston saw a Thai restaurant boom a couple of years ago, with several opening within a six-month span. Although most of them are far away and very crowded, the nearest is excellent: **Bangkok House** (567 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge; 547-6666; walking distance from MIT). I can almost give this restaurant an unqualified rave. It serves the best dish I've ever had in any restaurant: sauteed chicken with chili and garlic sauce. Garlic lovers must try this concoction, which strikes the ideal balance of hotness and garlic flavor. Chicken-coconut-lime soup, a Thai standard, is delectable here, as are many other selections. The decor (heavy on shiny surfaces and fish motifs) is almost pretty enough to distract attention from the food. Watch out for some duds, though: the curries have too much butter and not enough flavor. Service is also painfully slow. But the high points of the menu are worth these risks. (Bangkok House II opened last month in Harvard Square.)

**Japanese:** **Kabuki** (24 Pearl Street, Cambridge; 491-4929; walking distance from MIT). Around the corner from Purity Supreme (and across from the Off the Wall Cinema) stands one of Cambridge's finest restaurants. The food is exotic, but once you try it you'll be eager to get used to it. Meals begin with a clear broth soup, which you drink from the bowl, and a salad with stunningly delicious sesame dressing. Main courses differ from the Chinese style, having fewer vegetables and lighter, less goopy sauces. One standout is a beef dish with sesame flavoring, and fish dishes are especially good. Very good sushi is also available.

**Vietnamese:** Chinatown could as well be called Vietnamtown. Among its multitude of Vietnamese restaurants is the **Rainbow Coffee Shop** (Beach Street near Chinatown arch, Boston; MBTA: Red Line to Washington or Orange Line to Essex). Just across the street from Bo Shek, the Rainbow Coffee Shop is an essential stop for seekers of authentic Chinatown dives. It seems to be a family operation, heavily patronized by locals; waitresses are usually rude to non-Vietnamese. Dinner for two can be as cheap as \$10. Although noodle dishes dominate the menu, the fare is never dull to the American palate. Decorative touches like slices of cucumber, tomato, and lettuce to be dipped in a gingery vinegar sauce make everything appealing. Most items on the menu aren't especially spicy by themselves, but on each table is a jar of ultrafiery red sauce (just a trace on the chopsticks is plenty), which waitresses warn Caucasians away from.

**Indonesian:** **Java Cuisine** (25 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston — just across Harvard Bridge; 353-0805; MBTA: Green Line to Auditorium, or #1 bus). This restaurant should be a magnet for the adventurous, since it features the styles of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Hong Kong. Their closest relative is probably Thai cuisine. Arche-



types such as egg rolls appear in idiosyncratic form, and noodle, fish, and shrimp dishes appear to be the specialties. The fare is plainer than what you may be accustomed to in fancy Chinese or Japanese establishments, and the atmosphere low-key. But the simplicity of the dishes (only a few ingredients each, unlike some Chinese mish-mashes) makes the menu easy to negotiate. The food is tasty and slightly less expensive than average: a sound choice for pursuers of variety.

**Burmese:** **Mandalay** (392 Huntington Avenue, Boston; 247-2111; MBTA: Green Line E to Northeastern). This is a convenient dinner stop on the way back from the Museum of Fine Arts, but it's not worth a trip to Boston by itself. The small menu consists mainly of items borrowed from Chinese or

Indian cuisine, showing only a little distinctive character; some diners, though, will find a counterbalancing virtue in Mandalay's restrained and subtle use of spices. One of the more interesting offerings is the Burmese version of hot and sour soup. Noodle dishes, suffering from too much soupy sauce, are a major disappointment. Beef stew with lemon grass has an intriguing flavor (perhaps coriander), but the high proportion of celery stalks and other coarse vegetables detracts from the dish. Small bowls of hot pepper and sweet-and-sour sauce are provided for personal adjustment of spice levels; but be careful, since it is easy to accidentally overwhelm gentler flavors.

— Katie Schwarz

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## FREEZING YOUR OWN

### Homemade ice cream, both high- and low-tech

Boston is the only city in the world where people will stand in line during a blizzard to buy ice cream."

— Gus Rancatore, proprietor of Toscanini's

Ice cream is a universal food. Everyone eats it, and gourmet ice cream parlors are prospering. Yet many people don't realize that anyone can make ice cream. Forget the terrors of hand-cranking and chipping ice; modern technology renders them entirely optional. And the best part is that the possibilities for experimentation are endless!

In this article you will find a guide to making ice cream in your own kitchen, either with or without modern appliances. What few secrets to success there are will be revealed.

#### WHAT IS ICE CREAM?

Official ice cream consists of cream, sugar and flavoring ingredients such as liqueurs, cookies, chips, extracts, or chocolates. Next in line is sherbet, which has less cream and is made with fruit juices. Then there is sorbet, which contains no cream. Gelato is the Italian version of the latter idea, but doesn't limit itself to fruit. Tomato, hazelnut, and chocolate flavors are available.

Some health food nuts will substitute yogurt and milk for the cream to make frozen yogurt (sometimes called "froyurt"). This reduces the amount of butterfat in the ice cream while keeping the smooth consistency. And other people will not use cream but instead make ice milk.

Last, there is tofutti, which is a non-dairy concoction made with tofu. It is generally believed that there is only enough tofu in tofutti to put the word "tofu" (prominently) on the label. I have never seen an ice cream recipe which uses tofu in any significant quantity. I believe that tofutti is just a variation of gelato.

#### CHOOSING YOUR WEAPONS

As important as the ice cream itself is the method of freezing. Ice cream is stirred while being frozen, which reduces the size of the ice crystals in the mix. Stirring also introduces some air into the ice cream, which makes it easier to scoop and eat. All of the following freezing methods will produce acceptable ice cream, with varying degrees of hassle and cash outlay.

In the freezer. Put the ice cream mix in a bowl in a freezer, which has been set to be as cold as possible 24 hours before hand.

## BAGGING SOME BYTES

### How to get your hands on a keyboard

Welcome to MIT, the source of all which is electronic. You may find it confusing that you aren't required to buy a computer like the folks at many other universities. Instead, you may choose from a spectrum of computer possibilities. To make it a bit easier, I've divided the article into several sections: "Computers for Work," "Computers for Play" and "Computers for Computers' Sake" (this may not help you much, but it is certainly easier for me!).

#### COMPUTERS FOR WORK

Obviously, the easiest (at least initially) way to get your work done involves Project Athena. In case you didn't listen to your orientation lectures, Athena is a grand effort sponsored by Digital Equipment and IBM to integrate computer technology with college curricula.

In fact, all that most students will see in the short term are the overcrowded terminal rooms ("clusters" in Athena-speak), abused laser printers and overloaded VAX computers. Don't even ask when the IBM and DEC hardware will be here; deadlines keep slipping, and I don't expect Phase II ("workstation deployment") to be noticeable before September 1986.

What does this leave you with? Athena does work, but slowly. If you take the Athena route, prepare to spend a few all-nighters near the end of term, but a quarter loaf is better than none.

If you can't share, why not get your own?

About every 10 minutes beat the mixture with a wire whisk. Continue freezing and beating until the mix gets very stiff (about an hour), then put the mix into a freezing container and freeze overnight. Don't allow the cream to whip. This is a cheap way to accomplish ice cream, but often produces an inferior product.

**The old-fashioned way.** This kind of ice cream maker has a big bucket which you fill with rock salt and ice (usually mixed in a ratio of 1 part salt to 7 parts ice, by volume), and a smaller bucket in which you put the ice cream mix. It has a beater to stir the mix. Old fashioned ice cream makers come in half-gallon and gallon capacities, and cost less than \$50. If you were smart, you would have purchased the kind with the motor on top, otherwise you will have to con someone into cranking. (Let the person who cranks lick the beater. Always works.) Run the machine until the ice cream mix is very stiff, then transfer the mix to a freezing container and freeze it overnight. Although this method is messier than others, it also makes more ice cream at a time, a definite advantage.

**The modern method.** Several companies make ice cream makers that go directly in the freezer, and have a flat power cord that fits under the rubber magnetic seal strip at the edge of the freezer door. They require no ice, salt, batteries, or human intervention. They typically hold one quart, and cost around \$50. They are unbeatably easy to use, but require turning down the freezer (0° F or colder) and finding enough room. These devices do fit in "freezer-on-top" combination fridges/freezers, but will probably necessitate shuffling the contents.

As with the other methods, you run the machine for an hour or so, and transfer the mix to another container for the final freezing overnight. This is the method that I use personally, and I swear by my Salton model IC-4.

**The technological overkill (i.e. "Yuppie Special") method.** This is a contraption which sits on your countertop, has a built-in freezing plant and a motorized stirrer. It requires only electricity to work. It also holds only a quart, requires the same overnight freezing after using the machine, and costs \$200 or more. Enough said.

#### A RECIPE FOR EVERYTHING

Now that you have garnered your tools, it is time to use them. This recipe for Sweet Cream ice cream is incredibly easy to make, and can be adapted for just about every other kind of ice cream imaginable.

In some form of stirring device, lightly beat 1 egg until it turns lemon yellow. Add ¼ cup sugar and 2 cups cream, blending carefully to avoid whipping the cream. Stir in ½ teaspoon vanilla. Freeze. Makes 1 quart.

Naturally, you may vary the heaviness of the cream to suit yourself. I usually use all heavy cream for cookie recipes, and part light cream for liqueur and fruit recipes. You could also use whole milk. To make froyurt, use half plain yogurt (stirred) and

The Microcomputer Center in Building 11 offers periodic package deals on Macintosh and IBM PC systems. Last year's "graduation special" on the Mac appealed to hundreds of students and staff. They plan similar specials during this year.

Biased I may be, but the Macintosh has become a serious science and engineering machine. The graphics are well integrated into programs ranging from statistics systems to drafting programs. The Mac is about as slow as an IBM PC, but that little black and white screen lets you write in several languages, set up math equations and draw complex diagrams. And it won't eat your entire desk.

The last option isn't really an option, but an opportunity. If you have an UROP, you probably have access to a microcomputer of some sort. Check with your advisor to see if you can use it nights or weekends.

#### COMPUTERS AS TOYS

Personally, I think the best reason to buy a computer is for the games. You can justify it to your parents as a problem set machine (see comments on Athena, above), and then run off and buy Loderunner and Pinball Construction Set.

Athena does have games: the Dungeons & Dragons-type game Rogue (or Hack in the "unsupported" directory), a networked version of Boggle(TM), and a few others. Unfortunately, it's anti-social to play these games during thesis/term paper season, and anyway the computer probably won't let you.

Personally, I like the Mac. You can put together your thesis with it, and then switch over to Gato (a submarine combat game). I'm not sure about the recent crop of Mac clones or the IBM PC; color graphics usually are fuzzier than the Mac's monochrome screen, and I don't think the premium monitors are worth the expense. As a dual use machine, the Mac beats anything on the market.

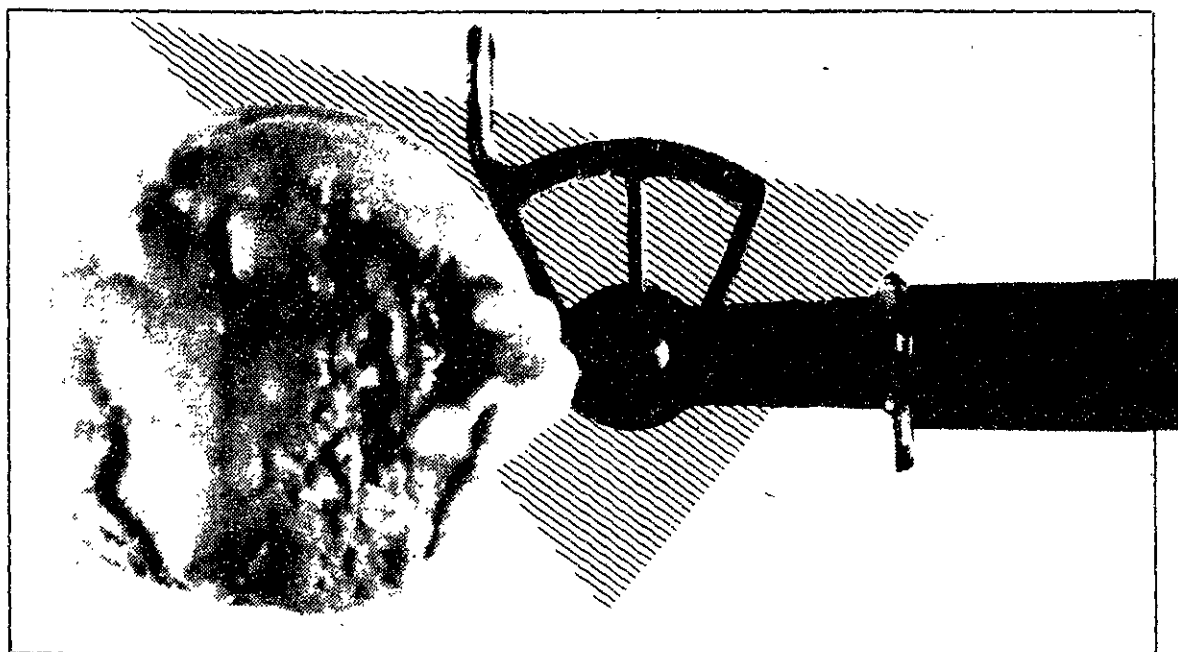
The big problem with the Mac is its slow and tiny disks. Hard disks help, but will add at least a thousand to the system cost. No good solution, especially when you can buy a reasonable PC/XT clone for under

CONTINUED, PAGE 4

half milk.

An amazing number of other ice cream flavors can be made from this recipe. To make really good cookie ice cream (or M&M, or chocolate chip), simply add 12 crushed up cookies (or 1 cup of other stuff, per quart) shortly before finishing the freezing.

Any sort of liqueur flavor can be made by omitting the vanilla and using 2 tablespoons of your favorite libation (I'd recommend Bailey's Irish Cream or Grand Marnier). This also works for syrups, so you



could make a quick-and-dirty chocolate ice cream by just adding some chocolate syrup.

To make a "swirl" ice cream, just swirl in the ingredient of your choice (perhaps chocolate sauce or orange marmalade) while pouring the mix into its final container.

To make rum raisin ice cream, soak 1 cup of raisins in a half-and-half mix of rum (80 proof or so) and water for about a day. Using pure rum would lower the freezing point of the ice cream too much. Drain the raisins (keep the rum, it's delicious) and add them 5 minutes before the end of the stirring cycle.

#### AND YES, CHOCOLATE

Of course, when most people think of ice cream, they think "chocolate." This recipe is custard-based, which seems to give the most intense flavor, but requires cooking. As with the Sweet Cream recipe, it is very flexible.

In a double-boiler, melt 2 ounces of chocolate in 1 cup of whole milk. (If

you don't have a double-boiler, fill a saucepan with water, and float another saucepan in it.) Avoid burning the chocolate, or boiling the milk. Keep the water just below boiling, and heat the milk/chocolate only until the milk begins to steam, stirring frantically. Blend the chocolate into the milk until absolutely smooth. You can use a wire whisk, or a mixer, or even a blender, just make sure that there are no tiny chocolate particles left (tasting is the best test). Now turn

down the heat to the lowest setting, remove the double-boiler to a cool burner, and add ¼ cup minus 2 tablespoons sugar and stir until fully dissolved. Add 1 cup cream and stir. Take 3 lightly-beaten egg yolks, and add them to the chocolate mix by first pouring a little of the hot mix into the yolks, stirring, and then folding the yolks back into the mix. Put the double-boiler back on the heat, and cook very slowly while constantly stirring. When the chocolate mixture has the consistency of clam chowder, pour it into the freezing bowl, and stir in your favorite flavor modifier. Most people use vanilla, but I usually use a few drops of kirschwasser or Jack Daniel's. Let cool in the refrigerator for at least one hour before freezing.

This recipe can allow for tremendous variation. The exact formulation of the flavor modifiers, for example, has all the potential

CONTINUED, PAGE 4

## GOOD STUFF CHEAP

### Bargains and a nutty sense of humor mix at Building 19

Building #19, 100 Derby St., Hingham; 154 Cambridge St. (Route 3A), Burlington; 1450 Providence Highway, Norwood; open 9:30 to 9:30 weekdays, 9 to 9:30 Saturdays and 12-5 Sundays; 749-6900.

An unsung copywriter at Building #19 has coined a slogan for the chain that epitomizes the consumer's Holy Grail: Good Stuff Cheap. Building #19 does have Good Stuff Cheap, though it's partially buried in Cheap Stuff Cheap and Good Stuff Not Much Cheaper Than Retail. As with all bargain stores, one must be prepared to dig.

The main product line is approximately the same as the Friendly Family Center in Central Square's: housewares, furniture, carpets, some groceries and drugstore items. The selection is wider and the prices lower than FFC's, which makes it an especially good place to go if you're furnishing a dorm room or apartment.

There are designer clothing samples for about half what they would cost at "normal" stores, \$6.99 shoes, 89-cent coffee mugs that would look at home in the window of Crate and Barrel, and some New York Times Book Review-stratum hardcovers (of course, you will have to sort through piles of The Sunshine Guide to Patios, The Shaun Cassidy Scrapbook, and the WPA Guide to Detroit to find them).

There's a large camping department, and, because Building #19 buys up manufacturer's overstocks, damaged lots, and discontinued product lines, there's a shifting selection of everything from typewriters to wading pools.

But the real joy of Building #19 is not the shopping. It's the atmosphere, which goes beyond no-frills. It's a bare concrete gymnasium of a warehouse, the floor covered

with battered bins and racks of merchandise.

Nothing is ever re-sorted after customers have pawed through it, though a disaster area may be cleaned out by staging an impromptu bag sale: everything you can put in a shopping bag for \$1. A bag sale resembles Filene's Basement at rush hour.

The entrance is plastered with hand-drawn signs bearing satirical slogans ("Any resemblance is purely coincidental and very unfortunate") and cartoons of employees ("Bernice says, 'Wake me for my coffee break'").

A voice over the loudspeaker hawks "Ugly green wicker baskets, just 50 cents. Get 'em now at checkout, just 50 cents, ugly green wicker baskets."

A cashier wearing a "I'm so underpaid I cash my check on the bus" nametag hands out Wash'n'Dris with "All Building #19 customers must wash hands before returning to the real world" on them and shoves purchases into bags labeled "Have a Cheap Day."

Anyone who likes this kind of humor can subscribe to the Building #19 circular, which appears to have been written by the Church of the SubGenius and illustrated with shopping-mall caricatures and pictures cut from department store ads:

Why so cheap? Bob sent Brian to a leather jacket manufacturer who has built a reputation in the area for quality goods. When they have an accumulation of irregulars, they call us and make a deal. We can't tell you the name of the well-known "upstairs" store where Pat told Jerry he saw them selling at twice the price, but we can promise you that each and every jacket is a genuine bonafide guaranteed BARGAIN!

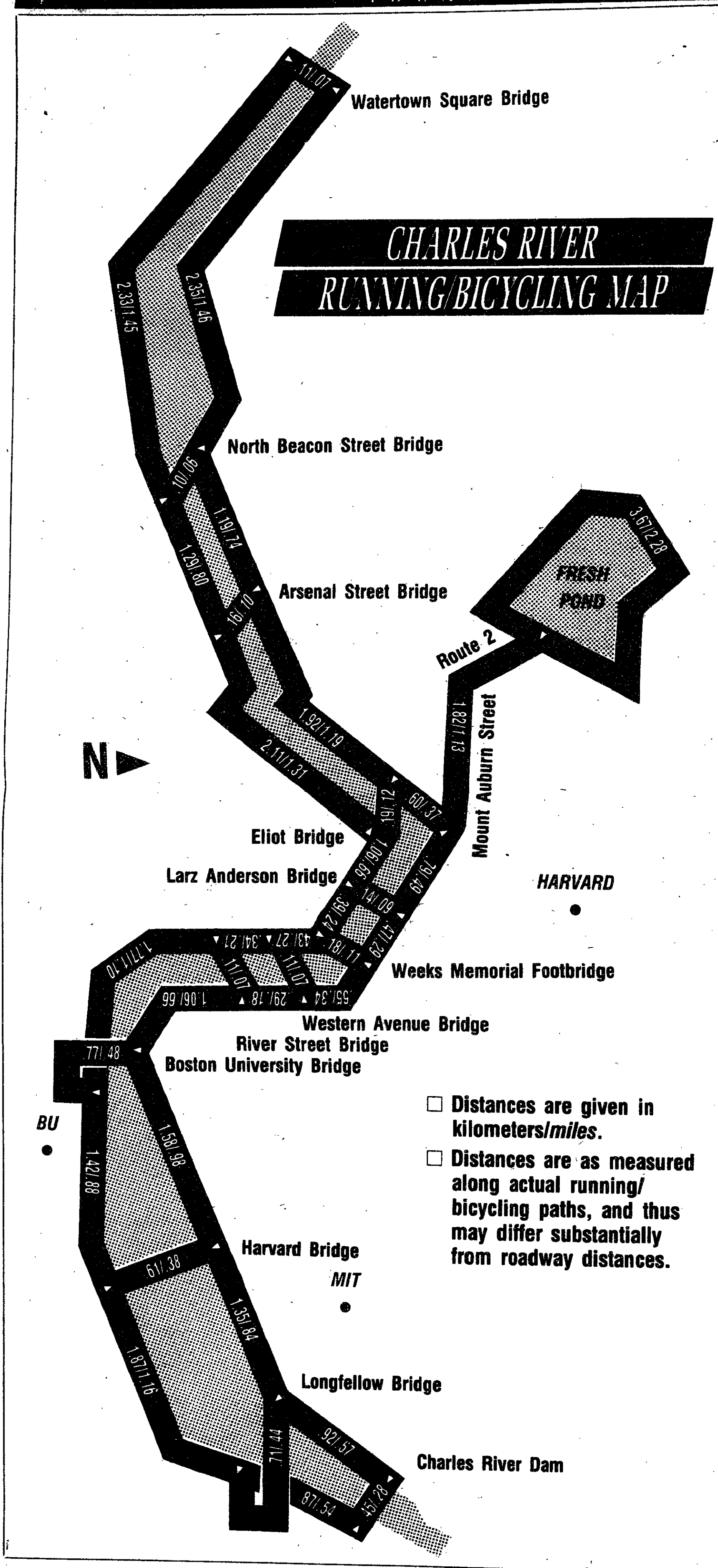
Hell, I know you wouldn't shop in a mess like ours with haphazard displays, winding aisles, no charge accounts or credit cards, and unsophisticated salespeople unless our prices were cheap. They are!

Folklore has it that Building #19 got its name from a warehouse of that name in the Hingham shipyard, where a merchant decided to save transportation costs by selling goods directly from the warehouse. The Hingham store has moved out of the shipyard, but is still known as Building #19, while the Burlington branch is Building #19½ and the Norwood outlet is Building #19¾.

There are also stores in Haverhill, Natick, Lynn and other places you can't easily get to via MBTA buses. Have a cheap day.

— Diana ben-Aaron





## ICE CREAM CONTINUED

ramifications of Coke versus Pepsi, and in many ice cream parlors is a closely guarded part of "secret" recipes. Increasing or decreasing the amount or brand of chocolate will change the intensity of the recipe, and changing the sugar content will sweeten or bitter the flavor. My recipes are not very sweet; bringing the sugar up to a half cup or even 2 tablespoons more might please you better.

Some example recipes:

**Milk Chocolate:** use 1½ ounces chocolate and 2 cups minus two tablespoons sugar;

**Chocolate Cherries:** add 1 ounce of kirschwasser or other cherry liqueur to the Milk Chocolate recipe;

**Dark:** use the recipe above, with dark chocolate instead of milk chocolate;

**Samurai Dark:** use above recipe with 3 ounces of chocolate.

### WHAT ABOUT SHERBETS?

Sherbet is even easier than the other recipes. Just dissolve ¼ to ½ cup sugar in ½ to ¾ cup fruit juice, and add enough milk or light cream to bring the mix up to 2 cups. Stir well and freeze. Try adding grated fruit rind or whole mint leaves to the mix.

Sorbet is made in much the same way. This recipe uses gelatin, a minor variation on the theme, to lighten it up even a bit more.

Soak 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin in 4 tablespoons cold water. Make a sugar syrup by boiling for 10 minutes ½ cup water and ½ cup sugar. Remove from heat, and dissolve the gelatin in the hot syrup. When the syrup is cool, add ½ to ¾ cup fruit juice. Beat an egg white until stiff and stir into the mixture. Freeze. Naturally, sweeter fruits will want less sugar, and less intense fruits will want more juices.

### THE RIGHT STUFFS

Now that you are ready to make ice cream, you will need the appropriate condiments. Whipped cream, marshmallow, and nuts are a good start, but also try fruit preserves, fresh fruit, and ground up candies and cookies. And don't forget hot fudge.

To make awesome hot fudge, first melt 3 tablespoons unsalted butter in a small saucepan and add ½ cup heavy cream. Dissolve ½ cup granulated sugar and ¼ cup dark brown sugar. Heat and stir — don't boil — until fully dissolved, and then mix in ½ cup sifted alkali process ("Dutch") cocoa. (I use Droste cocoa; Hershey's just isn't right.) Add a pinch of salt to finish it off. Allow to cool overnight, and then reheat, for maximum flavor.

### WRAPPING IT ALL UP

If there is one thing that is key to making good ice cream, it is experimentation. Local ice cream parlors pride themselves on their esoteric flavors, and so can you. I am told beer sherbet is good, as is bourbon praline ice cream. And how about ginger? Or rhubarb?

Good luck, and happy disting.

— Bill Coderre

## COMPUTERS CONTINUED

\$2000. For that kind of money, you could learn to tolerate the awful PC graphics.

### COMPUTERS FOR COMPUTERS' SAKE

If computers are your favorite thing after McDonald's french fries, MIT has more ways for you to hack your little heart out. You can even get paid.

First, you can get a job. Both Athena and UROP need students. The big difference is that computers are your job when you work for Athena, and only a means to an end when you UROP. Big difference — do you like research, or do you like to help bewildered students in the Athena-villes?

You don't have to be Course 6 to hack computers. Almost every department has research involving computers, and if you know more than just computers, you'll be quite a bit more valuable. As computers become more commonplace, the other things you know will be more important than your computer skills.

The other good alternative is to join the Student Information Processing Board. SIPB, as it's lovingly referred to, attempts to bridge the chasm between students and the Athena power structure.

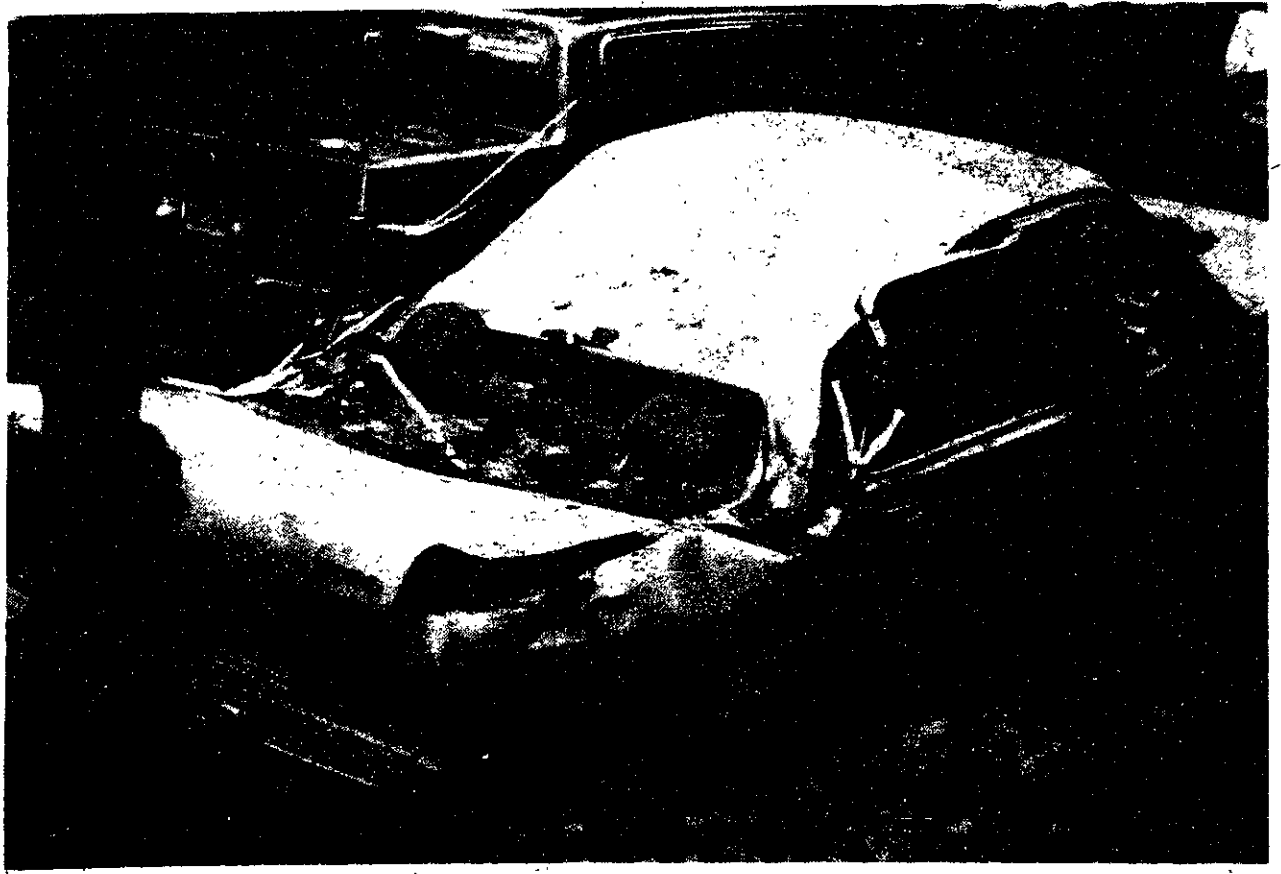
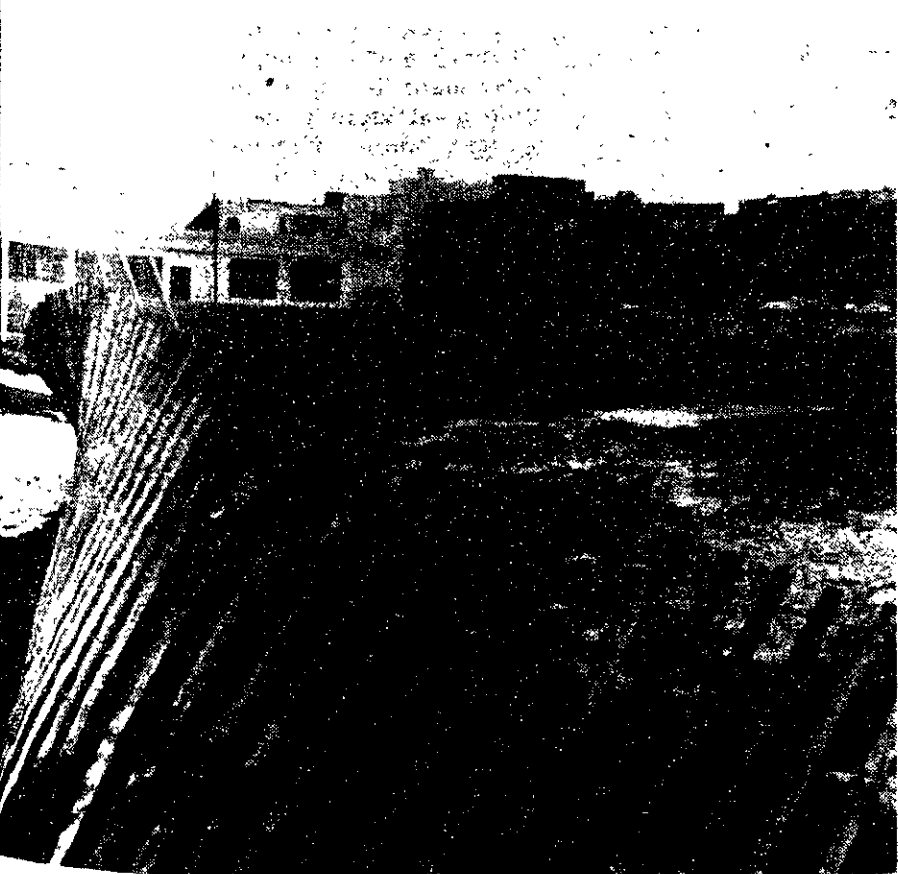
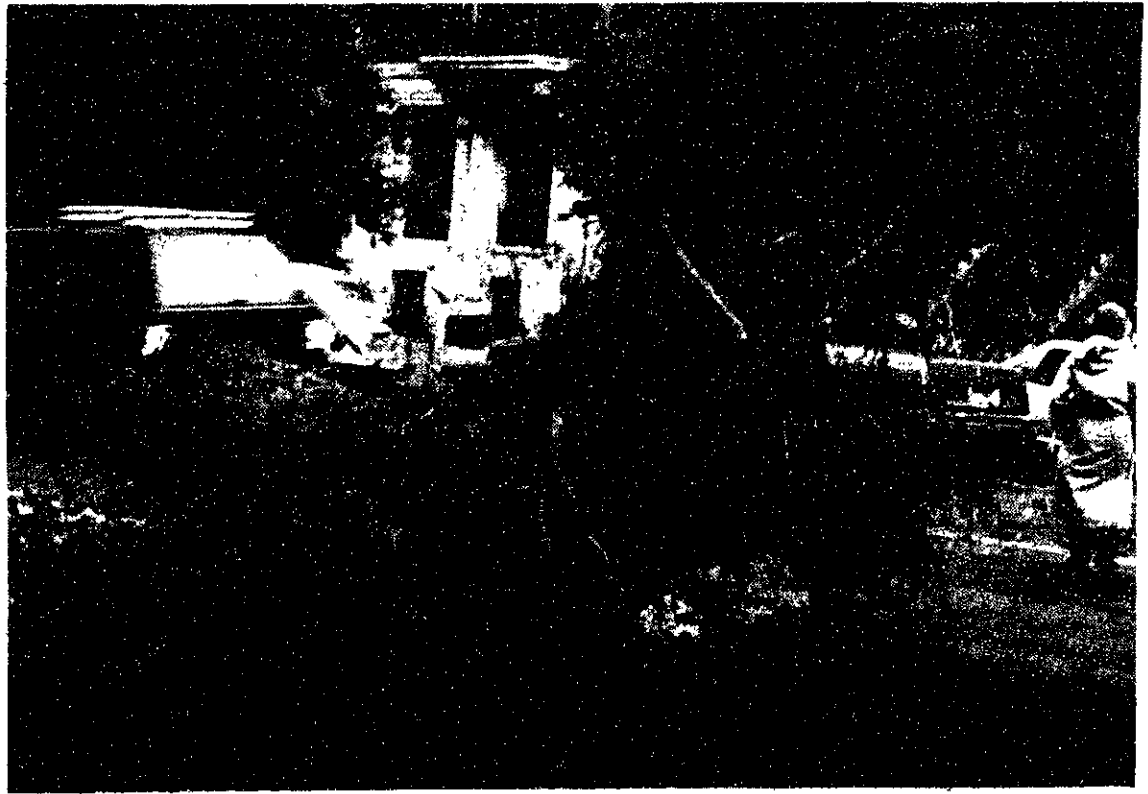
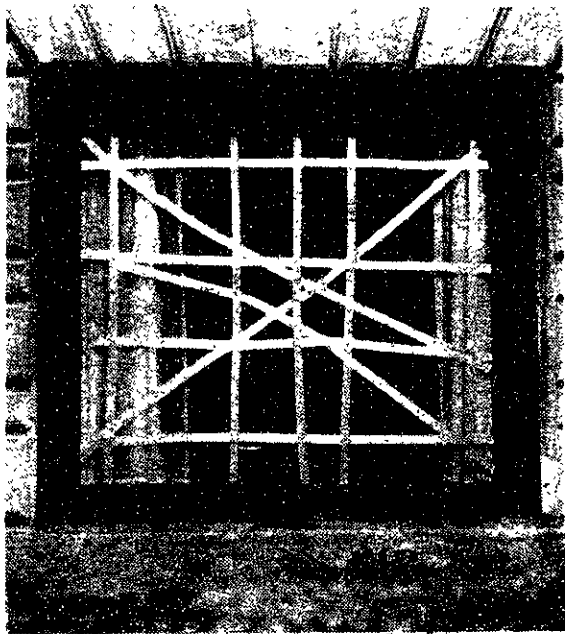
As a joke, the SIPBoards got jerseys with greek letters, but in some ways, they are evolving into a computer service fraternity. They do good work, and are the only organized voice for students when the big decisions about computers are made. They also write and distribute useful software, softening the harsh edges of Project Athena. All in all, a frighteningly useful organization as long as they don't adopt initiation rites.

### WELCOME TO THE FIREHOSE

Using computers, like everything else at MIT, resembles "taking a drink from a firehose." Good luck, and remember, computers are just tools, and you shouldn't be one.

— Ken Meltsner

# photo essay





## Exchange programs popular

(Continued from page 1)

Credit for Harvard subjects is 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 Mary Athanis, MIT coordinator for WHOI.

Doctoral and professional degrees are granted by five oceanographic programs of joint study with WHOI. Through joint study with Harvard, some students re-

ceive an SM in biomedical engineering or physics from MIT after two years 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-registration program with the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL), which is located near WHOI. The Boston University Marine 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-registration programs include those between the MIT Departments of Economics and Political Science and BU's African Studies Program, between the MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning and the Florence Heller School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis, 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 Office. Wellesley subjects may not be taken in lieu of graduate degree required courses.

## Precautions minimize storm damage to Institute from Hurricane Gloria

(Continued from page 1)

"It was an easy decision to make at that moment," Simonides said. "Public schools were closing right and left. The condition of the campus [in poor weather conditions] is important," he said. Most MIT students already live near campus, so student travel was not an issue.

"How difficult it is for people to come from home" was the main consideration, Simonides added. He said that closing the Institute 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 Olivieri, 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.

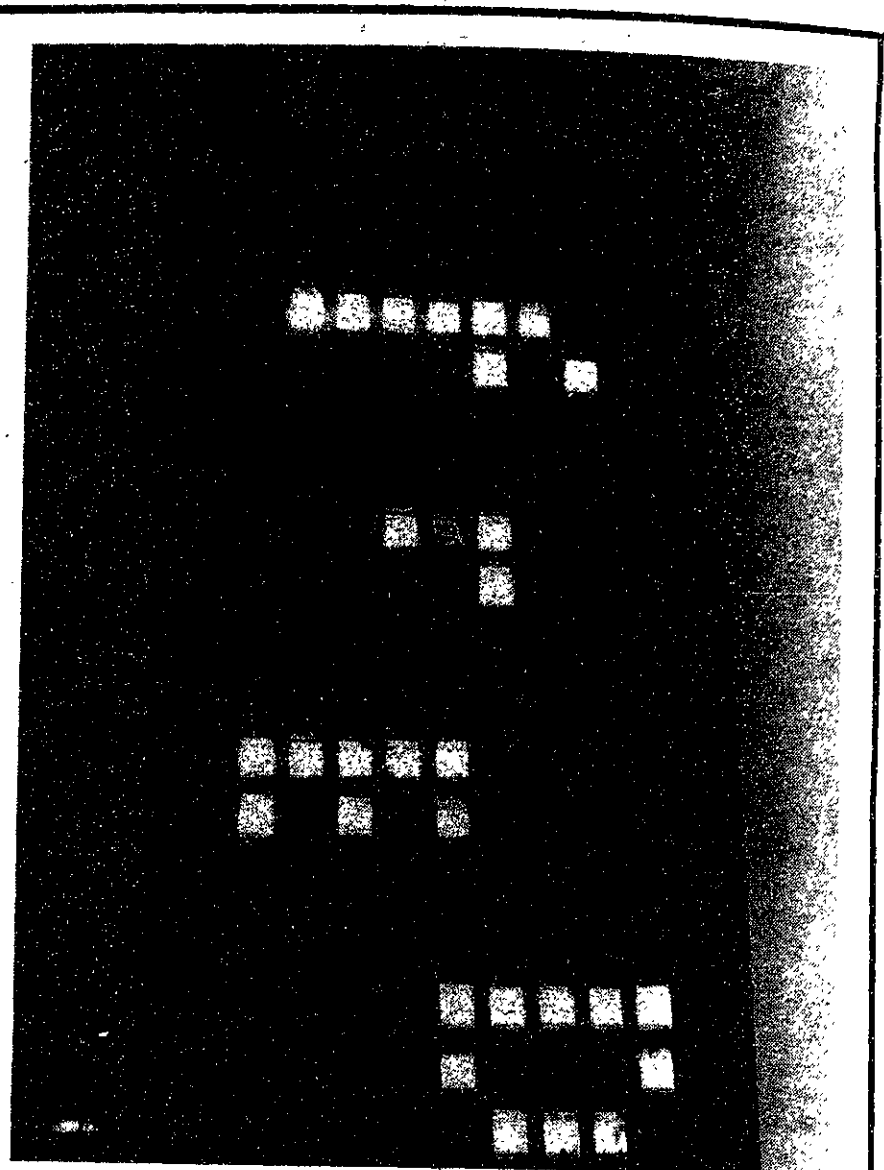
The Campus Police did receive hundreds of inquiries about the status of the Institute Friday, Olivieri said. Campus Police helped students move their cars into garages once Simonides and Rice decided to close the Institute.

Living groups readied themselves independently for the storm. The Theta Delta Chi fraternity prepared for Hurricane Gloria by taping up all windows, lashing down all shutters and putting basement furniture out of flood range, according to Michael D. Levin '87, a member of the fraternity. Two or three fraternities didn't tape their windows to prevent storm-related breakage, although most did, Levin said.

In the region, governors of five New England states — Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island — declared states of emergency

while Connecticut maintained a limited state of emergency.

More than 2 million residences in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire were affected by power outages. Close to 100,000 of these residences were in the Boston area alone.



Tech photo by Jack W. Florey

The "Fred Underground Hackers" light up the south face of the Green building Sunday morning to display the proposed new name of East Campus dormitory. (To read, rotate paper 90 degrees.)

## Reagan and Senate outline sanctions

(Continued from page 1)

ban 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 Africans "disadvantaged by apartheid."

The Senate, as well as the president, banned the sale of nuclear power equipment and technology to South Africa unless Pretoria signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty.

Both plans called for a ban on the importation of Krugerrands and ordered the Department of Treasury to investigate the feasibility of minting a new US gold coin.

Reagan 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 president. 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.

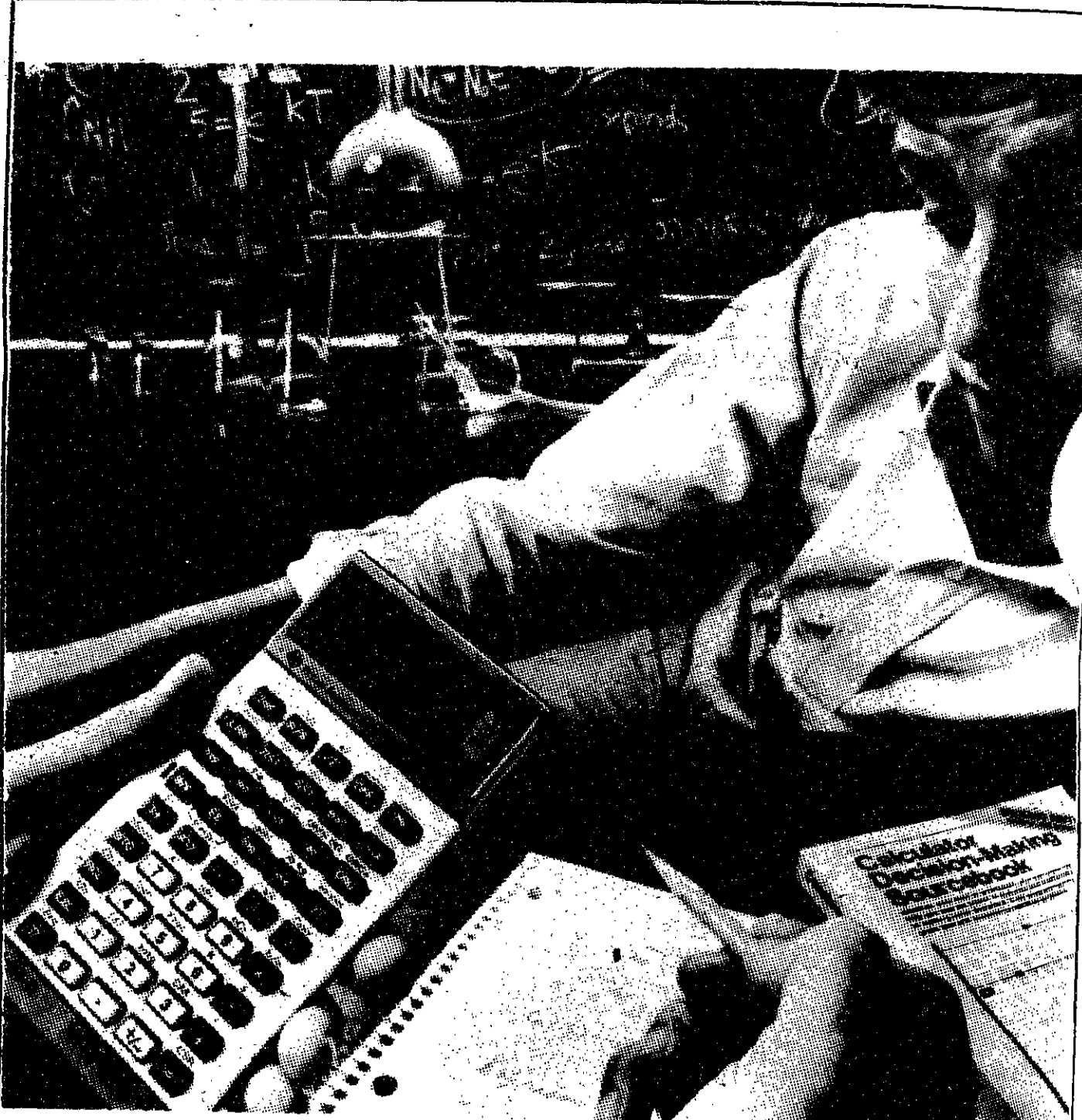
Republican leadership in the Senate defeated a motion to close debate Sept. 12. The motion, if passed, would have averted a threatened filibuster and forced a Senate vote on the sanctions.

Several nations around the world reacted to Reagan's sanctions with their own actions. The government of Austria announced economic and cultural sanctions Sept. 26. A halt to investment in South Africa by government-owned companies, a ban on imports of Krugerrands and a suspension of sports contacts were included in Austria's announcement.

Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced Sept. 26 that the country would not impose sanctions against Pretoria. The approximately 120,000 Jews in South Africa were a primary concern in maintaining ties, according to the Israeli government. Shamir cited the large volume of trade between the two countries as another factor in deciding not to enact sanctions.

Dr. Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University, was quoted in the Sept. 27 issue of *The New York Times* as saying that he would soon recommend to his board of trustees that Tufts and its trustees lobby federal government officials and others to help stop South Africa's policy of apartheid.

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



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## Roddenberry returns to MIT

(Continued from page 1)

dentially and begins to study its inhabitants. He evaluates life on earth without human biases, Roddenberry said.

Roddenberry showed the complete *Star Trek* blooper reel, followed by the original *Star Trek* pilot, "The Cage." *Star Trek* was not intended to depict a true picture of life in the future, Roddenberry explained. "Ships and people will evolve greatly by the time space travel occurs."

Humanity should deal with issues such as genetics and the creation of life before exploring the solar system, he said. Two of the most important traits a species should have are imagination and a sense of humor, he added.

Filming of *Star Trek IV* will begin at the end of the year. The movie will probably be released next summer, Roddenberry said. He will serve as a consultant for the production, although the writers and directors of past *Star Trek* movies have had significant creative license.

Roddenberry, for example, opposed the death of Spock in *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan* and the destruction of the Enterprise in *Star Trek III: The Search for Spock*. But he acquiesced to allow other creative forces to help shape the serial.

Although *Star Trek* is very popular, the chances of creating a monthly television movie are slim because the project would cost

too much, Roddenberry said. NBC canceled the proposal because the pilot program did not have enough action, he added.

Roddenberry also addressed some current issues:

- He claimed that the aim of the Strategic Defense Initiative is to destroy the Soviet Union economically. "Someday it will make great sense," he said, but it scares him now.

- Roddenberry was very disappointed by the reception that the movie *Rambo* received in the United States. He opposed the film's violence. "I thought we were over that," he said.

- He predicted that a moon colony and a manned station on Mars would be in place 50 years from now.

## Duncan speaks on apartheid

(Continued from page 1)

But she was unsure about the effect of the strategy of divestment, "although I very much value the pressure for divestiture ... because of the effect it has on companies."

She believes that international economic sanctions would be a persuasive force more powerful than company divestments. "In a way, the divestment issue has tended to obscure the others — the political actions, the legislative action taken by governments — that could actually have much more impact."

The South African business community has long kept silent about apartheid. "Apartheid has been in the interest of profits all along," she said. But business is now feeling the pressure, because of recent threats of economic sanctions, as well as the refusal of international banks to roll over South African loans, she added.

In a key reversal, external pressure caused Botha to reinstate citizenship for blacks, Duncan said. In 1976, the government revoked the South African citizenship from the blacks. The blacks instead received citizenship in separate homelands.

### Sebokheng

Duncan said the South African military has for some time been operating in a police capacity. "A new level of severity was reached on the 23rd of October last year when the army surrounded the black township of Sebokheng," she said.

It was the first time the army overtly entered into civilian affairs, she said. "The soldiers, who were armed with rifles, covered the police as the police entered every single house in that township," she described. "Each house was searched thoroughly, and every single person who was in that house at that time was checked [for violation of the pass laws] ... particularly if they were young."

Under Botha's streamlining of the government, the army has now become part of the executive arm, Duncan said. The National Security Council heads the decision-making and consists of military officials and only selected cabinet members.

In 1976, the government decided to ban outdoor gatherings, Duncan said. The state is trying to prohibit meetings of more than one person, because effective protests require much planning and organization, she explained. This, in turn, has led in part to the recent spontaneous street violence.

"Detention has become the normal way of life" in South Africa, Duncan said. She emphasized that young people, including students, are a particular target of police action.

The internal security act authorizes the detention of people up to 48 hours, she said. "Local leadership will be taken in and detained when any particular lo-

cal protest or local event is planned," she said. "If you time the detention very carefully you can in fact hold people for more than 4 days ... [because] weekend hours are not counted within the 48."

Preventive detention allows the police to detain a person if they believe the person is planning to do something, she said.

"There is [also] the notorious section 29 which allows a person to be detained indefinitely for interrogation," she added.

According to the police, on Aug. 26, 517 people were held in detention, "and we are quite sure that does not include anyone who is being held under the 48 hour provision," she said.

South Africa's state of emergency, declared in July, allows any police officer to detain somebody if he believes the detainee is a danger to public safety. According to the police, 2414 people were detained under this act from July 21 to August 21, Duncan said.

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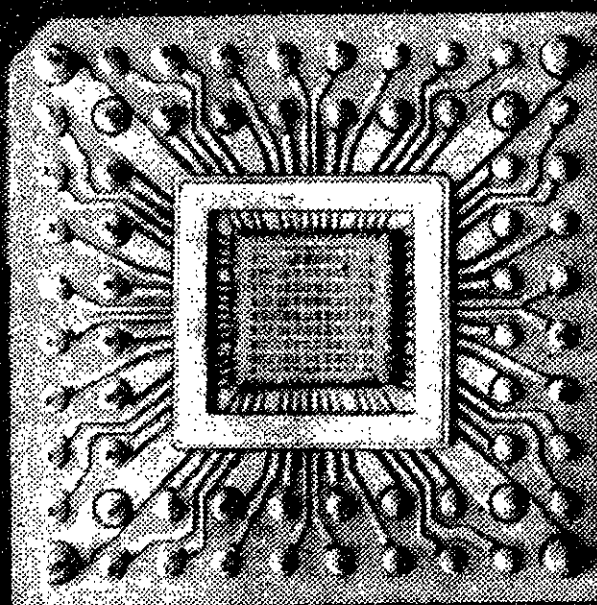
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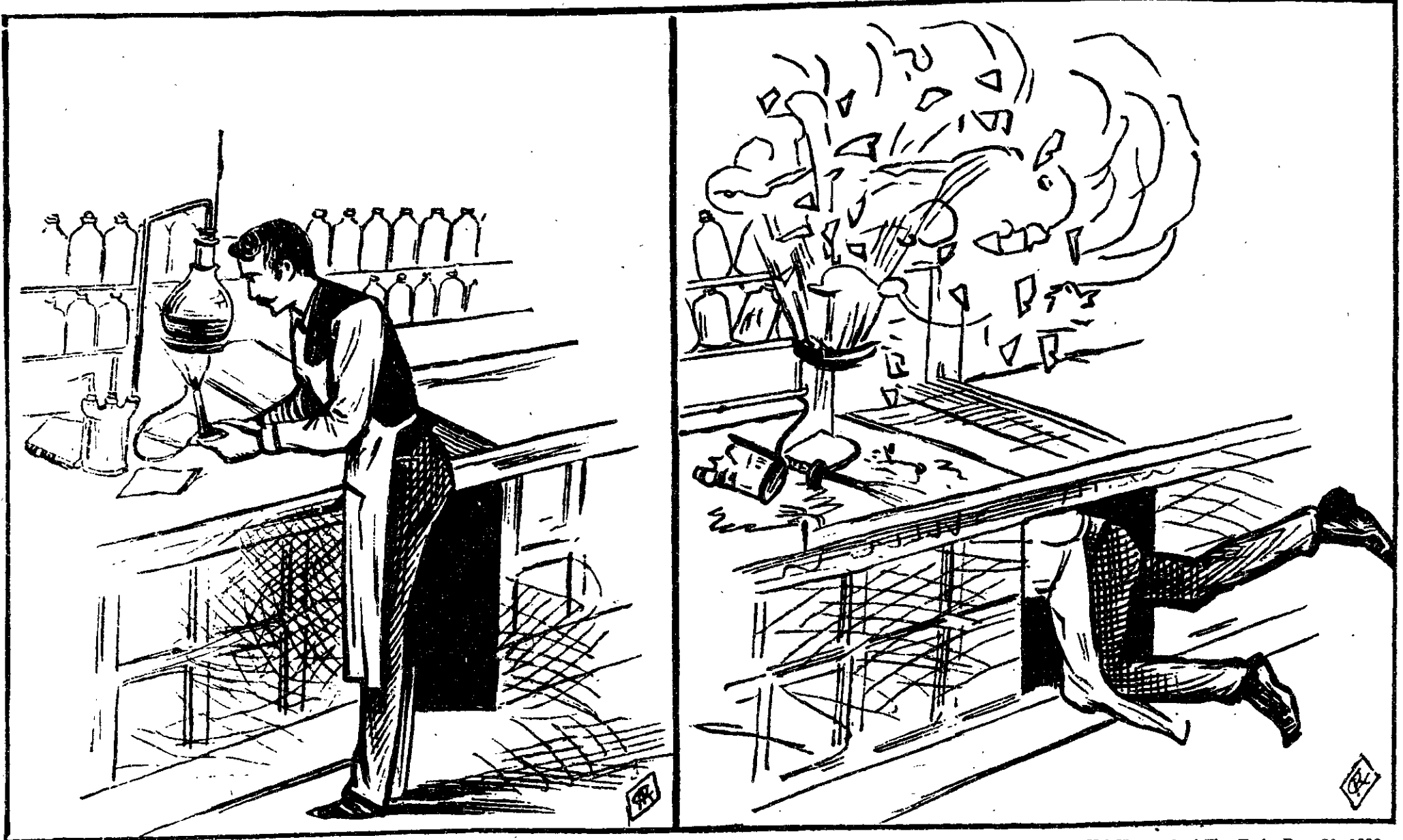
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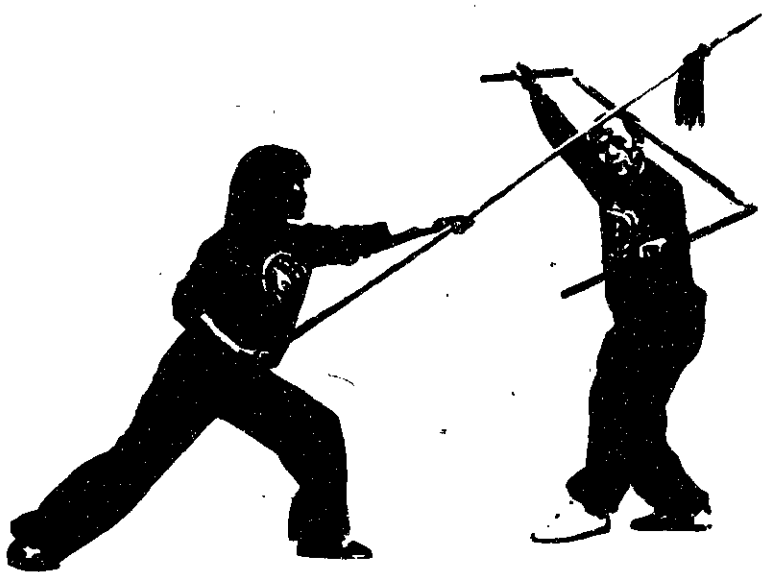


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Reprinted from Vol II, no. 6 of The Tech, Dec. 20, 1882.

**The Tech news staff.**  
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Mon. & Thur. 8:00-10:00 p.m.

Yang Style Tai-chi Chuan  
Wed. & Sat. 7:50-8:50 p.m.

Pa Kua Palm  
Wed. & Sat. 6:40-7:40 p.m.

Hsing-I Chuan (5 Elements)  
Wed. & Sat. 9:00-10:00 p.m.

Chin-Na (Catch & Hold Techniques)  
Sats 4:15-5:15 p.m.

\*\*Classes held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Mondays at Bldg 13 Lobby, Thursdays at T-Club Lounge)

Dr. Leung Kay Chi was born in Canton, China, and has spent most of his life studying in Taiwan. He is the son in law and favorite student of the late master Han Ch'in T'ang, from whom he learned Northern Shao-Lin, Ch'in-Na, and Yang style Tai Chi. Dr. Leung is also the Head Disciple of Grandmaster Liu Yun Chiao, who taught him Pa-Kua, Mi-Tsung, Pa-Chi, Pi-Kua, and Praying Mantis. Dr. Leung has had over 15 different teachers who have taught him over 10 systems. He is also a doctor of Chinese Acupuncture, Orthopedics, and western dentistry.



Master Harn Lin-Lin (Mrs. Leung Kay Chi) was born in Santung, China. She is the daughter of the famous Grandmaster Harn Ch'in T'ang and has strictly trained under her father since childhood. She has over 20 years of experience in teaching in Taiwan and the Philippines.

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## Concertgebouw elating, Premiere Ensemble intriguing

Concertgebouw Orchestra, *Symphony Hall, September 30; Boston Premiere Ensemble, Sanders Theatre, September 29. Events in The Tech Performing Arts Series.*

Bernard Haitink led the Concertgebouw Orchestra into a bracing performance of Haydn's *Symphony No. 88*, Monday night. The tightness of control, and accuracy of bowing was exhilarating; and there was wit to be found, too, especially in the *Menuetto*. The final movement spirited along lightly and airily to an energetic finale.

There was no lack of energy for Mahler's monstrous *Symphony No. 5*.

One can imagine a conductor — short on rehearsal time — giving instructions to his band: "Make noise. Make more noise. Louder. If you get tired, daydream for a few minutes. Then make more noise."

Mahler's high powered stream of consciousness seems to trap, surround, suffocate. It can take a high-tolerance level to sit through it, much less to enjoy it unless the performance is quite out of the ordinary, unless it is powered by a devil locked in combat with a poet. But such a rendition was provided by Haitink's adrenal ensemble.

The power with which the opening *Trauermarsch* began was immense, the precision of strings almost frightening. The second theme broke through gently, but the Concertgebouw maintained the underlying tensions.

Haitink's crescendos rush up as a wave, its crest utterly ensnaring, wickedly powerful. Trumpets sounded dagger-like danger signals as *Part 1* of the *Symphony* moved into its final section, currents of complexity in the strings providing brutal, vivid colors.

Moments of detached pizzicato seemed to wind down stress in the *Scherzo*, but inwardly the music remained taut. For the *Adagietto* coarse prose was waylaid by a

poet who held the devil briefly entranced: there was time for reflection before storms returned; thunderous, the orchestra then charged to a tumultuous finale.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Boston Premiere Ensemble kept to their tradition of innovative programming by providing a chance to listen to an unusual program — including two Boston premieres — performed with the aid of three 19th century pianos.

F. John Adams orchestra was on as good a form as ever, and the three pianists took us on an intriguing excursion into the unknown.

Heng-Jin Park led off with a performance of Debussy's *Fantaisie* on an Érard piano, the leading French concert piano towards the end of the 19th century. It's tone accented the percussive, rather than the sonorous, but Park used the instrument's relatively clipped tone to draw tensions between the intense colors of the piece; the orchestra meanwhile provided a supportive backdrop.

Chopin's *Variations on Mozart's "La ci darem la mano"* Op. 2 is not one of my favorite pieces. Smooth and dreamy if conjures up romantic images, not visions of Mozart's lustful Don Giovanni at work. The seductive power of the Mozart's aria, conveyed in its simple, direct approach, seems emasculated in Chopin's variations, especially when they are conveyed with the gossamer textures of the Bösendorfer piano played by Charles Fisk. Still, Fisk did not play without charm and the piece made a novel addition to an afternoon of discovery.

The British Stoddard piano is much more down-to-earth than the sensuous Bösendorfer. It produced an elegant, clear sound at the hands of Lois Shapiro who played Schumann's *Concert Allegro with Introduction*; her interpretation of the cadenza was particularly engaging. Fisk returned to join Shapiro for Mendelssohn's

*Concerto for Two Pianos in A flat*, his flowing Bösendorfer in dramatic contrast to her witty, Classical Stoddard. It was almost as if Mozart was playing Stage Left, Tchaikovsky Stage Right.

The concert by the Concertgebouw attracted a large audience from MIT: 149 tickets were sold through *The Tech Performing Arts Series*. The Boston Premiere Ensemble did less well: only two tickets were sold, a disappointing result. Small orchestras such as the BPE contribute some of the most exciting programming to be found in Boston, and merit more support.

The Boston Lyric Opera Company will be presenting Haydn's opera *Agrippina* this Friday and Sunday, Boston's baroque orchestra, *Banchetto Musicale* will be playing in Jordan Hall on Friday, and *Donna Storing* — whose concert last Friday was postponed due to the hurricane — will be at the Edward Pickman Hall, Longy School of Music on Sunday October 6. Managements for these artists are willing to provide special discounts for people from MIT to al-

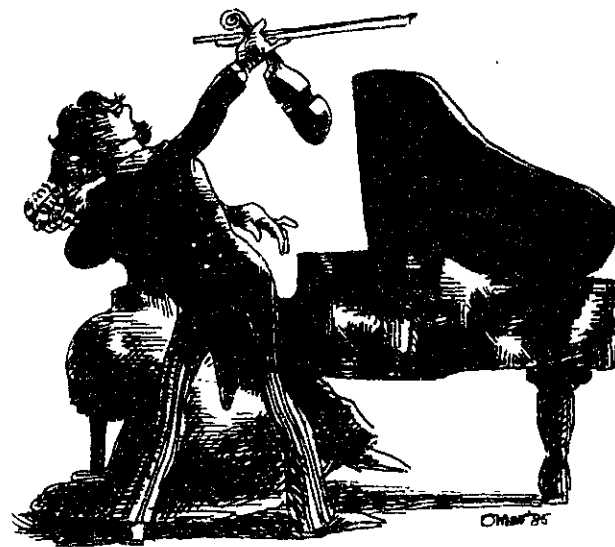
## Boston Premiere Ensemble

F. John Adams, conductor

### DELIGHTS OF THREE

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low them to discover their performers talent: take advantage of these special offers. Tickets are available through the Technology Community Association (see announcement this issue).

Jonathan Richmond

# UA NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

## FRESHMAN INTERESTED IN STUDENT GOVERNMENT

An important informational meeting will discuss the various ways of becoming involved with MIT operations. The roles of class officers, the Council, and the UA will be discussed. The opportunities and responsibilities available will be explained as well as the petitioning procedure. Come and find out how you can learn from the experience of student government. Decide for yourself if power does indeed corrupt... The meeting will be held in Rm 401 of the Student Center at 4pm on Sunday, October 6th.

## SENIORS STILL UNCOORDINATED

We need people to help organize our Senior Year. If you are interested in joining Senior Week, Senior Gift, Social, Commencement, Publicity, or Paraphernalia Committee(s), contact Beth at 225-7373 or Sharon at 225-7374. Or just come to our next meeting. It is being held on Tues. Oct 1 at 8:00pm in Rm 400 of the Student Center.



## NOTICE

The UA NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is now a weekly media event and invites all classes, living groups, ASA Activities and any other groups to advertise their special events in bold print. These announcements may be any one-time event that may be of interest to the undergrad community, such as parties, picnics, ice cream orgies, teas, argument clinics, etc.

The UA NEWS will be coming out every Tuesday, except when it doesn't. In these cases, it will be coming out on Friday. Please send all submissions to the UA office, Room W20-401. Submissions must arrive three days before publication, typed, with the author's name and phone number, and with the understanding that we reserve the right to edit as we see fit.

## UA COUNCIL

The first UA Council meeting of the term was attended by representatives from the following groups: McCormick, Baker, PSK, EX, New House, naRodm lallH, PKS, Class of '86, Class of '88, Class of '89.

## WHAT'S WHAT

The UA Nominations Committee is accepting nominations for "Who's Who in American Colleges." If you know someone who is outstanding in sports, music, activities, lip syncing, mud-wrestling, academics, or other areas, please submit his/her name with the reason you think this person should be on this list for MIT. Nominations may be sent to Nom-Com, W20-401. We realize that everyone here is outstanding in his/her own way. However, it is impossible to put everyone in Who's Who. Please submit your nominations by the first of November.



## PREVIEW EDITORS WANTED

Preview is the name of a new weekly social calendar published and sponsored by the Undergraduate Association Social Council. It will be distributed campus-wide and contain information about parties, performances, cinema listings, and sports games at MIT, other campuses, and the Boston area.

We need energetic people with good ideas who can make them work with the help of others. Editors are responsible for publication and distribution of the calendar.

The people in this position will play a major role in upgrading the social life on campus. There's plenty of opportunity to gain rewarding experiences in publishing and publicizing the many activities that will happen during this academic year.

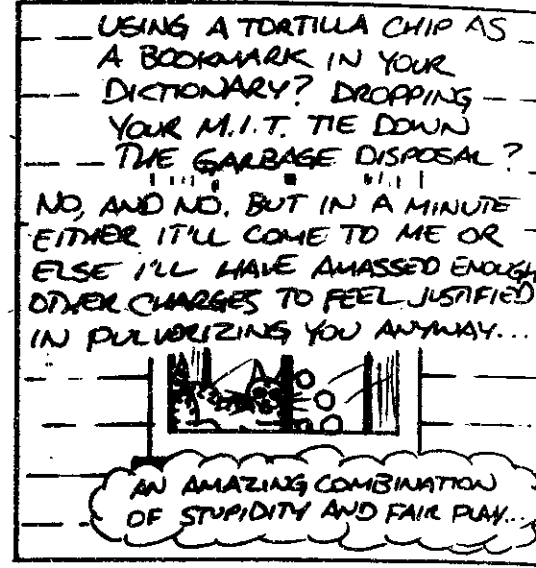
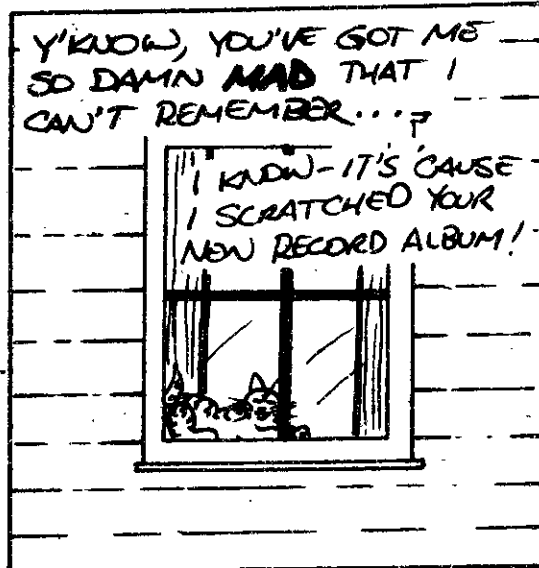
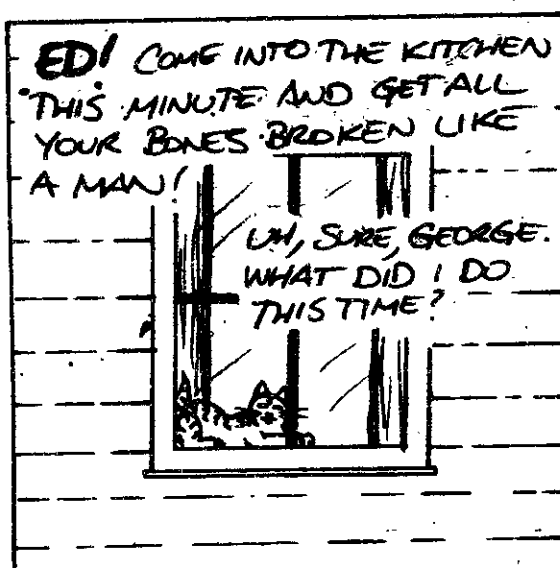
If you are interested, please call Bernie Teh (Burton), Rossana Chiang (McCormick), or leave a message in the SocCom mailbox in the UA office.



# comics

## Outside Looking In

By V. Michael Bove



## A STATE OF MIND...

A spirit of teamwork... a drive to achieve... a talent for discovery. We thrive on meeting the tough energy demands of a changing world. We help our people discover their energies with challenging problems, diverse assignments, high mobility and visibility, and salary and benefits among the best in the industry. That's the Chevron State of Mind... searching, energetic, progressive. It's resulted in an impressive list of accomplishments over our one-hundred-year history. We were the first to find large oil reserves in Saudi Arabia and we discovered the largest new field since Alaska's North Slope — giant Point Arguello off the Southern California coast. Recognized as a leader in exploration and production technology, we brought almost a century of innovation to the design and construction of giant offshore platforms in the turbulent North Sea. More recently, our merger with Gulf marked the largest acquisition agreement in the history of American business. Now, we're looking for more good minds — mechanical, civil, chemical, electrical and petroleum engineers, and professionals who excel in geology, geophysics, chemistry, computer science, finance and accounting. Working together, we plan to maintain a standard of excellence unsurpassed among energy corporations. The Chevron State of Mind...

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## ...YOU'VE BEEN WORKING TOWARD

**CHEVRON RECRUITERS WILL VISIT THIS CAMPUS**  
**Monday, October 28-Tuesday, October 29**



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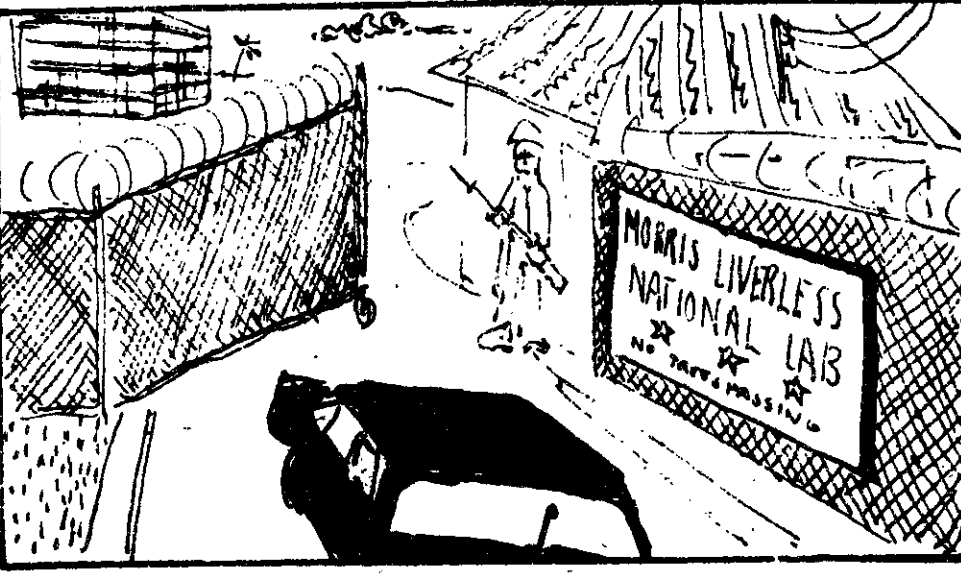
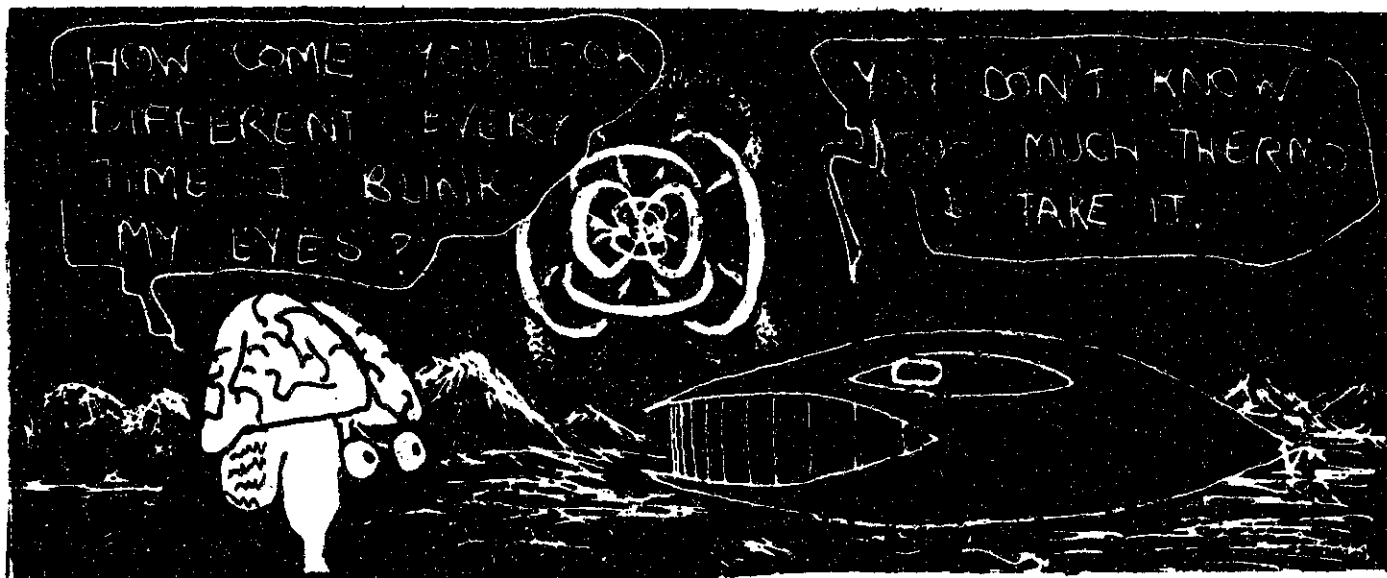
# comics

JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT IT WAS SAFE TO PICK UP THAT PAPER

OTHERS ARE FRIGHTENED



MEANWHILE, MIKE MEN MAN FINDS HIMSELF BACK IN RECIPROCAL SPACE.





# sports

## Men's cross country is second in New England

(Continued from page 20)

runners formed behind Kelley. Will Sauer G, Gordy Holterman '87, Bill Mallet '86 and Terry McNatt '87 gradually but decisively left Brandeis and Bentley jerseys in their wake.

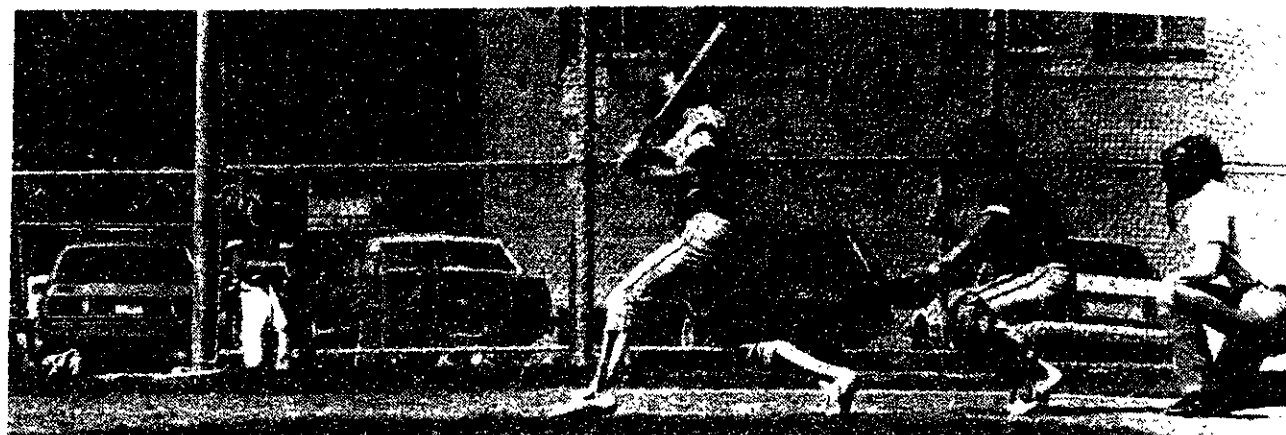
At the finish, Kelley was in second place with a new personal record of 26:30. Next came Sauer and Holterman in sixth and seventh place, with times of 26:57 and 27:00 respectively.

Mallet and McNatt finished ninth and tenth in 27:02 and 27:03, beating Brandeis's Chris Cameron by two seconds in the last mile. MIT's sixth and seventh runners, Turan Erdogan '87 and Rod Hinman '88, gave the Engi-

neers the deciding edge by defeating Brandeis' fifth runner.

The final score was MIT 34, Brandeis 36, Bentley 85 and Tufts 140. The margin of only two points meant that every finisher's place was instrumental to the win.

The team will return to Franklin Park in two weeks to compete against Brandeis and other area teams in the Codfish Bowl on Oct. 12. Prospects for the race look good as the list of schools vanquished by the Engineers, including Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the Coast Guard Academy, and now Brandeis, Bentley and Tufts, grows.



MIT batsmen vie in the MIT classic tournament.

Tech photo by Sue Fatur



An MIT pitcher throws in this weekend's classic tournament games.

Tech photo by Sue Fatur

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The two-year general management program is designed for those interested in developing senior-level management skills and perspectives applicable to the private, public, and nonprofit sectors.

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**ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE MIT PLACEMENT CENTER.**

**CODEX WILL ALSO BE AT MIT'S BLACK ENGINEERING CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.**

# codex



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# sports

## Football victory tied to strong defense

(Continued from page 20)  
line, where Gasparini sneaked in for the touchdown.

In the second quarter, the Warriors were forced to punt deep in their own territory after a sack by Rice. The ensuing snap sailed over the punter's head, and the ball was kicked out of the end

zone to give the Engineers a safety. The half ended with MIT ahead 8-0.

The Engineers put together an impressive drive in the fourth quarter, sticking to the ground and eating up the clock. Good blocking made possible some open field running by Adams and

Ekberg, who moved the ball deep into Warrior territory. Ekberg drove up the middle for a touchdown to cap off the series. Gasparini kicked for the extra point to lead to the final score, 15-0.

The Warriors mounted their best offensive effort after MIT's final score. Three completed

passes and a couple of draw plays brought Merrimack to MIT's 13-yard line, but that was as far as they went, as the Engineers held their ground.

The Engineers' record now stands at 1-2. They meet Assumption Saturday, Oct. 12, in Steinbrenner Stadium.

## on deck

### Home events this week

**Tuesday, October 1**  
*Field Hockey vs. Simmons,*  
3:30 pm.

**Thursday, October 3**  
*Women's Soccer vs. Curry,*  
3:30 pm.

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**HONEYWELL INTERVIEWS / TUESDAY OCTOBER 8, 1985**

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# Honeywell



# sports

## Football defeats Merrimack

By Paul Paternoster

Even Hurricane Gloria would have been no match for the tough MIT defense, as Merrimack painfully found out Sunday. The football team shut out the visiting Warriors 15-0.

The stingy Engineer defense allowed the Warriors a mere 62 total offensive yards. Merrimack's ground game often ended up in the wrong direction, accounting for a net -17 yards.

An air of tempered enthusiasm seemed to accompany the win, MIT's first of the season. The Warriors, a first-year team, had not been expected to pose any threat to the Engineers. "We would have been disappointed if they had scored," said co-captain Nick Nowak '86.

Rich Rice '87 provided a major contribution to the defensive effort. The 5'11" 195-pounder

sacked the Warriors' quarterback five times, with most of those sacks occurring on key third and fourth down plays. Linebacker Mark Hanson '88 led the team in tackles with 13 (three unassisted, ten assisted). Co-captains Nowak and Larry Monroe G together accounted for 15 tackles.

MIT's offense was less than overwhelming. The Beaver ground game accounted for 167 yards. Chris Adams '87 was the star for MIT, cutting and dashing for 97 yards in 18 carries. Hugh Ekberg '88 drove for 34 hard-earned yards on nine carries.

Quarterback Peter Gasparini '88 had a difficult game, completing only two of 13 passes, both to Ken Corless '88, for 65 yards.

The Engineers opened the scoring in the first quarter, capitalizing on good field position. A 13-yard punt return by Shane Arnold '88 gave MIT the ball on Merrimack's 31-yard line. Ground gains by Adams, Ekberg and Chris Maeda '89 moved the ball to within the ten-yard line. An interference penalty pushed the ball ahead to the two-yard



Tech photo by Steven H. Wheeler

Chris Maeda '89 runs with the ball this Saturday in a match against Merrimack college. MIT won the game 15-0.

## Cross country defeats top ranked Brandeis

By Robert Zak

The men's cross country team narrowly defeated long-time rival Brandeis University in the Brandeis Invitational Meet Saturday.

The win marked MIT's first victory over defending New England Division III champion Brandeis since 1966. The Engineers also bettered teams from Bentley and Tufts.

The New England Cross Country Poll now ranks MIT 12th nationally in Division III and 2nd in New England.

Hurricane Gloria strewed debris ranging from acorns to oak trees on the course at Boston's Franklin Park. Members of the four competing teams periodically stopped to clear brush out of the way. The course ended up with a few minor detours and an occasional barrier, but none deterred any of the runners.

The meet appeared to be a race between Brandeis and MIT from the outset. The Brandeis Judges looked strong at both the one and two-mile points of the five-mile race. They held first, fourth, sixth and seventh places after two

miles. At that time, MIT's first runner was Sean Kelley '89 in fifth place, and the intermediate score had the Judges ahead of the Engineers by more than ten points.

But "our guys just wanted it more than Brandeis did," said Coach Halston Taylor. Kelley's face clearly expressed this sentiment; by the third mile he moved into second place, passing runners from Bentley and Brandeis.

A pack of determined MIT

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Thursday, October 3 • 5:00 - 8:30 PM

Ashdown House Dining Hall • 305 Memorial Drive

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AT&T R&D's mission is to advance fundamental research in the physical sciences, material sciences, communications sciences, information sciences and manufacturing sciences to provide technology for the world marketplace.

We'd like to talk to students in the sciences and engineering about our mission. If you have or are pursuing one or more of the degree/discipline combinations below, or if you just want to talk about the future, stop by. Even if graduation or employment isn't in your immediate future, we'd still like to meet you. Some of your fellow students who are participating in programs sponsored by AT&T R&D (like III-B and VI-A) will also be there to add their viewpoints.

Refreshments will be served.

| Degree | Course                              |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| BS     | VI                                  |
| MS     | I, II, III, VI, VIII, XVI, XVIII    |
| PhD    | I, II, III, V, VI, VIII, XVI, XVIII |

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