

Committee hears student concerns

By Ben Stanger

MIT Corporation Visiting Committee on Student Affairs met in an open meeting with students last Monday as part of a day examination of the quality of student life.

The committee spent the day discussing student life issues outlined in a report prepared by the Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA). The evening gave students an opportunity to express their concerns to the committee.

The discussion focused on pornography, undergraduate advising, graduate student life, 1:00 a.m. shutdown of MIT parties, dissatisfaction with treatment of Senior House.

Much of the pornography centered around whether films should be shown at MIT, but some of it concerned ODSA's involvement in that area.

Former member of the Ad Hoc Pornography Screening Committee and Lecture Series Committee member Tim S. Bezanson '85 said, "The less the Dean's Office involved in [the pornography]

issue, the better." Several other students said they were "surprised to find that the Dean's Office doesn't treat us like adults."

Some students were disturbed by the fact that parties serving alcohol were being shut down promptly at 1 a.m. Stewart H. Cobb III '85 said, "I've been here four years; this is the first year parties were stopped at 1 a.m. I've never seen a reason for this policy and I've never seen it declared as a policy."

Gregg E. Berman '87 said students warned him not to start up trouble following a letter he wrote to *The Tech* about parties closing at 1 a.m. "There's something wrong when students have to be afraid of [speaking out]."

Students addressed problems in the freshman and departmental advising program. Diana ben-Aaron '85 complained that her freshman advisor didn't know "a registration form from a 1040 form."

Undergraduate Association Finance Board Chairman Michael A. Vidauri '85 said the advising problem is even worse for transfer students because transfer students (Please turn to page 2)



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

A slice of raw onion, and you. . . Wendy Power '87 is surprised by a Valentine song from the MIT Logarithms during her Unified Engineering lecture. The Logs resumed their annual tradition this year, singing Valentines to over 40 people throughout the institute yesterday, in some cases delivering singing Valentines over the phone.

MIT could lose \$3 million

By Ellen L. Spero

MIT stands to lose over three million dollars if President Ronald Reagan's proposed federal financial aid cuts are approved by

Congress, according to a statement on the *Impact of Administration's Budget Proposals on MIT and its Undergraduate Students*.

The MIT Student Financial Aid Office issued the statement Tuesday.

Reagan's proposal would make students whose family adjusted gross income exceeds \$25,000 ineligible for Pell Grants, federally funded jobs, and direct loans. The proposed regulations would also place a cap of \$4000 on aid from these sources to eligible students.

The proposal also calls for a limit on subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLs) to those students with family adjusted gross incomes under \$32,500.

This GSL restriction's impact on the Institute, according to the statement, would be "modest."

The proposal intends for the loans themselves to continue to be available.

Undergraduates deprived of GSL subsidies would face interest costs on their loans while in school, which could amount to \$3000 over four years, and higher debt-service costs after graduation.

The office estimates that 75 percent of the 3000 undergraduate GSL borrowers will fall above the \$32,500 mark.

If the \$25,000 eligibility cap and \$4000 limit proposals are approved by Congress, the financial aid office estimates that MIT undergraduates would lose about one-tenth the present Pell Grant inflow (\$80,000), one-half of MIT's Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Allocation, and essentially all of both the National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) Program (\$1,700,000) and the undergraduate College Work Study Program (\$800,000).

The loss of the highly subsidized NDSLs by all students will most affect individual undergraduates. According to the statement, this program has "helped to mollify the effect of MIT's self-help threshold. MIT would attempt to substitute other loan funds, but the terms of these loans will certainly be less attractive to students."

The financial aid office estimates this would amount to an increase by several hundred dollars while in school and an increase in debt to be repaid after graduation of "thousands of dollars."

Americans, Soviets meet at MIT

By Harold A. Stern

Soviet scientists who came to participate in the Second American-Soviet Seminar on Medical Engineering were greeted by protests against the presence of religious dissidents at the Soviet Union.

Approximately one dozen Hillel members demonstrated at the conference, which was organized by Morning Glass Works and the State Committee for Science and Technology.

A prepared statement read by program director Miriam Rosenblum said, "Though we

welcome these visitors, we feel it important to remind them that cultural and scientific cooperation will be incomplete as long as Soviet scientists who desire to emigrate, or who wish to pursue their own cultural and religious traditions, are dismissed from their positions, harassed, and imprisoned."

Rosenblum said the protest was "another one in the continuing scenario — when the Soviets have interactions in the United States, we send them back with a message that goes right back to Moscow."

"We also educated the MIT community a little bit," she said. "We are trying to make them more aware [of the treatment of the dissenters]."

James M. Utterback, director of the Industrial Liason Program that sponsored the event, personally "agrees very strongly" with the statements made by Hillel. He believes that their views were "a reflection of the views of the community."

"I have done a lot of soul-searching," Utterback said. "I have refused to speak to any Russian" (Please turn to page 2)

JDL disrupts MIT American-Soviet Conference

By Harold A. Stern

Protesters disrupted the Joint American-Soviet Seminar on Medical Engineering held here at MIT Tuesday. They attempted to disrupt the symposium by their way into the symposium, according to Lt. Marshall Cheverie of the Campus Security.

The demonstrators were part of the Boston and New York chapters of the Jewish Defense

League (JDL), Cheverie said. Approximately 30 members had shown up to protest the conference.

None of the protestors were from MIT, said James M. Utterback, director of the Industrial Liason Program.

Kenneth Sidman of Brookline, spokesman for the JDL, explained the reason for the protest. "We consider it a desecra-

tion of the concept of intellectual freedom" for MIT to sponsor this symposium.

"Until the Soviet Union allows Jews and other people to leave their communist dictatorship, we will not let them operate freely at our institutions of higher learning," Sidman said.

"If they were actually concerned with medicine, they would not perform psychiatric experi-

ments on refuseniks," he said, denying that the Russians were truly interested in an exchange of medical technology.

If the Soviets truly wanted to preserve lives, he continued, "they would let Yelena Bonner [wife of Andrei Sakharov, in internal exile in Gorky] get the medical operation she needs, but the authorities will not let her leave the country, just as they will not let any Soviet citizen leave for an operation, other than elected officials."

Sidman claimed that the seminar was held for propaganda only. "The purpose of this conference is a political one. The Soviets need trade with the United States, they need our technology, and they need the moral sanction of our scientists."

The JDL members' "hearts were in the right place," said Rabbi Daniel Shevitz of Hillel, "but their tactics were thoughtless, and counterproductive to the goals they are trying to accomplish. They came with the purpose of disrupting the meeting, and they did."

Blair Cohen '88, a Hillel member who participated in the demonstration, said that "We [Hillel and JDL] are both saying the same thing, but I think their actions were terrible." She added, "Hillel's demonstration was more effective." (Please turn to page 16)



Tech photo by Ronald E. Becker

Members demonstrate at the Joint American - Soviet Seminar on Medical Engineering Tuesday.

Postal rate increase

Effective Sunday, Feb. 17, domestic and international postal rates will increase. Postage for First Class letters (up to 1 ounce) will increase to 22¢, postcards will be 14¢, and Express Mail (up to 2 pounds) will be \$10.75. International air mail letters will now cost 44¢ for the first half-ounce, post cards 33¢, and aerogrammes 36¢.

Also, non-denominated "D" stamps should be used for domestic mail only.

Visiting Committee solicits student input

(Continued from page 1)

ents are immediately on grades and have to decide on a major very quickly. Another student said that Course XI professors are so overloaded that they don't have time to handle the students they are assigned each year.

"There's a question of what's more important: the research they're doing or education. I've often found it to be research," said Joseph F. Wagner '86.

● Graduate students outlined some of their problems with a letter that proposed solutions. The proposal recommended reopening Ashdown cafeteria and changing the housing selection policy so preference would be given to entering students. The letter stated that the housing program at the University of California at Berkeley made housing available to new students, who need housing the most.

UA President David M. Libby '85 said many student groups suffer from lack of Institute funds. "Honestly, the administration pays lip service to student life and student affairs. What's

really needed is more special support for groups like the GSC [Graduate Student Council] ... For a group like the GSC, \$75,000 a year would make a great difference."

Libby called for more funding for ODSA special services, a serious study of pace and pressure at MIT, and more effective response to the Visiting Committee's recommendations.

Other issues included the lack of tenured minority faculty members and the mistreatment of Senior House by the ODSA and MIT at large.

"[I want] Senior House to be given the respect by the rest of the community that I think it deserves," Carolyn R. Richardson '86 said.

D. Reid Weedon Jr. '41, chairman of the committee, said it would be several weeks before the draft report would come out. He added that any MIT student wishing to inform the committee of any additional information should write to Mary Miller, Rm. 7-211.

Hillel members demonstrate at American-Soviet meeting

(Continued from page 1)

for [several] years" as a result of their actions in Afghanistan, he continued.

Utterback hoped the scientists "will go away from this meeting and think about it [the demonstrations]. It will not create any permanent change, but it could produce good."

The seminars were held at MIT because "we were asked to provide a neutral meeting ground between the two societies," according to Utterback.

The symposium has not been held the past two years, Utterback said, primarily because of the rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Utterback issued a release stating, "Our participation as host for this conference is based on the belief that it presents an important opening for an exchange of views, that it may help to improve human health and welfare in our societies, and that it will not be harmful to the cause of human rights or academic freedom in the Soviet Union."

He hoped that in addition to the benefit of the sharing of medical technology, the conference might lead to "better relations between the US and the Soviet Union."

"We should talk with them, because that is the only way to make progress. We have to come to a common meeting ground. There are many problems that we

share in common." He believes that this is "perhaps the central issue of our time."

Hillel was invited to meet with the Soviet scientists over lunch, but that invitation was rescinded, following the actions of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), who forced their way into Kresge Auditorium in order to protest.

"The scientists had been very receptive to meeting with students from Hillel. They [the JDL] disrupted private negotiations we had been engaged with," said Rabbi Daniel Shevitz. The Soviets were "scared away," he continued.

"The scientists felt uncomfortable about meeting with us," Rosenblum said, which she called "understandable."

Hillel plans on presenting all of the scientists with a private letter before they leave MIT, she continued.

The Russian participants have not expressed their opinion of the demonstrations, said Utterback. "The scientists have been a bit shocked. They have not said a word."

Also, the Soviets may have been fearful of appearing to sympathize with the plight of the refuseniks. "The Russians have been very reticent. ... They are not politicians," he explained.

Utterback added, "The Soviets do not understand what a university like this is all about. I hope they understand by the time the conference is over."

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

February 26, 1985

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*"Even now, says the Lord, return to me
with your whole heart." (Joel 2:12)*

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ws roundup

explain plans — Contingency plans exist for de-
mns in Canada, Iceland, Bermuda, and Puerto Rico,
gan administration officials. Unfortunately, American
l to tell the governments involved about the plans.
ices mentioned in the plans are all nuclear depth
n anti-submarine warfare.

ports human rights improvement — In its annu-
an rights, the State Department announced that Lat-
king "real progress" in human rights. However, the
ed by independent groups for "glossing over" viola-
countries.

as vow to drive out Israelis — Leaders of Amal,
movement, announced that they would use suicide
Israel to leave Lebanon. "We say to the Israelis: If
nd, every rock, every tree, every woman, every man
hiites are believed to be responsible for the earlier
the Israeli, French, and American military installa-

y be cut — Education Secretary William J. Ben-
sident Reagan's proposed cuts in student aid. Greg-
lent of the US Student Association, said the reduc-
ll disaster for millions of students who would be
ir college career." Bennett said that the cuts would
s to give up their cars, stereos, and vacations.

ts effectiveness of budget cuts — Several
cials have announced that President Reagan's pro-
d have a deficit of \$200 billion instead of the pro-
s, even if all of the President's social program cuts

banks investigated — A 1982 US Treasury de-
tion shows that the unreported transactions of the
ere widespread among Massachusetts banks. The
fewer cash transactions than banks in other states.
lk of Boston pleaded guilty to failing to file reports
rth of cash transactions.

millionaire's club — The Boston Red Sox signed
fielder to a four year, \$8.5 million contract, making
aid player in professional baseball. The Sox also
and Wayne Boggs, spending a total of \$15 million
rs.

nd — Gerry Cheevers was replaced as head coach
as by General Manager Harry Sinden late Tuesday
only coached the NHL team in the late '60s. The
season is 25-24-7.

er

— Today and tomorrow should be brisk and cold,
s over the weekend. Today will have highs of 36-
ould be colder (32-36). There are no big storms in

Michael J. Garrison
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opinion

Column/Robert E. Malchman

Dean McBay is in a difficult position

Second in a series

The editorial board of *The Tech* is correct when it says one does not lightly call for the resignation of an important official [Feb. 12]. One must consider carefully the reasons and effects of such a call before making it.

Imagine how you would feel if you read a newspaper editorial, or received a letter, or heard someone say publicly that you did your job so poorly that in the interests of those whom you were trying to benefit, you should quit that job.

Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay is not an evil person. She was hired into a difficult situation and charged with implementing a difficult agenda. President Paul E. Gray '54 and Vice President Constantine B. Simonides had decided to cut the Dean's Office budget heavily. McBay was to effect these cuts.

Taking money away from people is not a good way to make friends. If McBay had limited her actions to only cutting the budget, she still would have been unpopular. One could then dismiss the grumblings of the Finance Board, other groups, and ODSA staff members as mere pique.

McBay's other actions as dean fall into patterns and effects that require closer examination. The first is an inability to learn from past errors. Three times she has scheduled events vital to student interests at the ends of terms. There is no surer way to stifle student input than to request it in May or December.

The second pattern is one of continual ODSA attempts to run student activities. At best the Dean's Office attitude toward activities is statist; at worst it is fascist. McBay insinuates herself time and again into student activities' financial and policy decisions.

McBay has repeatedly "recommended" that "certain groups"

with "excess funds" pay the way for small or inefficient groups. The basis for this recommendation is her need for an excuse to slash the budget for activities.

The Dean's Office should get out of the finance business. Why not let student government set an activities fee? That way students can have exactly the amount of student activities they want.

McBay's jousts with the pornography issue are the latest examples in the second pattern. She is so ineffective an administrator that not only must she unilaterally enact a policy over the summer when no one is looking, but then must rewrite the policy the first time it is implemented, and then ignore it entirely to achieve even partially her goals.

The third pattern is the inability to ease problems in non-budgetary areas. Wide gaps in communication and understanding between the Dean's Office and activity leaders remain after five years. The faculty still rarely, if ever, interacts with the ODSA.

The most damning effect of her problems also falls into this category. McBay has lost the confidence and respect of virtually all the students and their organizations. Large activities dislike her for her financial intrusions. Women dislike her because she has trivialized the pornography issue and given its proponents ammunition. Minorities dislike her for her callous handling of Assistant Dean Mary O. Hope's dismissal. Students in general are disgusted by the patterns of excess involvement and foolish neglect.

The *Tech* editorial board wrote with courage, not caprice. I agree completely with its position. Even if all the complaints against McBay were specious, a dean without the confidence or support of her students can do no good. McBay should leave her position as dean for student affairs.



feedback

President supports McBay

To the Editor:

The editorial in *The Tech* this past Tuesday calling for Dean McBay's resignation is destructive in the carelessness of its reporting on a history of events and in its lack of regard for other members of this community.

Dean McBay, like her counterparts in every university, has the difficult job of representing and implementing Institute policies

which often run up against student wishes — a role in which she is quite visible to students. At the same time she is a major and effective advocate on behalf of students in the administrative councils of MIT — in ways which are often not seen by students.

She has the courage to take up and has dealt effectively with a number of difficult issues — issues which have to do with life in

the larger society (alcohol, drug abuse, sexism, racism, financial accountability) and which have not received much attention in the past, either by students or colleagues in the administration.

This is not a popular course. She has a tough job, she does well, and she has my full support.

Paul E. Gray
President

Love Story screening not needed

To the Editor:

Last Friday's editorial in *The Tech* ["Porn policy must be enforced fairly," Feb. 8] states that Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay was in error by permitting the showing of *Not a Love Story* without insisting that it first be approved by the Ad Hoc Pornography Screening Committee.

The editorial said that Dean McBay "created a double standard" when she allowed the documentary's showing on Jan. 29.

Though I recognize that *The Tech* seems to support the showing of *Not a Love Story*, I feel that the editorial misrepresents Dean McBay's intentions and that it ignores her very real responsibilities to all students at MIT, including the women who protest the insults of pornography.

Furthermore, *The Tech* does not seem to be aware of the fact that we first gave notice of our intention to show *Not a Love Story* with the appearance of the IAP Guide in late November. Why did LSC wait two months — until the day before our program — to protest it?

The Policy Statement on Sexually Explicit Films at MIT states clearly that the screening committee's authority is limited to decisions about which can be shown in Kresge Auditorium. Censorship is not the issue; the committee can only require that pornographic films be shown in another location.

The policy does require at least six weeks' notice of intention to show "sexually explicit" films so that those who object will have an opportunity to prepare alternative programming.

The issue is the environment for women at MIT, and Dean McBay's steps to improve that environment were prompted by women students' complaints about harassment following the showing of pornographic films.

Our decision to show *Not a Love Story* was an effort to educate students about the issue of pornography and its connection to violence against women. We did not profit from the showing of "sexually explicit" material or provide such material as entertainment.

Indeed, the one-word descriptions of their responses that both

men and women in the audience gave us following the film included "sick," "upset," "exploited," "angry," "ashamed," "depressed," "confused," "scared," "humanized," and "exhausted."

The LSC has continually and insistently misdirected the debate in what can only be interpreted as an attempt to reinforce the already-formidable monopoly of pornography shown for profit.

They clearly resent any suggestion that this might not be an appropriate public profile for MIT, nor do they recognize that there are at least five major universities in the Boston area that do permit any pornography to be shown on campus.

The Tech should be applauded for having the insight to see the educational value of *Not a Love Story*. But having done that much, it is disappointing that they should suggest anyone Dean McBay included, could profit from *Not a Love Story* and *The Opening of Misty Beethoven* in the same category.

Ruth Pen
Director

Women's Studies Program

Judgment should be passed in courts

To the Editor:

I'm not sure the response by Richard E. Herrmann ["Criminals do not deserve sympathy," Feb. 12] to my letter even warrants a reply, but I'm personally insulted enough by it to give it a try.

Let's get down to business, Rich. You were mugged. You mentioned this almost in passing, but the fact of it shouts itself out all through your letter.

So when you hear of Bernard Goetz shooting four kids, you put yourself in his position and cheer him on. But the whole point of my letter, which you missed entirely, was to attempt to get people like you to consider the other side of vigilantism.

Let me try once again to make it more personal: your letter seems less of a reasoned argument and more of an unwarranted attack on me. Key words, Rich: attack on me. Under your

own concept of justice, what should I do? Allow the attacks to continue? Or wait for someone in authority to protect me?

Let's say my screwdriver-toting friends and I were to mosey across the river to stop your attacks, in whatever way we had to. Would we be wrong?

The magic answer is yes, Rich, we would be wrong. The American ideal of justice resides in an impartial judge hearing all sides to an argument and deciding on the fairest course possible.

Goetz didn't think of that. Maybe you didn't think of that when you were being mugged either. But we're not being mugged now, Rich. Despite your derogatory remarks, I'm not attacking you. We're discussing an idea about justice which may escape you, through no fault of your own — you are afraid, as so many people are afraid.

But look beyond what you're saying to the greater implications. Look beyond your gut response to see what it implies — if you don't see the law, you put yourself outside of its protection. Think about different countries, different times, and consider how important that protection is.

I will add, since you don't know me, that I was born and raised in New York City. In fact, I frequently rode the subway line on which Goetz shot four people and only now consider it truly dangerous. On a more personal side, I pity you if I make the world more frightening for you.

It is a frightening world, some, certainly. But it would be more frightening if people took law enforcement away from those we gave it to and started using as their own personal club.

You never can tell who may want to club you, Rich.

Paul Romanelli

The Tech

Volume 105, Number 4

Friday, February 15, 1985

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The Tech (ISSN 0148-9607) is published Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), Wednesdays during January, and alternate Tuesdays during the summer for \$12.00 per year. Third class by *The Tech*, 84 Massachusetts Ave., Room W20-483, Cambridge, MA 02139. Third class postage paid at Boston, MA. Non-Profit Org. Permit No. 59720. POSTMASTER: Please send all address changes to our mailing address: *The Tech*, PO Box 35, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139. Telephone: (617) 253-1541. Advertising, subscription, and typesetting rates available. Entire contents © 1985 *The Tech*. Printed by Charles River Publishing, Inc.

opinion

uest Column/Russ Karlberg

Individuals must make commitment to action

In Ayn Rand's novel *The Fountainhead*, "One Small Voice" was the name of a column written by a newspaper columnist named Elsworth Toohey, in which he promoted mediocrity and denounced individual achievement with the ultimate goal of destroying reason and gaining control of the world. I would like to use this title for a series of columns dedicated to defeat this goal.

Before an individual can decide which political system to support, he must select a philosophy which is consistent with both his view of the world and his ethical beliefs.

A man's most important asset is his ego. It is the motivation behind significant human achievement.

In an ideal society, when an individual makes a significant contribution to progress such as an inexpensive way to manufacture a product, he is entitled to the profits resulting from this innovation.

The only service this individual requires from the government is protection from others who wish to take away the fruits of his labor, or interfere with his pursuit of happiness. For this service, he voluntarily pays the government a small percentage of his income in the form of a tax. An individual is free to be content with mediocrity, or to strive for excellence, as he pleases.

There is no excuse for poverty because each man is responsible for his own existence.

Unfortunately, in order to avoid the harsh reality of existence, some people seek to leech off the achievements of others. They preach the "virtues" of self-sacrifice and altruism. Webster's Dictionary defines altruism as "unselfish concern for the welfare of others."

With a government based on this principle, citizens are not free to make voluntary charitable contributions; the government

(Please turn to page 6)

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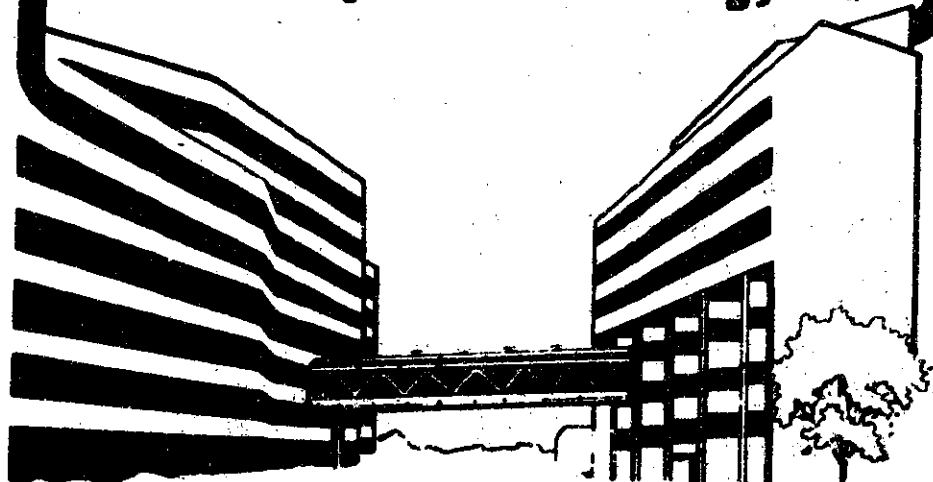
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opinion

Some people leech off of others' achievements

(Continued from page 5)

takes their money and distributes it to the "less fortunate" as it sees fit. Any successful individuals are punished and the lazy are rewarded. There is no incentive to achieve beyond the quota. Under communism or socialism, citizens are slaves to the government.

When the United States was founded, its Constitution guaranteed all citizens the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. For approximately 150 years, our country maintained this ideal very well.

Recently, however, some very dangerous concepts have begun to gain popular support. The Democratic Party platform of 1960 claimed that all men have the right to food, clothing, shelter, a job, and even recreation! Who is to provide these things?

I quote from Ayn Rand: "If some men are entitled by right to

the products of the work of others, it means that those others are deprived of rights and condemned to slave labor. Any alleged 'right' of one man, which necessitates the violation of the rights of another, is not and cannot be a right." (*Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal*; pg. 324)

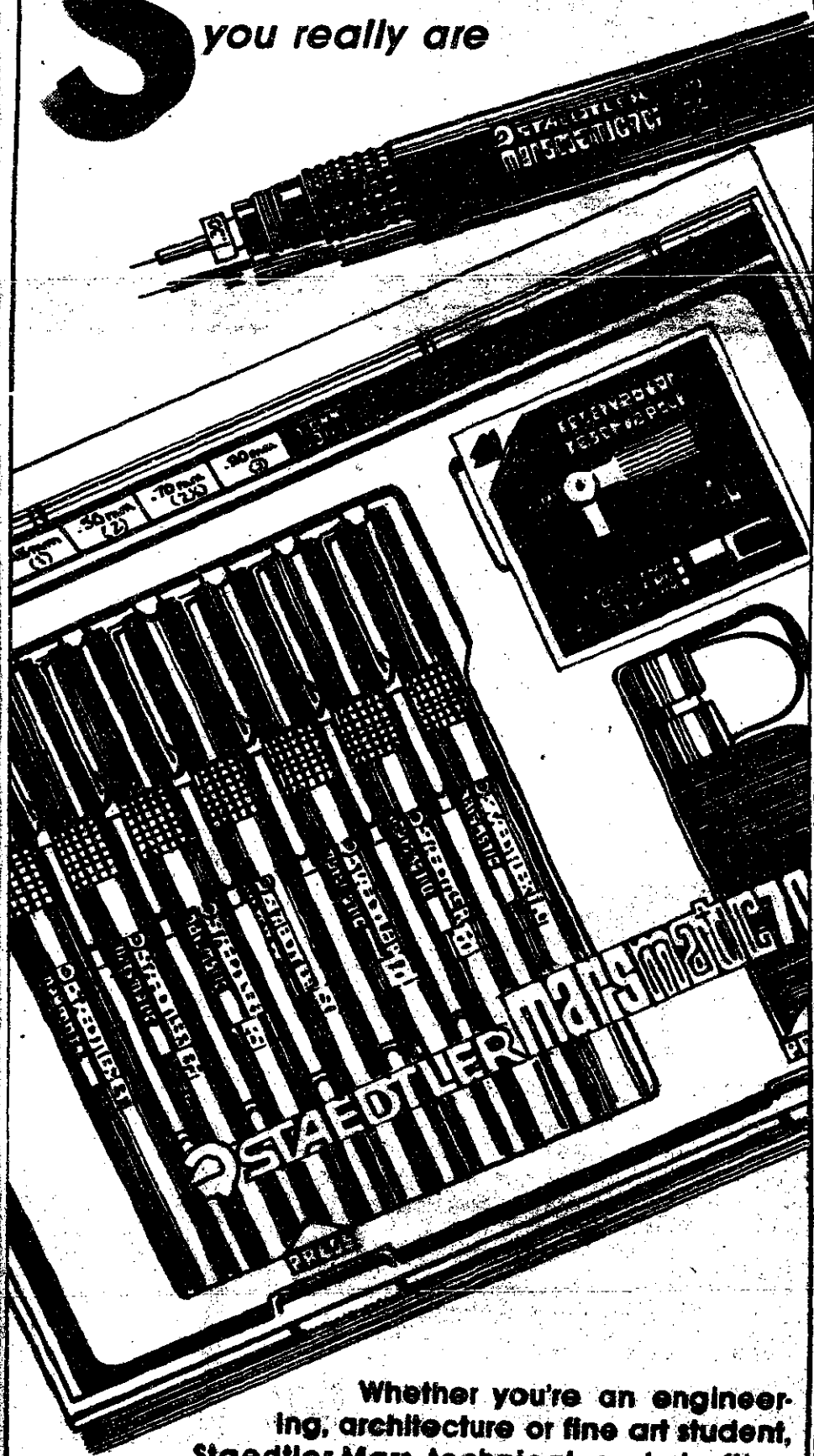
The welfare system, social security, labor legislation, and economic interference of today's government are merely stepping stones on the path to communism. The same laws which now permit censorship of pornographic materials due to their "potential threat to the social interest" will soon lead to more restrictive laws suppressing any scientific or political ideas which might be a threat to the "social interest."

Every individual must pull himself out of the quagmire of apathy into which we are all rapidly sinking and make a firm and immediate commitment to action.



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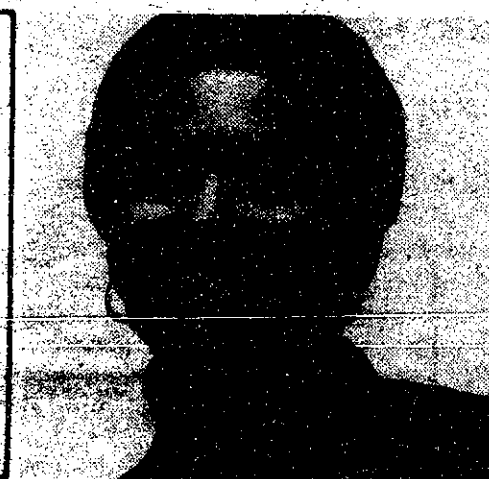
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opinion

Column/Adam B. Rosen

Get medical care to those who cannot afford it

My grandmother was admitted to the hospital for back surgery recently. She lives in Florida. She flew to New York, where the best doctors are, for the operation. The whole procedure lasted two weeks. Thanks to the benefits of modern medicine she was spared having to spend the rest of her life in a wheelchair.

During her stay in the hospital I happened to read a newspaper which was particularly upsetting. Millions full victim to Ethiopian famine. Bhopal death toll rises.

Ah yes, I thought, I'm getting a morality attack. That peculiar blight which affects good-natured and economically solvent citizens of western cultures. A massive societal guilt trip.

Rationalizing doesn't solve anything. Why should it even bother me? My grandmother wasn't depriving anyone of their food by having back surgery. She hadn't stolen the money from someone who had a greater need for it. It's simply a case of those who have and those who don't, isn't it?

No. Whatever your system of morality and cultural beliefs may be, letting thousands starve while one person relieves a minor discomfort probably isn't one of the key points. Society exists for the common good of man, and personal welfare does not take priority over mass suffering.

I don't begrudge my grandmother that operation. She didn't deprive anyone of anything while she made life easier for herself. I would have done the same thing in her situation.

But there is a tremendous sense of guilt which permeates Western society, ranging from small, nagging problems which never seem to fade (did I offend that person? what will this mean to my reputation?) to universal, mind-destroying problems (feeding the entire world).

Most people dismiss the latter before they go insane.

Guilt is a fantastic social device, and those responsible for its inception and continued use should take credit where credit is due. Religion, take a bow. Now stay out of the picture.

Many of our social practices and values can be traced directly back to religious credos. These, like most laws have a valid *raison d'être*. They prevent man from doing something he shouldn't and which would probably would harm him. Witness the recent suggestion to create a religious aura around nuclear waste dumps to prevent future generations from endangering themselves.

Many laws — cultural or legal code — were written, however, to serve in a specific situation and that situation may not exist anymore. *Laissez faire* capitalism and the current American economic system didn't exist thousands of years ago, nor is the barter system our primary means of trade anymore. The constraints of Kosher food were necessary during the days of ancient Egypt but are useless with the advent of refrigeration and processing.

Does that mean we should change our viewpoints entirely? Of course not. We must assimilate the new with the old. We've got to realize that our situation is different today from five thousand years ago, when feeding an entire society didn't mean billions of people. No one country is capable of supporting the world, not even the United States.

We should help out where we can. We don't need to give incessantly to charities. Many of those

organizations, however valid, thrive on the sense of guilt and leave us feeling more confused rather than at peace.

We should use what we've got. The government pays many farmers not to grow crops on their land. It's outrageous that the world's most technologically advanced nation produces an overabundance of grain yet has people starving within its own borders.

Medical costs are prohibitively expensive. Only the wealthy are able to afford the best care while the poor get little. Doctors gravitate to big city hospitals to study

on the most advanced equipment rather than to areas where they are needed.

One doctor providing vaccinations and basic medical care in an impoverished community will accomplish a lot more than an intern in some radiology lab.

But who wants to volunteer for these duties? It's easy enough for me to sit and write about what should be done. It's another for me to do it. Very few people would be willing to make that kind of sacrifice. There is another way — modified socialized medicine — free medical care for all

with the more advanced techniques still available on a pay-as-you-will basis until they become economically feasible to be offered.

I think about my grandmother undergoing extensive surgery while somebody's son dies of an infection because he couldn't afford a tetanus shot.

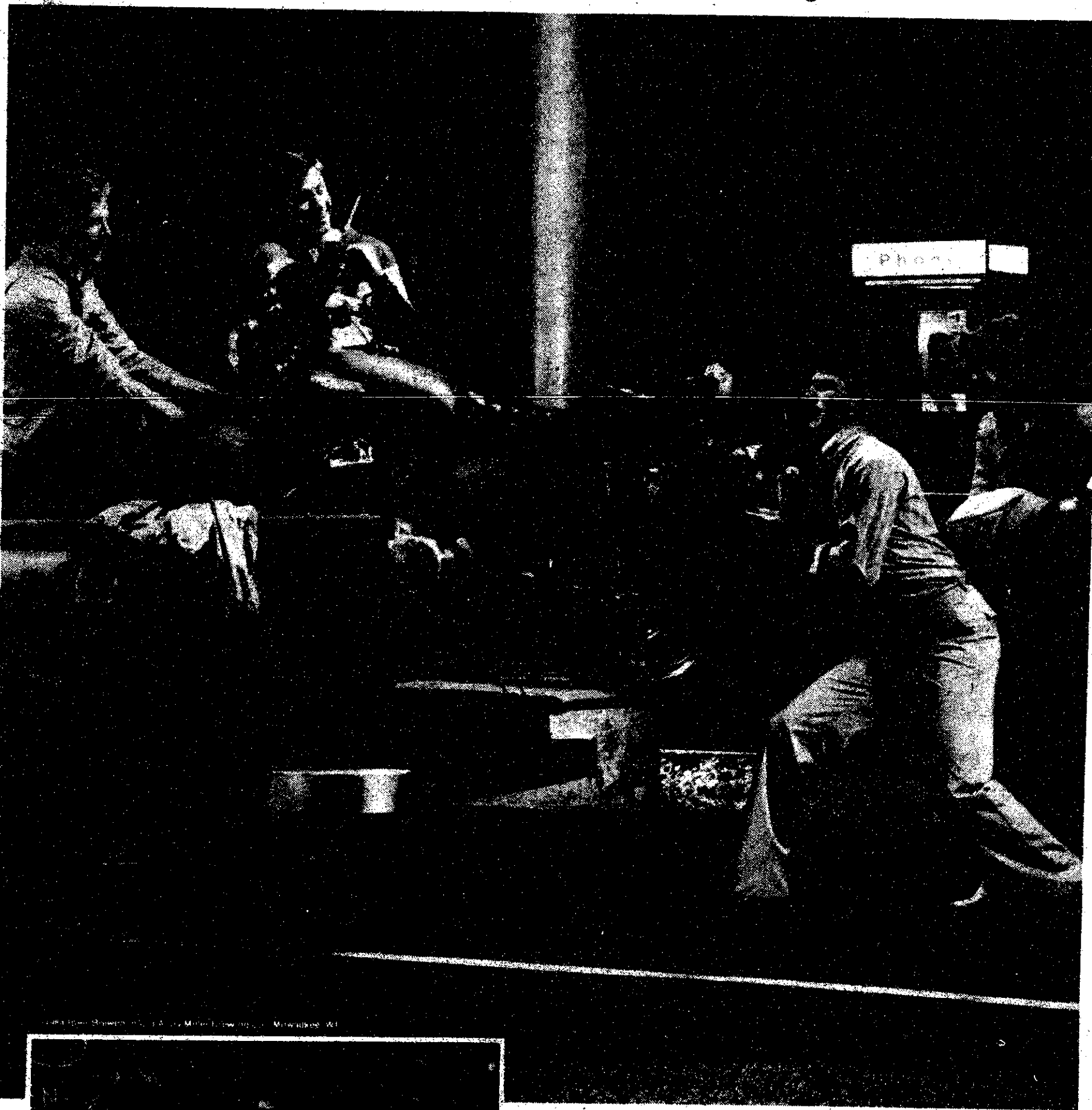
Critics will cry "It'll never work" and many times they will be correct. Mismanagement and greed in those administering and benefiting from support programs make the whole process undesirable. Welfare cheats ruined the system for many who

really needed the aid. Corrupt and uncaring government officials in Ethiopia prevented much of the relief sent from ever reaching their citizens.

A friend of mine sat patiently through this argument a few months ago. She said, "Sure, I think about those things sometimes but I don't let them bother me; there's nothing I can do about it anyway."

Collectively we can do a hell of a lot. The saying is a hackneyed one, but: failing in the attempt is a lot more valiant than not trying at all. Ignorance is our own worst enemy.

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The moon was up, the stars were out and—pfft!—your rear tire was down. Good thing there was a phone nearby. And a few good friends who were willing to drive a dozen miles, on a Saturday night, to give you a lift. When you get back, you want to do more than just say "thanks." So tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.



Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.

opinion

feedback

Evidence shows pornography leads to harassment and abuse of women

To the Editor:

I would like to reply to the recent round of letters on pornography in *The Tech*, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In reply to Russell Karlberg's letter ["Denies pornography results in harassment of women"], I am glad that he has taken the time to read *Ordeal*, by Linda Lovelace. As for how pornography affects men's actions toward women and children, I suggest that he also read the public hearings on pornography that were held in Minneapolis.

In short, these hearings document how women have been

abused as a direct result of pornography, with the words of the women themselves and of men who have observed abuse. Questions of "ethics" work well in a perfect world, but in our country ethics are controlled by those who have money and power.

In reply to David Simson's letter ["Mature discussion is needed"]: women's groups have been talking, but few people, especially men, have been listening. Once the word pornography passes our lips, we are accused of wanting to ban or censor pornography or remove the freedom of speech, accused of "moralism" or of de-

manding special treatment, or worse.

Unfortunately, the right of men or groups of men and women to interpret the words of women or other minority groups has a long history behind it. *The Tech* has certainly been a party to these misinterpretations.

In reply to Robert Krawitz's letter ["Dean's Office enforces its policies selectively"], I personally apologize for the fact that *Not a Love Story* was not prescreened, and hope that no one who saw the film was offended by its sexually explicit scenes. We did have

(Please turn to page 9)

Simply drawing the gun would have been enough of a deterrent

To the Editor:

I've had all that I can take of people like Bernhard Goetz, Simson Garfinkel and Richard Herrmann! Anyone (including the jury) who thinks that Goetz was justified in shooting those kids is wrong, plain and simple.

Now, don't misunderstand me, I don't think for one minute that the poor kids were just down on their luck and forced to solicit financial aid from strangers. I firmly believe that they were urban punks who would just as soon break my arm as look at me. I also firmly believe that Goetz would have been robbed if he hadn't done something.

Anyone who thinks that four kids are going to take on a man with a drawn gun (even if two of them have screwdrivers) is wrong. Anyone who thinks that three kids are going to attack a man with a gun who has just shot one of their friends is also wrong. Anyone who thinks that two kids running from a man who has just shot two of their friends represent an immediate and lethal threat to the man with the gun is not only wrong, they are crazy.

Goetz, like everyone else, has the right to defend himself. But this right has limits. Clearly, if Goetz killed everyone in New

(Please turn to page 9)

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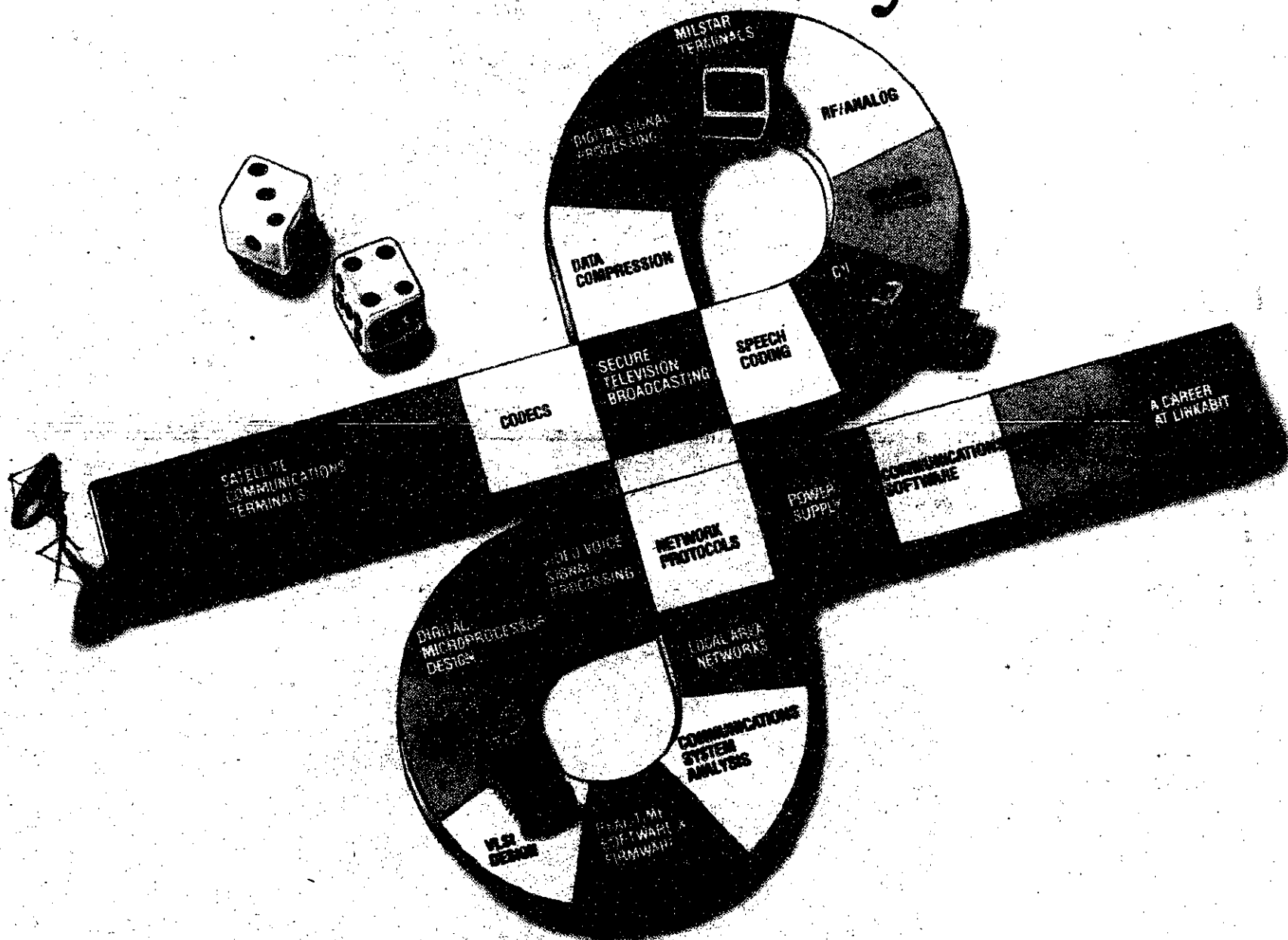


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On 9 — On the hour 10:00 am — 11:00 pm 7.75.8 Midway — New

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Exp. trends of career opportunities in the advertising field. 30 min.

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Adult Cartoons
Spotlight
Explores the use of satire for both comic and serious effect. Includes "Tobacco" and "Coke". 30 min.

On 9 — On the hour 10:00 am — 11:00 pm 7.75.8 Midway — New

1976 International Events
Part II: Guyana tragedy. Nationwide anti-revolt. Cuba grows in popularity. Atlantic City gambling legalized. 30 min.

On 10 — On the hour 10:00 am — 11:00 pm 7.75.8 Midway — New

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opinion

feedback

Pornography results in harassment and abuse

(Continued from page 8)

discussion afterwards, and no one brought that up. And yes, harassment is a serious charge, and yes, pornography harasses women.

Pornography is an eight billion dollar-a-year business that is one of the largest sectors of the entertainment industry. The vast majority of pornography represents women as complete sexual objects, as masochistic, as treacherous, as deserving of abuse, punishment, torture, mutilation, humiliation and death.

The objectification of women in pornography allows the viewer to separate him/herself from the humiliation and pain experienced by the women portrayed in pornography. Viewers do not question why pain brings sexual pleasure and why women (or children of men who act like women) are the victims of the mental and physical abuse and violence pictured in pornography.

There is now tremendous violence against women in this country. For example, 70 percent of all victims of assault admitted to hospital emergency rooms are women beaten by their husbands or boyfriends.

For those who have forgotten

history, such a situation has existed before: huge propaganda for violence against a group of people, and violence against that group. It occurred during the rise of the Ku Klux Klan in this country and it occurred in pre-Holocaust Nazi Germany.

Bans, censorship, the First Amendment and even civil rights aside, the fact is that anyone who attends pornographic films is condoning violence toward women and the exploitation and degradation of women. All studies aside, it is obvious that the portrayal of women in pornography does and will affect our attitudes toward women.

All MIT students and members of the MIT community should be at the next pornographic film, protesting violence and dehumanization of women. All members of the MIT community should stand up and condemn sexist jokes, comments and actions, whether it is their friends or strangers who commit these acts.

For the campus to follow *The Tech's* lead, for the administrators who condone pornography by not protesting it, is to *not* take a stand on human rights of the most basic kind.

Irene Baker G

Lethal force should only be used in response to a lethal threat

(Continued from page 8)

work he would feel safer on the subway, but we can't allow that. We can't allow him to kill all people who wear leather either. We can't even allow him to kill anyone who asks him for five bucks. The only people that Goetz is allowed to kill are those that make a concerted effort to kill him.

The fact is that Goetz was never presented with a lethal threat against which to defend himself. The threat that he did face could have been easily countered simply by drawing his gun. If he had whipped out the gun and played dirty Harry while the punks

groveled in the corner, I would have joined with the rest of the country in feeling that his action was justified.

If he had shot one of the youths and told the others, "Watch it, or you're next!" I would have felt that he was perhaps understandably overzealous but should still be punished (albeit relatively mildly) for his crime.

What Goetz actually did was inexcusable. It was the equivalent of putting out a match with a fire hose. I would never have done it, and I certainly hope that most other people would not have done it.

Thomas D. Steiger '86



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With Flight	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339
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With Flight	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359
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Sheraton Yankee Trader	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
With Flight	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
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Malchman has distorted perception of policemen

To the Editor:

I would like to recall an article which was printed in *The Tech* under Robert E. Malchman's name ["Time to fight street crime," Jan. 30]:

"Unleashing the police is not the answer. Police officers are usually ignorant, self-aggrandizing brutes, heavily armed and heavily paranoid. (MIT's Campus Police are an exception to this rule).

"Think about it: Would you want your brother or sister to become a cop? With whom would you rather spend an evening, a policeman or a drug dealer? Who do you think would be quicker to search your belongings, unilaterally restrict your movements or beat you until he got what he wanted? Law enforcement groups have an agenda of putting people in jail and are infrequently above violating constitutional rights to achieve that agenda."

I find several points in this section of Robert Malchman's article offensive, not the least of which is the stereotyping of all policemen. A stereotype is just as wrong when applied to professionals when applied to a race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. However, I would like to avoid rhetoric and instead refute each of Malchman's points.

The very first statement, that we should or should not "unleash" the police is evidence of flawed thinking about what a policeman is and what his purpose is. The police are portrayed as mad dogs to be set upon the criminal.

The policeman is not a vicious animal, he is just a man like myself or Robert Malchman. In addition, the police are not a force to frighten muggers, murderers, and rapists into submission. They are, as some cities have stated, public safety officers. Their job is to keep people from hurting each other or themselves and to enforce the will of the judiciary and the legislature.

A police officer may not be able to protect the individual from crime, but he will always try to do so, even at the risk of his own life. This applies to everybody, whether a grandmother being mugged for her social security, or that same mugger being shot at by a vigilante.

Next we come to the most sweeping statement in the entire column. "Police officers are usually ignorant, self-aggrandizing

brutes, heavily armed and heavily paranoid."

To refute this look at a specific region, for instance Missouri. Missouri is considered a very conservative, very rural, very backwards state. Surely, if the policemen of this area do not fit Malchman's description, then the police of the other states can only be assumed to have more restraint.

Malchman's first contention is that a cop is lacking in either knowledge, education, or intelligence. Before anyone can become a police officer in Missouri, he must be certified by the state. The training necessary for certification includes proper use of firearms, a knowledge of civil rights and of constitutional law, and the restraints placed upon the officer by the law.

In addition, the majority of police officers I know already have their bachelor's or master's degree or are working toward one. How many of us can claim familiarity with our constitutional rights or the limits placed upon these rights when dealing with others?

If Malchman is implying that the average cop is just stupid, then both he and *The Tech* can be sued for libel. Even if this statement were somehow acceptable as a fact, where does Malchman's education and intelligence give him moral superiority over the cop who has sworn to protect Malchman with his life.

Malchman now contends that police are self-aggrandizing brutes. In the first place, how can a man who joins one of the most universally detested professions, as evidenced by the column in question, be considered self-aggrandizing?

As for being a brute, again the facts do not support him. The greatest proportion of communities in Missouri require a psychological examination before a person can join a police force. These examinations are specifically to prevent a sadistic, paranoid, or otherwise unstable personality from roaming the streets with a gun and a badge.

If it the police of these same communities to immediately suspend an officer with or without pay if he fires a single shot, even if no one was hit by the shot. The suspension lasts until the incident has been thoroughly investigated.

(Please turn to page 11)

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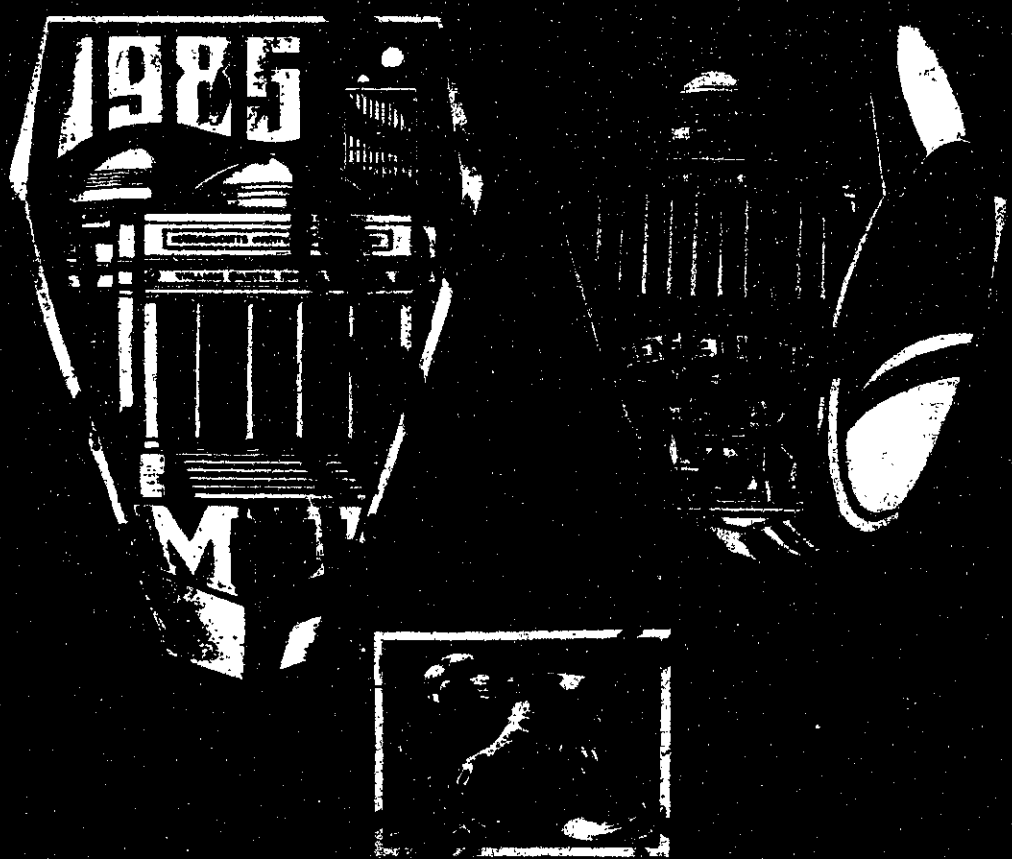
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opinion

feedback

Malchman's comments on police unwarranted

(Continued from page 10)

course, it is true that these policies, practice is an entirely different matter. Very look at the practice of law enforcement. Compassion is the vital trait of a police officer. The most typical reason a police officer quits his job is because he no longer take the constant demands on his humanity.

A police officer is required by law to be not only civil to a person who may just have shot at him, but to also protect him from the wrath of the populace, victims of the crime, and other criminals. A police officer may have to go into a home to stop a fight and from waving a gun in the face of his wife and keep the marriage intact long enough for the man and woman to go to the hospital the next morning.

A police officer may have to deal with a wino with hepatitis mouth to mouth resuscitation until a doctor is found. But if facts are needed to convince you, consider this: Clay County is one of the most densely populated counties in Missouri.

In the past 20 years one police officer in the county has shot and killed one man. Obviously killing is not fatal, so the fact that the man died was in the process of being the police officer with an accomplice while attempting to escape with three other men does count. Who is the brute, the police officer whose life was threatened while on duty, or the hard Goetz?

Malchman's next statement is that the police are "heavily armed and heavily paranoid." As the heavily armed, the fact is the police are often less well armed than the general popula-

The guns carried by the Clay County Sheriff's Department are .38 caliber revolvers. Policemen emptied these guns into an armed attacker only to find him coming. The gun is chosen liberally to have little stop-power. The goal of a police officer's gun is to protect him from a criminal, not to shoot a child running the street half a mile

It is obvious that a person who takes a chance with his own life in order not to injure an innocent is hardly paranoid.

The second series of attacks on the police comes in the form of several questions. I would like to answer Robert Malchman's question: "Would you want your brother or sister

to become a cop?"

I would be proud to be a cop myself. My father is a cop. He is the man I most respect and love in the world. I have never found him to be ignorant, self-aggrandizing, brutish, or paranoid. I would trust my father, or any police officer, to respect my rights under the Constitution, under sheer consideration of my humanity more than a drug dealer, a mugger, a vigilante, or anyone who considers himself outside of the law.

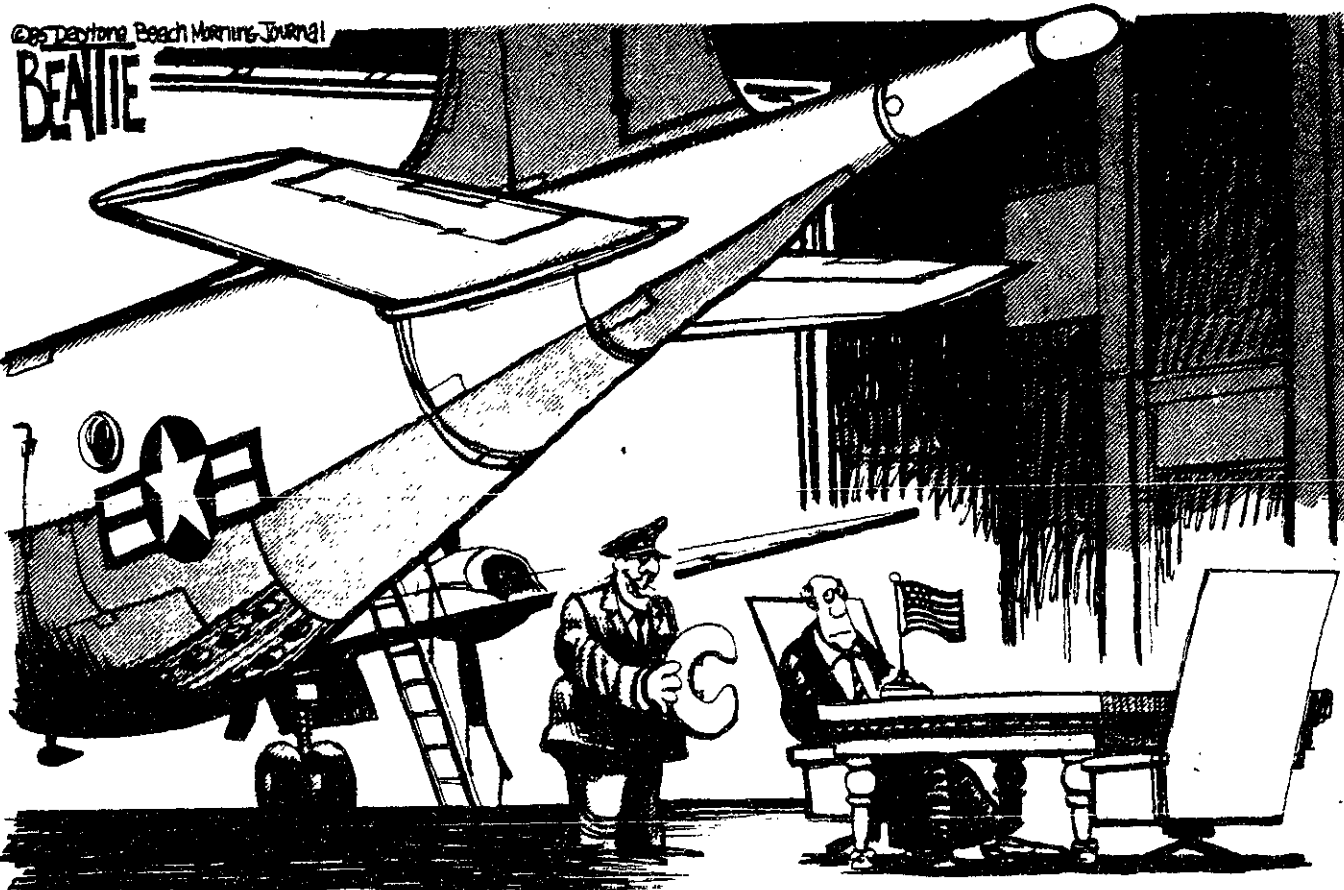
I have stated before that a policeman's job is not to put people into jail, but to prevent people from doing harm. I feel that Malchman owes an apology to me, my father, and any police officer who has tried his best.

Maybe some cops do commit excesses, but if the choice is mine, the armed man next to me on the subway had better be a cop.

Derek G. Kane '86

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Gray will hold open hours on
April 24, from 3:30 to 5:30. Any
member of the MIT community
can schedule a fifteen-minute ap-
pointment on a first-come, first-
served basis by calling 3-208 on
April 24. Appointments may be
made only on the day of the open

Endowment, tuition, enrollment, Simplex:

By Daniel Crean

The Tech conducted an interview with President Paul E. Gray '54 on Monday, Feb. 4. Gray discussed issues on MIT's endowment, Course VI overenrollment, tuition, the Simplex development, and MIT's relationship with Cambridge.

Q: Do you see the relative balance between research and education at MIT changing over the next few years?

A: I don't foresee any change in the near future, in the next ten years, in the balance between education and research . . . I don't foresee any serious concerns or sense of imbalance in the present balance, and therefore don't see any natural problems or forces that are likely to change that balance very much. It seems to me that the balance between education and research . . . taking the Institute as a whole, is about right. Now, there's a broad range which would constitute "about right," but I don't think it is in serious difficulty in either direction — too much research *vis-à-vis* education or too little.

. . . I think that the discussions of education and research — discussions which tend to regard those activities as independent, unrelated or separable are probably a little misleading because research, after all, is the matrix into which graduate education, at least, fits. . . . Without this research environment there would not be graduate education of the kind that we believe is appropriate. In fact, without this research environment there would not be a large and important element of undergraduate education. I'm thinking of the UROP program which involves more than half the students term after term. Without the research undertaking here, there would not be the kind of constant infusion of new ideas of the changing nature of science and technology as it's reflected in the curriculum. So these are not separate activities. They're integrated, related activities . . .

Q: How about absolute levels? Do you see MIT growing, remaining at current size, or shrinking?

A: Growth at MIT stopped in the late 1960s. I think we'll stay stable. I think our present size is close to optimal in terms of the physical resources at MIT, and we do not have the capacity, neither in terms of land nor in terms of the necessary capital, to expand very much, even if we wanted to. Our present size, roughly 9000 students — more or less equally divided between graduates and undergraduates — has been at that level for the better part of a decade, following a long period in which undergraduate populations were relatively stable and graduate programs were steadily growing. . .

Q: You mentioned MIT's capital base. I always hear about you and others saying the endowment is too small; you'd like it to be a lot larger. But isn't MIT's endowment one of the biggest in the country?

A: "Compared to what?" is the question. I mean it is a question of relativity. In absolute terms, MIT's endowment is certainly among the top ten in the United States in size. Ahead of us are the University of Texas, Harvard, Yale, four or five other institutions. We're somewhere between number five and number ten in absolute size. That by itself is not a sufficient measure.

If you compare us with the other institutions we regard as our peers, the ones that we compete with for students, compete with for faculty, or compete with for research support, then per student or per faculty member, per unit operating budget, we are lower than all those institutions in the size of the endowment.

One measure which I looked at fairly recently illustrates this. If you take the ratio of the capital value of the endowment to the size of the annual operating budget. Now that's an apples and oranges relationship — capital dollars in the numerator and annual expenditure dollars in the denominator. But if you apply it consistently, it gives you some relative index which is the same for all the places you apply it to. That ratio is 3-1 for Harvard, which is the highest in the nation. That ratio is in the neighborhood of 1.5-1 to 2-1 for the rest of the Ivy League. For MIT it is just under 1-1. We are the smallest of that set of institutions. Stanford is somewhere in the neighborhood of 1.5-1. Now you say, okay, that's unfair because you include the Lincoln Laboratory in the denominator and that's a big piece of MIT which is not closely related to educational programs supported by the endowment. Take it out. That still only raises the ratio to about 1.2 to 1, still lower than anyone else from among the Ivy League plus MIT and Stanford. So it's that kind of relationship that leads me to say that the endowment is too small.

Q: This month's Technology Review cites Chairman David S. Saxon '41 as saying he thinks the endowment is half the size it should be. It's around \$600 million right now. As far as I can see, the only way to increase the endowment is by donations. But in this year's President Report, you say "Even when annual gifts reach close to \$50 million, as they did this past year . . . they cannot address the chronic and fundamental need for a larger endowment." So even if gifts were to double to \$100 million a year, it would still take a long time to increase the endowment to the levels you guys want. So is there any hope for the endowment?

A: Well, a doubling of the flow of annual gifts is the sort of change it would take, yes, to make a difference. The other thing that would help in making a difference is raising endowment to a higher priority in our requests for support. If you look back over the last ten years, we have tended to ask more frequently for money in support of programs — expendable funds — or for money in support of facilities, mostly buildings, and not for endowment. And I think that if we feel it's important to build a capital base at the Institute and increase the endowment then we must, in every case that we possibly can, ask for support for the endowment. And I think we must also raise the level of giving by at least a factor of two, maybe more. And even if we do all that, it's still going to be five years before it begins to make a substantial difference and it's going to be ten years of that kind of activity before you come close to doubling the present endowment.

This is not a short-term undertaking. This is an effort which would, if we go into this, and I say "if," but I don't mean "if" I mean "when" because it seems to me quite certain that we will, in the next two to three years, undertake a major new capital fundraising effort with the focus on endowment. When we do that, we have to do it with the understanding that we're embarking on a program that is going to take us five to ten years to accomplish what we want to do.

Q: I suppose that if you look at it one way the endowment is too small to support everything MIT wants to do. But couldn't you look at it another way and say, "MIT is just overextended; we're doing too much."?

A: . . . There are a variety of ways you can look at the problem. One is that we need to raise more capital. The other is that we need to be less ambitious about what we're doing and cut down on activities. I think we need to; and I don't mean this in an episodic way, I mean there's kind of a continuous process. We have to look critically at what we're up to. We have to be prepared to turn down, to reduce the size of, or, in some cases, to shut off activities which seem not of high enough quality or not directly related to our central purpose.

We are not a general university, but a specialized one. We have a strong focus on science and technology, and that ought to be reflected in what we do. In the last ten years . . . we extracted from operating budgets something on the order of \$12 million mostly in the administrative areas, the support areas. Associated with that savings of \$12 million were perhaps 300 jobs — people whose jobs ended. Some of them got rehired in some other position. Some of them retired. Some of them were terminated. It was a substantial and painful effort. We have not made anything like that degree of reduction in the academic programs at the Institute.

Why not? Well, one reason is that you don't find that many soft spots. You don't find very many areas that are evidently weak, that are obvious candidates for cost-cutting. Secondly, you have in an academic institution, some policies and some long-held traditional practices which make it very difficult to do that. For example, the practice of tenure in the ranks of the faculty. That means that unless you are prepared to shut down a department and say to all the faculty in that department, "We're now going to break our commitment to you in terms of tenure and you're going to have to leave."

If you compare us with the other institutions we regard as our peers . . . we are lower than all those institutions in the size of the endowment.

The time constants in which you can change the nature of a department in terms of either size or direction are rather long. They aren't five years or ten years. They're years because people get tenure at about age 35 and then have tenure until about age 65. And two-thirds of the faculty are tenured at the present time. So that imposes a substantial sea anchor, a substantial drag on the rate at which you can change the structure of the place academically unless you're prepared to do it by abolishing departments, by ending certain disciplines, and that we have not felt desirable to do both because we don't see the evident soft spots and because of the kind of turmoil that goes along with doing that in the institution, the uproar it produces. I'm not at all sure it would be worth it.

Q: Undergraduate enrollment is now heavily oriented toward engineering. Do you think there will be cuts in the some of the social sciences, say Economics and Political Science?

A: You have to ask those questions in a context which includes the graduate as well as the undergraduate activities, which reflects the research programs as well. Now it is true that undergraduate majors in some of the departments of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences have decreased a lot in the past ten years. That's particularly the case in Political Science and also, although not quite as dramatically, in Economics. So the number of majors has decreased in each of those areas and you could ask the question "Could you do with a smaller department or no department at all in each of those areas?"

Two other responsibilities have to be considered. One is the undergraduate teaching activity. All of the departments in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences have a substantial undergraduate teaching responsibility which may be related to, but is not connected in a one-to-one way with majors, because of the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences requirement. So, if you look at the undergraduate teaching activities of those departments you will find much less change than you might expect by looking at the number of majors alone.

Secondly, those departments continue with active graduate programs. The Department of Economics, which was rated this last ranking of graduate programs a year or two ago as the strongest economics department in the country, has all the graduate students it wants. And a large part of its activity is associated with graduate instruction. That is not quite as dramatically the case, but is also true for Political Science, The Department of Linguistics and Philosophy really doesn't have an undergraduate major, but it has an undergraduate major in Linguistics, but it also is the strongest department in the country in Linguistics in the graduate program. So you have to appraise the role of those activities in a context which includes all of their undertakings: undergraduate majors, they have them, undergraduate instruction, more broadly, graduate instruction and research activities.

Q: But what about other departments? For instance, I always hear how Civil Engineering was once a popular major and Civil Engineering now has a lot of professors but it isn't a popular major anymore.

A: Now you're talking about an engineering department. The point I was making about the Humanities and Social Sciences was that a lot of their undergraduate instruction has nothing to do with the number of majors they have. That is not true for Civil Engineering, where if the number of majors goes down, their undergraduate teaching activity goes down more or less in proportion. Now they offer a course, course 1.00 which I guess it is, in computation, which gives them some substantial undergraduate teaching which is not related to the number of majors. Course III, Materials Science and Engineering, offers 3.091 which has a large and relatively stable base of enrollment, and that gives them a substantial teaching activity which is not related to the number of majors.

But with some exceptions . . . in the engineering departments, majors and undergraduate teaching load are more closely related. And yes, you're quite right, that the enrollment in Civil Engineering continues to decline or stays low, that is going to have to be reflected in some change in the size of that department with respect to the rest of the Institute. The same is true in Nuclear Engineering. Ocean Engineering has always had a vanishingly small undergraduate enrollment. There was one year, three or four years ago, when everybody was in shock because there were only two sophomores in Ocean Engineering.

A question arises. Obviously it would make sense to cut out the undergraduate program. If you look at that in detail, as we have done, it's not so obvious because the department does have a large graduate program. It does have a large research program. And the question is what would be saved if you cut out the undergraduate program. The question devolves down to a question of how many required undergraduate subjects are there which the department teaches which they would not otherwise teach if they didn't have a major. And the answer is a literal handful. It's five or six courses. It might amount to one or two full-time equivalent faculty or teaching staff out of a department with a total teaching staff of 40 or so. It's a relatively minor perturbation.

Q: The faculty approved a plan to handle overenrollment in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science. It hasn't been instigated. Do you think it will be instigated?

A: I really hope not. The discussions over a period of a year in the faculty, which eventually led to the adoption last fall of the contingency plan, were motivated by the concern which originated in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and got shared everywhere pretty soon. It was a concern that unless we did something about the steady growth in majors in that department we were soon going to have crises of a couple of kinds. Last year there were 380 sophomores. The previous year there had been 340 [to] 350. Everything the department knew about prediction, based on



an interview with President Paul E. Gray

what things had done in the past, suggested there were going to be 420 to 430 this fall, and we were approaching the point where the department was going to have half the sophomore class. That creates obvious problems for the department. It also creates problems for all the other departments who see their undergraduate enrollment dry up.

So it was to deal with that apparently unchanging rate of growth, that the contingency plan was put in place. Now it was just that, it was a contingency plan. The Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid was charged by the faculty with looking from time to time at what was happening in Course VI and deciding whether or not it was necessary to put in place that contingency plan. Now the first look they took was this fall, after the faculty voted it in. And this fall the enrollment, instead of growing to 430 or 420, dropped to 350, the first time it had turned down in ten years. If it drops again next year, and there are some other things being done which might encourage that, then I would guess that the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid would say, "No, we're not going to put that contingency plan into effect now either."

Q: What do you think next year's tuition will be?

A: Ask me in two weeks and I can probably give you a better answer. I have not looked at any of the data that we will look at before we make that decision. Let me talk a little about what the considerations are, and then I'll give you a guess about range.

The tuition at a place like MIT is driven by a set of costs which are related not very directly to the central measures of inflation. Not very directly to the consumer price index. Either the consumer price index or the GNP deflator are tied to somebody's definition of a household's marketbasket of goods and services. The consumer price index is a measure of the average family in average circumstances and how much their cost of living changes. The forces that drive costs at a university are generally not very directly related to the things that enter into the consumer price index which is influenced by mortgage costs and housing costs and food costs and clothing costs and all that, health care and so on.

... The cost of the things we buy goes up faster than the generally perceived inflation rate. The costs of the people we employ, the wage costs of the people we employ has to go up somewhat faster than the inflation rate because salaries in society in general go up faster than the inflation rate. And the difference between those two numbers is related in the economist's view of the world to productivity changes. Now there aren't so many productivity changes that can be identified in a university because we do things the way we've always done them: an instructor in front of a class in a lecture hall or a TA sitting down with her students or whatever. It's harder to get productivity changes.

What does this all add up to? I think that for the reasons we just described, the forces on this university and indeed on every university tend to drive our costs up at a rate which slightly exceeds the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index. Half of our costs are met by tuition. The other half are met by gifts and earnings on the investments, the endowment. And so tuition has to rise at a rate somewhat greater than the rate of inflation.

Q: But shouldn't it average out year after year?

A: No, it shouldn't. It can't. Wages in the society generally rise faster than inflation. Now this doesn't apply to the period in the late 1970s and early 1980s when everything was out of whack in terms of very high inflation rates and the like. If you look historically over a 20-year period you find that wages rise faster than prices, faster than inflation. The difference is related to improvements in the standard of living. The difference derives in the society at large from improvements in productivity.

Now if wages in the academic sector don't rise faster than the rate of inflation, that means that the salary structure in the academic world gradually is going to slide behind the salary structure elsewhere and the universities are not going to be able to compete for people. That is, we never have been able to pay as much for a PhD in engineering or science as the Bell Laboratories would or RCA would or IBM. There's always been a difference. But if that difference widens, as it did five or six years ago, when the inflation rate was very high, then suddenly it becomes very hard to employ first-class people. So if a place like this is going to continue to be attractive to the ablest people to come in here and teach, then I believe we must maintain some degree of parity with respect to salaries more generally in society. That means that our costs are always going to rise faster than inflation. And that means that tuition is going to rise faster than inflation. Not a lot faster, as it was three years ago, but a point or a point and a half greater than the inflation rate in the steady state.

Q: We keep hearing in the news how the last two years have had the lowest back-to-back inflation rates since the early 1960s. Last year inflation was about three or four percent. So for this year's rise in tuition can we expect, say seven percent at most?

A: I think that's probably a reasonable ballpark. As I just said, CPI is itself not a very good measure of costs. But last year CPI went up ... about four percent. The same is true now, if you look twelve months back, in the neighborhood of four percent. I saw Yale announced the tuition last week. They went up 6.75 percent. Stanford has gone up something a little over seven percent. I think something in a range of six to seven percent is probably a reasonable ballpark.

Cambridge is known around the world, not because it's next to Somerville, but because it has Harvard and MIT.

Q: What about the Simplex land? What will happen to that?

A: I can tell you what our intentions are. That's different than telling you what's going to happen. We own, more or less, 20 acres of land over there. We have entered into an agreement with a company in Cleveland, Forest City Developers, to develop that property, to develop it more mixed use; it's commercial and industrial use. There will be some housing associated with it. It's all tax-paying development. All of that development will benefit the city of Cambridge.

Q: What do you mean by housing? Apartment buildings?

A: Yeah, there will be so-called market housing. There will also be some low-income housing, toward the western edge of it, the portion that's closest to Cambridgeport. We settled on a contract with those folks a little over a year ago; we employ them as developers. And so far nothing has happened. That's not for lack of trying.

The thing that tends to put people off with respect to development of that area is this struggle going back now ten years with a group which calls itself representative of the neighborhood but it's really not — it represents certainly some opinion over there but it doesn't represent "the neighborhood" — which would like to see that developed as parks, all low-income subsidized housing, blue collar employment. The kind of development they envision is not the kind of development which would ever give us reasonable return on the investment we have in the land.

It's not a kind of development which seems to us to be consonant with the changing character of Cambridge. You're not going turn the clock back to the nineteenth century and make Cambridge a large, blue-collar employer ever again. But as long as that kind of turmoil exists and as long as the City Council and the Zoning Board seem to be prepared to respond to that kind of turmoil, for example, by changing the zoning over there, potential occupants, potential tenants, potential owners tend to be driven away. I find it very ironic that Simplex sits fallow over there, fallow from our point of view, fallow from the City of Cambridge's point of view because it isn't generating much taxes at the moment, while Kendall Square is developing like crazy.

You keep reading about that one of the reasons Kendall Square is developing the way it is is those companies like the proximity to MIT. You look over there, there are three Biotech firms now. And I think the proximity to this place has something to do with bringing that kind of high-tech industry in there and making that a booming development, which is now bringing in substantial new tax revenues to Cambridge.



It's ironic to me that that's happening in Kendall Square right over here and yet we can't get off the dime at Simplex a half a mile away, largely because the climate in the city is so unsupportive. I won't say unsupportive. It is so uncertain. And because it's uncertain, it's hard to get people to commit.

Q: Does it matter to MIT what goes into Simplex? Is it important to have the companies which go into Simplex associated with MIT?

A: No, I don't think so. My immediate answer to your question is that it's irrelevant. To us it's largely irrelevant. It provides, I suppose, some employment opportunities for MIT students. It provides maybe some consulting opportunities for MIT faculty. Any housing that could develop there we would be most interested in because there's a tremendous unfulfilled desire on the part of MIT folks, particularly faculty, to live closer to this campus, and there's not much opportunity at the moment. But in the first instance, it's irrelevant from the point of view of the kind of industry that's there.

[Much of] the present development of the high-tech industry in Massachusetts ... is [credited] ... to the kind of intellectual, social, and cultural environment which Greater Boston represents. And the universities, not just MIT, but the universities generally, are a major component in that.

What do we care about in Simplex? I care enormously about the fact that there is a very large investment there which is not earning any return at the moment. I mean, we started buying that land in the late 1960s. We bought last week a 10,000 square foot piece which was a hole that we needed to fill in. There are a few pieces that we still have to fill in.

I don't know what our aggregate investment is over there. It's somewhere between \$10 and \$20 million. It's a big number, and it's not earning us a thing at the moment. And if that were fully developed in a way which was consonant with population and development of this city. It could be producing tax revenues for the city. It could be producing a revenue stream for MIT in the range of one-and-a-half to three million dollars a year. Maybe 15 percent return. That's a ballpark number; it may be too high.

But there is a potential revenue stream from the Simplex area, revenues which flow directly into the income on endowment, because it's the endowment which owns that land, which we are losing. Every year that the development is delayed we lose another another year of it irrevocably.

That's why it's important to MIT. I would think it would be important to the city for other reasons.

Q: Do you think the Cambridge City Council and people in the city are being particularly antagonistic to MIT. For instance, the move a decade ago to limit research on recombinant DNA and the recent Nuclear Free Cambridge referendum? Are they out to get MIT and Harvard?

A: I wouldn't put it as boldly as that. I don't think the City Council is "out to get" MIT and Harvard. But this is a small town, about 100,000 people, not a large geographic area. It contains two major world-class universities, and a couple of other colleges. And there is a kind of natural and understandable paranoia on the part of the citizen and the political leaders of the town about the impact on Cambridge of expansion in those institutions.

Much of that underlies the concern of that one group I mentioned in the Cambridgeport area that has for more than ten years now been making noise about the Simplex development. It is a concern about expansion and changing the character of the community. That same kind of concern you see being expressed more and more recently at Harvard with respect to affiliated housing. The bitter joke, which has some small element of truth in it, is that Harvard and MIT are in a race to see who can get to Central Square first.

Now, the underlying worry drives a lot of the antagonism between mostly the organs of government in Cambridge and the universities. Sometimes this debate gets a little irrational, and sometimes it gets politicized in unfortunate ways. The DNA debate ten years ago was carried on at a level which sometimes was not very rational. The debate that's gone on the past year, focusing on Arthur D. Little and the work they're doing on nerve gas, spills over onto Harvard and MIT. And much of that debate has not been entirely rational in character. No they're not "out to get" Harvard and MIT. They're afraid Harvard and MIT are out to get them in some sense. And it can easily become a polarized and unproductive discussion, which is too bad.

Cambridge is known around the world, not because it's next to Somerville, but because it has Harvard and MIT. The character of this city, the quality of this city would be enormously different if these two institutions weren't here. There was a study done about ten years ago which tried to document the positive economic impact that Harvard and MIT have on the city, in terms of employment, in terms of payroll, in terms of the expenditures made in the city by students and families of students, the visitors who come here. On any given day you'll find several hundred visitors at MIT who are staying at local hotels and eating in local restaurants.

The impact of all that activity on Cambridge is enormous. We almost never get credit for that. People tend to look at the downside of it, the negative side. They tend to look at MIT and be frightened of it. They say "Gee, you don't know what's going on over there in terms of research. Are they doing things that are likely to injure us. What about Bhopal, India? Is there anything going on at MIT that could be like that?" And it's harder to get credit for the things we do every day that have a beneficial effect on this city. Cambridge is Cambridge, and not Somerville, and I don't mean to make any invidious comparison necessarily. But it is what it is partly because it has these two universities in it. And that often is not recognized, not accounted for.

The Nuclear Free Cambridge issue a year ago was defeated in the end by not a terribly large margin. That was not aimed at MIT; it was aimed at the Draper Laboratories. It would have had its impact on MIT and Harvard, and we were active in speaking against it and trying to get it defeated. And I think its origins were partly political, partly well-intentioned, if misinformed. And, in any case, it would have been a destructive thing and not terribly effective if you're interested in slowing down the arms race.

ARTS ARTS ARTS ARTS

BSO gives illuminating performance of Handel

Raymond Leppard conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Handel's *Acis and Galatea*; Feb. 14 & 16 at 8, Feb. 15 at 2pm.

It can surely be argued that Handel was a precursor to Mozart. His music clearly lies in the Baroque: in outward appearance it seems of the age of Bach. But if one penetrates a few levels deeper one can find expressions of emotion — of love, of lust, of loss — endowed with immense power through simplicity and subtlety. Handel, like Mozart, could use music as a psychological tool to reach the psyche within, rather than merely strike the body without. In *Acis and Galatea* his art appears in its full maturity; the current Boston Symphony Orchestra production under Raymond Leppard, though not without its flaws, is illuminating.

The story is simple: *Acis and Galatea* are in love. The monster Polyphemus lusts after Galatea, is turned down and vents his fury by crushing *Acis* under a rock. Galatea gains consolation by changing him into a fountain to flow forever from under the rock.

Galatea was sung by Margaret Marshall in a performance of increasing intensity. "As When the Dove" was beautifully done, the violins cooing as the doves of Galatea's poetic lyrics. In Act II we saw the role deepen, innocent yearning moving to contemptuous rejection of a rival, returning to innocence — hit by the rawness of *Acis*' loss — and transcending bitterness with a purity of tone sure to bring redemption.

Acis, sung by Michael Myers, was a disappointment. Myers' voice lacked drama, and *Acis* came across as an unromantic wimp who hardly deserved the fair Galatea. David Britton as Damon was better — "Would You Gain the Tender Creature" was sung expressively — but there were times when his voice showed a lack of power.

Willard White, singing Polyphemus, was far and away the star of the evening. The Chorus announces the dread arrival of Polyphemus; "See what ample strides he takes," they sing, and we hear the strides in the orchestra. The strings hint at darkness, and the monster arrives.

In the first six words White laid bare Polyphemus' heart. "I rage!" he roared with his clear bass voice. "I melt," he declared with enough momentary softness to evince sympathy, "I burn" he despaired, anger and pain combining.

"Let me breathe sweet Galatea's beauty, and my love," he implores and, following a magic harpsichord carried leap, launches into "O Ruddier Than the Cherry," endowing each word with a complex of

meaning. Emphasis on rhyming words such as "cluster" and "lustre" gave the piece a demonic thrust, but White never let us lose sight of the humanity of the "monster;" he surely provided the definitive performance.

Torture! fury! rage!
despair!
I cannot, cannot bear!
— Polyphemus

Despite a few measures of blandness during Act I, Leppard's mastery of the score provided an orchestral performance of great sensitivity. Strings were full-blooded for Polyphemus, yet they also suggested gentle pathos for him. For Galatea they brought a soft non-comprehending sense of loss but then a soothing uplift, the gentleness in the strings joining with godliness in the winds to create a sweet fragrance of renewal.



Handel

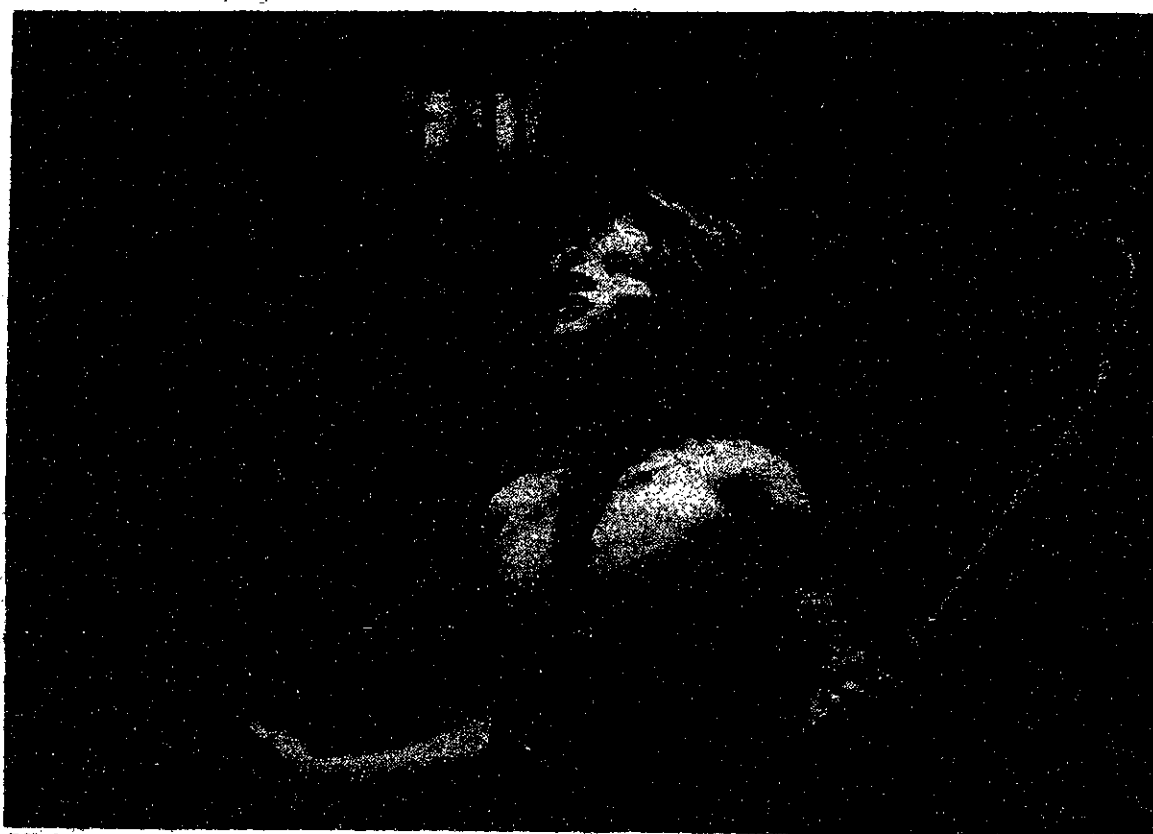
Throughout the performance individual instruments added flavor, playing on tutti textures. Recorder solos were quite virtuosic; a cello suggested an emphasis here, an oboe a lingering glimpse of introspection there. Leppard's percussive thunder on the harpsichord gave Polyphemus another dimension.

The Tanglewood Festival Chorus performed strongly under the direction of MIT Senior Lecturer John Oliver. "Happy We," done with great energy, was delightful; but the ensemble handled the powerful closing passages with equal aplomb, providing warmth to allay Galatea's grief and glorying in *Acis*' new role as a stream, "Through the plains still joy to rove, murm'ring still thy gentle love."

Jonathan Richmond



Raymond Leppard, Conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra



Visionquest

Visionquest disappointing

Visionquest, starring Matthew Modine and Linda Fiorentino, directed by Harold Becker, a Warner Brothers Picture, opening today at the Sack 57. Rated R.

If you were a high school wrestler, or like seeing lots of well-built high school guys on a mat together, then go see *Visionquest*. Otherwise, wait till it gets to LSC. It's not worth the money.

Why would someone want to see this movie? Perhaps you know the book, *Visionquest*, by Terry Davis. Having read and enjoyed it, I was certainly looking forward to the movie version.

Perhaps you like the music of Tangerine Dream, mentioned in the advertisements? But the music was predominantly Madonna and Journey.

Loudon Swain (Matthew Modine) is an 18-year-old high school wrestler who wants to move down two weight classes and wrestle against the best grappler in the state. Unfortunately, Mr. Modine looks much closer to 25 than 18, and fails to convey an aura of youth. Carla (Linda Fiorentino), plays Loudon's girlfriend, and manages to look good because of her proximity to Loudon. Actually, she's a very pretty young actress who might have a good future if she shakes off any reputation from this first movie.

This movie tries very hard to capitalize on such movies as *Risky Business*, *All the Right Moves*, and *Footloose*. All these films were about a high school senior trying to get into college, and attracted a large teenage following. The use of popular music, the appearance of a well known music star (Madonna), and the obligatory sex scenes will help make this movie equally profitable.

Harold Sylvester as Mr. Tanneran, Loudon's English teacher, and Daphnie Zuniga, as the editor of Loudon's high school paper were both convincing and added much to an otherwise lackluster film.

If you really enjoy high school wrestling, Madonna, or have never read the book, *Visionquest* you might want to see the movie. If you read *Visionquest*, the movie might easily wreck the experience of the book. I know. It did for me.

Andrew Gerber



Banchetto Musicale gave an open rehearsal last night in the MIT Chapel. The program included Carissimi's *Oratorio Jepthe*, vocal music by Monteverdi and two concertos by Vivaldi. If you missed the rehearsal, you can go to the concert tonight, beginning at 8pm at Jordan Hall. Call 491-7282 for information.

Tech photo by Steven Berczuk

On The Town

Friday, February 15

Those who haven't seen the MIT Drama-shop production of Feydeau's *Keep an Eye on Amélie* get their last chance today and tomorrow at 8 pm in the Kresge Little Theatre. Admission \$5, \$4 students and seniors, information 253-2877.

Raymond Leppard, renowned for his interpretation of Baroque music conducts the **Boston Symphony Orchestra** at 2 pm today in a performance of Handel's *Acis and Galatea*. The program repeats tomorrow at 8 pm. Rush tickets cost \$5. Call 266-1492 for information. (see review.)

LSC shows *The Ladykillers*, with Alec Guinness, in 10-250, at 7:30, and *Greystroke — The Legend of Tarzan* in 26-100, at 7 and 10.

Foremost among the alternatives is doubtless *Falsche Bewegung* (Wrong Move), directed by Wim Wenders, at the Goethe Institute, 170 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3, 6 and 9 pm, admission a mere \$1. Try to arrive early, especially for the evening shows. Also worthwhile is the Mikio Naruse-series of the Museum of Fine Arts, featuring today *When a Woman Ascends the Stairs* (1960) and *Summer Clouds* (1958), at 5:30 and 8 pm respectively, \$2.50 with student ID. *The Golden Age of Disney* is opening at *Off The Wall* cinema, in its original form, featuring *Claire de Lune*, the famous lost segment from *Fantasia*. Shows daily at 3, 5 and 7pm plus Saturday and Sunday at 1 pm. There will also be a show on Monday 18, at 1. Located at 15 Pearl Street. For information call 547-5255.

Saturday, February 16
Can't get enough of it: *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* presented by LSC, at 7 and 10 pm in Kresge.

Sunday, February 17
The **Boston Symphony Chamber Players** give a recital at 3 pm this afternoon in Jordan Hall. Schubert's *Piano Trio No. 1*, will be performed along with works by Saint-Saëns and Leon Kirchner. Call 266-1492 for information.

The **Boston Camerata** present a program entitled "Roots of American Music" at 3 pm in Sanders Theatre. Mexican cathedral music, French-Canadian frontier songs and eastern US folk songs will be heard side by side with their European forerunners.

The original **M*A*S*H** is shown by LSC tonight. Study the archeology of television at 6:30 and 9:30, in 26-100.

Americana Shorts, playing at *The Brookline Arts Center*, 86 Monmouth Street. Show begins at 3 pm, tickets are \$2. Presented by *The Rear Window* as part of their "Films for the Family" series.

Wednesday, February 20

Are you in the mood for some real horror and gore? Go and see *Mad Love*, starring Peter Lorre as a pianist whose severed hands are replaced with those of a murderer. Playing at The Village Coach House, 204 Washington Street Brookline Village. Film begins at 7 pm. Food and drink served. Admission \$3. For information call 277-4618.

Thursday, February 21

Apart from the Mikio Naruse series on Fridays, the Museum of Fine Arts shows films by the Polish director Krzysztof Zanussi on Thursdays. Today: *Family Life* (1971) at 5:30, and *Illuminations* (1973) at 8. Admission \$3 general, \$2.50 with student ID.

Ongoing

It's Black History Month. The MIT Museum (N52, 265 Mass.Ave.) features *Creative Survival*, wall panels, paintings and photographs on Blacks in 19th century Providence. Through February 28, weekdays 9-5 pm, Saturdays 10 am-4 pm.

Michiel Bos
Corrado Giambalvo
Jonathan Richmond

ON THE FRONT LINE...



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Professor of Anatomy
Harvard Medical School

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Information meeting will be on Wednesday, February 27th, at 7:00 PM in Building 4, Room 149. Interviews will be held on Thursday, February 28th.

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Campus Police arrest 8 in protest at meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Joshua Musher '87, president of Hillel, said of the JDL, that "the instant that they condone violence of any sort against anyone they should be thrown off campus," and indicated that that was the general consensus among Hillel members.

Utterback said that the protestors had been demonstrating outside of Kresge. They had been informed that they would not be allowed to demonstrate in front of the auditorium or enter the building.

"When the first Russian speaker [Yuri V. Legeev, deputy president of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council] began his presentation, they broke into the auditorium and began to chant 'Free Soviet Jews.'"

Sidman said that after entering the Little Theatre where the seminar was being held, the members of the JDL "asked Rosenblith if they could speak" to the attendees. He claimed that "Rosenblith was about to give them permission, when the police arrived."

"They were not violent or rough," Utterback said. "They were asked to leave politely by police," he continued.

Sidman denied this, however, saying that "one of the charges against the demonstrators was assault and battery." He called the charge "ridiculous," and continued, "We are thinking of filing a \$500,000 police brutality lawsuit against Campus Police."

Eight arrests were made by the Campus Police, who then turned the demonstrators over to the Cambridge Police. They were booked in Cambridge's 3rd District Court, and then released on their own recognizance, Cheverie said.

Only four campus patrolmen were present when the protestors arrived, mostly because "we did not expect to have any problems," explained Cheverie. Reinforcements were sent to the scene, and further precautions will be taken to prevent a recurrence, he continued.

The Campus Police also had hired two men from the Cambridge Police Department to patrol the streets around MIT, Cheverie said.

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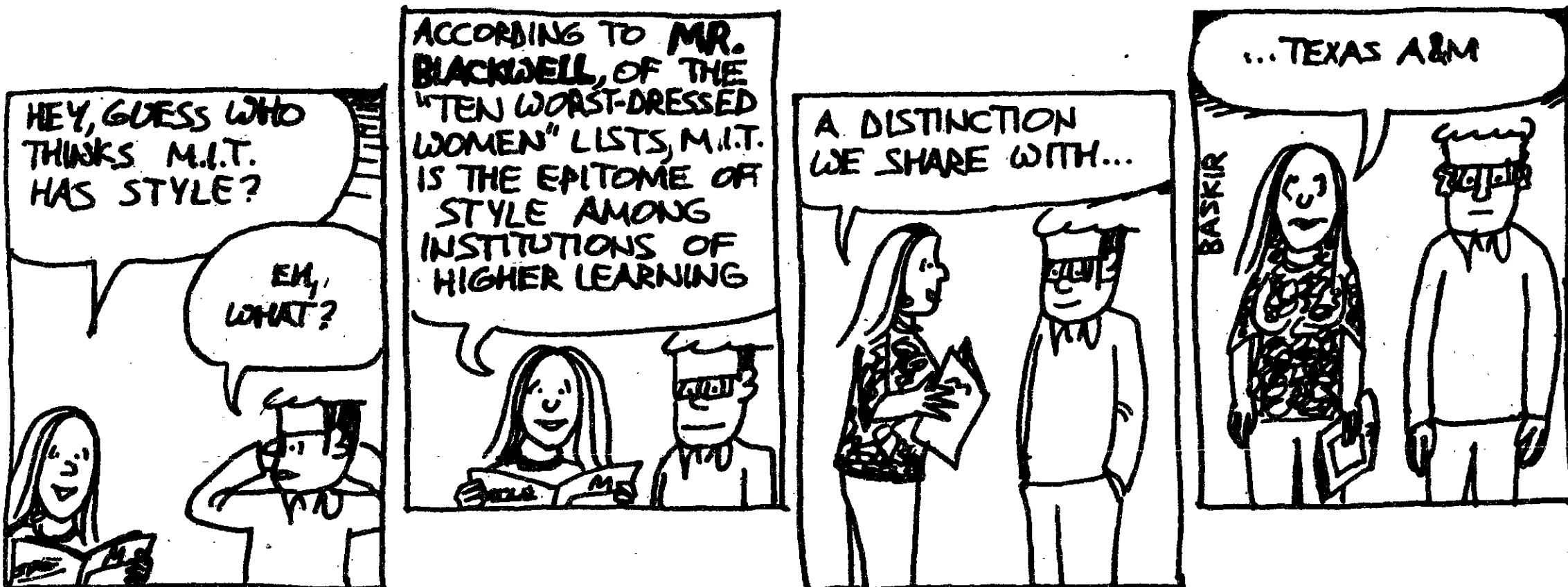
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comics

Stickles

By Geoff Baskir



notices

Tuesday, March 5

Dr. Gray will hold open hours on March 5, from 3:30 to 5:30. Any member of the MIT community may schedule a fifteen-minute appointment on a first-come, first-served basis by calling 3-4665 or by stopping at the reception area in Rm 3-208 on March 5. Appointments may be made only on the day of the open hours.

Wednesday,
March 6

Lecture by Alice Aycock, Public Artist: *Work*. 6:30pm, 9-150.

Thursday, March 14

Lecture by Richard Flier, Co-developer of The Boston Design Center: *The Boston Design Center: its inception and development and the rejuvenation of an industry*. 6:30pm, 7-431.

Thursday, March 21

Lecture by Jean Dethier, Director of Architecture Exhibition, Centre Georges Pompidou, and Hugo Houben, Engineer and Co-founder Craterre: *History, Application and Technology of Earth Construction*. 6:30pm, 9-150.

Friday, March 22

Lecture by Jean Dethier, Director of Architecture Exhibition Centre Georges Pompidou, and Hugo Houben, Engineer and Co-founder Craterre: *History, Application and Technology of Earth Construction*. 6:30pm, 9-150.

Thursday, April 4

Dr. Gray will hold open hours on April 4, from 3:30 to 5:30. Any member of the MIT community may schedule a fifteen-minute appointment on a first-come, first-served basis by calling 3-4665 or by stopping at the reception area in Rm 3-208 on April 4. Appointments may be made only on the day of the open hours.

Vision Quest

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notices

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

Instructors are needed for participatory workshops at the Boston Museum of Science for a series of Camp-Ins to be held Saturday afternoons through Sunday mornings during 12 weeks from January to May 1985 for children in grades 4 through 8. Topics include: paleontology, geological history, physiology, science magic, energy sources, pollution, and physics of flight. These are paid positions and require enthusiasm. Contact Michael Smith, 723-2500.

Students and faculty are cordially invited to flex their vocabularies at the Boston Scrabble Club — any Monday evening in the Teachers' Lounge of the Jackson-Mann Community School, Union Square, Allston. The club features "social Scrabble" for nervous newcomers, as well as officially-rated competitive play for the real addict. Club hours are 6:30 to 9:30 pm. For more information, contact P.G. Kaufmann at 784-5325.

Interested in children? Teen-agers? Innovative education? The Cambridge School Volunteers needs you as a tutor, classroom aide, big brother or big sister, or a mini-course teacher. Work with any age student in any subject. Credit may be available. For more information, call 498-9218.

The Peace Corps is offering skill-training for programs utilizing the backgrounds of college graduates with mathematics and science minors. Peace Corps volunteers serve for two years. During their service they receive a generous living allowance, paid travel, training and health care. A post-service readjustment allowance of \$175 per month is paid to each volunteer. For information on Peace Corps service, call 223-6366 or 7366, or write PEACE CORPS, 1405 McCormack POCH, Boston, MA 02109

Announcements

The Grolier Poetry Prize for 1985 is now accepting manuscripts until March 15, 1985. Open to all poets who do not have a chapbook, small press, trade, or vanity publication to their credit. Please send a S.A.S.E. to the Grolier Book Shop, 6 Plympton Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 or call 547-4648 for official rules and information.

The Kathryn Langford Wolfe Awards, two \$1000 prizes, are to be awarded, one to an undergraduate student and one to a graduate student, upon completion of an imaginative and significant project combining research in materials and humanities or in materials and the arts. The project may take the form of laboratory research, a research paper, an exhibition, or a work of art. The deadline is February 4, 1985 for the preliminary project proposal and April 22, 1985 for the final submission. For more information please contact Prof. L. Hobbs, Room 13-4066, x3-6835 and Prof. A. Kaledin, Room 14N-322, x3-4144.

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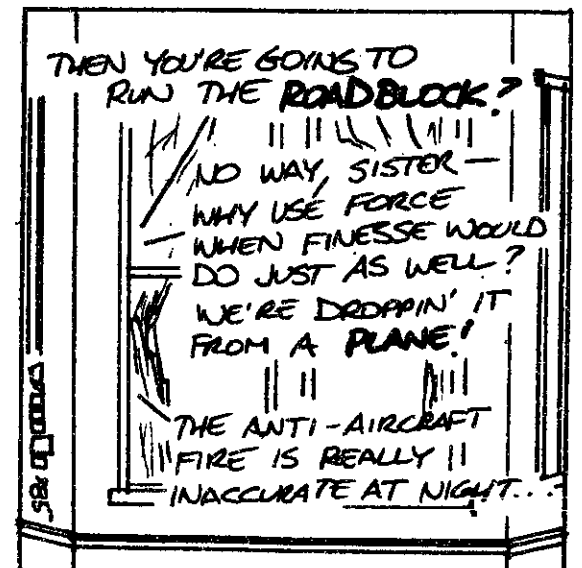
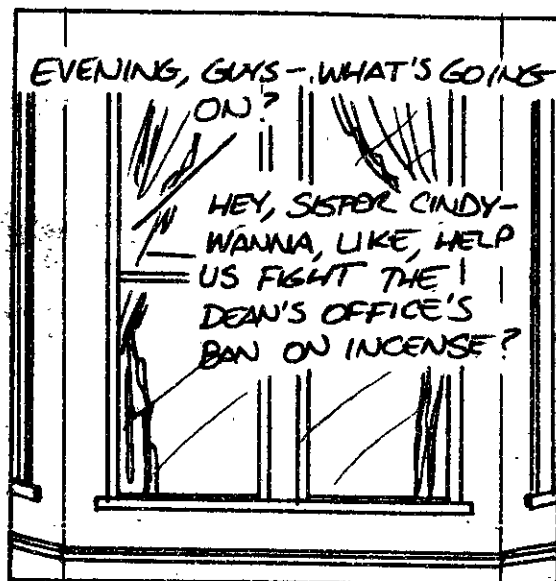
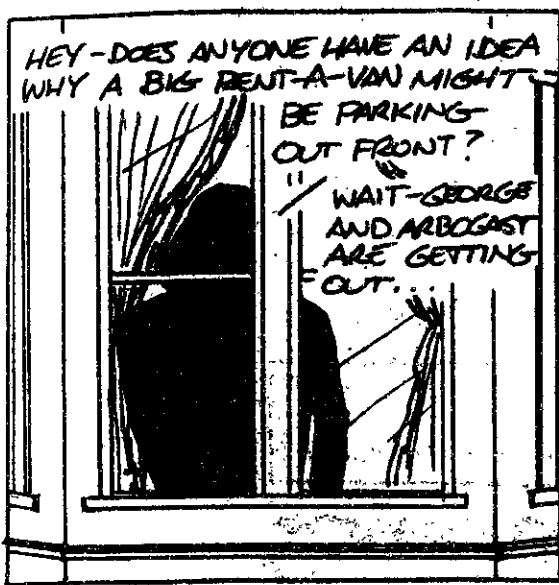
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Outside Looking In
By V. Michael Bove

notices

Listings

Friday, February 15

MIT Alternative Jobs Fair '85. Meet and interview with small, creative, non-defense hi-tech companies and consulting firms. Non-profit, state and federal agencies. Sala de Puerto Rico. 9:30am to 2:30pm: Open to all. Please arrange for interviews at this time. 2:30pm to 4:30 pm: Closed interviews. All disciplines covered. Sponsored by Student Pugwash, HTPFP, CPSR, Alumni Assoc., GSC, and UA.
* * * *

MIT Alternative Jobs Fair '85 Workshops. Student Center, Center Lounge, free. 2:30 pm: What is Public Interest Science? 10:30 am: Funding Alternative Technologies: The Venture Capitalist's View. 9 am: Individual & Social Responsibility in the Workplace. 1 pm: How to Find a Job in a Non-Defense Industry. Everyone is invited to attend.

Thursday,
February 21

A seminar entitled, 'Software Protection and Marketing,' sponsored by the MIT Communications Forum, will be held from 4-6pm in the Marlar Lounge, Rm 37-252, 70 Vassar Street, Cambridge. The speakers will be Todd Sun of Multimate International; Marvin Goldschmidt of Lotus Development Corp; and Jim Button of Buttonware, Inc. Open to the public.
* * * *

Lecture by Jordan Gruzen, Partner, The Gruzen Partnership, New York: Urban Planning into Architecture: Design for Both Scales. 6:30pm, 7-431

Thursday,
February 28

A seminar entitled "The Multi-vendor Computer Networking Zoo", sponsored by the MIT Communications Forum, will be held from 4:00-6:00 PM in the Marlar Lounge, Room 37-252, 70 Vassar Street, Cambridge. The speaker will be Paul Green of IBM.

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sports

Ice hockey team fails to reach goal vs. Rams

By Victor J. Diniak

The men's ice hockey team was iced by Suffolk University, 7-2, Tuesday night in the MIT Athletic Center. The loss dropped the Engineer's record to 9-8 on the season.

Suffolk drew first blood, scoring just ten seconds into the game with a shot by forward Greg Adams. Adams took the shot from the right hand side of the ice, just inside the blue line.

MIT came back with tough defense and superb goaltending by Peter Gasparini '88.

Seven minutes into the game, Engineer forward Pat Foley 'G stole the puck in front of Suffolk's net and put MIT on the scoreboard with an unassisted shorthanded goal to tie the score at 1.

Suffolk fired up with quick skating and aggressive checking. The Rams' offense managed to keep the puck in MIT's zone. Gasparini and the Engineer defense turned back a string of shots before Suffolk's Mike Hamilton flipped the puck in from about six feet out on the left side at 10:41 into the game. The period ended with Suffolk ahead 2-1.

The Rams continued their hard hitting and quick skating in the second period. They finally cashed in, 2:36 into the period, when Heinrich Koechling flipped the puck in from about five feet out. Suffolk's Santo Chiappetta added a goal at 9:30 with a blast

from the blue line to put the Rams ahead 4-1.

Suffolk increased its lead to 4 goals, before MIT got on the scoreboard again. Foley scored his second goal of the game, a heads-up tip-in shot, with just 2:31 left in the period. Dave Pehlke '86 and co-captain Ron Brisco '86 assisted on the goal. The Engineers ended the period with a 5-2 deficit.

Suffolk came out with the momentum in the third period. 2:43 into the period the Rams scored with a shot in front by Tony Piracini off a quick pass from the right wing, Dave Calautti. A little over four minutes later, Suffolk added another goal on a similar play with Hamilton finishing off a pass from John Tringale for a final score of 7-2.

Despite the 7-2 loss, goaltender Gasparini had a solid game, turning away 28 shots. Suffolk's goalie also played well with 26 saves.

MIT's fifth-year head coach Joe Quinn was pleased with his team's defense and goaltending, commenting that the team "didn't quit." Quinn attributed the loss to "lack of depth and Suffolk's quickness."

"The team is down to 16 players," he noted. This shortage of players prevented the squad from having three complete lines. "Suffolk was too quick — they didn't allow us to move the puck well," Quinn said.

The hockey team will play at home Saturday against Assumption College. Game time is 2 pm.

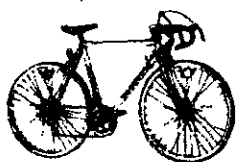


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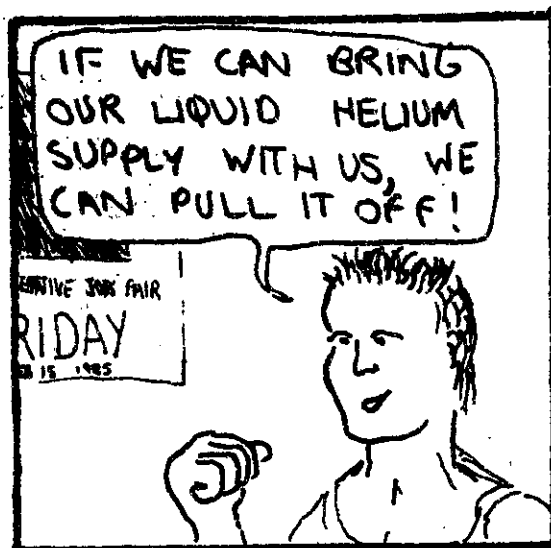
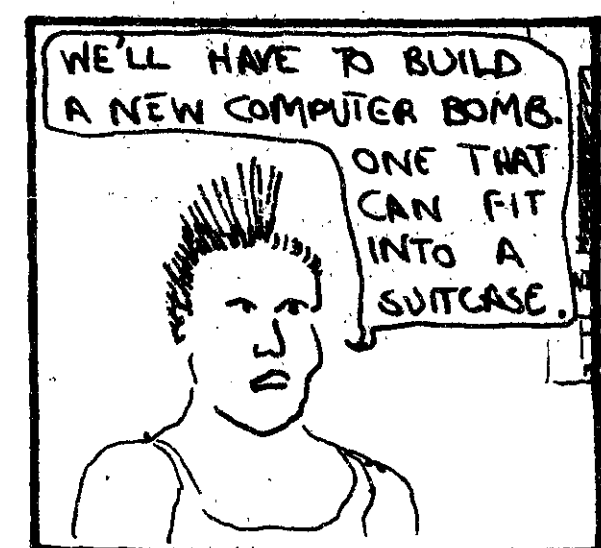
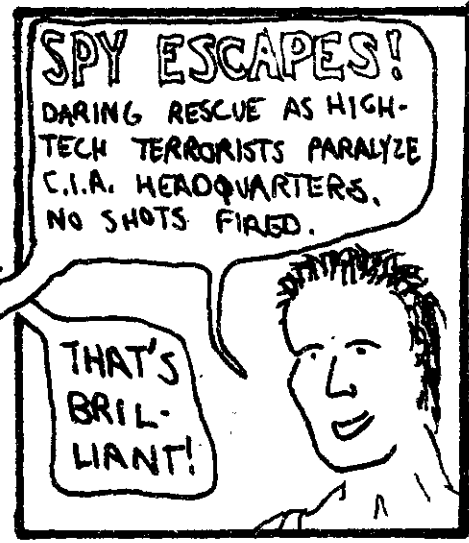
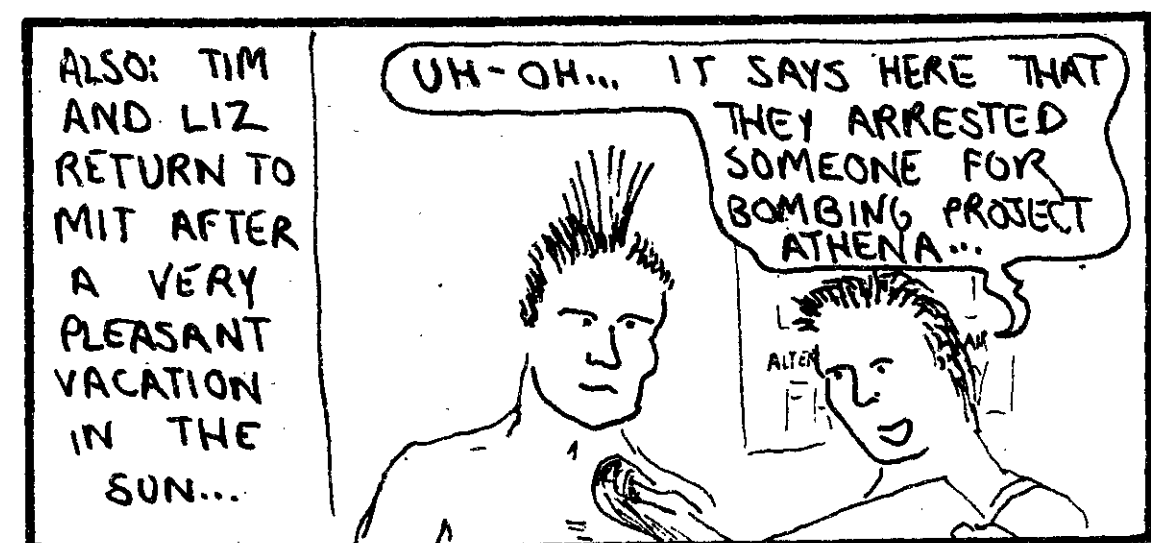
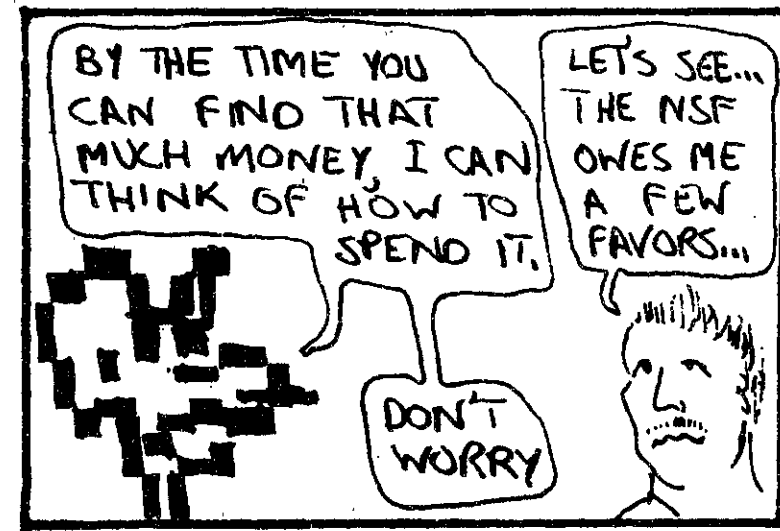
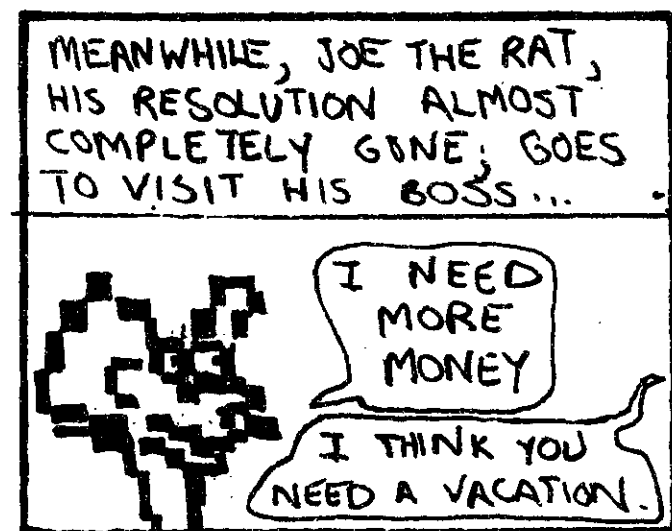
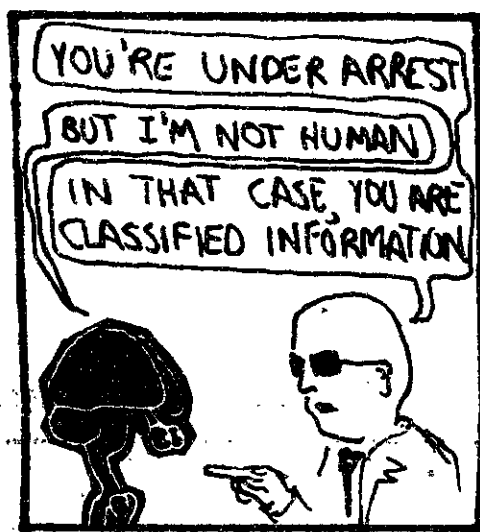
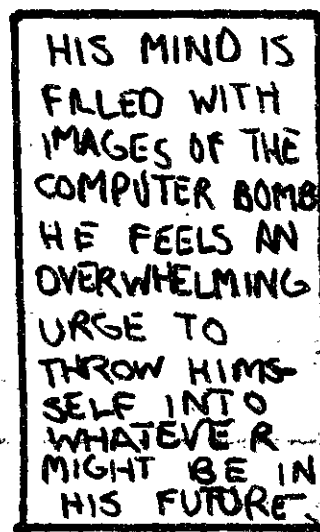
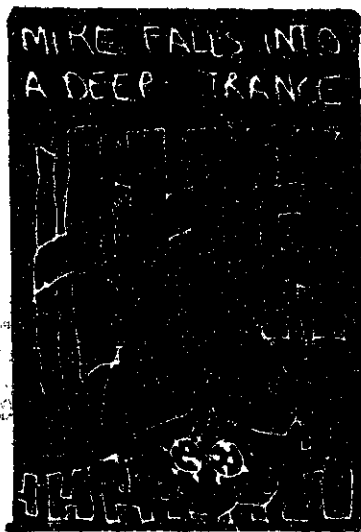
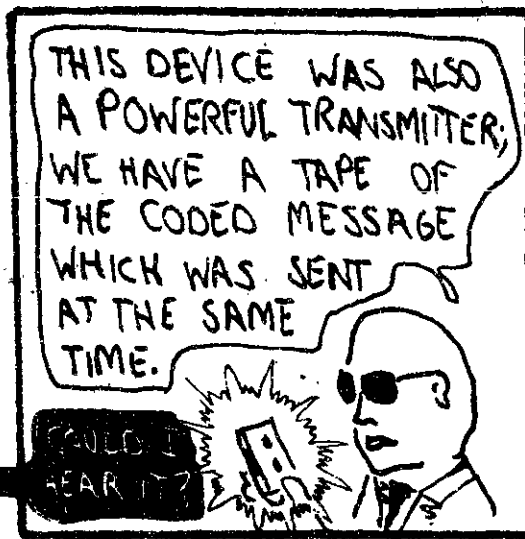
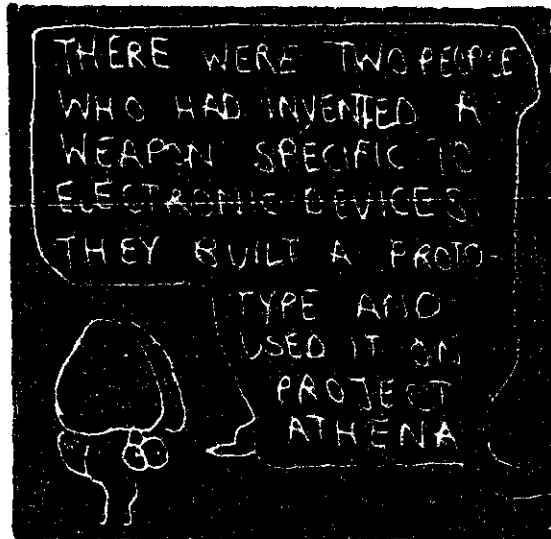
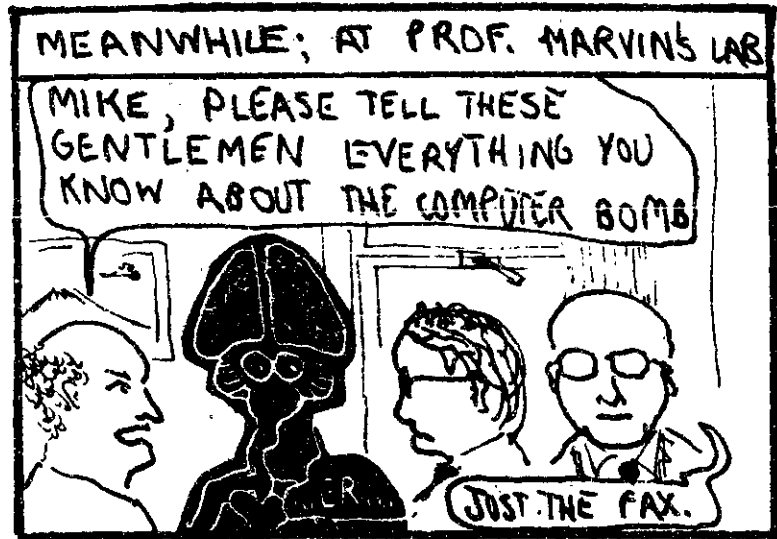
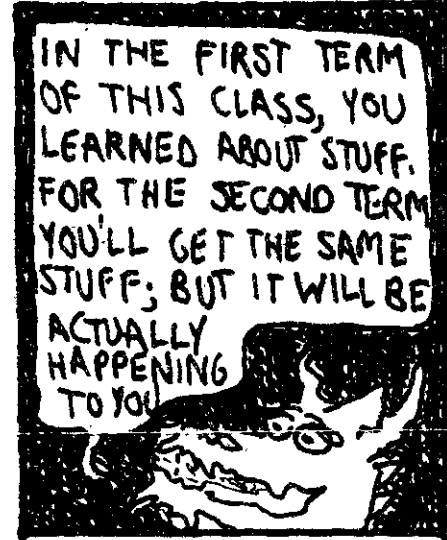
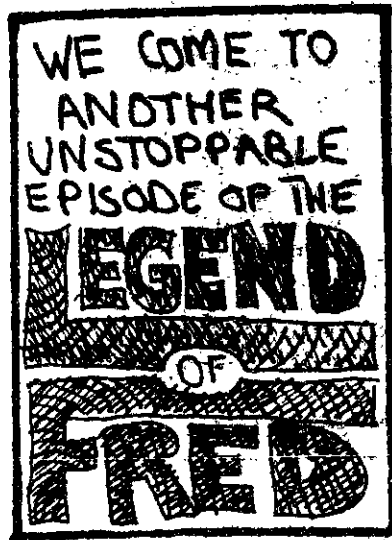
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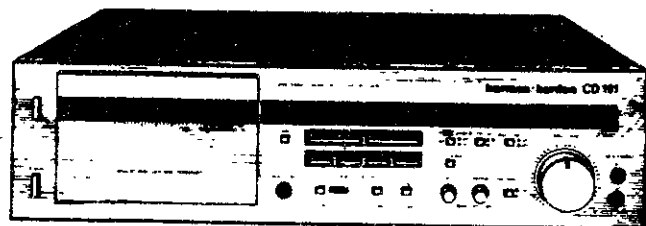
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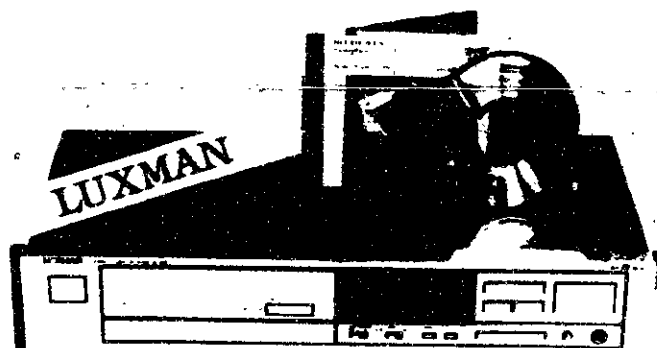


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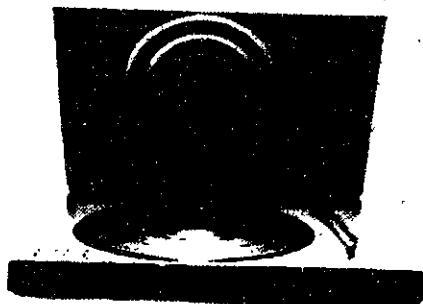
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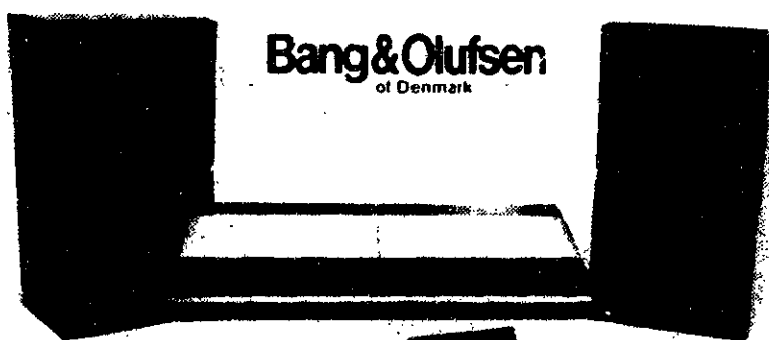
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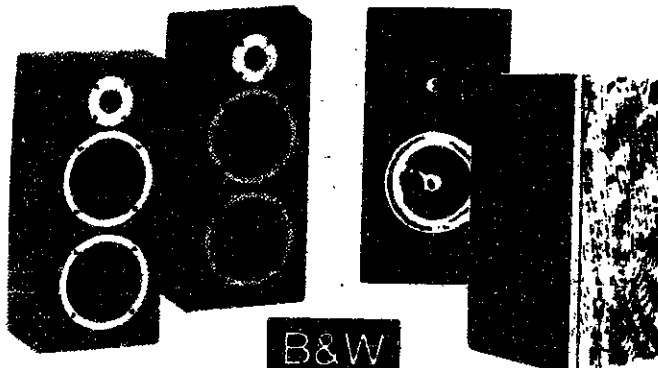
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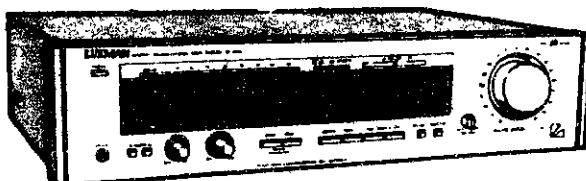
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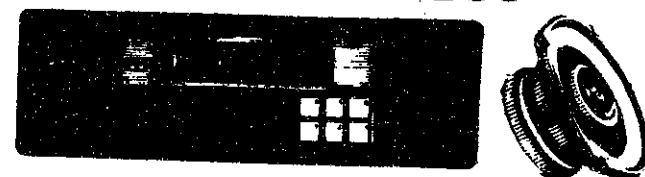
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sports

Undefeated track team gears up for N.E. finals

By Arthur Lee

Last year, MIT's indoor track team suffered a disappointing 86-84 loss to Brandeis University in the New England Division III Indoor Track and Field Championships.

Coach Gordon Kelly predicts that this year's contest will be "another barnburner." The championship meet will take place Saturday at the MIT Athletic Center.

Six field events and eleven running events have been scheduled for the regional competition, which will start at 11 a.m.

Since 1980, the N.E. Division III title has been won by either MIT (1981, 1982) or Tufts (1980, 1983), with the exception of last year's Brandeis win.

The meet promises to be an exciting one with the likes of returning champion Pat Parris '85 and strong contender Greg Procopio '85 in the 35-lb weight throw. Procopio, recovering from a back injury, will attempt to unseat Greg Steelman of Brandeis in the shot put throw.

Co-captain Ron Smith '85 will be the Engineer to watch for in the 800-meter run while Gordon Holterman '87 will be the Engineers' threat in the 1000 and 1500 meter runs. Holterman will be challenged by two runners, Mark Beeman of Brandeis and Jim Goodberlet of Bates, in these long distance races.

Ross Dreyer '86 will try his best against Eric Poullain of Tufts and Paul Slovenski of Bates in the pole vault.

Others to watch for in the meet are Ken Andrews (Brandeis) and David Wood (UMass-Boston) in the 500-meter run, Derek Green (Tufts) and Mark Mahoney (Brandeis) in the 55-meter dash, Kevin Crawley of Coast Guard in the high jump, and Mark Mahoney of Brandeis in the long jump.

Although MIT was undefeated in dual-meet competition this season (24 wins in 18 meets), the championship meet will give the Engineers their toughest competition of the season.

In a championship meet where the field of competitors is large, the team may have trouble fending off star athletes from other schools garnering their share of wins in their specialties. The depth of the MIT squad will be put to the test Saturday.

Other teams participating in the meet will be: Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Clark, Coast Guard, Colby, Fitchburg State, UMass-Boston, Middlebury, Norwich, Rhode Island College, Salem State, Southeastern Massachusetts, Trinity, Wesleyan, Westfield State, Williams, WPI, and Worcester State.

Admission to the meet is \$2.

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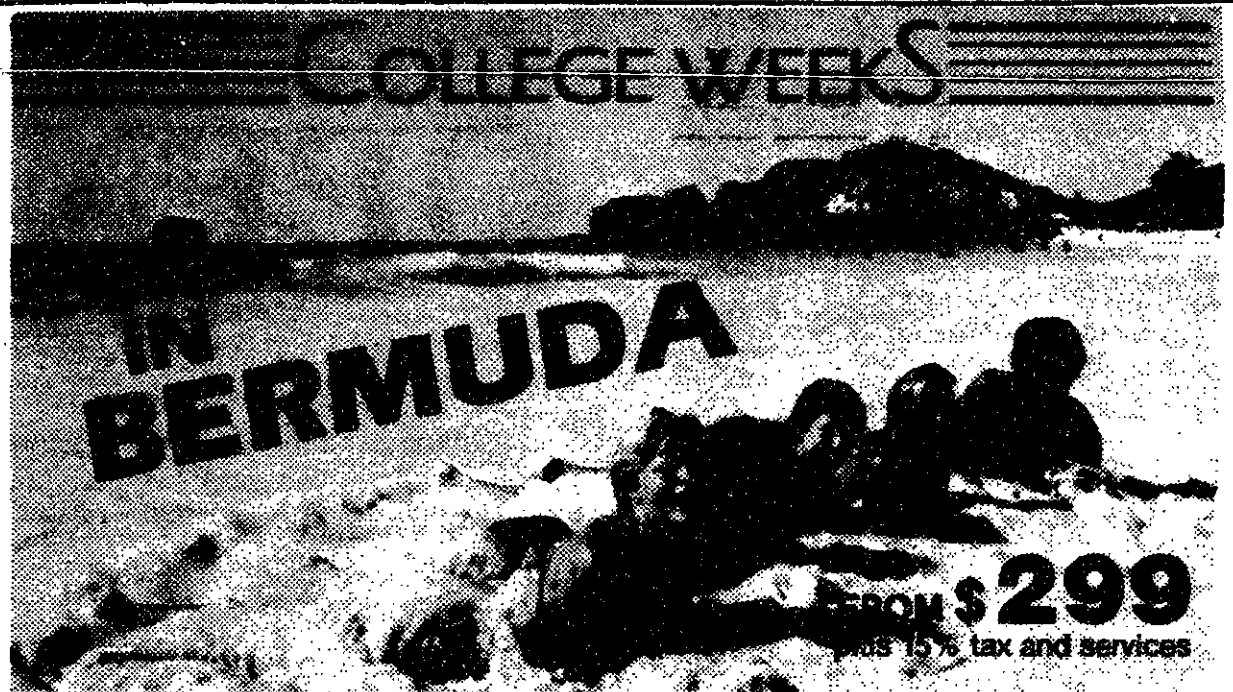


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sports

Fencing bounces back by defeating Brandeis

By Martin Dickau

The fencing teams rebounded from some tough weekend losses to sweep host Brandeis University Tuesday night. The women romped, 14-2, and the men put an exciting cap on their season, roaring back from a 7-2 deficit to win, 14-13, by capturing the last three épée bouts.

The bad luck that followed the sabre squad all weekend continued into the Brandeis meet. The team won only two of its nine bouts, losing three by only one touch.

Russell Holtz '85 won all three of his foil bouts, and Mitchell Messer '85 won two, as the foil squad came out ahead by one bout, 5-4. The wins gave Holtz a 32-4 record on the season and Messer a 16-8 mark.

The épée squad, led by Alan Williams '85 and Rex Kochanski '85, provided the major fireworks. The team won seven of its nine bouts — Williams and Kochanski had three apiece, and Dan Lord '85 added the other one.

MIT was down 13-11 going into the last round of épée bouts. Kochanski and Lord came through with victories to tie the match, leaving the Engineers' fate solely in Williams' hands. The MIT senior and his Brandeis opponent battled to a 4-4 tie before Williams was finally able to come away with the individual and team victory.

Williams finished the season with a 27-9 mark in épée, and an additional 3-0 mark from a short stint on foil. Kochanski ended at 15-14, and Lord at an even 6-6.

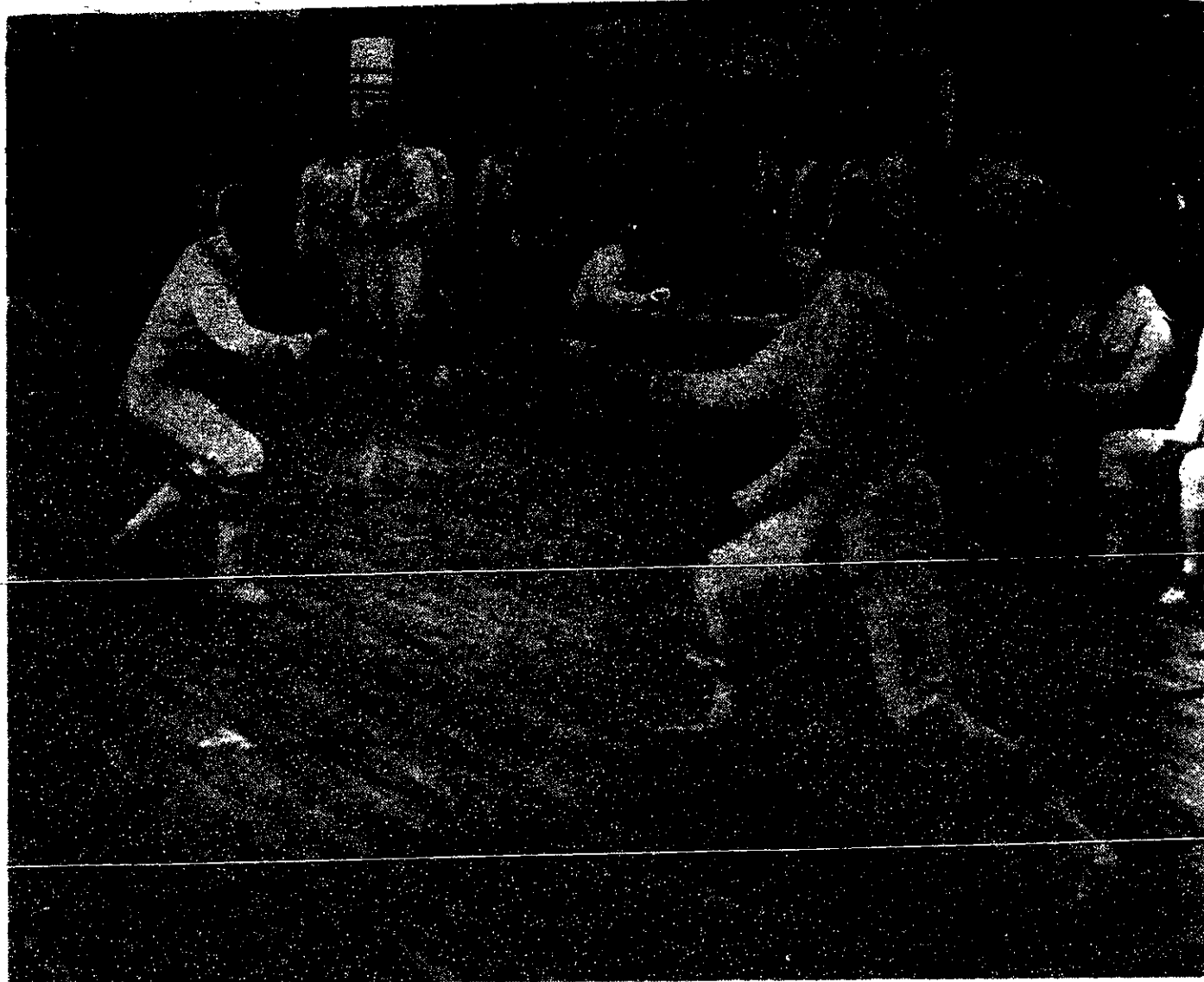
The women's team, meanwhile, had a relatively uninteresting match, easily breezing through the Judges. Ann Zabudoff '86 and Linda Ystuea '88 led the squad, capturing all four of their bouts. Captain Penny Axelrad '85 and Karen Dryer '88 were close behind with three victories each.

The easy win was welcome relief after three weekend losses. The team fell to the visiting University of North Carolina by one touch, 9-8, Friday evening, followed by a 9-7 loss to Duke Saturday morning and another 9-8 loss, this time by four touches, to Cornell Saturday afternoon.

The men fared little better over the weekend, falling 18-9 to North Carolina, defeating Duke, 16-11, and losing to Cornell, 14-13.

The women's team has one more regular-season match Thursday against Wellesley. Both teams will then participate in the New England Championships next weekend. The men's championships will be here Saturday, and the women will travel to Rhode Island College for their competition Sunday.

Head coach Eric Sollee says he plans to hold some of his seniors, particularly former New England champs Holtz and Messer, out of the competition in order to give the rest of the team some experience in post-season action.



Tech photo by David A. Chanen

John Sheffield '86 (left) squares off in a fencing match against Duke last Saturday.

notices

Ongoing

The Famine Continues... but you can help. Grassroots International is a Cambridge-based, non-profit organization dedicated to short-term emergency assistance and long-term social and community development in Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia. We need volunteers one night a week for a five week project beginning in February. We are located at 6778 Mass Ave at the Central Square T Stop. Please call Hailey at 497-9180.

The American Gas Association has a new educational grant/loan program for undergraduates who have completed 2 years of undergraduate study and who are entering the field of Mechanical, Chemical, Petroleum, Geological Engineering, Physics, or Management discipline. Selection is based on qualifications and financial need. Application deadline is April 1, 1985. Applications are available in the Student Financial Aid Office 5-119.

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

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