



Tech photo by Steven H. Wheatman

Hugh Ekberg '88 escapes a tackle Saturday in MIT's final football game of the year, against University of Rhode Island. MIT won the game 23-22.

NABB threatens fraternities

By David P. Hamilton

Last in a series exploring the relationship between MIT independent living groups and their Boston neighbors.

MIT fraternities and independent living groups (ILG's) in Boston could be seriously affected if the Neighborhood Association of the Back Bay (NABB) takes legal measures against them, according to Robert A. Sherwood, associate dean of student affairs.

The NABB, a Boston-based community organization, has made several serious complaints about MIT ILG's to the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA) since September, according to Tinley Anderson '86, chairman of the InterFraternity Council (IFC).

A spokesman from NABB informed the ODSA last September that if MIT did not act on the complaints the NABB would take "whatever legal steps are necessary," Sherwood said.

The NABB expects MIT to discipline its off-campus students internally, Sherwood said. However, MIT has no legal right to exercise such jurisdiction over off-campus students, he added.

Sherwood mentioned several ways in which ILG's are vulnerable to legal action:

- Several houses do not have current lodging licenses. Without this license, it is illegal for more than six non-blood-related individuals to inhabit a single dwelling in the city of Boston.

- Clerks at the Lodging License Commission have notified Pi Lambda Phi fraternity and two other ILG's that a public hearing may be necessary for the renewal of their current lodging licenses. "This is normally a rubber-stamp procedure," Sherwood said.

- The Boston University (BU) administration has instructed the chief of the BU campus police to

file complaints against MIT ILG's at the Lodging License Commission.

- Houses that take in summer boarders are in violation of Boston zoning laws. These houses require a rooming license to take boarders legally. "No place that we [MIT] have houses is zoned for rooming," said Mark Ertel, advisor to fraternities and independent living groups.

- One NABB member has threatened a class action suit against MIT ILG's to revoke current and valid lodging licenses.

- Any house in which alcohol is dispensed illegally is vulnerable to legal action.

"The NABB is just making us aware of their options," Sherwood said. "They're not really threatening us."

The NABB appreciates the fraternities as good neighbors, Sherwood said. For instance, Back Bay residents credit the fraternity presence with making the neighborhood a safer place, he said. The neighbors also appreciate the community service that fraternities perform, he continued.

(Please turn to page 2)

Cambridge elects city council Voters defeat referendum against pornography

By Katie Schwarz

Seven incumbents and political newcomers Sheila Russell and William Walsh were elected to two-year terms on the Cambridge City Council last week. Voters defeated the referendum proposal to amend the city's Human Rights Ordinance to define pornography as a violation of civil rights.

The amendment would have allowed people who believe they had been injured by sexual discrimination through pornography to sue its producers and distributors for civil damages.

The four incumbents endorsed by the liberal Cambridge Civic Association (CCA) — Mayor Francis H. Duchay, Sandra Graham, David E. Sullivan '74, and Alice Wolf — will all return to office, as will independents Thomas Daney, Walter J. Sullivan and Alfred Vellucci. Russell and Walsh also ran as independents.

Independent incumbents Daniel Clinton and Alfred LaRosa failed in their bids for re-election, and eleven other challengers also lost.

The roughly equal division of power on the council between the CCA seats and the generally more conservative, blue-collar

oriented independents remains numerically unchanged since the last election. But the platforms of Walsh and Russell varied from those of the incumbents they will replace.

Walsh, an attorney, ran an outspoken campaign against rent controls and restrictions on condominium conversions. Russell, widow of former Mayor Leonard Russell, drew on regional support, particularly from northern Cambridge.

The third faction in the race, a new slate called Coalition '85, failed to place any of its three candidates on the council. Coalition '85 billed itself as an alternative to the "polarization" of the council between the CCA and independent sides, according to coalition member Hugh Russell's campaign literature.

Campaign spending became an issue when the CCA accused the real estate industry of heavy financial influence on the campaign. "Rent control is in danger this year from some people... the real estate industry appears to be very active," said ex-CCA president Fred Levy.

Walsh may have set a city record for campaign spending — he estimated his expenses at close to \$40,000 — according to yester-

day's *Cambridge Chronicle*. The three Coalition '85 candidates together spent over \$17,000, while the CCA spent about \$10,000 to back its 11 candidates (including School Committee candidates), the *Chronicle* said.

The city's unusual system of "proportional representation," under which voters rank candidates preferentially, affected the competition for council seats. This system allows some candidates to receive the support of weaker ones who are eliminated.

(Please turn to page 2)

Motlana and Gray talk about divestment issues

By Harold A. Stern

Dr. Nthato Motlana of the South African Soweto Committee of Ten, keynote speaker of the Institute Colloquium on

Apartheid, spoke of the South African situation at McCormick Hall last week. MIT President Paul E. Gray '54 attended the discussion, and answered questions concerning MIT's divestment policy.

Gray defended MIT's refusal to divest from all corporations that have branches in South Africa.

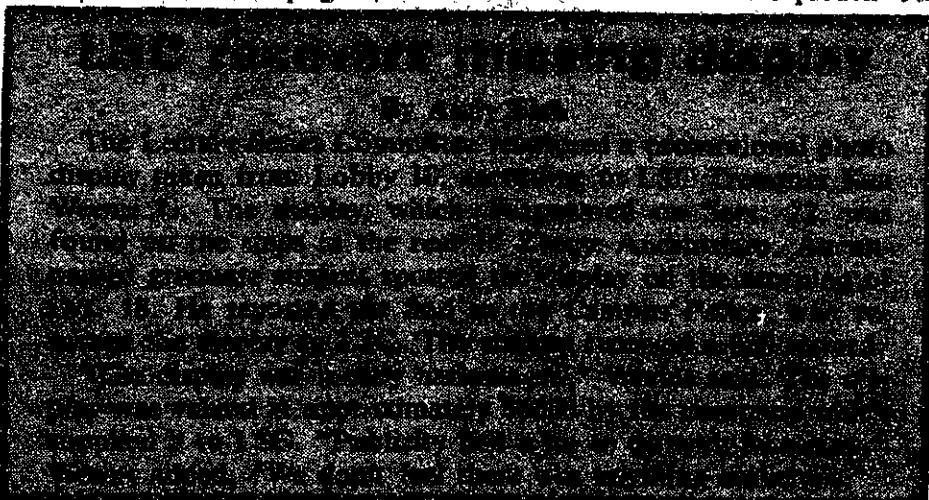
"I do not believe that it is immoral for MIT to invest in US corporations that do business in South Africa," as long as those companies are not acting in an "irresponsible" manner, Gray said.

The morality of refusing to own stock in a corporation that does business in South Africa while retaining interest in firms that purchase strategic or other materials from South Africa is very questionable, he said.

MIT holds stock in only one company which is not a signatory of the Sullivan Principles, the Boeing Corporation, Gray said.

These principles call for non-segregation in work facilities, equal employment practices, equal pay for equal work, training programs for black workers, increasing the number of black management personnel, and improving the quality of life for

(Please turn to page 20)



Motlana describes role of South African youth

By Craig Jungwirth

Second in a two-part series on the opening address of the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid.

"It is the twelve to 30-year-olds that have taken over the leadership in the struggle for a just society throughout South Africa," said Nthato Motlana last week.

The text of Motlana's speech appears on page 14.

Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the Soweto Civic Action Committee, opened MIT's Colloquium on Apartheid with his keynote address last week. "The Tutus, Motlanas and Mandelas have failed them completely," he said.

"When the ruling Nationalist Party came to power in 1948, one of their priorities was to get rid of a system of education that produced, in their language, 'Black English Men,'" he said. Motlana described the system of education for blacks in South Africa as "education not to enlighten, but education for ignorance."

"Police brutality has not succeeded in stopping the young from demonstrations, boycotts, burning and killing those they regard as collaborators," Motlana

explained. "Their struggle against what they consider an inferior education system has spread to include socio-political issues like the franchise [to vote]."

History of crisis

"What has suddenly brought on this crisis?" Motlana asked. "Have there been warnings?"

"It is instructive to trace the history of black resistance to

(Please turn to page 21)

MIT class of '65 survey shows alumni develop after graduation

By Ana Vedantham

What does an MIT education mean to alumni twenty years after graduation? Benson R. Snyder, professor of psychiatry at MIT and former dean for Institute relations, recently finished interviewing a random five percent sample of the Class of '65. Snyder's investigation came as a follow-up to his earlier 1961-65 study of the same sample of students in their undergraduate years.

Although the study has not yet been collated, Snyder said, "one of the preliminary things that has come out is that MIT puts a very,

very high premium on one way of knowing — looking for cause and effect, minimizing variables, looking for the one right answer."

His study group found that the bulk of students interviewed in 1961-65 based their sense of personal worth on their skill in this mode of thought. But he said this way of thinking "is very unlike human behavior, [in which] knowing allows for ambiguity. . . . MIT was very rigid and made no allowances for such creativity."

"However, the majority of the same sample, fortunately . . . by the time they are in their mid-30's, have developed some real facility in both ways of knowing. . . . Those that didn't, I found to be more isolated from society." Out of the 50 alumni, 11 have made what Snyder feels are significant contributions to their fields. He felt that 10 used both methods of knowing successfully.

The studies began in 1961. Margaret L. A. MacVicar '65, dean of undergraduate education, said, "I remember taking

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inside

Students all over the Institute took part in living group discussions on apartheid last week. Pages 12-13.

Approaching life in Crisp style. Page 19.



Tech photo by Steven Y. Kishi

Roy Schotland, professor of law at Georgetown University Law School, and Robert Zevin, vice president of the United States Trust Company, at Wednesday's evening workshop on apartheid in Ashdown House. For related stories see page 12.

ILG's in conflict with NABB

(Continued from page 1)
 "The last thing they [the NABB] want is to see the fraternities leave," Anderson agreed. "They just don't want these problems to continue."

Plans for improving relations

The NABB feels that the ODSA has been abrogating its responsibility to keep its students disciplined, Sherwood said. "That's never been ODSA or IFC policy," he added.

The ODSA, however, has been actively working to improve relations between the ILG's in Boston and their neighbors, Sherwood continued. By opening dialogues with the NABB, the IFC and the individual houses of the IFC, the ODSA hopes to "put out any spot fires" and prevent situations from escalating into crises, he added.

For instance, Ertel has held meetings with the officers of several ILG houses. The purpose behind these meetings is to "emphasize being responsible citizens in the neighborhood environment," Ertel said.

The ODSA is also working on backup housing plans in case fraternities are forced out of their houses, Sherwood said. The Planning Office and the Office of the Senior Vice-President are "vigorously exploring" alternate Cambridge-based housing plans, he continued.

For example, MIT might press for the rezoning of the Simplex development project in order to allow ILG's to live there, Sherwood said. "It's obviously not an easy proposal," he added, citing the difficulty ODSA has had encountered in finding housing for Alpha Phi.

The IFC is similarly involved in trying to improve community relations between the fraternities and the Back Bay, IFC Chairman Anderson said.

The IFC has concentrated on increasing its positive visibility, Sherwood said. MIT fraternities made a strong showing at the Nov. 4 "Alley Rally," a Back Bay cleanup project, Anderson said. Several ILG's are also involved with neighborhood Crime Watch programs, he said.

Furthermore, many ILG members are also affiliated with the NABB, including Mintoo Bhandari '87, IFC community relations chairman, Anderson said. Ertel, Anderson, Bhandari and representatives of several IFC houses meet with the NABB once every two or three weeks, he continued.

"Over the past month the number of complaints has decreased a lot," Anderson said. He attributed the improvement in relations to better communications and the neighbors' willingness to deal with problems on an individual basis.

"It's got to be a give and take situation," Anderson continued. "The fraternities can show more conscientiousness and responsibility... [but] the neighbors need a greater understanding of what a fraternity really is."

Two new independents elected to city council

(Continued from page 1)
 concentrating voter support for candidates with similar positions behind the strongest.

Only Walter Sullivan, Duehay and David Sullivan received enough first-choice votes to win election in the first round of ballot counting. The nine candidates who received the most first choices were all eventually elected, but proportional representation altered their relative strengths during the count.

For example, Sandra Graham received many transfers from losing CCA candidates and was the fifth to accumulate the required quota of votes, although she finished ninth in number of first choices.

Incumbents Fred Fantini, Joe Maynard, Jane Sullivan and Fran Cooper and challengers Larry

Weinstein and Sara Garcia were elected to the School Committee. The CCA endorsed Cooper, Weinstein and Garcia.

On a second, nonbinding referendum, voters opposed the testing of nerve gas in Cambridge. They also defeated the third referendum, a nonbinding proposal to restrict Harvard University from selling university-owned, rent-controlled houses to faculty members who would occupy them, removing them from rent control.

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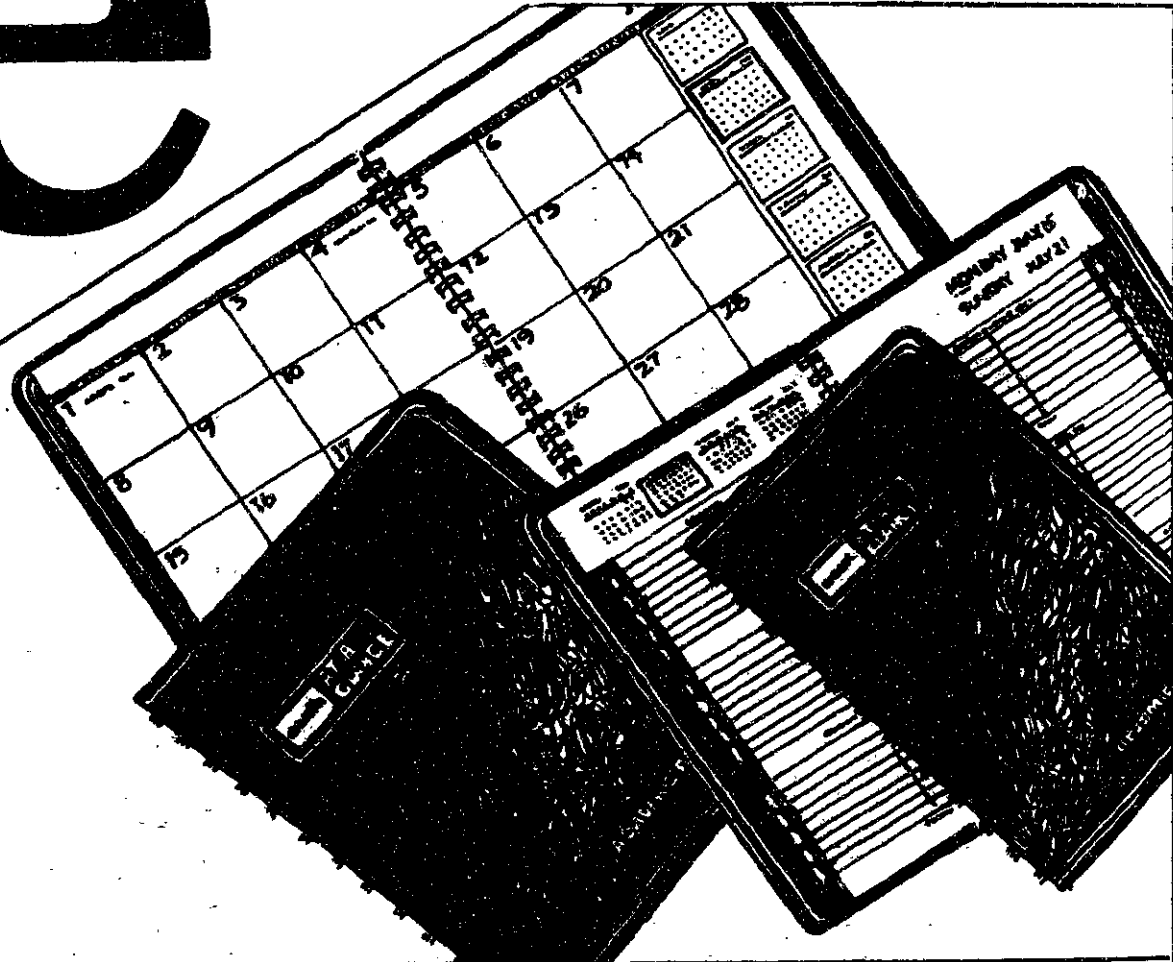
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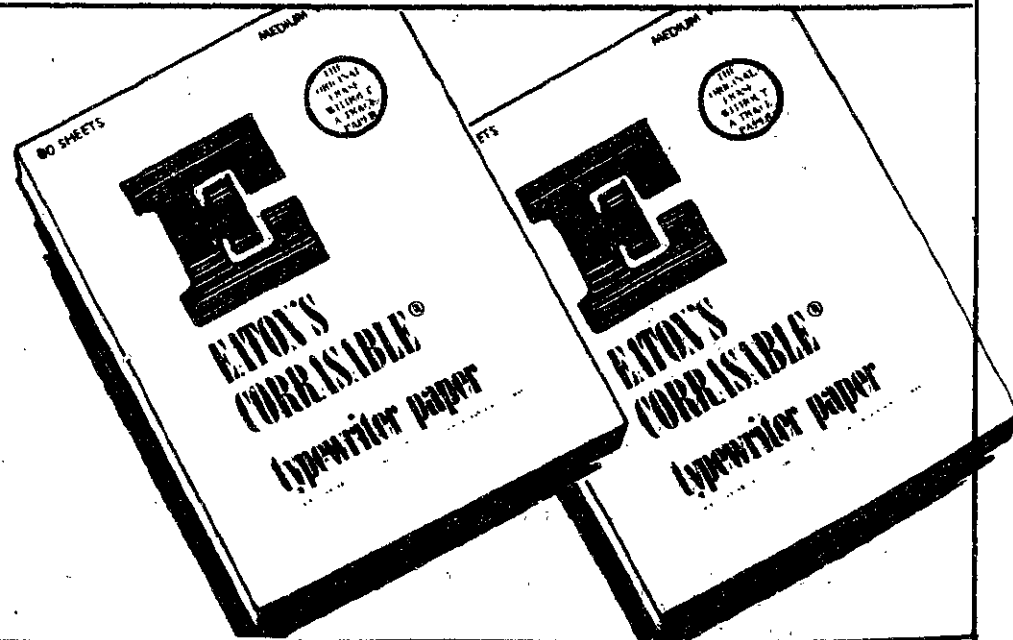
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news roundup

World

Volcano erupts in Columbia, kills thousands — A volcano buried the town of Armero, Columbia, yesterday, killing at least 4000, and possibly as many as 25,000. Armero, 93 miles west of Bogota, was buried up to the church steeples by a flood of mud and water. At least four towns may have been affected.

Israel's government may be close to collapse — The 14-month-old national unity government was rocked by a threat from Prime Minister Shimon Peres to dismiss Ariel Sharon, Minister of Industry and Commerce. Labor party leader Peres said Sharon, of the Likud bloc, has until Thursday to withdraw statements he made about Peres' leadership.

US and USSR may announce chemical weapons treaty at Geneva — The United States and the Soviet Union are very close to agreement to halt the spread of chemical weapons, according to the *New York Times*. Officials said the pledge on chemical weapons is one of several arms control measures on the agenda for next week's Geneva summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Gorbachev may also be willing to meet with Reagan regularly, a Soviet bloc diplomat said Wednesday.

Nation

Philadelphia police commissioner resigns over MOVE bombing — Commissioner Gregore J. Sambor resigned Wednesday after 18 days of public hearings on the May 13 bombing. Former Managing Director Leo A. Brooks resigned a few days after the incident, in which the police firebombed a building fortified by the radical MOVE group. Firefighters were ordered to let the fire burn; it eventually destroyed 61 homes and killed 11 people.

Local

MIT was allegedly cheated on police radio equipment — Several community and university police forces in the Boston area were allegedly overcharged last year by the Boston Area Police Emergency Radio Network. MIT's losses were \$37,768, according to a confidential report obtained by *The Boston Globe*. The report states that the city of Lynn was overcharged \$135,000; Harvard University lost \$54,905.

Sports

Jets help Patriots practice — The Patriots are practicing for Sunday's game at Seattle by playing recordings in Sullivan Stadium of jet airplanes at take-off. Seattle's Kingdome is known as the loudest sports stadium in America, reported *The Boston Globe*.

Gooden wins Cy Young Award — The New York Met's Dwight Gooden became the first person to win the Rookie of the Year and Cy Young awards in two straight years. He received all 24 first place votes.

Weather

Cold weather strikes again — Today will be windy and chilly, with increasing sunshine. The temperatures should stay in the 40s, dropping to the 20s overnight. Tomorrow will see highs of 38-42, with some clouds.

Michael J. Garrison

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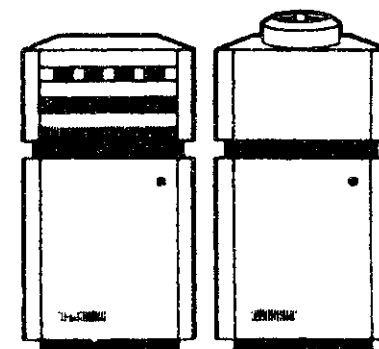
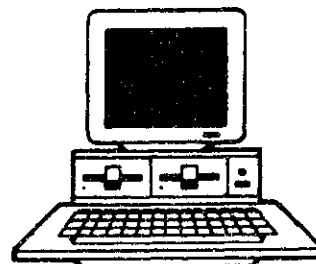
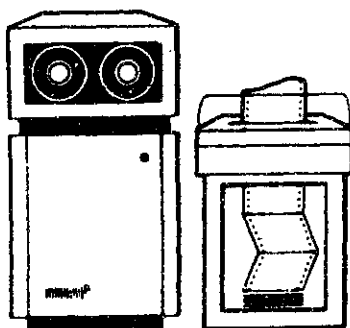


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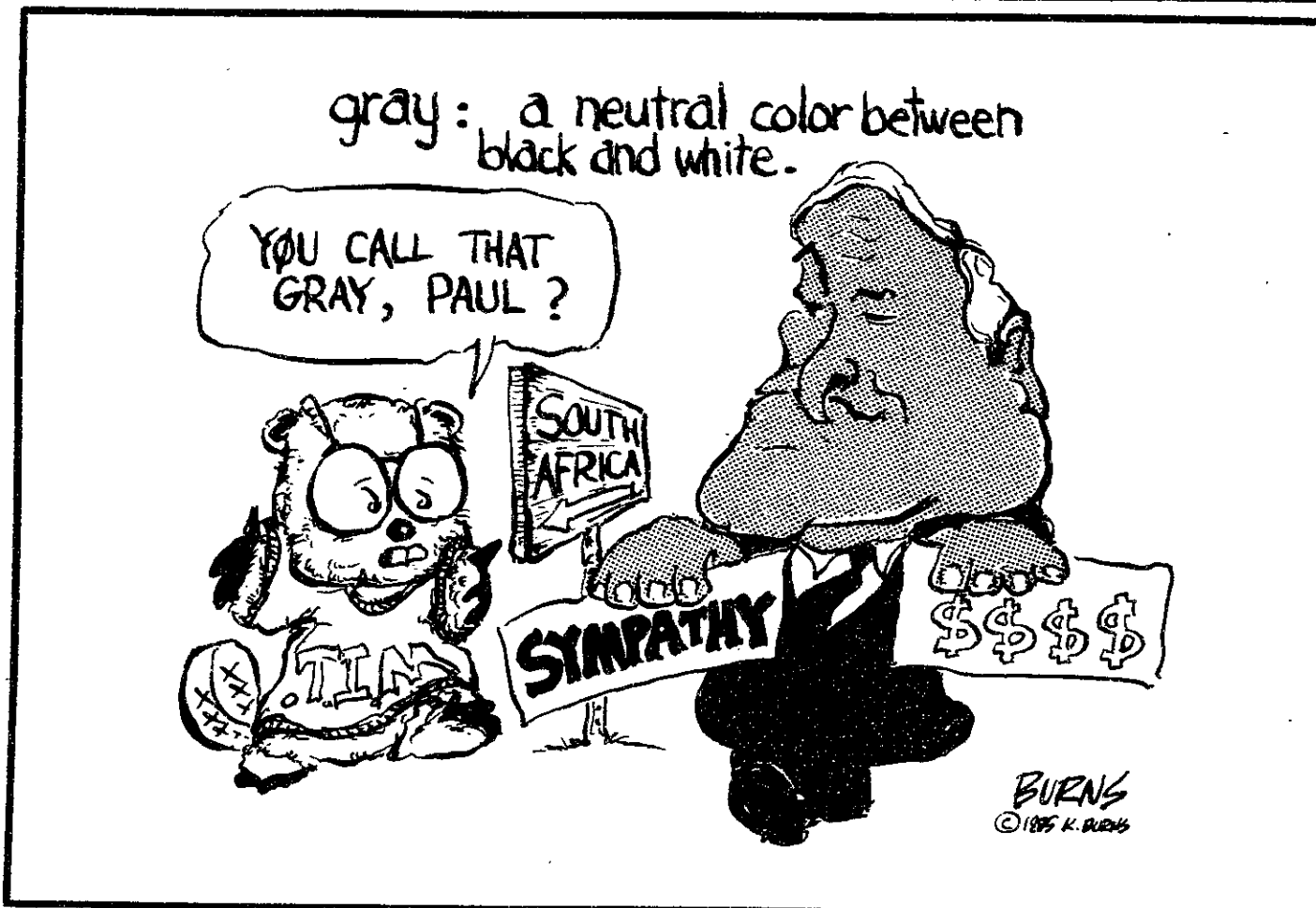
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opinion



Guest Column/Daniel W. Pugh We are responsible for our careless decisions

"Each of us insists on being innocent at all cost, even if he has to accuse the whole human race and heaven itself." — Albert Camus, *The Fall*.

We are getting away with a diminished sense of responsibility for our actions. We are more concerned about being thought innocent than about actually being so. And we would rather place our guilt on someone else than accept it ourselves. Recent legislation on liability for drinking deaths and date-rape are examples of this escape.

Legal precedents established on drinking injuries and deaths place blame squarely on the host of the function where drinking occurred. Over the last few months, bars, restaurants, college

fraternities and living groups have been held liable for injuries resulting from drinking on their premises. This is a good idea in cases where minors are served alcohol in violation of the law. But the host should not be blamed when a legal adult injures or kills himself by drinking too much.

An adult must act in a responsible manner when conducting himself. If he violates the law or the rules of polite society, he must pay the price. Yet if he dies by making a poor judgment, his family can sue the host where the drinking occurred. The offender is no longer at fault.

Judges must feel that shifting blame for the indiscretion of the injured party onto the host will somehow make the bereaved relatives feel better. The relatives feel better because of the check for millions of dollars that they get as a result.

The courts do not question whether the injured person was under age when living groups are sued for injuries stemming from a party. Just the fact that the person drank alcohol on the premises of the living group and later injured or killed himself gives nearly anyone legal standing to take that living group for all the money they have.

Date-rape cases have also established a precedent of refusal to accept responsibility. When one party forcibly takes advantage of the other on a date, there is no question that rape has occurred. But when a partner participates with full consent, and then wakes up the next morning to change his mind, rape has not occurred. That person, however, can now bring charges against the partner on many grounds, including an incapacity to make a decision due to drinking, or even psychological stress. Forced sexual intercourse is not the issue here.

The result is that nobody is forced to accept responsibility for their own decisions anymore. All they have to do is change their mind in the morning to be able to make life miserable for the other party. Judges again seem to feel that this lack of a willingness to take the consequences for personal actions is a beneficial social trait. It is simply too easy to create extenuating circumstances from the night before and use these in court as proof against the other party.

Even arguing that drinking had

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Column/Simson L. Garfinkel

James Baldwin: a man too real for his times?

I never would have gone to see James Baldwin speak at the Boston Public Library on my own. I went only at the insistence of a friend. My friend never showed up, but I decided to stay and hear Baldwin speak. I didn't even know who he was.

James Baldwin is a black writer, born in the Harlem Hospital. He has spent the better part of the last forty years of his life in France. Baldwin has written poems, plays, fiction and nonfiction. He has just published a book about the Atlanta child murders and currently teaches at Amherst.

The audience gave Baldwin a standing ovation as he entered the theater. He read two poems and then opened the floor to questions. The first poem was "Inventory," a status report of a young man who has become lost in search of a goal.

I cannot radio my position. I am not even sure that my radio works.

When Baldwin finished with his poems, the audience bombarded him with questions of a more secular nature. The audience wanted to hear his thoughts on world crises. This seemed to be the real reason so many people had come.

Baldwin addressed questions of race, the women's revolution — or "explosion," as the woman in the audience termed it — hatred, homosexuality, South Africa, the arms race. He seemed a very wise, angry and tired man. Baldwin is a man who has been fighting for his beliefs for a very long time.

A significant number of questions addressed questions of homosexuality and AIDS. A number of vocal homosexual advo-

cates in the audience steered the discussion onto these topics. Perhaps they were justified in doing so. Enough of the audience was angered at these gays that I was convinced that the gays were wrongly the targets of widespread harassment.

Someone said that homosexuals are treated today the way blacks were treated in the 50's. A school teacher said that on the day Martin Luther King was shot, a high school student got up and said, "We should shoot all of the blacks." The other day, the teacher continued, a student said, "We should shoot all of the gays." Preventing the spread of AIDS was the student's "justification."

Baldwin acted surprised at the questions on AIDS, but took them in stride. He said that our society thinks of AIDS in medieval terms. Society regards AIDS as a plague visited by God on the wicked homosexuals. He said that people wish to treat the victims of AIDS as lepers, locking them away, out of sight, out of mind. He sees the fear of AIDS as a fear of homosexuals. "The whole sexual question in this country has always been infantile. Who cares who I go to bed with?" Baldwin shouted. "And if anybody does care, that is the person who is sick."

Baldwin felt the problems faced today by homosexuals are similar to the problems faced by blacks and other minorities. It is wrong to hold prejudice for any reason, he seemed to say. Discrimination can only be a de-

TheTech

Volume 105, Number 49

Friday, November 15, 1985

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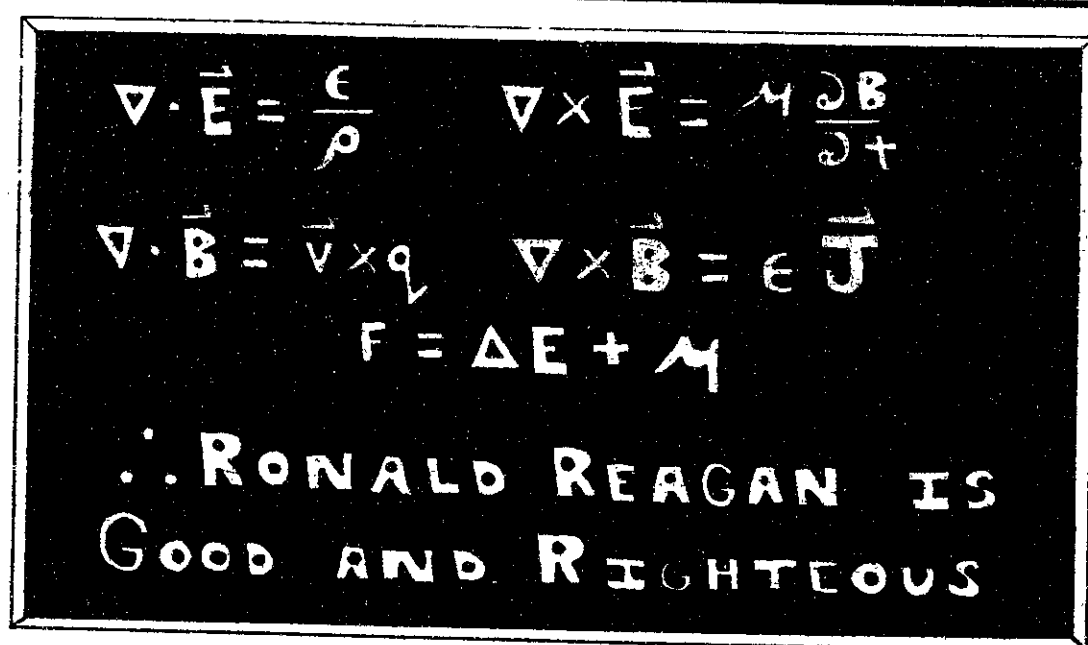
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The Tech (ISSN 0148-9807) is published Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), Wednesdays during January, and monthly during the summer for \$13.00 per year. Third Class by The Tech, 84 Massachusetts Ave., Room 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 28, 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.



"ACCURACY IN ACADEMIA" COMES TO MIT

opinion

No one wants to accept serious responsibility

(Continued from page 4)

impaired the judgement of those alleging date-rape is not valid proof of guilt. With the decision to drink comes the risk of drinking too much and losing control. If these people expected to develop impaired judgement at some point in the evening, they should also accept the possibility that they would wind up in bed with someone they would not remember.

Nobody wants to have to admit to himself that he made a mistake, but sometimes it must be done. Even more important

than accepting responsibility in your own mind is the necessity for not trying to shift the blame onto someone else.

Our society is still fairly open in the manner in which people relate to each other, but it is becoming increasingly easy to sue each other. The reasons for such suits are becoming increasingly trivial. When our society reaches a point when anybody can sue anybody else for any reason, and receive a ridiculous settlement for it, it will collapse. I would hate to see that happen because of irresponsibility.

Baldwin worried by level of illiteracy in America

(Continued from page 4)

turmoil in Africa.

Baldwin understated his point: The United States will destroy itself from within if it does not seriously set itself on a course of global welfare. If we do not, our internal ideological contradictions will destroy us.

Perhaps Baldwin's only mistake was in his use of the phrase "you see what I mean." After he spoke on race, sexism, hatred, history, after he made his moral pronouncement, he would say, "You see what I mean." The tragedy is that we don't see what he means. We should, but we don't. If the world did, we wouldn't have the problems we have today.

Baldwin lamented that the flower children of the 60s had be-

come the neo-conservatives of the 80s. Baldwin was especially upset because he believes that the problems we face in the 80s are much more difficult to solve than those of the 60s.

This is a question I wanted to ask Baldwin: "Do you think that we can overcome these barriers and labels we have erected between ourselves — black, Jew, Catholic, educated, rich, worker... — and work together to solve our common problems? And if we can, do we necessarily have to lose our cultural and historical traditions to do so?"

As I left the Boston Public Library, I was saddened that no one had asked Baldwin about his poems. Perhaps they were too subtle. Perhaps they were too real.



feedback

Reconsider divestment stand

(Editor's note: The Tech received this letter addressed to President Paul E. Gray '54.)

Dear President Gray,

I write to you regarding the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid, and its implications on the question of divestment. It is not my purpose here to argue one side over the other, but rather to express to you my reflections on what I heard, and what it might mean.

I am an undergraduate student in physics; my goal is to become a scientist and educator. In my mind, MIT is a representation of two inseparable traditions: the quest for truth in natural inquiry, and the perpetuation of a love of truth itself. This is not a statement I make lightly; it is a statement upon which I base my life.

You, President Gray, have shown courage and dedication to these values in allowing the Colloquium on Apartheid to occur. Apartheid and divestment are difficult and inflammatory issues; they have put you at odds with some students and faculty members. You must have seen the possibility of the Colloquium rousing further controversy, yet you took this risk for the sake of educating the MIT community in a formal dialogue of the issues. In allowing it to happen you demonstrated a love for truth and education, and for this you deserve thanks and respect.

The issues of the Colloquium went broader and deeper than the question "Should MIT divest?", yet I kept this in mind. To listen without prejudice is not a minor task; factors such as audience disposition and the strengths of the orators affect any open discourse. Yet even in putting these aspects aside, after watching the panel discussion on Thursday, it seemed very much to me that one set of ideas proved greater and more truthful than another: divestment would be a step toward justice.

Perhaps the outcome of this discourse was not clear to you, so that there remains in your mind an honest question of whether divestment would be ineffective or detrimental to the struggle of blacks in South Africa. In this case there is nothing for me to say, as it is not my intent here to argue this question. I wonder, on the other hand, if you heard, as I did, the reasons given in the past for not divesting being sufficiently refuted by members of the panel. This is the possibility I address.

Sometimes there exist motivations other than justice; we all work within power structures which we cannot control. These power structures may demand from us something other than the execution of justice. In these situations we must make a decision and answer to our own conscience. Perhaps sometimes the sacrifice of justice to satisfy these power structures is small enough that our conscience is not too troubled to be faced.

But you, President Gray, have a greater responsibility. You are more than an individual with a conscience; you are an educator and a policy maker. If there are motivations other than justice in MIT's position against divestment, then in the light of this colloquium, the integrity of the truth demands that these other motivations be put aside. As a policy maker, the burden is yours to see that integrity is maintained.

I wonder if I am out of place in telling you what the truth demands. You are MIT's president, I am simply a student; you do not answer to me. Yet perhaps you see, as I do, something sacred in education as the perpetuation not only of certain truths, but also of a tradition of love for the truth. A scientist plays a role in perpetuating this tradition by teaching students not only facts and methods, but also a love of truth in scientific inquiry. He/She sets an example for them. Yet in questions of policy, not to act on

the truth is to deny the truth. Acting on the truth is another tradition which must be perpetuated; if you believe in this tradition then you must set an example. Thus, in a sense, you do answer to me, although not directly. You must answer to the tradition you value, with the role you play in the passage of this tradition from your generation to the next.

You are in a power structure which makes its own demands. Is this structure so pervasive that it can bring you to sacrifice so much?

We devote our lives to science and formal education, and are thus able to find meaning for ourselves. For the South African blacks, there is no science and no formal education; they must find meaning in the struggle against apartheid. To this end they will stop at nothing, for apartheid is not a sufferable evil. The South Africa which will enter the world community with a government of the majority might look to our great institutions and consider their merits. Our tradition of education will be judged not only by the technology it produces, but by the justice it fosters. Again, we will not answer to the South Africans directly, but to the role we play in their embracing or rejecting the traditions we value.

President Gray, please reconsider your stand on divestment.

Chris Paskoff '87

feedback

Fast next Thursday to help make a difference

To the Editor:

Next week (November 18-22) is MIT Hunger Awareness Week. The highlight of the week is the 10th annual Oxfam Fast for a World Harvest on Thursday November 21. The event is sponsored by the MIT Hunger Action Group and the Chaplaincies of MIT.

Over the past year we have become more aware of the devastating famine that has affected much of the African continent. In response to this, disaster relief agencies have provided a huge influx of food and medical aid. This aid has helped relieve starvation for millions of those affected by the drought. The root causes of hunger, however, — war, environmental imbalance, debt, and government policies that do not emphasize self sufficiency in food production — are still there. Long term agricultural, educational, and economic development programs that will help make Africans more self sufficient are essential if the effects of future droughts are to be minimized.

This year, as in previous years, the fast emphasizes our support not only for famine relief, but also for the long term, grassroots development projects that Oxfam America (the Boston based, non profit, international development agency) sponsors around the world. On Thursday we ask you to fast — missing one meal or all three — and donate the money you would have spent on food to this cause. Your money will be used, for example, in Ethiopia, to provide drought relief; in addition to this, it will sponsor well building projects (using local technology), and seed distribu-

tion. In Burkino Fasso (formerly Upper Volta), funds support expansion of savings and credit associations in rural areas, which helps to improve local agriculture. Renovation and development of small-scale irrigation systems in rural villages along with a literacy program for women is sponsored in Cape Verde.

Last year, over nine hundred MIT community members participated in the fast, raising over \$4500. Once again, we invite the MIT community to participate in this worthwhile effort. Working together, we can make a difference by helping the hard working men and women of the Third World change the conditions which leave them and their children hungry.

To sign up for the fast, to donate Food Service (meal plan) points or money, please stop by the booth in Lobby 10 today and during the next week (Nov. 18-22). Watch for other events which will take place throughout Hunger Awareness Week.

Eugene R. Chamberlain
Associate Dean for Student Affairs

Willard Johnson
Professor of Political Science

Melvin King
Adjunct Professor of Urban Studies and Planning

Shirley M. McBay
Dean for Student Affairs

Louis Menand III
Senior Lecturer, Political Science

Father Bob O'Donnell

The Rev. Scott Paradise

Rabbi Daniel Shevitz

The Rev. Susan P. Thomas

The MIT Hunger Action Group
(Editor's note: The Tech received this letter addressed to the members of the MIT community.)



opinion

feedback

Fundamentals should be first

To the Editor:

I am greatly disturbed by James T. Someren's recent response to the column by Adam Kao ["On learning chemistry," Nov. 5]. I feel that I have a unique student perspective on the chemistry department at MIT, as I have been involved with this department for nearly eight years.

I believe that Kao raised an interesting and troubling issue in his column. Should students be taught basic principles, and be allowed to derive their consequences and applications, or should the applications be taught, with the implicit assumption that the underlying theory will become apparent? I agree with Kao, and I think that a majority of the MIT community would also agree, that basic principles come first.

In steeping his letter with sarcasm, Someren has forgotten some basic principles he should know. It is generally agreed that scientific theories are based upon a certain minimum set of facts. He was "forced to memorize long lists of pKa's and bond energies," as I was in 1978. Yet, this minimum set of information allows a good chemist to make extremely general and far-reaching conclusions about many physical, chemical, and biological processes. I have no pity for Someren's having to learn the atoms of the Periodic Table — the 105 elements are the bread and butter of a chemist. To not know them is like a mathematician not knowing geometry, algebra, and analysis!

Like Someren, I am not familiar with the content of 5.11, other than the general impression that the Institute has decided that freshmen should learn general chemistry (5.11 used to be 5.40)

before organic chemistry (previously 5.41, now 5.12). Kao's first-hand account of the course, if it is accurate (and let those who think it is not come forth!), leads me to state that it is not the kind of chemistry I would want to learn either.

I think that Someren's chastisement of Kao for "mouthing off" is entirely inappropriate. By letting the community know his views on 5.11, Kao has done us all a service. Just because a class is required for graduation does

not mean that the criticisms of the class should not be aired publicly.

Finally, Kao appears to be an intelligent person by realizing, as a freshman, that basic principles are much more important than applications. I have no doubt that Kao is quite up to the challenge of the entire chemistry curriculum. I believe that Someren demeans only himself by issuing such a challenge in the penultimate paragraph of his letter.

David W. Borhani G

Puzzled by SDI classification

To the Editor:

We read with interest the series of letters and articles concerning the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). We must admit, however, that we are puzzled by the debate about the possible classification of SDI technology with the Soviet Union when it is completed. If this technology is to be shared

with the Soviets, why bother to classify it in the first place? We think this talk of classification is the result of a misunderstanding of the high level policy. Surely the President knows what he's talking about.

Thomas Russ G
Elisha Sacks G

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opinion

feedback

Ashdown debate ineffective

To the Editor:

I attended the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid on Wednesday which was held in Ashdown House. The topic of discussion was *The Ineffectiveness, Illegality, and Immorality of Absolute Divestment*. Robert Zevin and Prof. Roy Schotland argued for and against absolute divestment, respectively. In this short letter, I would like to criticize the way we (the audience) conducted the discussion period.

Schotland suggested some alternatives to divestment: 1) instead of divestment which translates into financial losses to our businesses, we can provide education for black South Africans in the US or maybe in South Africa and 2) we can collectively boycott

South African goods. The first point evoked a long debate. One person said, "It is a waste of our financial resources to pay for the high tuition at the US colleges. Education in South Africa, breeds apartheid mentality. In any case, education is neither realistic nor effective." Another one said in the context of divestment: "This whole discussion about education is just ridiculous."

I will not argue for/against education as one alternative, as it is irrelevant in this letter. I think, however, that the first person was unable to generalize Schotland's idea and develop a large number of possibilities: 1) can this education take place in some other African country with as little expense as possible? or 2) is it

possible to develop an educational system which reflects the political and economic needs of South Africans? or . . . I hear the second comment: *this is ridiculous*. Will it not be more tragic (and, in fact, dangerous) for the black majority if they hold the power without a comprehensive understanding of the nuts and bolts of their (or to-be) social, political, and economic institutions?

We could have taken Prof. Schotland's idea about education as suggesting a vision or direction for similar areas that can strengthen black African's positions. We could have started a constructive dialogue with a constructive attitude (and not have

(Please turn to page 11)

Officer's actions were correct

To the Editor:

We, the following members of Next House and Alpha Phi, would like to say that we do not agree with the views expressed in *The Tech* ["Campus Police arrest band manager," Nov. 5 regarding the arrest of the band manager of Down Avenue. The manager, Susan Siedel, had been very uncooperative all night long, and we were having a hard time dealing with her ourselves.

Officer Henniger has worked at

our parties many times before, and he has always been very reasonable and very understanding. We do not think the article that was published treated him fairly at all, and we question the accounts of the "witnesses" given in *The Tech's* article.

We all support the actions taken by Officer Henniger in helping us to abide by the Institute rules for on-campus parties, and we were very sorry to see him treated so unfairly.

Julie A. Harrold '87
Erik D. Domingo '87
Hollie K. Mahaney '87
Atsushi Akerar '86
Tonytip Ketudat '86
and 24 others

Altruism is essential for humans to survive

To the Editor:

I disagree with Mark Hunter's indictment of altruism in his letter ["Deny the mind, deny life," Nov. 1]. Hunter believes that an ideal society (in his argument, a capitalist one) can profitably dispose of altruism. The argument is self-contradictory.

Hunter sees as ideal a society in which people are guided in their actions by "rational self-interest," taking care all the while not to violate the rights of others by their own actions. However, viewed realistically, even this society requires altruism for its own survival. Some members of society will inevitably choose to violate the rights of others — to believe otherwise is hopelessly utopian. If we are not to exist by "might makes right," then the rights of others must be defended.

So, what motivates this defense of the rights of a helpless individual? The defender cannot assume, *a priori*, that the favor will ever be repaid. Thus, the motives must be altruistic. With-

out altruism, the rights of the powerless will go undefended, and "might makes right" will inevitably become the rule — precisely what Hunter wishes to avoid in the first place.

Hunter will no doubt argue that we pay people (e.g. police) to deal with such things. This is no substitute for altruism. This attitude leads to such tragedies as the death of Catherine Genovese, who in 1964 was raped and murdered in front of her New York apartment building. Thirty-eight of her neighbors witnessed the half-hour-long attack; doubtless acting out "rational self-interest," none of them came to her aid — not even the ones who knew her.

It is self-evident that, so far from being evil, altruism is in fact essential to the existence of a civilized society. Hunter may be correct when he asserts the inconsistency of altruism with capitalism; if this is the case, then the problem lies not with altruism, but with capitalism.

Gregory T. Merklin G

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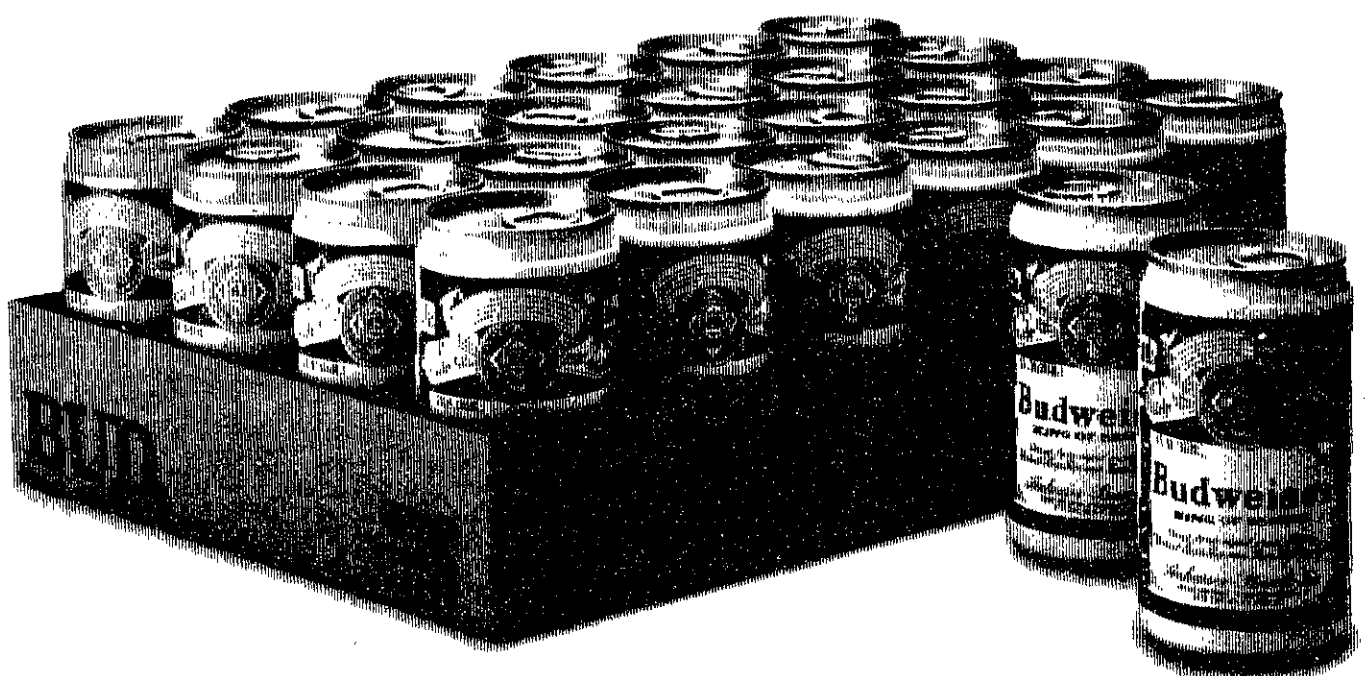


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Report on pornography policy

(Editor's note: The following text is the Ad hoc Pornographic Film Screening Committee's Report to Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay. The MIT pornography policy, implemented by McBay's office last fall, calls for a self-examination after one year of operation.)

1. History

The Committee was convened by the Dean for Student Affairs during the Fall Term, 1985, in response to a series of deliberations during the prior year. The Committee was charged with two responsibilities:

a) to review all sexually-explicit films referred to it by MIT organizations, and to determine whether those films met the so-called "Repeta Guidelines" drawn up by a prior advisory committee; and

b) at some point, to advise the Dean for Student Affairs concerning the effectiveness of the procedures of which the Committee's work was a part.

The Committee met several times during the fall but did not completely settle its own rules and procedures until January. During the fall, there was some disagreement, both within the Committee and in the community at large, as to the technicalities of the policy just initiated; particularly, it took some time to clarify the point that the Committee's review of a particular film must be completed no less than six weeks prior to the planned showing of that film. In January a further controversy arose over the showing of a sexually-explicit film which had not been submitted for review as a part of an IAP Committee. At that time, consensus seemed to be reached that the Committee itself was not empowered to oversee compliance with the current policy, and that the policy did not seem to apply to films shown as a part of "educational" or curricular activities. The latter point, however, remains an issue of some concern to the Committee, as the following report will make clear.

Between January and May, the Committee reviewed four films, all referred to it by LSC. Three of the films were found to meet those guidelines. The Committee scheduled a meeting to review a fifth film, but could not assemble a quorum.

A final meeting, to begin the process of advising the Dean, was attended by six members, who asked the Chair to solicit written comments from all present and past Committee members. Those responses were assembled by the Chair into the present report, which was circulated during the summer to the members for their revisions and comments. On September 16, 1985, the remaining members of the 1984-85 Committee (most of the student members having graduated) reviewed the report and approved its submission to the Dean.

The Committee focussed its review of the year's work on four points:

a) Should there be an Institute policy regarding the showing of sexually-explicit films on campus?

b) If so, should there be a reviewing body, and what should be its membership?

c) What guidelines should that committee be asked to apply?

d) What procedures should that committee follow? and especially what sanctions should apply to the showing of films which do not satisfy those guidelines?

2. Should there be an Institute policy regarding the showing of sexually-explicit films on campus?

On this point there seems to be a clear consensus. All of the members who wrote out their recommendations were in agreement that there should be such a

policy, although one member outlined a policy which would be considerably different than that now in place (see #5 below). During the informal discussions of this point before the end of the term, there were some members who raised the objection that any policy which includes some sort of review is, inevitably, a form of censorship; however it did not seem that this argument outweighed, in the minds of a majority of committee members, other considerations such as that of harassment of members of the MIT community.

3. Should there be a reviewing body, and if so, what should be its membership?

A majority of committee members felt that a committee similar to the present *ad hoc* Committee should be given the responsibility for reviewing sexually-explicit films. There was less agreement, however, on the question of membership on the committee. Several specific issues were raised by members of the 1984-85 committee:

a) One member felt that the committee should consist entirely of students, and that the committee should include representatives from major student living groups.

b) One member proposed that "an effort . . . be made to include members of the community who have special interests in question: LSC, Profemina, Women's Studies, Women's Advisory Group, etc."

c) One member suggested that the membership of the committee "be expanded to include, for example, support staff and that a closer look be taken at the relative proportion of members representing different groups."

In summary, while there seemed to be a consensus that the committee needs to represent a range of elements of the MIT community, and that the current balance of members (3 administrative, 3 faculty, 3 students, 3 LSC) is a reasonable and effective one, there is as well some interest in reconsidering the exact formula and the specific elements of the community which are explicitly represented on the committee.

4. What guidelines should the Committee be asked to apply?

The definition of an "acceptable" film offered by the current Repeta Guidelines seemed to satisfy a majority of Committee members. One member, however, felt that the guidelines should be revised "to take into account the objection that pornographic films are phallicentric and represent almost exclusively one gender's sexual reality."

An area of concern more widely expressed was that of the scope of the guidelines, and particularly whether the committee should be expected to review all sexually-explicit films shown on campus, or only those shown by student groups and identified as "entertainment" events. The issue arose during the term when an IAP forum sponsored by the Women's Studies Program and the Women's Forum was called into question by some committee members and *The Tech*. Four committee members agreed that the language of the current policy guidelines needs to be revised to address this question. One member proposed that the following language be included in the guidelines: "Films shown by units of the faculty, and/or as a part of educational functions, should not be subject to review under this policy." This revision attracted some agreement; but objection as well. Two members of the committee explicitly reject such distinctions, and felt that all sexually-explicit films should be subject to the same policy.

5. What procedures should the

Committee be asked to follow? and what sanctions should be applied to the showing of films which are not "approved"?

As to the Committee's internal procedures: as noted above, procedural questions occupied much of the Committee's time up to mid-January. The Chair would recommend that any future committee be more fully informed as to the usual Institute procedures for committee operation; this might avoid some of the controversy which arose this past year, for example over the question of who selects the Chair.

In addition, the Committee had some continuing difficulty maintaining its membership and assembling a quorum. This suggests that the method of selecting members and the frequency of meetings may need attention.

During the year there were frequent discussions about whether the committee's meetings should be open to the public and the press. The Committee repeatedly voted to keep the meetings open but to reserve the right to close the meetings if the need arose. As the term progressed, the issue seemed to become moot: neither the public nor the press felt that the last several meetings of the Committee were sufficiently newsworthy to warrant attention.

On the question of sanctions: There seemed to be some feeling that the current sanctions — which involve the locations and timing of the showing of any film not approved by the Committee — represent a weak compromise between a policy of denying the use of Institute facilities for the showing of unacceptable films and a "free expression" policy. It is the Chair's observation that the relative mildness of the limits placed on the showing of "unapproved" films contributed greatly

(Please turn to page 10)

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Pornography committee report to Dean McBay

(Continued from page 9)

to the turnover in membership. Several proposals were offered to "strengthen" the current sanctions [Technically of course the Committee at present has no power to apply sanctions; it merely reviews films and advises the Dean for Student Affairs as to the "acceptability" of particular film. The various proposals for new sanctions do not overlook this fact; no committee member has in fact proposed that the Committee itself enforce the policy. Rather, the proposals amount to suggestions to the Dean concerning actions she might take]:

a) Several members suggested that groups be forbidden to charge admission to films which were not "approved" by the Committee. As at least one member pointed out, however, this limitation would in reality affect only LSC. It is also worth mentioning however that only LSC has, during the past year, indicated an interest in showing pornographic/sexually explicit films on campus.

b) One member recommended that the Institute forbid the "public" showing of any "unapproved" film.

c) One member recommended that the size of the hall in which "unapproved" films may be shown should be further limited.

d) One member suggested that any group wishing to show a sexually-explicit film be required to "establish an educational format — lecture, discussion, etc. — as a part of the showing."

6. An alternative proposal

One member of the Committee offered what amounts to a complete revision of the current procedure. The foregoing paragraph take note of specific elements of that proposal; however, given the extent of the proposal as a whole, it seems only fair to outline it *in toto*:

a) "The policy should apply to all x-rated or sexually explicit unrated films shown in Institute facilities, scheduled through the MIT Schedule Office or the MIT Campus Activities Office."

b) No such films should be shown in rooms with a capacity

of more than 600.

c) The sponsoring group shall notify the MIT community at least 6 weeks prior to the showing, by means of any campus media with a distribution of 8000 copies or more.

d) No one shall be admitted to the showing without proof of majority status and MIT affiliation; no more than one guest per MIT affiliate may be admitted.

e) At least two MIT campus police officers shall be hired for the showing.

f) The Dean for Student Affairs may waive any of the preceding requirements. Request for such waivers must be filed with the Dean's Office at least 5 weeks prior to the scheduled showing. The Dean shall notify the sponsoring group of her decision within two weeks of receiving the request, and shall notify the MIT community within one week of granting any waiver.

g) Failure to comply with any of this procedure will result in revocation of Institute room reservation privileges for up to 8

weeks, and "permanent revocation of room reservation privileges for sexually explicit films at the discretion of the Dean for Student Affairs."

7. Conclusions

There is within the Committee consensus (but by no means unanimity) in support of the following points:

a) There is a need for an explicit Institute policy regarding the showing of x-rated and sexually explicit films on campus.

b) A reviewing Committee which represents a variety of constituencies is a necessary and effective part of such a policy.

c) The Repeta guidelines provide at least the basis for a set of standards which such a Committee should apply.

The Committee identified the following as points in need of further consideration:

a) Does the allocation of membership on the 1984-85 Committee provide a truly "representative" sample of the community? Specifically, should student membership be increased? Should the

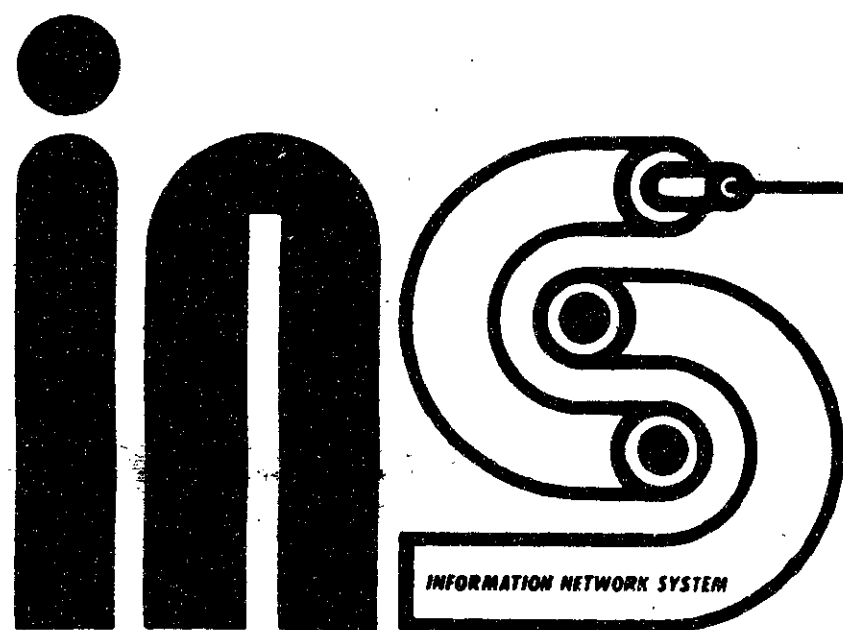
allocation of student memberships be based on living groups? Should specific constituencies/groups other than LSC be granted membership? Should membership include representation of support staff?

b) Is the scope of the current policy clearly enough defined? Specifically, does the policy extend to films and other activities sponsored by sub-units of the faculty and arranged as a part of explicitly educational or curricular events?

c) What should be the result of a finding by the Committee that a particular film is not "acceptable"? Ought such films to be excluded altogether from campus facilities? Ought the present limitations on the timing and the locations of the showing of such films be removed — or strengthened? Ought other sanctions, including limitations on admission fees, be invoked?

John Hildebidle
Chair for the Committee

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RECRUIT

INS

opinion

feedback

(Continued from page 7)

spent all 3 hours to *fight* over a single theme). And instead, what do I hear from yet another person?: "Sir, I don't think you really care about the black South Africans." I don't know if my friend was right or not, *BUT*:

1. Is it fair to develop judgement about a *guest* so *quickly* with so little information?

2. Is my friend in a position to convey his judgement to the audience and, *worst of all*, to our guest?

3. Does his remark stand nicely with respect to someone who has accepted this invitation to share his view of the world with us (and, according to himself, has gone through a lot of hassle at the airport)?

4. Even if we answer YES to all of these questions, what is gained by revealing one's judgement (except that it motivated me to write this letter!!)?

It seemed that we were so frustrated with *his opinion* about the ineffectiveness of divestment that his phrasing of *alternatives* was a

great humiliation!! Why should we become *captive* to a person's opinion and deal with it as if it were a fact?!! We seemed to spend hours to *convince him* that *his position is, at the very least, pitiful*. Is *THAT* realistic or effective? In my closing statement, let me say that those of us who are unwilling to seek additional/alternative measures to divestment (and choose the ones that are effective and realistic), face the issues with a narrow mind, and treat our guest as a boxing bag, are *unqualified to advocate the deserved rights of the majority of South Africans*.

Behrouz Vafa G

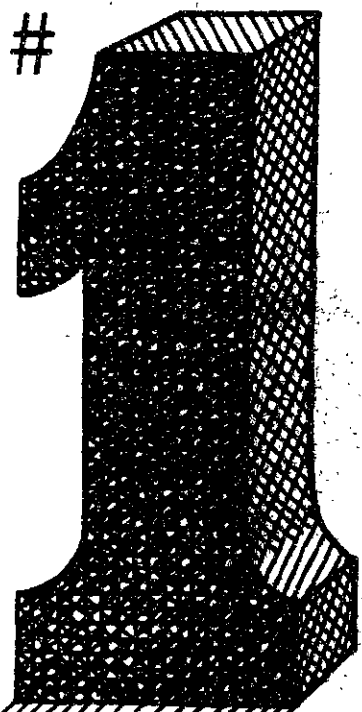
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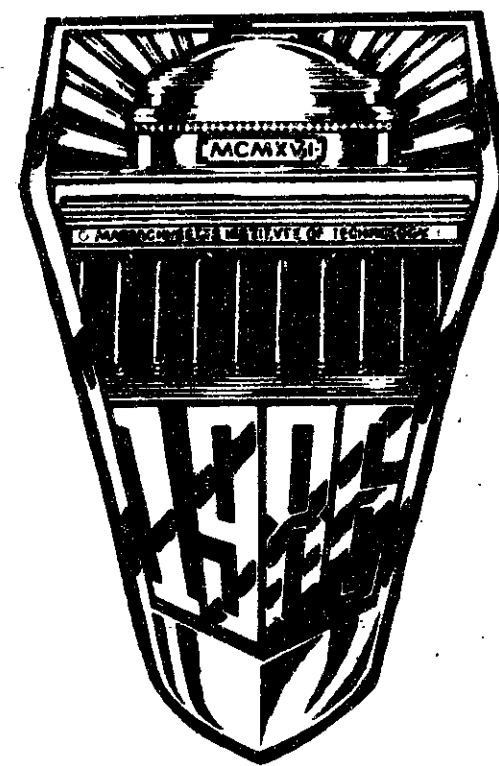
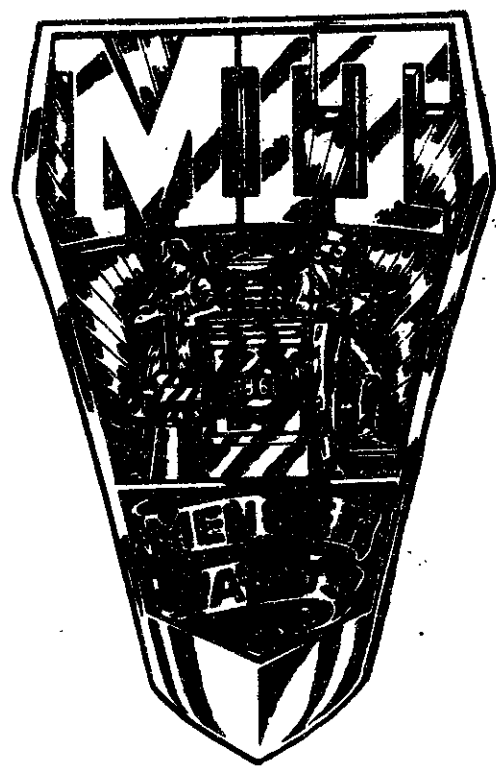
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Discussions in living groups co Senior House



Next House

By Earl C. Yen

John Parsons, professor in the Sloan School of Management, and Kenneth R. Manning, professor in the Science, Technology, and Society program, discussed whether American companies should stop doing business in South Africa. Over 40 students attended that discussion at 500 Memorial Drive.

Parsons said that if American companies withdrew from South Africa, the South African government would probably end its apartheid policy.

"The US government publicly threatens South Africa, but under the table it's saying that we're not really going to do it [divest]," Parsons said. "If the United States really threatened South Africa, I think the dismantling of apartheid would happen very quickly."

Parsons cited the example of Zimbabwe, which until 1978 was under the rule of a white minority regime. When the United States and other nations pressured the then-Rhodesian government to come to the bargaining table, "they negotiated an agreement for majority rule almost immediately," Parsons asserted.

Manning agreed that US companies should divest from South Africa. He also refuted the argument that South African blacks would be severely hurt by the withdrawal of American companies. The argument is similar to one used in 19th century America that the abolition of slavery would be most economically damaging to the slaves, Manning indicated.

"They [the people opposed to divestment] say that the blacks

there won't have support, they won't have jobs," Manning explained. "And if you look at American history, there was a period of reconstruction where the blacks were worse off than before the [Civil] war, if you look at it solely on economic terms."

"But it's much more important for companies to pull out and risk the economic problems that may result, in hopes of achieving equality for everyone," he emphasized. "Of course the US has something to lose in an embargo, but what is gained is so fundamentally important."

Parsons said he is very doubtful that a "constructive engagement" policy will lead to the ending of apartheid.

"When someone today says that US companies are a positive influence, I want to know why," Parsons said. "I want to see some proof that there have been results in bridging the racial inequalities since the last time the person said this."

One member of the audience questioned whether the apartheid policy is a domestic South African matter that the US should not try to influence.

"We are not mingling in the internal interests of a foreign country," Parsons responded. "American companies help South Africa, American companies help the South African military, and it is also the American companies that are helping to segregate black and white South African workers."

Manning pointed out similarities between the situation in South Africa today and the United States in the 1960's. "The pain that I feel reading about what

By David B. Oberman

Professor of Political Science Willard R. Johnson called for immediate economic sanctions against South Africa at a Senior House discussion of apartheid last week, held as part of the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid.

Associate Provost Samuel J. Keyser was also present at the discussion.

Johnson said that sanctions would cause a great economic crisis there. He added that President Ronald W. Reagan's token sanctions caused little damage to the South African government and that America's acceptance of them as effective measures against apartheid prevented more potent actions from being taken.

Johnson commended US banks for refusing to renew \$12 billion in loans to the South African government, which has been se-

verely stricken economically by the low price of gold in recent years.

South Africa is also trying to borrow \$1.1 billion from the International Monetary Fund. The US Congress has resolved to vote against these loans, largely due to the persuasive efforts of MIT Economics Professor Richard S. Eckaus '54, according to Johnson.

But US corporations operating in South Africa are not exercising their considerable power to bring about change in the South African government, Johnson said. Corporations abiding by the Sullivan Code for fair treatment of blacks account for only \$93 million in South African business each year, which is not enough to change anything, he said.

"The threat of withdrawal [from South Africa] is sometimes worse than withdrawal," Johnson said. He warned that the outright withdrawal of American corporations from South Africa would accomplish little. If South Africa survived economically, it would stand on stronger ground than ever.

Johnson said the threat of a

Soviet takeover of South Africa if the current government topples has been overstated. He was unaware of any connection between any of the South African Marxist "National Liberation Organizations" and the Soviet Union.

The longer US economic sanctions are delayed, though, the more powerful these anti-west factions will become, and the moderate leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu will lose power, Johnson concluded.

Johnson said many people fear that too many factions exist in South Africa, and that a black takeover would cause chaos. "If assimilation starts early," these factions could become united, probably under the popular anti-apartheid activist Nelson Mandela, he said.

After a revolution, the whites in South Africa would probably stage a mass exodus, and those that remained might become second-class citizens, Johnson said.

More Europeans, however, now live in Kenya, Cameroon, Mozambique and other African countries that overthrew white governments than ever before, he added.

happens [in South Africa] on a day-to-day basis is very incapacitating to me," he said. "It's the same kind of pain I felt during the 60's when segregation existed."



Tech photos by Steve Y. Kishi and Rich Fletcher.

Assistant Prof. Joel Clark '72 at Senior House workshop Wednesday (top), Ashdown House apartheid discussion (middle), Dr. Nthato Motlana after Wednesday's opening address (bottom), Baker evening discussion Thursday (next page, top), and Prof. John Hildebidle at Baker discussion (bottom).

Bexley Hall

By Michael J. Garrison

Should MIT students work for companies which operate in South Africa? About 20 Bexley residents discussed this issue with faculty and administration members last week.

The Institute Colloquium Committee sponsored the discussion, which was moderated by Judah L. Schwartz, Bexley housemaster and Concourse professor, and Charles Weiner, professor of Science, Technology, and Society. Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay and Associate Dean for Student Affairs Robert A. Sherwood also participated during the second half of the meeting.

"How does apartheid affect you . . . here at 77 Massachusetts Avenue?" Weiner asked. One student said apartheid caused "an ache" in his mind. Several people expressed their support of MIT, which has investments in com-

panies in South Africa.

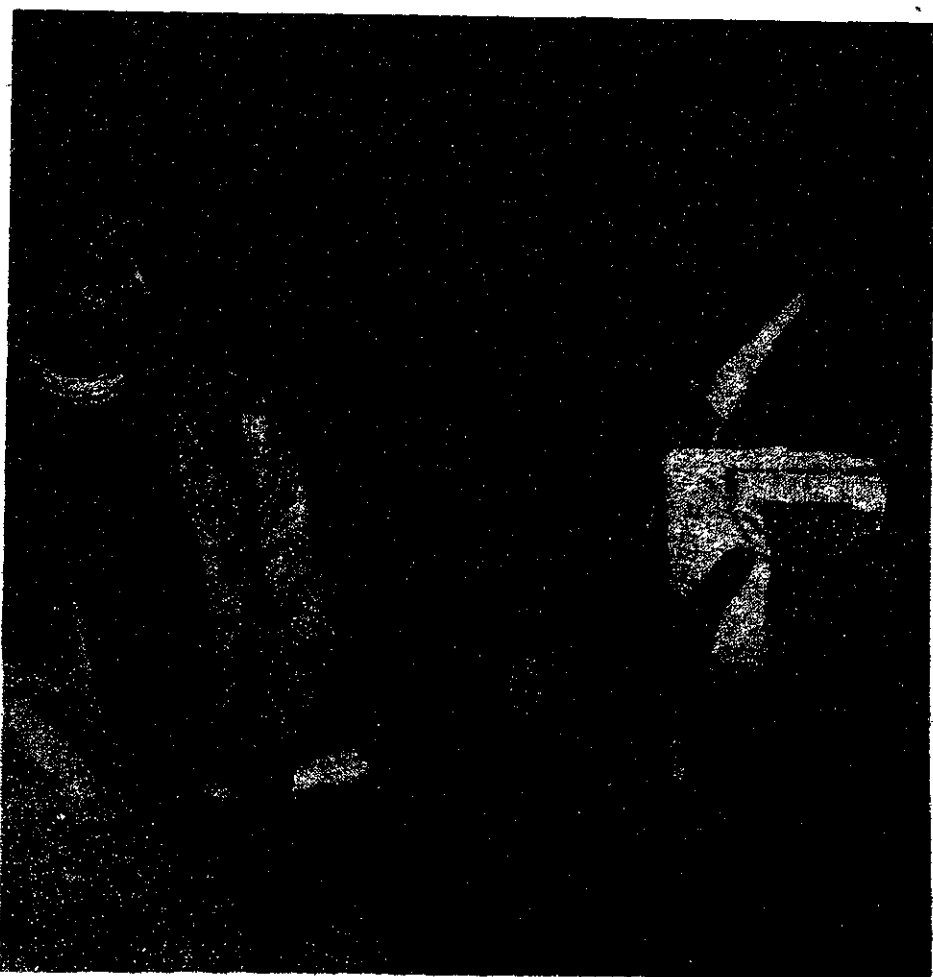
Participants several times stressed the difference between indirect and direct investment, noting that MIT's investment is all indirect. Weiner added that there may be heavy government pressure on companies like Citicorp to stay in South Africa and maybe it would not do any good to divest. Several people questioned the "circle": if MIT divests, it will have no future influence with the companies, but if it does not divest, its influence may not be effective.

Weiner asked the group what they, as MIT students, could do about apartheid: "Would you work for a defense company? . . . Would you work for Polaroid [the inventors of South Africa's pass photography system]?" he asked. One student noted Polaroid did not develop that system only for South Africa. "Massachusetts uses the same system

for their licenses," he said.

McBay suggested MIT should post a list of companies who recruit here and work in South Africa. MIT currently asks companies if security clearances are necessary in their work, and gives that information to students before they are interviewed, she said. If the Placement Office compiled a list of companies which operate in South Africa, it would have a big impact on those companies, several students agreed. National publicity would be guaranteed, Schwartz added, and it would influence companies without requiring MIT to take direct political action.

Weiner also asked about the situation here at MIT, which looks "very white." A student said the problem was almost surely not here but in the primary and secondary educational system.



Include Colloquium on Apartheid

Baker House

By Susmitha Bellam

Professor of Literature John Hildebidle said the main choice in making a South African policy is whether to "prevent the worst or allow for the best." He and Professor of Political Science Charles Stewart led a discussion on apartheid held at Baker House.

A group of about twenty students discussed whether the United States should stay in South Africa and rely on constructive negotiation or divest from the country to allow the people of South Africa to resolve the situation.

Some students said it would be better if black South Africans deal with their own problems rather than be manipulated by others.

Other people said a revolution in South Africa would result in a bloodbath. Some countries, in-

cluding India and Uganda, have experienced problems that might have been better dealt with if government turnover had been on a gradual basis, a student said.

William Jacobsen of the US State Department's working group on South Africa said earlier in Kresge that the United States is not pressuring for one man, one vote. President Reagan's position is that the object of negotiations is any improvement in the situation in South Africa, Jacobsen said.

Historically, sanctions have had no effect on target nations, according to Baker Housemaster Harald A. T. Reiche. Stewart said US sanctions against South Africa would have no effect unless they received broad support from the rest of South Africa's trading partners, especially Great Britain and West Germany.

The South African government, whose economy relies heavily on exports, might be forced to give more rights to blacks, one student said. South African businessmen are pressuring the government to make concessions, another student said.

Several people if government and consumers pressured business to act, business would divest from South Africa because the decreased stock value would create a threat of takeover. Others said the US government, not corporations, should take the first step in opposition to apartheid.

The value of the rand, South Africa's currency, dropped last summer after economic sanctions had been imposed against South

Africa by the United States.

Many of those present said sanctions, divestment, and disinvestment are justifiable for moral reasons. Dissociation from the government of South Africa should be the main objective of divestment, they argued.

The group discussed several factors which contribute to violence within the black community. They included the growing restlessness within the black community and the fact that many black children are effectively excluded from higher education.

Many of those present felt that a gradual approach to turning the government over to the blacks might not appease militants. One member of the group said most black South Africans support the African National Congress (ANC) rather than South African Bishop Desmond Tutu's policy of nonviolence.

Stewart compared the situation in South Africa now to the situation in the United States in the late sixties and early seventies. "While there is a common ground between blacks and whites in the United States, there is none in South Africa," he said.

Stewart said that the situation in a post-revolutionary South Africa might allow for a government that leans toward the Soviet Union, even though the ANC is not affiliated with the Communist party in South Africa.

Hildebidle has an interest in South African literature and Stewart studies the policies of the US Congress.



East Campus

By Betty J. McLaughlin

Students at East Campus focused on the issue of divestiture. The discussion was led by James T. Higginbotham, professor of philosophy and linguistics, and Daniel N. Osherson, professor of cognitive science and housemaster of East Campus.

Divestment seemed to be unanimously supported, although the students raised questions about how badly it would hurt the South African blacks economically. Some of the twelve or so students present claimed that the fear of hurting the innocent is merely a cover used by those who do not wish to divest. They said that this fear was absent during the Vietnam War and is also absent in our involvement in Nicaragua.

Three-fourths of black South Africans support some kind of divestiture, either partial or total, according to an underground survey cited by one student. This survey also stated that one third support an armed struggle. The group interpreted this as a sign that South African blacks are so desperate for equality, they are willing to take up arms, and thus economic sanctions pale in comparison.

One student questioned whether the dominant motivation regarding the United States' South African policy is economic self-interest or claims of US moral leadership. The group agreed

that economic interests govern our actions despite American opposition to apartheid.

When our actions do not agree with our words, we are viewed with contempt as hypocrites, someone in the group said. One group member compared the US government's "exaltation" of slight improvements made by the South African government with the "derision" shown toward similar advancements in Poland. He said this comparison demonstrated America's tolerance and even support for the South African government.

Members of the group discussed the reasons for MIT sponsorship of the colloquium on apartheid. Two major reasons brought to the floor were:

- It is a preface to some action which MIT plans to take in the near future.

- It is a meaningless gesture devised to cover MIT's lack of action and to appease those on campus demonstrating against MIT's \$150-million in investments in companies with South African interests.

Most participants in the discussion believed that the colloquium was a gesture, although some said it may serve a useful purpose by educating people and bringing the issue to everyone's attention.

Osherson presented some of the reasons behind the reluctance of President Paul E. Gray '54 to be a forerunner in divestiture.

One possible result of divestment is a discontinuance of support by IBM (one of the South Africa related companies in which MIT owns stock) in Project Athena, he said.

Osherson proposed a meeting of all interested university presidents to discuss divestment and band together to divest as a group. This would eliminate the dread of being alone in making such a stand. Higginbotham said that a meeting with similar intent had already taken place. Gray sent Associate Provost S. Jay Keyser to the meeting in his place, Higginbotham said.



MacGregor House

By Donald Yee

"I can't see how [South African violence] can be resolved except through more and more violence. . . . Having all my family there, I'm very worried about them," said T. Alan Hatton, professor of chemical engineering, in a discussion at MacGregor last week.

Hatton and Gretchen Ritter G, a graduate student in political science, led the discussion on South African unrest as part of the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid. Hatton has not lived in South Africa since 1977.

"One thing to bear in mind is the South African Defense Force is very strong and I think they're going to contain the violence for a long time, but it's going to spill over," he continued.

"There were very effective boycotts," Ritter declared, remarking on black boycotts of white businesses in South Africa. "If you can recall, that was one of the events preceding the declaration of emergency measures."

"If you think that

evitable, then you ask the question 'How is it going to happen and who is going to move us there?' Ritter continued. "If you think that trying to hold onto the system as it now exists is effective policy, I would have to say no."

When asked about the effectiveness of the Sullivan Principles, Ritter responded, "He [Sullivan] at this point has said that the Sullivan Principles have failed miserably. What they have really done is legitimize American business involvement in South Africa."

"The South African economy depends upon white supremacy," she continued. "We had slavery. This country has blood on its hands. . . . I don't think that Americans can hold their heads that high."

One student participating in the discussion said, "The people, from what I know of them, are so stubborn and so strong. I don't think they'll give up. I think they'll fight to the death."

Motlana's "The Battle for South Africa"

(Editor's note: The following is the text of Dr. Nthato Motlana's speech The Battle for South Africa, the keynote address of the Institute Colloquium on Apartheid.)

South Africa is indeed a land in crisis. It is difficult to say when the crisis actually started. It has been creeping on us like a malignant cancerous growth. Many such growths give very little warning until it is too late to take corrective action to halt the spread. Often the first symptoms being due to metastatic secondary spread infiltrating organs often far removed from the primary site. In the case of our beloved fatherland, there have, of course, been very numerous warning signs which our rulers have ignored. In the latter half of 1985 South Africa has become a very dangerous place in which to live. The citizens of this country, the United States, and other countries outside South Africa have had a grandstand view of the trials and tribulations: the destructions through arson of our public buildings, schools, post offices, administration blocks and other facilities associated with the much-hated apartheid system.

This year will go down in South Africa's history as the most dangerous. Hundreds of people have been killed in country-wide violence, mainly by the security forces. The African National Congress has so far this year launched the biggest number of attacks inside the country since 1976. And let me remind you that our rulers do not at any time advertise or tell the public of the bombings, burnings, and acts of sabotage perpetrated by this organization. Long ago they decided they will not let the ANC know how successful their campaigns inside South Africa have been nor let the civilian population, particularly the Blacks, know what is happening in their own backyards.

A Sunday newspaper in Johannesburg gave these figures on the 20th October, 1985

1. Attacks on police stations	3
2. Murder and attempted murder of police and State witnesses	23
3. Murder and attacks on civilians	25
4. Attacks on railway installations	2
5. Sabotage on public buildings	8
6. Sabotage and attacks on police and fuel depots	1
7. Sabotage on water reservoirs	3
8. Attacks on defense force buildings	2
9. Sabotage on public and private property ..	17
10. Sabotage on other buildings	3
Total number of incidents	93
Total incidents in 1984	42
Total since 1976	355

There has been a dramatic increase in the activities of the African National Congress, incidents within South Africa over the past year testify to this. When South Africa started its clandestine policy of destabilization — destabilizing raids into neighbouring countries to compel them to get rid of the ANC within their borders with bloody murderous raids into Swaziland, Mozambique, Lesotho, and Botswana, even as far afield as Angola — culminating in the signing of non-aggression pacts with Swaziland, the Inkomati Accord with Mozambique, the Lusaka Agreement with Angola. The expectation was that such raids into South Africa would dry up, after all the infiltrating groups were now sealed off. Instead the ANC seemed to have found a way of coping with this new development. In the first nine months of this year, the ANC launched 93 attacks within South Africa — the biggest number since 1976. This has been disclosed by the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies. South Africans did not read about these attacks in their newspapers nor did the State-controlled radio and television stations refer to such attacks. One can only surmise that the agreements between Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho have not created the *cordon sanitaire* South Africa so desperately needs, but that the armed cadres have adapted to the new situation.

In 1984 there were 42 ANC attacks, a decrease from the 55 recorded in 1983—the previous highest number. Prof. Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria confirmed that the hope was that the Inkomati would lead to the creation of an impenetrable barrier against infiltration. The murderous forays into peace-loving democratic Botswana, from whence there was never any evidence of infiltration, shows just how desperate and bereft of ideas the Afrikaner nationalists have become.

"the crisis in the land has deepened a general feeling among workers and students that the status quo simply cannot be allowed to continue"

Before the signing of these Accords, most of the ANC activities were centered along the areas of Northern Natal, bordering on Mozambique. Now they take place in the interior of the country. So far this year there have been 25 armed attacks on the East Rand alone. The East Rand is part of South Africa, east of Johannesburg the gold mining area.

In the Western Province, around Cape Town there were four attacks between 1976 and 1984 — and this year there have been 15 attacks so far. Dr. Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in Political Science at the University of the Witwatersrand, explained this strategy in an article written this month of October, 1985, for the magazine *South Africa International*: "The concept of a peoples' war essentially comprises the broadening out of the guerrilla operations with the recruitment of an army of part-time guerrillas who would operate within their normal home areas, thus bringing about a perpetual state of low intensity civil war."

Besides the more dramatic headline catching events detailed above, the crisis in the land has deepened a general feeling among workers and students that the status quo simply cannot be allowed to continue. The workers, organized as they are for the first time into legally organized labour unions are in fact engaged in a life and death struggle against their employers, who seem not to recognize the legality of their unions. There have already been countless disputes showing that legalizing Black Labour Unions is a sham. It was never intended by Wiehahn and his commissioners that this recognition would give the Black worker the necessary protection from unfair dismissal. Clearly this so-called recognition was a ploy intended for control. The unions unrecognized as they were over a number of years, had shown in the years 1972 to 1975, particularly in Natal, that they

could cripple the economy with their wild-cat strikes. Recognition has brought with it long delays before a legal strike can be declared. Even then, as Cyril Ramaphosa and his National Union of Mineworkers have learned to their cost, workers are not protected from harassment by the police and loss of accommodation by migrant workers in their compounds.

Black Labour Unions have a second problem that their counterparts in other parts of the world do not have. Whereas American workers can belong to political parties, express their political preferences in such bodies, stand for, and may be elected to Congress — our workers do not have any such rights. The tendency, therefore, is for these workers to express their political frustrations through their labour unions. Clearly, until the system that accommodates their political ambitions is created, South Africa's Black Labour Unions will serve as a handy conduit in the struggle for political rights.

Following the banning of the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress; following the political murders of peaceful, unarmed civilians in Sharpeville in 1960, it became almost impossible to mount opposition to White racist rule in the land. The Suppression of Communism Act was used to destroy non-communist organizations. It also stated categorically: "That the formation of any other organization with aims and objectives similar, even remotely similar, to those of the ANC would be illegal."



The Black People's Convention was established by South African Students Association as an all-embracing Black Consciousness Movement. It did not have the broad appeal the ANC had had and was banned together with 17 other Black organizations in 1977. A year later, another Black Consciousness orientated organization named AZAPO was formed. It has not been banned, though it lacked, and still lacks, the broad appeal that the African National Congress had. Both organizations are perceived by many people as bodies belonging to the intellectuals — where only the highly educated debate philosophical issues in high-faluting English. In 1977, at the height of the children's revolt, a symposium was organized in Soweto to look into the question of creating an effective representative local government structures to control Soweto and other black communities. Let me remind you that South Africa has no representation at any level of government — whether local, state (provincial) or national for that matter for Black South Africans.

At the local level, however, there has developed a system of nominated — then partially elected — now fully elected community councils with little administrative or legislative powers to advise those in control of Black townships. The word "township" used in this context has a peculiarly South African connotation. It is used to refer to those urban residential areas in which blacks live. These community councils lack legitimacy for above stated reasons, but also because they lack financial resources.

The symposium of June 1977 led to the formation of the Committee of Ten which made recommendations about the need for effective Black local authorities. The main features of these recommendations were:

1. The committee was prepared to accept a segregated city council for Soweto, provided the residents agreed to such a body and were granted a free-hold land tenure, land on which they could levy rates and taxes to finance the running of the townships;
2. The Minister in charge of black areas was stripped of all so-called discretionary powers which allowed him to rule the township like a dictator;
3. That Soweto be given a massive annual grant to improve facilities in the area.

It is now history that the above recommendations were all rejected when the Committee became insistent in their demands, they were all detained for a period of six months. I have here detailed the story of the Committee of Ten only because it led to a much more important development, namely, the formation of the "Soweto Civic Association." This was, and is, truly a grass-roots organization of the people of Soweto. It has 24 branches throughout the township — but what is more important is that its formation in 1978 led to the formation of similar residents' organizations throughout the country. It is at the level of these grass-roots organizations that the struggle against white oppression is being waged by ordinary adult and young black South Africans. These civic associations made no pretensions at being political movements, and they have concentrated on civic affairs like housing, high rentals, exorbitant electricity bills, the filthy environment in which we live, crime in the streets, poor school facilities — these after all are what make our lives such a misery.

It is the 12 to 30 year olds that have taken over the leadership in the struggle for a just society throughout South Africa. This take-over is related to our on-going battle for a more equitable and fairly funded educational system. It started in 1976 when the

children of Soweto took to the streets in their fight against Bantu Education, the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and the ethnic grouping of schools.

When the ruling Nationalists came to power in 1948, one of their priorities was to get rid of an education system that produced in their language "Black Englishmen. They introduced a system that has been described as education for ignorance. Since 1953 there has been endless battles to rid the country of the Bantu Education system. The young have been in the fore-front of this struggle. Thousands died in 1976 and 1977. Official statistics speak of 6-700 dead, but nobody believes that. Police brutality has not succeeded in stopping the young from demonstrations, boycotts, burning, and killing those they regard as collaborators. Their struggle against what they consider an inferior education system has spread to include socio-political issues like the franchise. They have declared war on Community Councillors, politicians, policemen, and sadly — lately even teachers. They are in the fore-front of such movements as the Consumer Boycotts, and seem more than ready at all times to die for what they believe.

What has suddenly brought about this crisis in our fatherland? Is it something that has suddenly happened overnight — unexpectedly as I indicated earlier? Or have we in fact been warned about the possible traumatic happenings that have overtaken our beloved fatherland?

It is instructive to trace the history of Black resistance to White rule in South Africa. From the disjointed tribal wars extending from the Eastern Cape right up to the border of Zimbabwe.

The formation in the year 1912 of the African National Congress, then a middle class-led body, involved in protest politics, to the arsonists of the Eastern Province in 1985. We boast in South Africa of the formation of the earliest "Nationalist Liberation Movement" on the continent. We like to boast about the present day leaders of self-ruled Africa — the Nkomos, Mugabes, Chitepos (later killed by the Selous Scouts of Ian Smith), Chidzeros and many others who learned their politics in South Africa — and went on to lead liberation struggles in their own countries. To quote Karis and Carter in their monumental work on South Africa: "The current situation in South Africa must be evaluated from the perspective that Africans in the country founded and operated nationalist organizations engaged in political protests and participated in national political activities earlier than African organized activities in other parts of the African continent. It is, therefore, not only the paucity of current political opportunities for the majority of the Africans in South Africa that is so disturbing, but also the fact that while the political role and influence of most other Africans on the continent expanded, however unevenly, in their independent period, the progression in South Africa has been in the opposite direction."

I need hardly remind you that when the Union was formed at the end of the Anglo-Boer War, there were black men in the Cape Colony who were on the Common Voters' Roll. A Rev. Rubusana was in fact elected to the Cape Provincial Council. Cecil Rhodes and his pseudoliberals even spoke about the need to extend equal rights to all civilized men. The 1920 Constitution of the Union provided for limited representation of Blacks by White in both the South African Senate and House of Assembly.

Progression — as Karis and Carter put it — has been towards wiggling away those few rights that Blacks enjoyed. This process can truly be said to have started with the Land Act of 1913, which arbitrarily divided South Africa into 87% for White occupation and 13% for Black occupation. I must point out to you that it was the passage of this Act, the Land Act of 1913, which led to the formation in 1913 of the African National Congress, through to the 1970 Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act which finally stripped all Blacks of their citizenship and assigned them to the ten homelands on the basis of tribal origin — and finally to the 1983 Constitution which established the bizarre three-chambered parliament for Whites, coloreds, and Indians to the total exclusion of 73% of South Africa's population, which is Black.

"When the ruling Nationalists came to power in 1948 . . . they introduced a system that has been described as education for ignorance."

South Africa can be said to have always been in a state of ferment, a state of turmoil, with the white administration seeking by brutal repression to control the Black majority. Our history is marked by mass murders, like Buelhoek, Bondelswarts, Sharpeville, Soweto 1976/77, Eastern Province from 1977 to 1985, where security forces shot first and asked questions afterwards. The peaceful era of protest and petition politics was finally abandoned by the ANC in 1961 which decided that the violence — the institutionalized violence of the State — must be met with violence by the Black people of South Africa. Soweto, where I live, and other black ghettos, especially the townships in the Eastern Province, are almost ungovernable today. The so-called Mayor of Soweto dares not be seen driving his mayoral limousine in the streets of the township. The army has now replaced the police as a force of occupation. There is a state of emergency here and in several areas throughout the country.

The presence of the SADF has worsened on an already explosive situation. There are alleged reports of army misbehaviour — rapes and unlawful beatings — of killings which many of you have seen on your TV screens. White South Africa, as you know, is totally insulated and unaware of what is happening in the rest of South Africa that is not white. They are protected by the State which controls the news media, which owns and controls radio and television. They continue to sun and tan their well-fed bodies away from the angry and dying — away from the crime infested black townships. The question is: "How long can this state of affairs continue?"

It has always been easy for speakers, research scholars, politicians and so on to describe the on-going tragedy that is South Africa as a powder keg. Since 1976 there have been numerous conferences held to discuss a way out of this morass. Missions from respectable bodies such as the Ford Foundation of the United States. Governments have sent envoys to have a hard look at this sick society of ours. The European Economic Community has sent investigators in an attempt to understand what makes the modern Afrikaner tick. South Africans (Please turn to page 15)

Text of Motlana apartheid keynote speech

(Continued from page 14)

themselves have come together with increasing frequency to agonize — but mainly to talk and do nothing about the mess they find themselves in. No one has been able to suggest a way out of this frightening dilemma. For many years the white man emboldened by his own Messiahs — men like Swartz, D.F. Malan, H.F. Verwoerd, who have ruled South Africa convinced that there will never be a day of reckoning — that there will be no chickens coming home to roost in the form of black men demanding their just share of their fatherland. Black South Africans are gentle, peaceful people — slow to anger and all too forgiving. They have patiently borne unspeakable insults and indignities without a murmur. The racists have interpreted this natural sweetness — the sweet tractable nature — as a sign of weakness. They have ruled with an iron fist contemptuous of the feeling of the Blacks. But even a worm must turn — and the black African worm is beginning to turn — violently.

Let us recapitulate and remind ourselves why 1985 has turned out to be such a traumatic year. We need to recall that the struggle has been an on-going one for a long, long time, even though it showed little or no success.

It seems, however, that there has been a qualitative difference in the way blacks are now carrying on with their struggle. A struggle which has now spilled over in areas such as Labour, housing, education and the quality of our environment. The response of our white tribal rulers under concerted pressure inside and outside South Africa, with the expressions of horror at our overt racism even from friendly trading partners in the West, by the Socialists of the East, Afro-Asians, escalating armed struggle by the ANC, was to introduce half-hearted so-called reforms, but these have simply added fuel to the inferno of Black Resistance. We wish to emphasize that one of the most fundamental points of departure was the introduction in 1983 of the new Constitution. This created a presidential administration based, we are told, on the United States example. A tri-cameral parliament that excluded Blacks completely. It was the campaign for the election of colored and Indian members of Parliament to their respective tribal assemblies that led, in August 1983, to the formation of the United Democratic Front. A grouping of more than 600 anti-apartheid organizations. Then UDF has been in the fore-front of the battle for a just society.

The freeing by Frelimo and the MPLA of Mozambique and Angola from Portuguese rule, the birth of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front has had a tremendous influence on South African Blacks of all ages and political persuasions. They regard themselves wrongly, I think, as, politically the most sophisticated people on the African continent. That there is as yet no black incumbent at our own version of the White House, namely Groote Schuur, drives them literally mad. Right up to 1976, I am convinced white South Africa could have come up with an acceptable package deal that could have fooled Blacks by allowing them some form of participation in our common fatherland. There were a number of attempts to remodel apartheid in an acceptable form. In 1985 however, Blacks will settle for nothing but one man, one vote in a united fatherland. They reject all unilateral attempts at reform with contempt. They demand that any negotiations be conducted with real authentic leaders — the men led by Mandela and Sisulu who are serving life sentences on our version of Alcatraz, viz Robben Island — the men in exile led by Oliver Tambo and Alfred Nzo — the unbanning of the ANC itself — the release of all political prisoners — the repeal of all legislation that underpins separate development, namely the Population Registration Act and Group Areas Act, the Urban Areas Act under which Influx Control Regulations are formulated, the Separate Amenities Act, the Internal Security Act, the Terrorism Act, the renunciation of violence by the South African Government itself — only then can

serious negotiations begin. There are black South Africans who argue that there is no need for negotiations. The question is one of handing over power to the majority — which should not necessarily be exclusively Black. The ANC is not a racist organization, it believes that South Africa belongs to all its people and that therefore any government that comes to power under the banner of the ANC will include all elements of our multi-racial population.

The question asked is whether the South African revolution has started in earnest. Young Black activists often give the impression that this rotten apple of racism needs only a gentle nudge to fall into the lap of the freedom fighters. Many scholars have addressed this question. Many have actually written books on how long can South Africa continue as the last redoubt of

"Helicopters are hovering over Soweto even as I am speaking to you now. Your bank loans have made it possible for apartheid to flower."

racism on the Southern tip of this continent. Many Afrikaners rejoice in the fact that all predictions of Armageddon, evil and doom have proved wrong. In 1960, when the first state of emergency was declared, many people were convinced that we were about to see real fundamental changes in their country. But the racist rulers of South Africa continue merrily ignoring the lessons of history; ignoring the pressures made by South African Blacks; ignoring contemptuously the pleas from their friends in the West. I am hopefully not as starry-eyed as these young activists. I realise that though the struggle has changed as I have said quantitatively in our favour, that the young Blacks of today are a different kettle of fish from my comrades who have been involved in the struggle since time immemorial, it is very difficult to predict when change will finally occur. I believe that we still have a rough, tough row to hoe. These racists, enjoying a standard of living only comparable to White USA, Sweden, and Switzerland, are not about to give up their privileged style of life. They will defend their ill-begotten world with savage cruelty and very little guile as they are doing already. Your TV screens have treated you over the past year to a kind of primitive savagery that has been exhibited by the South African security forces. Indications are that Black South Africans are well aware of the price they will have to pay. They are already dying in their hundreds, and many more will die. The apartheid regime is determined to stay in power forever.

They are economically strong, supported as they are by their traditional partners in the West. South Africa is a cornucopia of minerals — from gold to vanadium. The Western world's greed and need for these minerals has enabled South Africa to earn dollars with which to finance their huge armament industry. France has not only sold South Africa mirage aircrafts, Alouette and Frelon helicopters, dauphin submarines. She has even sold the plans to make these armaments to the racists here. It is these mirages that now-called impalas have kept Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, and Botswana in thrall. Helicopters are hovering over Soweto even as I am speaking to you now. Your bank loans have made it possible for apartheid to flower.

I have dealt for some length on the response internally and externally of Black South Africans, of the increasing guerrilla wars mounted by the ANC, of the struggles waged by civic associations led by the United Democratic Front, the Labour Unions, youth congresses, and women's groups who are all

determined to free themselves. We realize fully that it is these efforts that in final analysis will free Black South Africans. We are aware that we cannot ask young Americans, young Britons to become freedom fighters in the course of Black people of South Africa. We have no doubt, however, that it is the relationship that South Africa has enjoyed over the years with the Western powers, the trading relationships, that have enabled her to continue heedlessly oppressing the Black majority in South Africa. Opinion surveys have shown that Black workers are sick and tired of the brutalities of this system — are begging to urge Westerners to disinvest in apartheid. It is not for me to tell you how to respond to the iniquities of apartheid.

I intend going to South Africa — to do the political work I've been doing down there since 1948. I'd hate to be silenced, as the Rev. Boesak has been, for openly advocating disinvestment in South Africa. Dr. Boesak has been released on bail of R20,000 and has virtually been silenced and prevented from travelling. It is therefore, not for us to spell out exactly what role you should play — all we are saying is that such policies as "Constructive Engagement" give our rulers the wrong signals. They believe that such signals mean that the world can happily get into bed with apartheid. That South Africa can go on merrily killing people in the Eastern Province, in Guguletu, in Soweto, in Duda as she's been doing over the past few months. I repeat "we will not prescribe what measures need to be taken by you — you obviously know better."

I am reminded of a man, a name that has become well known and hated in South Africa. We are told a Mr. Butcher, who has become the new head of Chase-Manhattan, has led a movement refusing to roll-over South African bank loans. It appears this has caused the collapse of the South African economy. The South African currency dropped precipitously and for the first time showed the South African government that economic sanctions can in fact bring the nation to its knees. Clearly, there must be many other ways in addition to the action taken by Chase-Manhattan that can make the South African government seriously look at its record with regard to the denial of full political participation of all its people. Peaceful change is still possible in South Africa but we haven't got much time to waste on meaningless so-called reforms. All of us, especially South African friends in the West, need to co-ordinate our efforts in bringing every conceivable kind of pressure to bear — to force the men now in control here that a shared fatherland united by the many things that bind us together could be a much more prosperous and happy country in which to live — in which to bring up our children than the divided society in which we now live.

A state of emergency has been declared in very many districts of South Africa. The army and not the police is in total occupation of Soweto. School children are boycotting classes. There is a consumer boycott. We live in traumatic and very unhappy times. Many people, industrialists, members of the Progressive Federal Party are beginning to see at last the need to speak and discuss our problems with the African National Congress, but nobody should be fooled into interpreting the pilgrimages to Lusaka as meaning that the process of negotiation has actually begun. That process is still in the distant future. That process will depend upon the demands already enunciated — chief among which is the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela from prison; the unbanning of the ANC; the return of the exiled — having done that, working on an authentic program for genuine power sharing. South Africa is a rich country — big enough and rich enough for all its citizens. The fears entertained by those who brought unspeakable cruelty against the Blacks are groundless. And I have no doubt that given the necessary support from the West and the East the problems of Southern Africa are not insoluble. Thank you.

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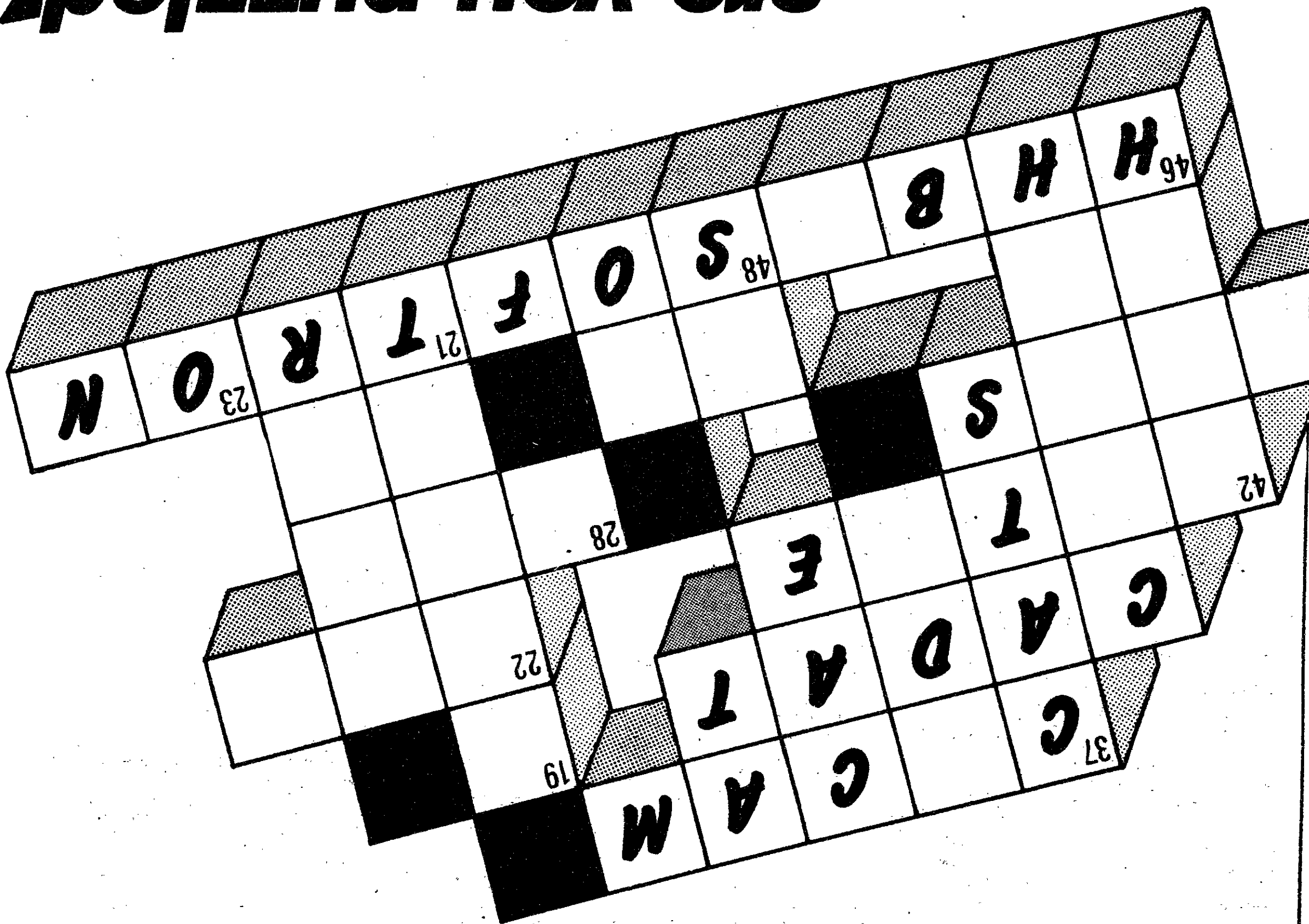
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS/COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS:

notices

Listings

Student activities, administrative offices, academic departments and other groups — both on and off the MIT campus — can list meetings, activities, and other announcements in *The Tech's* "Notes" section. Send items of interest (typed and double spaced) via Institute mail to "News Notes, *The Tech*, room W20-483," or via US mail to "News Notes, *The Tech*, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139." Notes run on a space-available basis only; priority is given to official Institute announcements and MIT student activities. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit all listings, and makes no endorsement of groups or activities listed.

Friday, Nov. 15

"Underwater discovery of the side-wheel steamer, **MOLSON**" by Drs. Andre Lepine and Jean Belisle, members of the Comité d'Histoire et d'Archeologie Subaquatique du Québec. 7:30-8:30 pm, room 4-402. Drs. Lepine and Belisle will describe their excavation in the St. Lawrence river of a 19th century side-wheel steamer.

Black Rose Lectures features Howard Zinn of Boston University speaking on "Marx and Bakunin: a dialogue." The lecture will take place in 9-150 at 8 pm. Admission is free.

The Boston Theological Institute's Christian-Jewish relations program will sponsor a lecture entitled "Religion and the modern state." The talk will feature Erich Goldhagen and Lamin Sanneh from the Harvard Divinity School, and will be held at 7:30 pm in the Braun Room at the Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis St., Cambridge.

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Sunday, Nov. 17

The MIT Association of Visiting Students and Scholars present a selection of documentary films on the People's Republic of China. All films are in English, and will be shown free of charge in 10-250 at 1 pm. For information, call 491-0577.

Wednesday, Nov. 20

J. Larry Brown of Harvard University's School of Public Health will "Speak out against hunger in America" as part of this week's Cambridge forum. The former chairman of the Physicians Task Force on Hunger in America will appear at 3 Church St, Cambridge at 8 pm. Admission is free.

Friday, Nov. 22

The MIT Spanish Drama Workshop will present a café teatro performance of *El Arquitecto y el Emperador de Asiria*, by Fernando Arrabal at 8 pm in the Student Center. Admission is free and refreshments will be served.

Friday, Dec. 6

The MIT Spanish Drama Workshop will present café teatro performances of *El Delantal Blanco* by Sergio Vodanovic, *Historia de un Flemon* by Osvaldo Dragún, and *El Anso* by Emilio Carballido at 8 pm in the Student Center. Admission is free and refreshments will be served.

Announcements

The Departments of Materials Science and Engineering and Humanities and Social Sciences are announcing the **Kathlyn Langford Wolfe Awards**: two \$1,000 prizes to be awarded each year, 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. Preliminary project proposal due Feb. 4, 1986. Final submission on April 25, 1986.

Counseling and HTLV-III blood screening services for individuals concerned about exposure to the virus associated with AIDS. For more information about this free confidential ser-

vice sponsored by the Department of Public Health and Counseling Services, call 522-4090. Weekdays 9 am to 5 pm. Outside Boston call collect. For more information call James Varnum at 542-5188, Monday through Friday, 10 am to 4 pm.

The "Statement of Registration Status" is still required of all male students who are (by law) expected to register for the draft, if they desire to receive federal financial aid.

The following students do *not* have to file statements: women, underage students and those who have completed the statement in previous years.

Male students who have completed the statement by indicating they are "underage" will be required by MIT (as a condition for receiving federal aid) to submit the statement annually until they state that they are registered.

Students may find that GSL and Pell Grant lenders and state scholarship agencies require the statement where MIT does not.

Morgan Memorial Goodwill of Boston needs volunteers for a Thanksgiving banquet for inner-city children, senior citizens and handicapped clients. The celebra-

tion will take place Thursday, Nov. 28 at 95 Berkeley St., Boston. For more information, contact Rosemary at 267-5407.

The Americans for Democratic Action Education Fund is offering fellowships to students interested in internships with Congressional offices in Washington, DC. Applications for the Jan. 3-31 or the July 3-31 programs must be postmarked by Nov. 22, 1985. Contact Bill or Sara at (202) 638-6447.

Ongoing

The professional tutor staff of the MIT Writing and Communication Center (14N-317) will be glad to consult with you on any writing or oral presentation project (papers, theses, letters, etc.) from 10 am to 4 pm Monday thru Friday. You may either phone for an appointment (253-3090) or just drop in. In addition workshops for those for whom English is a second language are held in the Center on Thursdays from 4:15 to 5:15 pm. All services are free.

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Arts

Quentin Crisp enlightening

An Evening With Quentin Crisp, through Sunday, November 17th at the Boston Shakespeare Theatre. Tuesday through Friday at 8pm, Saturdays at 7pm and 10pm, and at 4pm on Sundays. Tickets \$15.00 and \$12.50, special student discount tickets (subject to availability) \$10.00.

Quentin Crisp. To me, his name was only semi-familiar. To others, it might be unknown.

Quentin Crisp grew up in England and became famous in the 1930's when he publicly "came out" as a homosexual and walked the streets of London, proclaiming his right to be gay. He believed that homosexuals have as many rights as everyone else. A PBS version of a book on Crisp's life — *The Naked Civil Servant* — with John Hurt playing the role of Crisp brought him even more into the public eye.

From all I had heard of Crisp, I expected a tired effeminate gay man, making silly jokes about Liz Taylor, much like Joan Rivers, except male.

I was very wrong. Crisp, although 76 years old, displayed such energy and concentration during his performance it was hard to think about anything else. The first part of the show was a monologue, where he discussed "style." "Having a style for your life," he said, "is very im-

portant. You never have to worry about what you are going to wear if you have style, because your style dictates what you will wear." Crisp mixed humor with his astute observations on life, many of which made so much sense that they were hard to ignore. "Don't spend your life trying to keep up with the Joneses," he said. "Drag them down to your level."

The second half of the show was a free-for-all. During the intermission, cards were available to write down questions to ask Crisp. During the second half, he went through every card (I think he went through every card — at least he read my question), and answered the questions.

He lingered on the answers: Nearly every question prompted a story, a remembrance of times gone by, or a joke. After this, he answered a few verbally-addressed questions from the audience.

Without hindsight, I would never have paid to go to this show if I had to pay. Now, knowing how much fun the whole performance was, I'm thinking of going again.

If you're anything but the average MIT nerd, you'll probably enjoy this evening with a difference. Sure, it's more expensive than an LSC movie, but you'll remember it a lot longer.

Andrew Gerber



Quentin Crisp

ON THE TOWN

Friday, November 15

Today and tomorrow at 8pm in Kresge Little Theatre, MIT Dramashop continues *An Evening of One-Act Plays*. Free admission.

The MIT Experimental Music Studio will give a concert in Kresge at 8pm. A panel discussion with composers and performers will precede the concert, at 7pm. Tickets \$6, \$3 students and seniors.

LSC shows *The Awful Truth*, at 7:30pm in 10-250. Cary Grant and Irene Dunne in a 1937 comedy. There is also *The Cotton Club*, at 7 and 10pm in 26-100.

Lots of French films off-campus this weekend: The Museum of Fine Arts has *La Nuit du Carrefour* (1934) at 5:30pm and *Tire au Flanc* (1928) at 8pm in its Jean Renoir Film Series. The French Library, 53 Marlborough St., Boston, shows Truffaut's *Vivement Dimanche!* at 6 and 8pm today, 4 and 8 pm tomorrow and 3pm Sunday. Coolidge Corner, 290 Harvard St., Brookline, brings Truffaut's *400 Blows* (today at 6 and 9:50pm, tomorrow at 2:10, 6 and 9:50pm), Godard's *Breathless* (today at 5:45 and 9:40pm, tomorrow at 1:50, 5:45 and 9:40pm), and also *Diva* (today 7:25pm, tomorrow 3:30 and 7:25pm).

Saturday, November 16

David Deveau, an instructor at MIT, produced magical Mozart at a recent Sinfonova concert, so we're sorry we were unable to arrange for the Chopin recital he is giving in Jordan Hall at 8pm tonight to be part of *The Tech Performing Arts Series*. Students get a break anyway, though — tickets are just \$8 — so we hope you'll attend what promises to be a revealing evening.

A Passage to India is shown in Kresge at 8pm.

This weekend, the Third Annual New England Animation Festival takes place at Off The Wall Cinema, 15 Pearl St., Cambridge. Call 354-5678.

Sunday, November 17

The Dunstable Singers perform madrigals and motets at 3pm in the Longy School. *Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.*

The Boston Chamber Music Society will play MIT Professor John Harbison's *Piano Quintet*, in Sanders Theatre at 8pm. Weber's *Flute Trio* and Beethoven's *Septet* complete the program. *Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.*

Other Harbison music in Kresge at 8. The *Cleveland Quartet* plays his first *Quartet*, along with Beethoven's Op.18, No.3 and Dvorak's Op.96 ("American"). Free admission.

LSC has *Robin Hood* today, at 3, 6:30 and 9pm in 26-100.

John Gibbons performs works by Bach on harpsichord at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 3pm. Tickets are \$10, \$8 students and seniors.

Marlon Brando and Maria Schneider star in what might be the best X-rated film of all times, Bertolucci's *Last Tango in Paris*. What is the relation between Brando and butter? Find out at Coolidge Corner, today at 3:10 and 7:20pm, tomorrow or Tuesday at 7:20pm.

Wednesday, November 20

The Cantata Singers will perform Handel's *Jephtha* in Sanders Theatre at 7:30pm. David Hoose is conducting. *Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.*

Thursday, November 21

The Gaston Chamber Players perform works of Telemann, J.C.F.Bach and Janitsch in the MIT Chapel, 12:05pm. Admission is free.

Michiel Bos
Jonathan Richmond

John Oliver Chorale disappointing

John Oliver Chorale, Jordan Hall, November 9; event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.

The audience appeared to enjoy themselves; the *Globe* gave the John Oliver Chorale an enthusiastic review; but I found their performance lacking.

Their approach seemed to have a monotonous uniformity to it for too much of the evening. The Chorale appeared to lack flexibility and to perform to a formula rather than to develop the special qualities of each of the pieces on the program.

Schubert's setting of *Psalm No. 23*, D. 706 for example, was nicely sung from a technical perspective, but lacked spirit. *Gott in der Natur*, D. 757, was similarly joyless. *Gesang der Geister bei den Wassern*, D. 714 was unsatisfying because the singers lacked cohesion: It was endowed with neither precision nor lyricism. The *Magnificat*, D. 486, with which the first part of the concert concluded, was also muddled — and lacked color too. The or-

chestra seemed too strident, voices forced.

The main item on the program was Mozart's *Requiem in D minor*, K. 626, given in the Franz Beyer edition. The orchestra began the piece well: the sad but disturbed opening notes had a deathly melancholy. The women singers lacked clarity in the *Kyrie* (and in several other places, too), but the *Dies irae* was done with a furious glory, and William Hite sang an accomplished solo in the *Tuba mirum*, with dramatic tensions effectively painted by the strings.

The chorus held together better than earlier in the *Rex tremendae* and the *Sanctus* was possessed of a spiritual grandeur. There were moments, then, when the depth of Mozart was probed and revealed; there were, however, too many barren stretches in between to describe this as a great rather than an adequate performance.

Jonathan Richmond

s Warszawy. — Pospieszam przwiaciolam muzyki i oyczystych miłą duniek nowinę. Fryderki koncert. drugi wielki koncert. nieszkaniu w obec bliźni b oraz say celniejszych i takich mo lica nasza po oraz pier wszy z orkie ć się z po chwałami tej knę ie u iednem słow szu. O ryginalność i ć inagi nacyi, talent , wreszcie mistrzowska słuchaczów Gieniusz s niepospoliti i trwała entiony w Wiec zernego może nie en ropyss przed upłynion , gra nicę. Życie wac dzie towarzyszy, iż zadna obr ROZMAITOŚCI, ie rodziny, do swego rodzinnego miasta

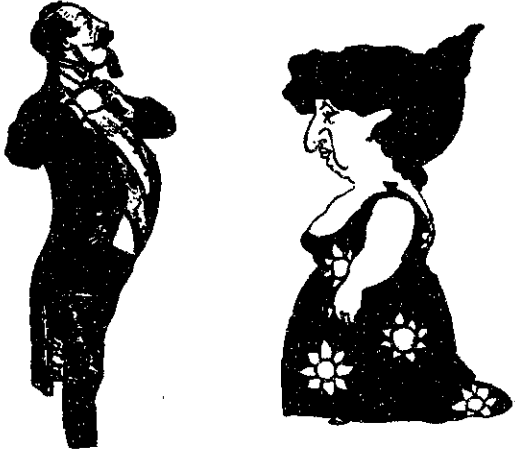


Arts

Dramashop presents a bellyful of laughs

The MIT Dramashop opened their Evening of One Act Plays last night; there are repeat performances tonight and tomorrow at 8:00 pm in Kresge Little Theatre. Admission is free and open to the public. Each performance is followed by a critique and coffee hour to which the audience is invited.

Dramashop's latest productions are very well-executed and entertaining, and I urge everyone in need of a good bellylaugh to attend. Two one-act plays are presented: *Halftime at Halcyon Days* by Carol K. Mack, and *The Apollo of Bellac* by Jean Giraudoux. Both plays are full of action, and have the rare quality of keeping the audience's attention throughout most of the two-hour performance.



The show began with *Halftime at Halcyon Days*, a play depicting the collapse of a ridiculously fanatical health spa of that name. Although it at times makes an attempt to be dramatic and serious in its criticism of the catatonic mental state encouraged by the spa, the play's best moments are humorous. Occasionally it drags a little, especially during the exercise scenes, but it is otherwise funny.

The spa itself is a major source of the humor in this play. A version of *Big Brother*, more accurately *Big Sister*, presents its glassy-eyed smile from a video screen as it

encourages the members to empty their minds and to remember to breathe. The inane statements mouthed by this vegetable are hilarious.

The characters include Babs, a beautiful perfectionist waging a war against disorder; Cassie, a pretentious, dissatisfied woman who wants to be admired; and Gloria, a plump, satiric critic who mocks everything in an attempt to mask her own feelings of inadequacy. Cheryl McCullum as Babs and Kristi Trostel as Cassie both gave especially believable performances.

* * *

The Apollo of Bellac is a comedy that takes a serious look at the subject of physical beauty, while poking fun at human vanity. The play begins with some very funny scenes, including a man's obsession with the beauty of his shadow and the response of a light sculpture to flattery. The drama then develops as we embark on an intense plunge into the soul of a young woman, Agnes, who learns the secret of manipulating men (which I refuse to divulge) — and then puts it into practice.

After a climactic confrontation with the god of beauty himself, she learns to reassess her perception of beauty. Kerry O'Neill as Agnes, Elizabeth Young as Therese, and Scott Ramsay as the man who reveals the secret to Agnes all were exceptional in their character interpretations. The evening sent the audience away with a smile.

Betty McLaughlin



Red and Orange makes what? A drama of missed performances. . .

Tech drama critic Steve Huntley went to review *And Then I Saw the Fireflies* at the Elizabeth Peabody House at 277 Broadway in Somerville last Saturday but the T broke down, leaving him stranded somewhere in the middle of nowhere. Wednesday night he attempted the trek once more but his subway seance of red and orange left him feeling quite green: the expected performance was not to take place, and the only encore available was in the form of a repeat performance of the subway blues. We include a scene from the play here to encourage the brave to journey into deepest Somerville, but can offer no guarantee of refreshment beyond T for two.

The Tech Performing Arts Series presents. . .

DUNSTABLE SINGERS

Madrigals, motets

The Dunstable Singers will perform madrigals and motets from the 16th and early 17th centuries. Longy School, November 17, 3pm. MIT price: \$3.

BOSTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

Harbison Piano Quintet

MIT Professor John Harbison's *Piano Quintet* will be performed by the Boston Chamber Music Society along with Weber's *Flute Trio* and Beethoven's *Septet*.

Sanders Theatre, November 17, 8pm. MIT price: \$5.

THE CANTATA SINGERS

Handel's Jephtha

Handel's most emotionally riveting oratorio, *Jephtha*, will be performed by the Cantata Singers conducted by David Hoose.

Sanders Theatre, November 20, 7:30pm. MIT price: \$4.

SINFONOVA

Death and the Maiden

Sinfonova will be conducted by Aram Gharabekian in a program to include Corelli's *Concerto Grosso No. 2, Op. 6*, Martin's *Etudes for String Orchestra* and the Boston premiere of Mahler's arrangement of Schubert's *Der Tod und das Mädchen* ("Death and the Maiden"). Jordan Hall, November 22, 8pm. MIT price: \$5.

THE FIRES OF LONDON

Peter Maxwell Davies

The Fires of London, a music-theatre chamber ensemble will perform Peter Maxwell Davies' *Le Jongleur de Notre Dame* and *Eight Songs for a Mad King*. Only 25 discount tickets available:

First come, first served!

Jordan Hall, November 23, 8pm. MIT price: \$6.

PRO ARTE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Beethoven's Fifth

The Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra will perform Beethoven's *Symphony No. 5* and Shostakovich's *Symphony No. 14* in Sanders Theatre on November 24 at 8pm. Tickets are also available for the Orchestra's December 4 concert when Stravinsky's

Symphony of Psalms and works by Hindemith will be performed. MIT price: \$5.

CIVIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Dvorak Cello Concerto

Ronald Thomas will perform in Dvorak's *Cello Concerto*. Also included is Copland's *El Salón México* and works by MacDowell and Paine. The Civic Symphony Orchestra of Boston will be conducted by Max Hobart.

Jordan Hall, November 24, 3pm. MIT price: \$4.

RUDOLF SERKIN

Symphony Hall Recital

World famous pianist Rudolf Serkin will give a recital in Symphony Hall. November 24, 3pm. MIT price: \$6.

Tickets are on sale courtesy of the Technology Community Association. Drop by Room W20-450 in the Student Center, or call 253-4885 to check on availability.

The Tech Performing Arts Series, a service for the entire MIT community from The Tech, MIT's student newspaper in conjunction with the Technology Community Association, MIT's student community service organization.

GET OUT ON THE TOWN WITH THE TECH PERFORMING ARTS SERIES. . .!

Motlana talks with students

(Continued from page 1)
workers outside the workplace, wrote John Parsons, assistant professor at the Sloan School of Management ["On 'Constructive Engagement' in South Africa," Nov. 5].

Many black South Africans argue that Sullivan signatories "stabilize and improve this oppressive exploitative system as it is — you are not changing it," Motlana said. These people see the Sullivan Principles signatories as "making it possible for the Afrikaner racists to continue their merry way exploiting the black people."

"If the aim of foreign corporations is fundamental structural change, then their presence in South Africa will not contribute to that change," Motlana said. Contented workers are not likely to rise up against the system for change, he explained.

At a symposium two months ago, a representative of black workers spoke of a 1983 resolution in which South African workers "unanimously supported the motion that all foreign companies should get out of South Africa."

Young workers refuse to even hear someone defend increased investment in South Africa. "They won't listen to anyone who says, 'We need the jobs,'" Motlana said.

"We have reached a situation in South Africa where ordinary workers are sick and tired of this apartheid system that will not change unless some unusual pressure is brought to bear on it," Motlana said.

"It is quite obvious that opinion is very clear — something needs to be done. And if that something includes disinvestment and a collapse of the South African economy, they say they can live with that," he added.

Gray responded that disinvestment would have little effect on South Africa, because US corporations represent only one to three percent of the South African economy. American firms comprise only the fourth-largest foreign presence in South Africa, behind that of Great Britain, France and Italy, he said.

"Their disappearance would not destabilize the economy, and certainly will not topple the regime . . . US corporations are dominant in no sector of the South African economy other than gasoline pumps," Gray said.

One-party democracy envisioned
"There must be a time when the leaders of whatever movement emerges" sits down to write a constitution and formulate a government.

"In general, during the last stage of development, the best form of government is a one-party state," he said, comparing the proposed rule to that of tribal elders who would decide on issues by consensus. A similar government has been successfully established in Tanzania, according to Motlana.

Violence in South Africa

Motlana said he does not approve of acts of violence carried out against "collaborators," those blacks who work for the government. Rather, he hopes that "they can be persuaded" to resign their positions.

Some violence will be necessary, however, for the blacks to take power, he claimed. "We all hope and pray that some kind of miracle will happen . . . that will achieve the kind of fundamental structural change that we all desire. But miracles only happen in the Bible . . . That kind of peaceful change is simply not in the cards."

Change will only come when the whites in power realize that the cost of maintaining the apartheid system is "simply not affordable," he continued. There will be "a bit of bloodletting" before that happens, Motlana predicted.

The division of black South African society is to be avoided at all costs, Motlana said. "The one thing we are trying to avoid is building a tribal nationalism."

The African National Congress (ANC) has so far avoided a tribe-based liberation movement, he continued. Others, especially the Zulus, refuse to "destroy their tribal identity and establish a black identity."

Pretoria's media crackdown

"I think that the general censorship imposed on the media is bound to have tremendous effect," Motlana said. The United States has been sensitized to the conditions in South Africa through television and press reports, and "to have all that blotting out" will have very negative effects, he said.

The government of South Africa "is bound to lose in the end," because foreign reporters will be

forced to depend upon second-hand information and rumor to get a clear picture, Motlana said.

White resistance to democracy

Most of the white organizations that oppose apartheid in South Africa do not back the establishment of a true democracy, according to Motlana. They "have found it very difficult to support the concept of 'one man, one vote,' . . . spent many years agonizing whether there should be universal franchise or a qualified suffrage."

The majority of liberal white South Africans "want some kind of protection of minority rights," Black South Africans reject this, he said. "They insist on the protection of individual rights . . . A group is not entitled to [special constitutional protection] simply because there is a certain percentage of melanin in their skin," he explained.



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African leader speaks on South African struggle

(Continued from page 1)

white rule in South Africa," he said and cited the following events as landmarks in the history of black resistance in South Africa:

- The formation of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1913 was "the formation of the earliest 'nationalist liberation movement' on the [African] continent." Although the black national movement began in South Africa, Motlana said South African blacks' political progression "has been in the opposite direction."

- The 1910 Constitution of the Union of South Africa provided for limited representation of blacks by whites in both the South African Senate and House of Assembly.

- The decrease in the "few rights that blacks enjoyed . . . started with the Land Act of 1913, which arbitrarily divided South Africa into 87 percent for white occupation and 13 percent for black occupation," Motlana said.

The passage of the Land Act led to the formation of the ANC in 1913, according to Motlana. He added that the act led to the institution of the Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act in 1970 — an act "which finally stripped all blacks of their citizenship and assigned them to the ten homelands on the basis of tribal origin."

Motlana also cited several recent incidents which have affected the attitudes of the black people of South Africa:

- The Republic of South Africa's new constitution, instituted in 1983, "established the bizarre three-chambered Parliament for whites, coloreds and Indians to the total exclusion of 73 percent of South Africa's population which is black."

- "The army has now replaced the police as a force of occupation. There is a state of emergency" in Soweto, Motlana's homeland, "and in several areas throughout the country," he said.

- "The presence of the police force has worsened the conditions" in the homelands. "There are alleged reports of army misbehavior . . . of killings which many of you have seen on your TV screens," Motlana added.

- "White South Africa is totally insulated and unaware of what is happening in the rest of South Africa that is not white," Motlana claimed. "They are protected by the state which controls the news media."

"How long can this state of affairs last?"

"No one has been able to suggest an intelligent way out of this dilemma," Motlana observed. "But even a worm must turn," he said, "and the black African worm is beginning to turn — violently."

"It seems, however, that there has been a qualitative difference

in the way blacks are now carrying on with their struggle." Labor, housing, education and the quality of the environment have now become issues in that national struggle, according to Motlana.

"Up to 1976, I am convinced that white South Africa could have come up with an acceptable package that could have fooled blacks by providing them with limited participation" in their government, he continued. But, Motlana said, "in 1985, black South Africans will settle with no less than one man, one vote in a united South Africa."

One member of the audience asked if Afrikaners can successfully defend their homelands "to the last." Motlana responded that he didn't believe in a "scorched-earth policy" and that "Afrikaners must accept political change."

Black leaders in South Africa were "unhappy with black-on-black violence," he continued. "White racists have had to create structures . . . interposed between white throats and black people. These people are in the way."

"In South Africa, there are two groups of blacks: the collaborators and non-collaborators," said Motlana. "The collaborators must be removed."

Handover of power

"There are black South Africans who argue that there is no need for negotiations," said Motlana. "The question is one of handing over power to the majority — which should not necessarily be exclusively black."

Motlana said that the ANC is "not a racist organization [that] believes that South Africa belongs to all its people." He said that any government headed by the ANC would "include all elements of [South Africa's] multi-racial population."

He asked whether the South African revolution had started in earnest. "I'm not that hopeful that the apartheid regime is about to collapse. They still have the power . . . because South Africa has powerful friends in the West that it supplies minerals to."

Motlana advocated a "one-party" government for the current South Africa. "At our present stage of development, a one-party state would be best [because] it seems that our people don't understand the role of an opposition party."

Effects of divestment

"You continue to trade to support a racist system in my country . . . in order to suppress my people," he said. South Africa's "democratic" government

"would not be able to kick down 25 million blacks if she did not enjoy the kind of support she has enjoyed over the years [from the West]," he added.

Motlana said that "divestment has not shown to lead to the liberalization of social policies" in South Africa. He did not advocate investment or divestment of holdings in South Africa, but recounted Chase Manhattan's attempts to collect on their outstanding loans to South Africa.

When Chase Manhattan's Chairman recently refused to "roll over South Africa bank loans," South Africa's economy appeared to collapse, according to Motlana. "I'm saying [Chase Chairman] Butcher showed what can be done."

Motlana said that he "knows things that can be done to bring the apartheid regime to its knees" and hopes that they will be accomplished. "Convince South Africa that the time to change is now," he said.

During the question and answer period, Arnold Contreras '83 said the students of MIT supported the struggle against apartheid. He said that he disagreed with the Institute's stance on apartheid and divestment and asked Motlana his opinion of the policy. "I also disagree with your president . . .," Motlana said.

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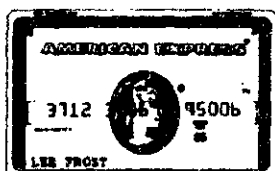
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MIT teaches one viewpoint

(Continued from page 1)

this giant aptitude test during R/O week; that was [Snyder's] baseline."

From this test and other psychiatric tests, Snyder selected students representing different socio-economic backgrounds. These 54 students were interviewed every year of their undergraduate careers. Snyder's 1971 book *The Hidden Curriculum* relates the results of this study.

Snyder has revisited 50 of the original 54 in their workplaces to interview them 20 years after graduation. He traveled over most of the United States and some of Europe.

"I had planned from the beginning to follow up. . . . I was interested in the very different ways people describe themselves and the language they use to describe themselves," he said.

A number of students are ill-prepared

Since 1965, the MIT curriculum has developed freshman pass/fail, a greater choice of courses and the Undergraduate

Research Opportunities Program. Nevertheless, Snyder believes, "We have a number of people going out who are ill-prepared to think sensitively about the human world. Many people let MIT define them as individuals — by grades, etc. . . . The irony today is that with the change in humanities requirements, people can graduate without ever experiencing another mode of thought, taking courses such as statistics or economics."

On the positive side, MIT alumni "learn an ability to discern the right question. . . . They see this as a positive and important skill. . . . Also, a lot of them felt that a mix between hands-on practical experience and theory was very important. But [in 1965] they had much more of such a mix than today's students."

Alumni feel that the MIT experience is "kind of rough, but it's worth the trip," according to Snyder.

William Hecht, executive vice president of MIT Alumni Association, agreed: Alumni "feel the

place was important to them and is important to the world. . . . It's not the same kind of affection that you might find at the Ivy Leagues or Stanford, but rather pride and respect. Younger alumni feel they have gotten a broad education."

Hecht thinks "unequivocally that a student today will have an easier time getting a good education here at MIT than a student of twenty years ago. The freshman advising system is very helpful."

But Snyder said, "They're trying to compress a two-year course of 20 years ago into one year or less. It is a very critical issue of how much you're going to cram into a limited period of time."

Studies such as Snyder's are "extraordinarily valuable," MacVicar said. "They help to inform us about what kind of rationale we used in the past and how it served, as well as the kind of effects, often unintended, that our education has." She said MIT has no plans at present to continue such long-term studies.



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

5 shells race in the final heat of the junior eights Saturday on Class Day. Alpha Delta Phi won the race. A total of 32 boats competed in crew events Saturday morning, with SAE winning the men's 4's, WILG winning the women's 4's, and the Class of 1988 freshmen heavyweight crew winning the senior eights.

**Hush little baby
don't you cry.
If someone doesn't
do something,
you'll just die.**



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SENIORS

The last chance for seniors to buy a class of '86 ring will be next Tuesday, November 15, in Lobby 10 from 10 am to 4 pm. New orders may be placed with a \$25 deposit. Please mark this date on your calendar, since it is the LAST ring day that will take place. Present count shows over 800 members of our class own a Brass Rat! Any questions or problems, call Bill Hobbis at 225-8917, or leave a message at 253-8761.

ATTENTION JUNIORS, SENIORS AND GRADS

The Undergraduate Association Nominations Committee is now accepting nominations for "Who's Who among students in American Universities and Colleges." Any juniors, seniors or graduate students who don't who they are, or possess outstanding qualities in scholarship, leadership, service, sports, citizenship, are urged to submit cover letters and resumes to the UA NomCom, ASAP, W20-403, by 12/6/85. If there are any inquiries, please direct them to Lulu at 494-1567, or leave a message at the UA Office, x3-2696. If you don't have any questions or comments, please call Dave at dl-9692. His hours will be posted in Lobby 10 all next week.

UA NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

The Opening of GEORGE CARLIN: TDM

DON'T PAY \$18.50 TO SEE THIS COMEDIAN OFF-CAMPUS! Wait until the beginning of next term when LSC and SCC bring him dancing into Kresge Auditorium for just \$6, \$8, and \$10 with an MIT ID! (No, you math nerd, that is NOT \$24...) George Carlin will be performing here on February 3, Registration Day, and tickets go on sale Tuesday December 3. Keep watching for more details. (A pre-screening of the Reg Day Comedian will not be shown.)



MIDNIGHT MOVIES

The Midnight Movies Series (continuing to operate on Newfoundland Time) is proud to present "Scarface." Al Pacino stars in this contemporary and powerful gangster movie, which follows the rise of Tony Monana as he cuts a wide, profane, and bloody swath to the top of the Florida cocaine biz, eliminating everyone and everything that gets in his way.

(Here is where I am supposed to type in what various "newspapers" said when one of their reporters went to see the film... They liked it.)

It starts 11pm in Lobdell, 2nd floor of the Student Center. Free admission.

Official flame form:

What changes (if any) should be made to the current Humanities and Social Sciences curriculum?

Please send your comments to W20-401

THE COURSE EVALUATION GUIDE FALL 1984



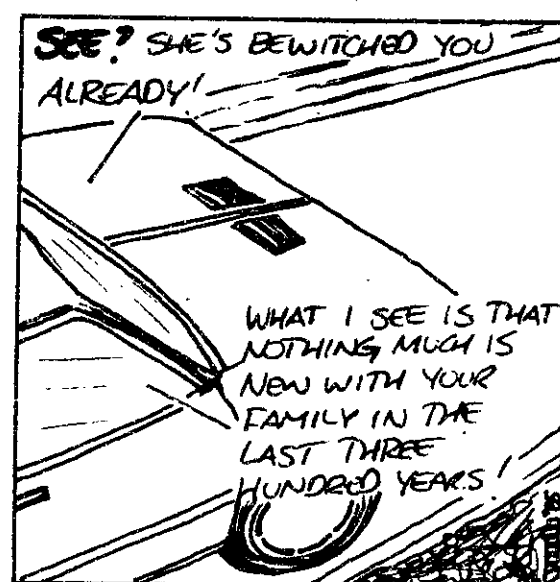
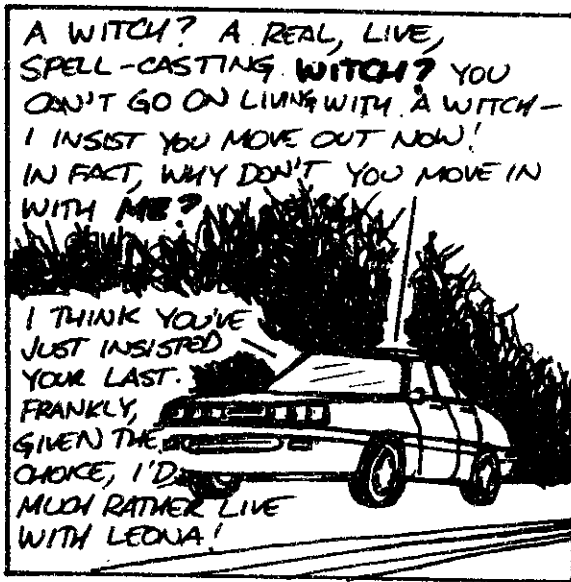
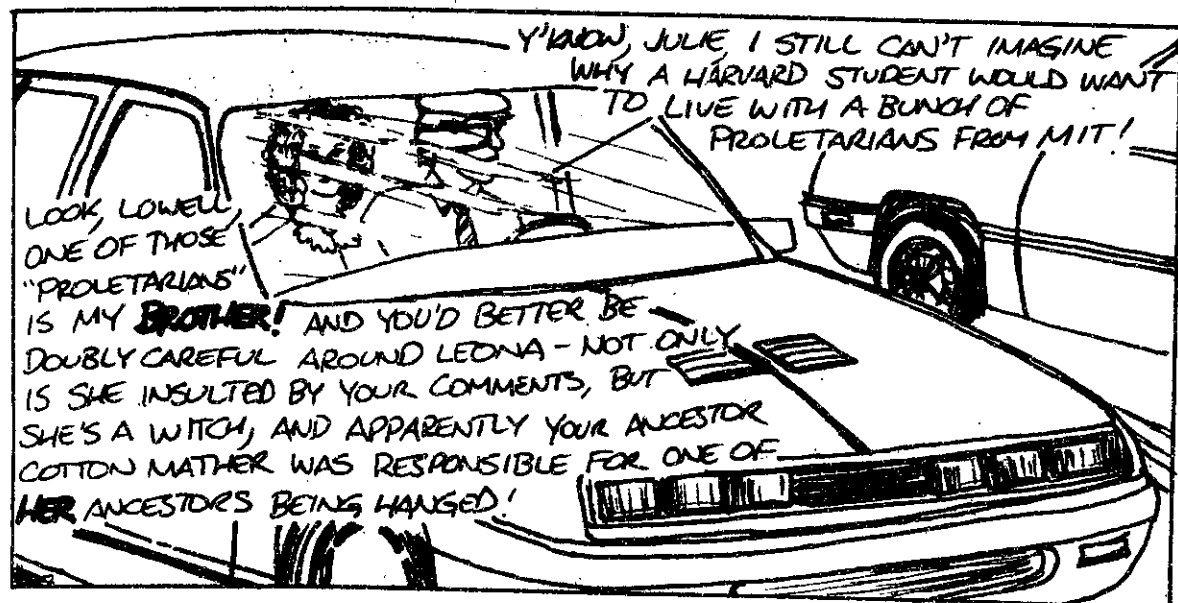
"Getting an education at MIT is like getting an enema from a fire hydrant."

THE RETURN OF SCEP

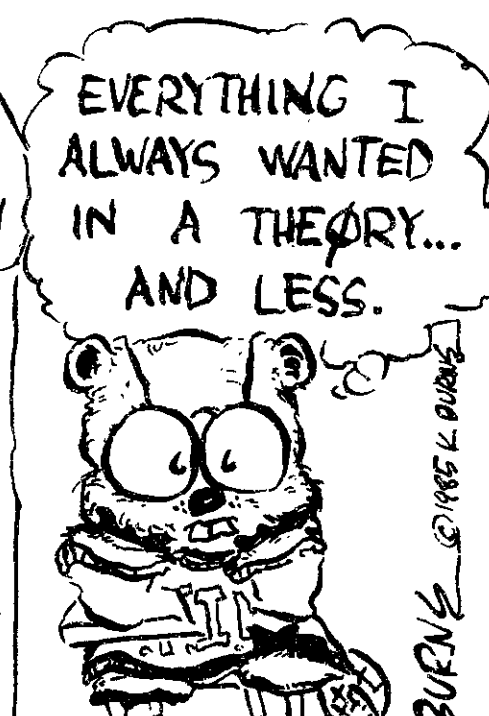
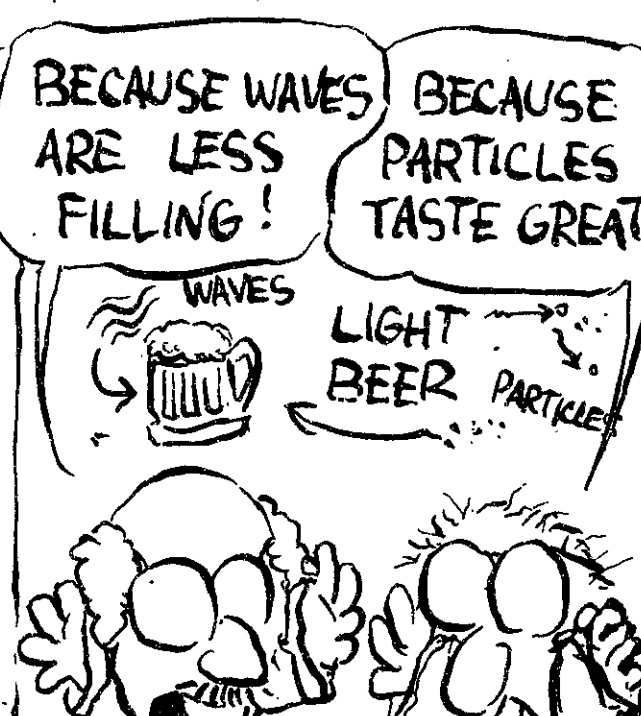
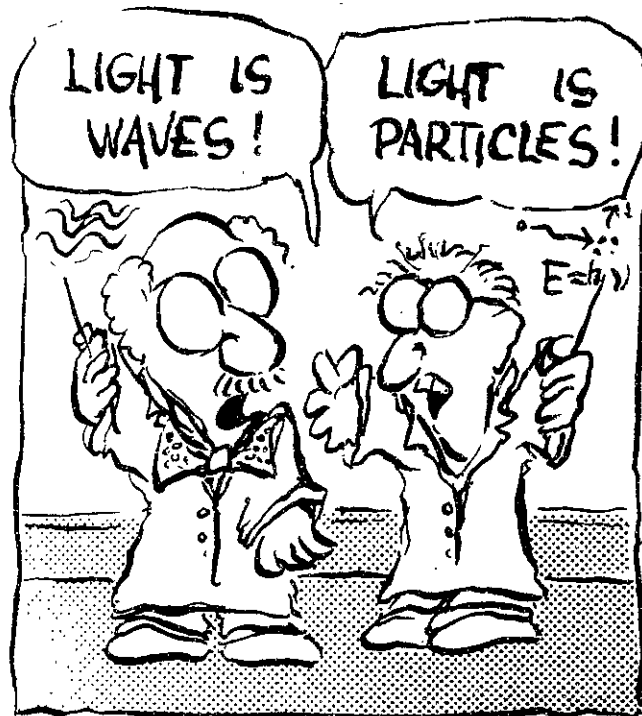
The Undergraduate Association is resurrecting the Course Evaluation Guide, bringing institute-wide student evaluation back to MIT. The last guide, published in the spring of 1984, evaluated over 150 courses. Bringing this kind of evaluation back will take some work, and we can use your help and ideas. If you are interested, please drop by our booth in Lobby 10 on Tuesday or Friday, or call Dean Dellinger at 536-8544.

comics

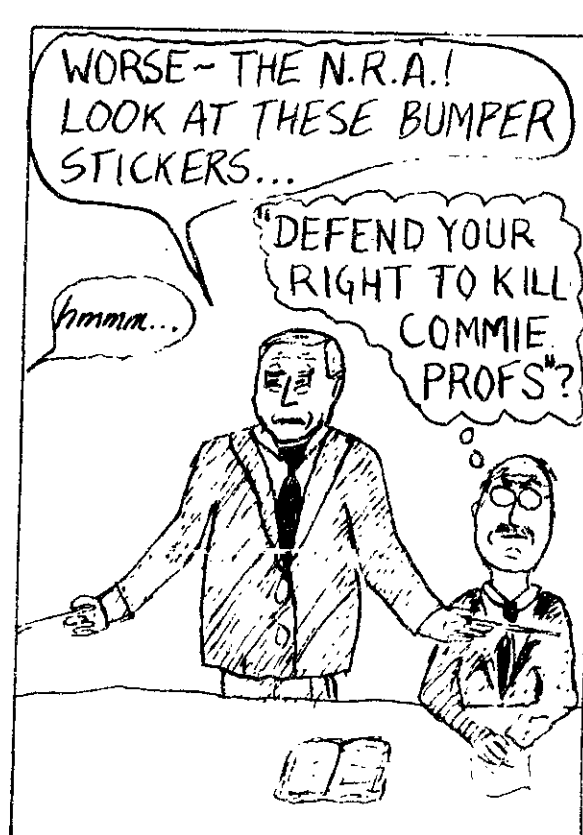
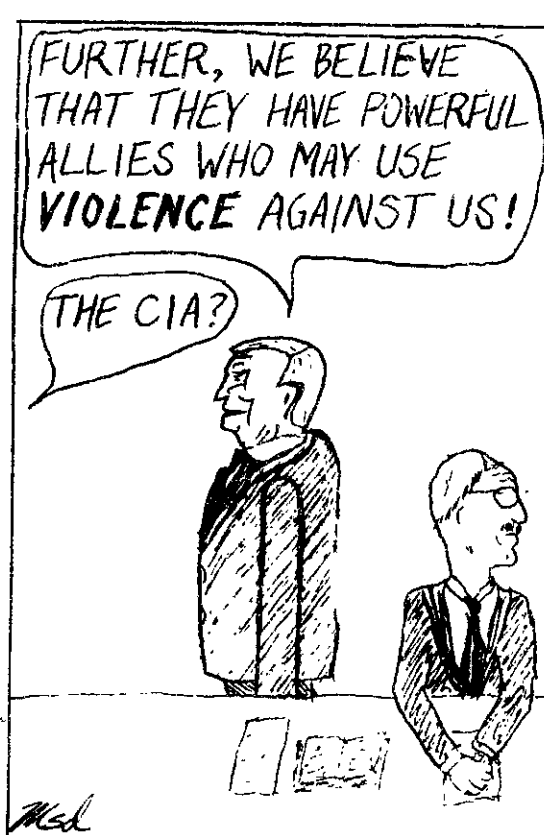
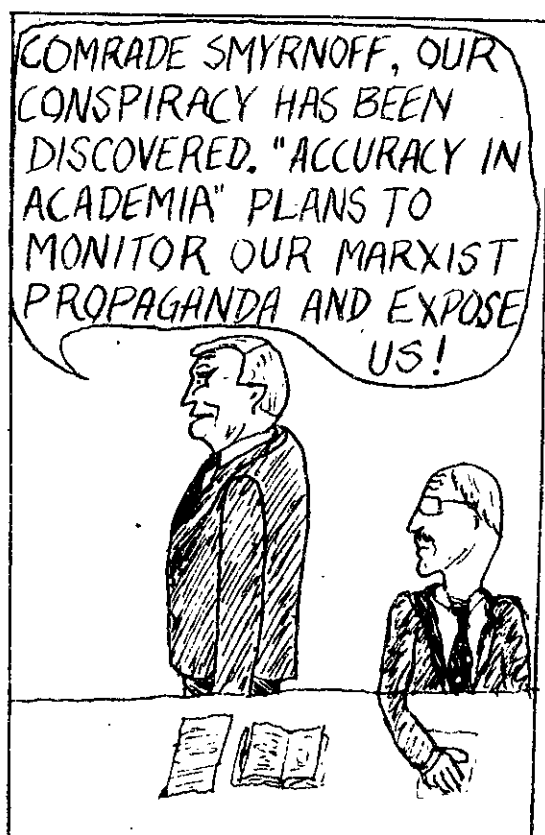
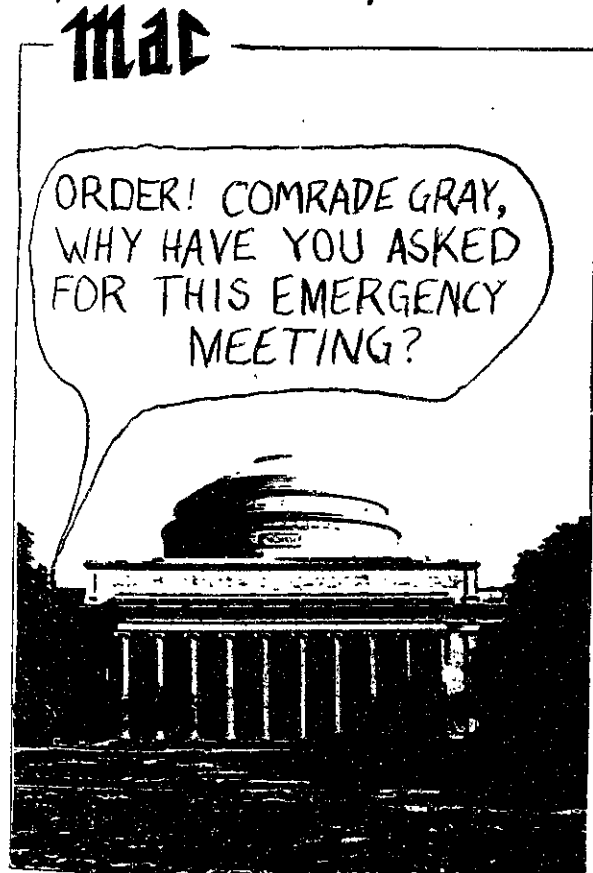
Outside Looking In By V. Michael Bove



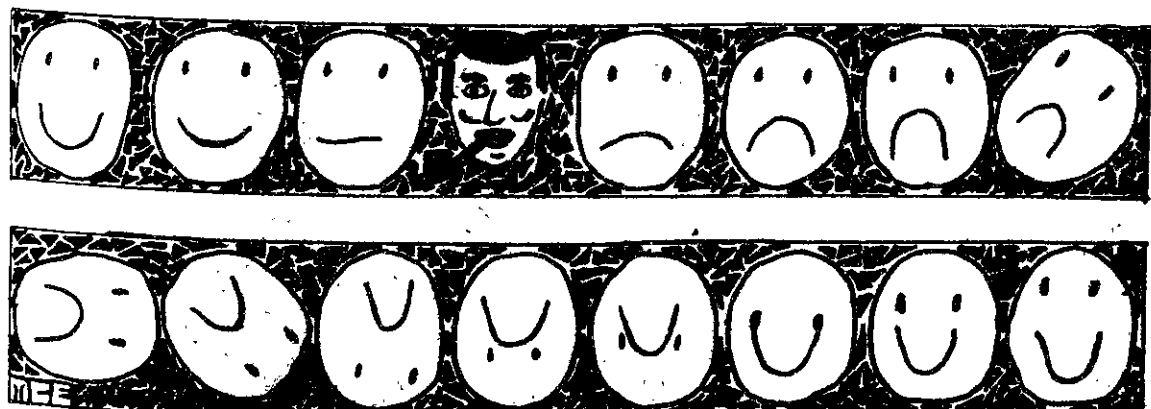
T.I.M Beaver By Kevin Burns



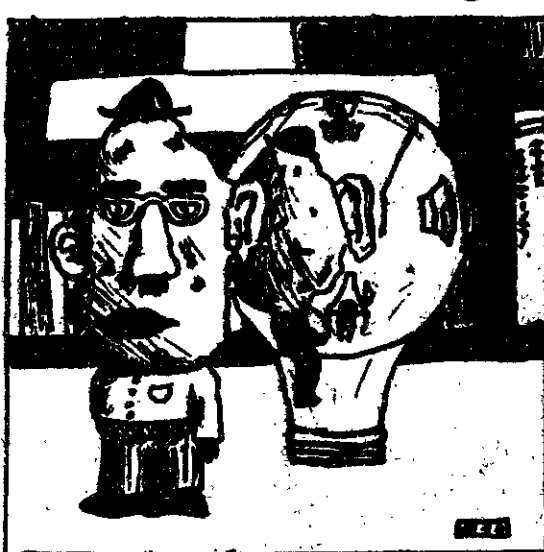
Mac By Mark Day



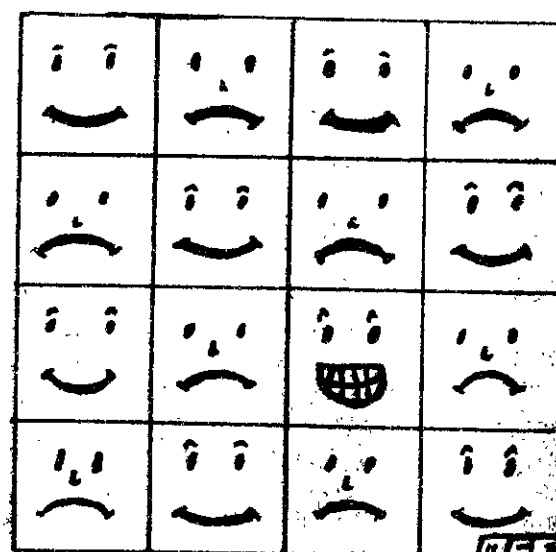
The Less Impressive Works of M. C. Escher As recently uncovered by Julio Friedmann and Brad Sagarin



Metamorphosis Zero



Still Life with Potatohead and Reflecting Lightbulb



Regular Division of a Plane using Smiley and Frownie Blockheads

sports

Football wins final: Adams breaks record

By Steven Wheatman
BRISTOL, RI — The Beavers ended a trying season Saturday on a high note, defeating Roger Williams 23-22 despite a last-minute Hawk touchdown. MIT finished the year with a 3-5 record. The Roger Williams Hawks ended the season with a 0-8 record.

Halfback Chris Adams '87 rushed for 169 yards to set a new MIT single season rushing record of 683 yards. He entered the game as MIT's number two rusher behind fullback Hugh Ekberg '88. The Hawks keyed on Ekberg, allowing Adams room to set the record. Ekberg ended the season with 600 yards, also eclipsing the previous record of 588 set in 1983.

Roger Williams was not able to do much on their first possession. The swarming Beaver defense led by tri-captain Nick Nowack '86 dominated the line of scrimmage all day.

The MIT offense struggled early in the game. A Hawk interception was typical of the Beavers' passing game, which ranked last in the league entering Saturday's game.

The Hawks, taking advantage of the turnover, put together their first drive of the day, culminating in a 25 yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Eric Brooks to open the scoring in the first quarter. Brooks also played free safety and punter. The Hawks have only have 32 players on their roster; most of their players play both offense and defense.

The Beavers then proceeded to put together a drive. On fourth and two in the second quarter, Head Coach Dwight Smith called for a flea flicker. Quarterback Peter Gasparini '88 tossed a screen pass to Adams who lofted the ball 25 yards downfield to Ken Corless '86. Corless claimed the Roger Williams safety held him on the play. The official disagreed, and ruled the play an incomplete pass.

Having stopped MIT, Roger Williams drove downfield until the Beavers held tough on their 10 yard line.

Adams and Ekberg led the Beavers' next drive on the ground. Gasparini, on his second turnover of the day, fumbled the football away to Roger Williams to prematurely end the drive.

The stingy MIT defense again stopped the Hawks, Rich Rice '87 sacking quarterback Chris McCaffrey on fourth down.

On fourth down in their next series, the Beavers went into a punting formation. Gasparini, who handles the punting chores in addition to quarterback duties, reeled off a pass to Adams who was knocked out of bounds just short of a first down.

After forcing the Hawks to punt, the Beavers marched down the field. Faced with a fourth down and 16 at the 24 yard line, and 29 seconds remaining in the half, Coach Smith called for a cross pass to Jason Jonas '88. The pass, Jonas' first reception of the year, was good for six points. Gasparini, having just completed his third TD pass of the year, kicked the point after, making the halftime score seven to seven.

MIT took the second half kickoff and marched the length of the field. At the Hawks 2 yard line, Ekberg plowed over left tackle to put the Beavers ahead 14-7.

The defense pinned Roger Williams deep in their own territory. On third down Peter Drews '89 roared through the line and sacked McCaffrey in the end zone for a safety. This brought the score at the end of the third quarter to 16-7.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter, the Beavers recovered the free kick at the Hawks' 48 yard line. Led by the rushing of Ekberg and Adams, the Beavers ate up yardage and the clock. Adams brought the ball down to the 1 foot line and Ekberg carried it the rest of the way, going over the



Hugh Ekberg '88 carries the ball past the line of scrimmage Saturday at the University of Rhode Island. MIT defeated URI 23-22.

center for the score. Gasparini's kick put the Beavers ahead, 23-7.

The desperate Hawks would not give up. With 3:30 remaining in the game, Andy Robinson outran the MIT safeties to snag a 45-yard pass for a touchdown. The Hawks, down by ten points, chose not to go for the two point conversion. If they had succeeded on one here, another touchdown and two-point conversion would have given Roger Williams a tie. The kick was good, and the Beavers clung to a nine point lead.

After forcing the Beavers to punt, Roger Williams took over on the MIT 46-yard line, with under a minute remaining in the game. On first down, defensive back Hong Yang '87 broke up a pass. On second down defensive tackle Kevin Poulin '88 sacked McCaffrey for a 10 yard loss. The third down pass fell incomplete.

With just four seconds remaining in the game McCaffrey unloaded a screen pass to Robinson who scampered 56 yards, by several tacklers to the end zone for a touchdown. With no time remaining on the clock, the Hawks successfully converted their two point play to tight end Shawn Mahoney.

Season wrapup

On the bus ride back to MIT, the team saluted departing defensive captains Larry Monroe G and Nick Nowak '86. Monroe, a 6'7" 240 pound defensive tackle, received the game ball. Monroe's parents traveled 1200 miles from Arab, AL, to watch their son play in his final college game.

Offensive guard John Newton '86 spent his last afternoon in MIT's trenches after five years of service. Newton played this game with 18 stitches in his chin and a dislocated thumb. Asked how he felt about leaving, he said, "It's emotional, [football] has been something very important in my life, and I would do it all over again."

Gasparini doesn't "intend to play quarterback again next year." Gasparini said he would like to move out to flanker or wide receiver, leaving the quarterbacking duties to Sean McIntyre '89. Gasparini played hurt most of the season, passed while wearing a flak jacket and a neck wrap.

The defense's leading tackler Mark Hanson, who had 91 tackles this season despite missing a game with an eye injury, will be back next year. The offense

should be strong again next season with both Ekberg and Adams returning.

The Beaver's final record is quite deceptive. "I don't think we're a 3-5 team," said Jonas. Three games this year were lost by a combined total of seven points, so MIT could easily have been 6-2, according to Ken Cerino, MIT sports information director.

MIT		23	
Roger Williams		22	
MIT	RW	0	7
Roger Williams	7	0	15
RW — Eric Brooks 25 pass from Chris McCaffrey (Jeff Paige kick)			
MIT — Jason Jonas 24 pass from Peter Gasparini (Gasparini kick)			
MIT — Hugh Ekberg 2 run (Gasparini kick)			
MIT — Safety (McCaffrey tackled in end zone by Peter Drews)			
MIT — Ekberg 1 run (Gasparini kick)			
RW — Andy Robinson 45 pass from McCaffrey (Paige kick)			
RW — Robinson 56 pass from McCaffrey (Shawn Mahoney run)			
Attendance — 225			

	MIT	RW
First downs	18	5
Rushes-yards	54-236	27-82
Passing yards	46	205
Passes	4-8-1	11-17-0
Return yards	5-71	5-51
Punts	3-114	5-195
Fumbles-lost	3-1	1-1
Penalties-yards	3-35	6-65

Individual Leaders
Rushing — MIT, Adams 34-169, Ekberg 14-43, RW, Robinson 8-42.
Passing — MIT, Gasparini, 4-8-1-46, RW, McCaffrey 11-17-0-205.
Receiving — MIT, Jonas 1-24, Ekberg 1-15, RW, Robinson 5-140, Brooks 2-27.

Bowling heads division after two tournaments

By Paul Paternoster

Although many MIT students may not realize it, there is a bowling team at the Institute. Actually, there are two bowling teams. Since 1980, the men's team has participated in the Massachusetts Conference. This year marks the first year of a women's team at MIT.

Men's team captain Bob Davidsen '86 is extremely optimistic about this season. The Engineers are off to the best start in their five-year history, currently riding atop the Massachusetts Conference after two tournaments.

The season schedule includes eight tournaments. Each tournament involves 16-18 teams from the Mass. Conference and the RICONY Conference (including schools from Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York).

At each tournament a team will be involved in two types of competition. In the morning each squad will bowl three games head-to-head with another squad. Every member of this five man team will be matched with a member of the other squad.

In the afternoon each team faces another club in a doubles competition providing three doubles teams competing head-to-head. It is possible for a team to earn 27 points in each mode of competition.

MIT took 78 out of a possible 108 points in its first two tourna-

ments, propelling the club to first place. Last weekend in Lowell, the Engineers took 18 out of 27 points from arch-rival RPI in the five-man match. They followed this by capturing 18.5 points in their doubles matches against SUNY Albany. The effort against RPI earned the team a second place trophy for team high series (2704 pts).

Jeff Arenberg '86, who finished second in the conference last year, has paced the Engineers. Of the 12 games he has played, 11 have ended up in the win column. Dan Margolis '87 is currently second on the MIT totem pole, having won 9.5 out of the twelve games he has bowled.

Davidsen is not far behind with nine wins. Filling out the rest of the team are Rich Berg '89, Craig Gilchrist '89, Tim Shirley '87 and Phil Pan '86.

While MIT still has six tournaments remaining, Davidsen is already looking forward to the playoffs. "If we win the division, we automatically get to bowl in the sectionals. If we win the sectionals, then we go on to the nationals, which are in Houston this year." Davidsen's team will pursue its quest Sunday when MIT travels to Schenectady, NY, for tournament number three.

In the meantime, the women's team, led by captain Erica Shane '86, is getting a feeling for bowling at the college level.

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