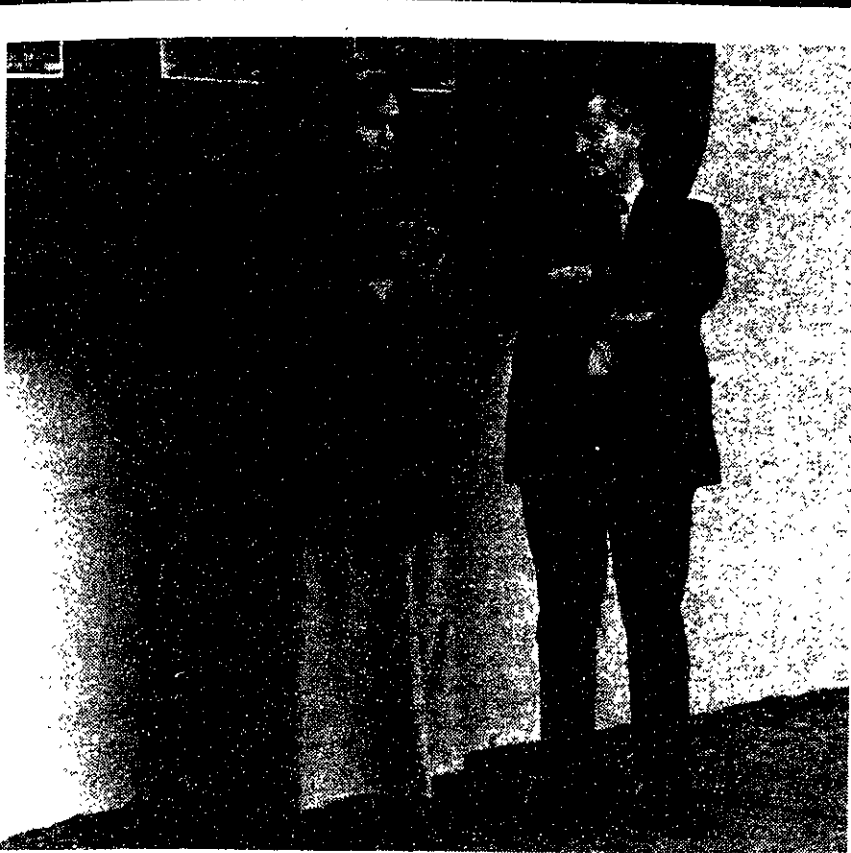




Tech photo by Stephen P. Berczuk

Two Catholics gathered outside the Orson Welles Theatre yesterday to protest the opening of *Hail, Mary*. The film depicts the virgin Mary as a modern-day young woman and Joseph as a taxi driver, and several scenes show Mary in the nude. The Committee to Oust *Hail Mary* from America plans to protest the opening of the film. On Tuesday about 200 callers demanded that the theatre cancel the showing.

Professor calls to divest Faculty will decide on recommendation to MIT

By Andy Fish

Gretchen Kalonji '80, assistant professor of materials engineering, introduced a motion that calls for MIT's divestment of all holdings in companies present in South Africa at Wednesday's faculty meeting.

The faculty discussed the 1985 Report of the President, and graduate and faculty housing. It recommended the establishment of a Master of Science degree in Urban Studies and Planning.

Kalonji moved that the faculty recommend MIT divest itself of stock in companies present in South Africa by May 1, 1986. It is immoral to back the South African government, Kalonji said. Divestment is an "effective action in support of the struggle," she added.

"I would like this institution to stand on the side of freedom and justice," Kalonji said.

"It would be appropriate for us to do this as a faculty," said Willard R. Johnson, professor of political science. Recent polls of

South African blacks show overwhelming support for divestment, Johnson said. The divestment could produce economic gains for the Institute, he added.

President Paul E. Gray '54 said the executive committee of the MIT Corporation would have to decide the Institute's course of action. It is possible, he said, to oppose the status quo and at the same time oppose divestment as a

tactic.

Gray noted that some believe corporations profit from apartheid while others believe they have a positive impact. He raised the issue that many companies don't operate in South Africa, but supply to and purchase from the racist regime.

"When is it appropriate for an institute to express a position on (Please turn to page 17)

Panelists discuss economics of SDI

By Katie Schwarz

A panel of three speakers discussed whether Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research will be a burden or an impetus to the US economy at a seminar Tuesday.

Debate centered on the effect of large military expenditures on America's international trading position. Leo Steg, former manager of General Electric Co.'s Space Science Laboratory, expects SDI to lead to new technology for the United States to export. But MIT economist Lester Thurow contended that "Star Wars" would have little non-military relevance.

The speakers also disagreed over whether SDI represented a major diversion of resources needed elsewhere. Thurow and Bernard O'Keefe, chair of the executive committee of Edgerton, Grier and Germeshausen Inc., expressed concern about tying up too much of the nation's financial and human resources in the program. Steg, on the other hand, maintained that SDI "in its origi-

nal form" — the \$2 billion research program approved by Congress — would cost only about one percent of the gross national product.

O'Keefe and Thurow stressed the importance of the civilian economy. They warned that American industry is succumbing to Japanese competition, because the United States concentrates too much on the military. "The long-term viability of the US as a superpower depends on our economy," said Thurow.

Steg expects future progress

"What will we have to sell in the world?" Steg asked, answering, "high tech." SDI research will spur progress in all fields connected with it, he said. "You pick the field, there will be advances." Technology used in SDI could also benefit the civilian economy, he added, suggesting that the decentralized software network needed for SDI could be applied to a national power grid.

Steg discounted SDI opponents' claims that the program is not feasible, emphasizing that "whenever someone says 'It's impossible,' someone has wiggled their way out." He compared SDI with the Apollo program. Both projects seemed "incredible" at first, he said, but the technical problems of Apollo were solved.

The \$2 billion SDI research program is not unusual in terms of size or cost, and its political and economic aspects should not (Please turn to page 17)

Academic standards revised

By Sally Vanerian

A joint task force drawn from the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA) and the Provost's Office recently revised Institute guidelines on academic honesty. This move came in response to student confusion over faculty policy on homework collaboration, according to the preface to the revised guidelines.

The committee revised a document called "Departmental Guidelines Relating to Academic Honesty" to address questions raised at an Institute Forum on academic honesty held in February 1984. The revised guidelines, which have not yet been approved by the Faculty Policy Committee, are intended "to bring to the process more clarity [and] more equity," the preface states.

Students at the forum felt that their professors often do not explain how much they expect or permit students to work together, the preface states. "They believe that some of their classmates take advantage of the lack of clarity by working together excessively or by relying heavily on old solutions," the preface continues.

The first part of the two-part guidelines discusses this problem. It emphasizes that faculty should "explain as precisely as possible

their expectations about the nature and extent of any collaboration or assistance from old materials that they permit or encourage.

"Faculty members are encouraged to make clear to the students in their classes, at the beginning of each term, their expectations regarding permissible academic conduct," the guidelines state.

The second part of the "Draft Guidelines" advises the faculty on how to handle violations of

the standards of academic honesty. Faculty members should speak privately with a student suspected of a violation about what the violation is and what the student has to say about it before taking the matter further, the guidelines state.

If the faculty member decides after this meeting that the student acted dishonestly, he may decide to take a direct action or to refer the case to the ODSA or the Committee on Discipline (Please turn to page 16)

Committee looks at science courses

By Dorit Brenner

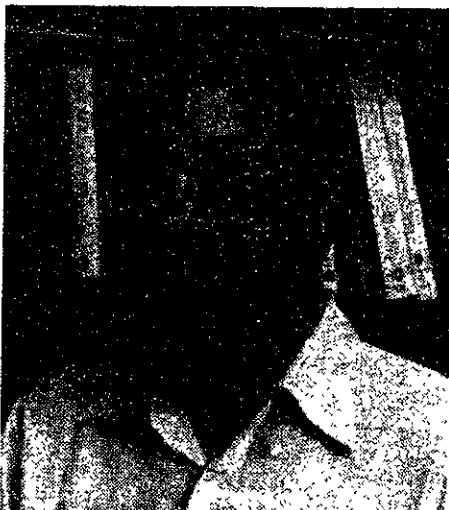
Dean of Science Gene M. Brown has formed the School of Science Education Committee (SSEC) to evaluate undergraduate science education, according to committee chairman Robert J. Silbey, professor of chemistry.

The committee's purpose is to "initiate and respond to proposals bearing on undergraduate education and to provide . . . information and counsel on departmental views on undergraduate education," Brown said. He feels that it is "important to make sure a serious look is taken at intervals at courses."

The SSEC began meeting in

October to reexamine the content of freshman science and math core courses, Silbey said. The committee hopes to eventually think about the science distribution and laboratory requirements and to consider whether a biology course should become an Institute requirement, he added.

(Please turn to page 16)



Tech photo by Sherry K. Lee

Robert J. Silbey, Chairman of the School of Science Education Committee.

Reagan calls for 'new realism' in peace talks

By Thomas T. Huang

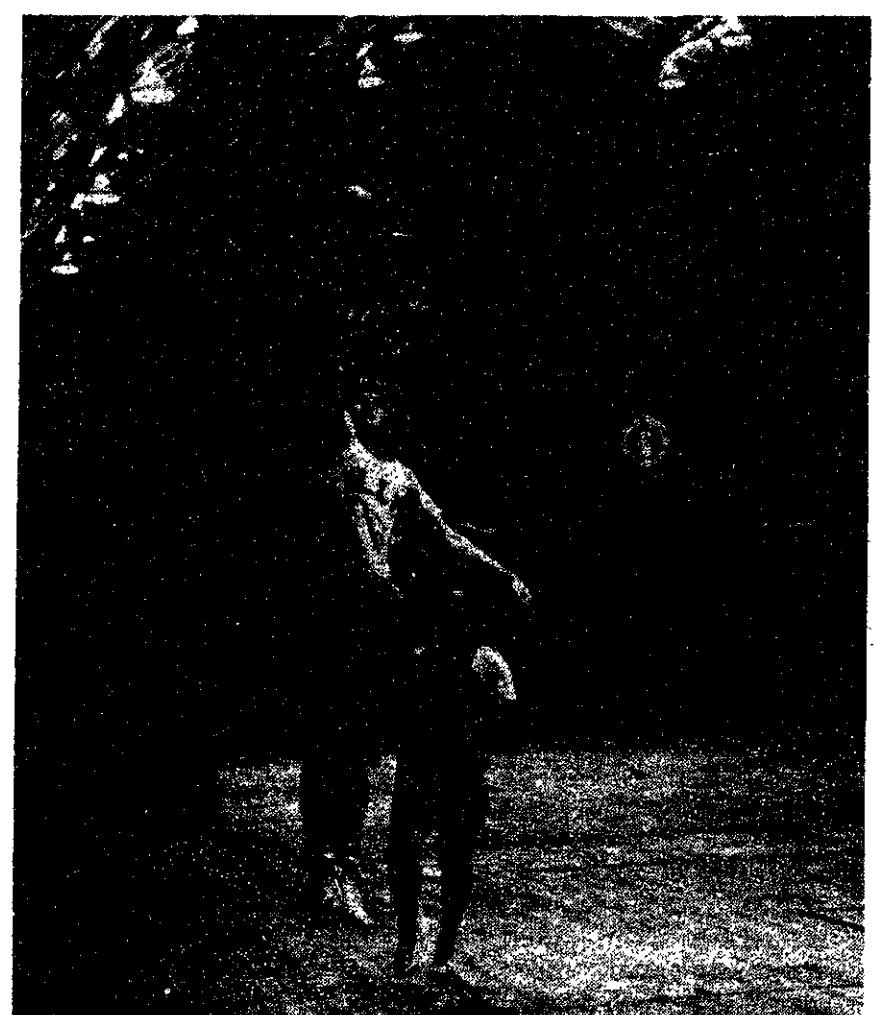
President Reagan spoke of a "new realism" for peace before a joint session of Congress upon his return from Geneva last night. He and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev had a few hours earlier concluded their two-day summit meeting in Switzerland.

Under stiff winds, a helicopter flew Reagan from Andrews Air Force Base to the well-lit eastern front of the Capitol Building, where a standing-room-only congressional crowd awaited him.

Reagan believed that the summit was constructive and enabled the two sides to gain a better mutual understanding. The two leaders planned more Soviet-American meetings in the near future. Gorbachev agreed to visit the United States next year, while Reagan will make a trip to Moscow in 1987.

But Soviet and American officials cautioned that "profound differences" still separate the two governments on arms control and other issues. A reporter for the NBC News Network put the summit in perspective: "Reagan had no dramatic new announcements. Real progress can only be judged in the months ahead . . . Nobody thought that years of dispute

(Please turn to page 17)



Tech photo by Paul Sajda

MIT basketball players scrimmage this week. The first game of the year will be held Saturday vs. Yeshiva.

inside

MIT students aid Colombian volcano victims. Page 2.

Political Science committee considers Central America. Page 2.

Forum on India and its future. Page 2.

Superpowers' dance. Page 13.

Letters written with the camera. Page 14.

Primal screams for Antpeople. Page 15.



Tech photo by Mike Feldman

Professor Aron M. Bernstein, chairman of the Faculty Disarmament Study Group, moderates discussion between Soviet students (at left) and their American counterparts Tuesday.

Central America discussed

By David P. Hamilton

Professor Peter H. Smith of the Department of Political Science discussed the reasons for American involvement in Central America with nearly twenty students Wednesday in a forum sponsored by the Political Science Committee on Central America.

Two media presentations preceded Smith's talk. First was a film called *Witness to War*, a documentary on the experiences of Dr. Charlie Clements, a Vietnam veteran turned Quaker who spent a year in El Salvador giving medical aid to war refugees.

The slide show *Central America: Roots of the Crisis* followed the film, describing the political and economic troubles facing El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras, the five Central American republics.

Smith then spoke about the political situation in Central America. Many of his comments were derived from his personal experience, since he has visited both El Salvador and Nicaragua within the past year. He said "the attention on events in Central America is focused on El Salvador and Nicaragua."

In El Salvador, Smith said, the war between government forces and rebel guerillas continues despite the free elections held by the government. The violence has moved out of the city into the countryside, where the army arbitrarily sweeps through territory on search-and-destroy missions which often injure or kill civilians, he said.

The right-wing elements in the country continue to demonstrate political strength despite the election of the moderate Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, Smith said. Duarte's cabinet is filled with conservatives that he appointed out of political necessity, he continued.

These conservatives plan to eventually remove Duarte. They consider him nothing but an "engineer," Smith said. They have also been instrumental in blocking negotiations with the rebels, he added.

The right wing consists mainly of the comparatively few rich Salvadoran families that own most of the land in El Salvador, according to the slide show. These families wield enormous economic power in addition to controlling the army, the slide show said.

Smith said that Duarte has recently come under severe criticism by the right wing for negotiating with the rebels. Duarte arranged the release of several key rebels from jail in exchange for the return of his kidnapped daughter, Smith said.

In Nicaragua, the main destabilizing factor is the continued usiveness of the United States, Smith said. The recent

\$27 million aid package to the contras is keeping war alive and "very explicit" in that nation, he said. In addition, the grain boycott imposed on Nicaragua by the Reagan administration is exacerbating the extreme poverty of the region, he said.

The most serious implication is that "since January of '84 the United States has been dedicated to the overthrow of the Sandinista

government," Smith said. The United States was the first nation to oppose the Contadora treaty, a Central American declaration of mutual assistance and non-intervention in internal affairs, he continued.

Smith asserted that the United States could not accept the Contadora agreement because of its clauses preventing outside military aid.

(Please turn to page 17)

Experts probe India's future

By Thomas T. Huang

K. Shankar Bajpai, Indian ambassador to the United States since March 1984, was one of six experts to address issues of Indian politics, economics and technology in a symposium sponsored by Sangam, the Association of Indian Students at MIT. They projected the growth of India, the world's largest democracy, into the 21st century.

The ambassador spoke of India's two-sided image: its poverty, heat, dust, and "bizarre practices," on one side, and its art, beauty, and culture, developed in the scope of 5000 years, on the other.

The symposium came under the auspices of a national festival of India. The festival, spawned by an agreement between the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Reagan, intends to bring art, music, drama, film and crafts to major cultural institutions throughout the United States.

"While the jury may still be undecided on the extent of progress made by India since independence, it is undeniable that significant advances have been made in various spheres such as agriculture, education and industry," according to a Sangam pamphlet on the symposium.

"Democracy is still the dominant political expression and has shown remarkable resilience. . . . Yet the future is fraught with uncertainty," Sangam stated.

Roderick Macfarquhar, professor of government at Harvard University and moderator of the panel discussion, said that the study of India has been "woefully neglected," and that is why the festival is a hopeful occasion. He hoped the symposium and the festival as a whole would be "a launching pad: one we could build on to teach of the real India."

The country is self-sufficient in food grains, almost self-sufficient in energy, and possesses nuclear and space technology capabilities, according to the Sangam pamphlet. As a nation it has the third largest corps of scientific and technological personnel in the world.

According to projections by the Stanford Research Institute,

India is likely to be one of the three superpowers in the next 50 years. Yet its people also suffer from poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy.

But Bajpai was dubious about predicting the future: "As we find new remedies, so time finds new mischief."

The major problem India faces is the immense complexity of its neighborhood, he said. India has not developed thorough policies on its neighboring countries, which number "seven by land, four by sea." India must tackle the infrastructure of regional co-operation.

India's economic future

India's progress in economic regards is undeniable, according to Subramaniam Swamy, visiting professor of economics at Harvard University, but the progress has been accompanied by lack of efficiency and waste of resources. The Sangam pamphlet stated that Swamy is prominent in Indian politics. He was a member of parliament 1974-84 and is general secretary of the Janata Party and a leader of the Lok Dal.

He said that if India had used its resources efficiently, its economic growth rate could be 10 percent, not the current 4 percent.

Students aid victims of Colombian volcano

By Katie Schwarz

Colombian students at MIT are collecting donations to help victims of the volcano eruption and mudslide that killed over 20,000 and left up to 60,000 homeless in their country last week.

The students are accepting contributions at a table on the second floor of the Student Center this week, and will probably set up a booth in Lobby 10 next week, according to Mauricio Ramirez G, one of the organizers of the relief effort. There is also a collection box at the Lobby 7 doughnut stand. The MIT International Students' Office (ISO) will turn over all money collected to the Red Cross, Ramirez said.

Ramirez and other students initiated the relief effort, said Karen Zuffante of the ISO. They talked to her Monday and arranged for a meeting that night, which was attended by ten students and a staff member.

At the meeting, students decided to set up a booth to collect donations. Lobby 10 was already booked for this week, so they set up their table in the Student Center, Zuffante said.

Club Latino of MIT and the ISO are supervising the fund drive because there is no organi-

zation of Colombian students on campus, she added.

Ramirez did not know of any students whose relatives were affected by the mudslide, but he said many know "at least one person" from Armero. There are about 17 Colombian students on campus, mostly graduate students, according to Zuffante.

The Nov. 14 eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz, one of the most devastating volcanoes in history, inundated the town of Armero in central Colombia with mudslides when heat from erupting magma melted part of the mountain's icecap. The floods and mudslides buried almost all of Armero and damaged several other towns, washing away houses and burying streets under mud, stones and ash.

Destruction of bridges and roads is hindering the international rescue effort. Meanwhile, thousands of people are still fleeing the area around the peak amid fears of further eruptions.

Geophysicists have accused the Colombian government of inaction on warnings that the volcano might erupt and of failing to drain excess water behind a natural dam upstream from Armero, exacerbating the disaster. Other experts claim there was not enough time to take action.

Colombia is already facing an economic and political crisis. It is in the midst of a civil unrest and guerrilla attacks, and has an \$11 billion foreign debt, a severe industrial and agricultural recession, and high unemployment.

Aid is needed most urgently for those who lost their homes, Ramirez said. Most of the homeless were farmers whose crops were wiped out, he continued.

The MIT fund drive will work with similar efforts at Harvard University and Boston University, Ramirez said. Zuffante said she would contact the Overseas Development Network Office at Harvard University.

Ramirez and Zuffante were concerned that response to the fund drive may not be as great as it would have been last week, when the disaster was most publicized. "If we had started sooner . . . the effectiveness might have been a little bit better," Zuffante said.

Donations have been "kind of slow," Ramirez said. He estimated about \$150 had been collected by Tuesday, the first day of the fund drive, at 1:30 pm. The exact amount will not be known until the ISO opens the box today, he said.

(Please turn to page 16)



Tech photo by Kyle Peltonen

Representatives from the Harvard Physicians' Task Force, the Boston Food Bank, the Rainbow Coalition, and the Coalition for the Homeless spoke Tuesday at the MIT Hunger Action Group teach-in. Speakers called for greater government action to help reduce hunger in America, and decried current trends in high housing costs, the cutting of federal social programs, and a lack of concern in the current administration.

news roundup

World

Reagan and Gorbachev conclude summit meeting — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev concluded a two-day summit meeting yesterday. American and Soviet officials report major differences on arms control and other issues. The officials negotiated in vain to produce a joint statement on the meeting.

Volcano still very active — Columbian and foreign scientists are warning that the Nevado del Ruiz volcano may erupt again and cause another mud flow similar to the one Nov. 14 that killed 22,500 people.

AIDS research provokes debate — Controversial new results pointing to Africa as the origin of AIDS have sparked bitter medical disputes. The Africans vigorously disagree and some criticize the validity of the results. Many agree, however, that discovering its origin is vital to finding a cause and cure for AIDS.

South African violence continues — At least eight blacks were killed as rival tribes clashed. Heavily armed police restored the peace.

Protestants attack British official — Angered by an Irish-British treaty reducing British control of Northern Ireland, a group of Protestants attacked a British Cabinet minister as he tried to enter Belfast City Hall. The Protestants trapped the minister in City Hall for two hours before police rescued him.

Nation

Economy rises by 4.3 percent — The nation's economy rose at an annual rate of 4.3 percent in the third quarter. The Reagan administration predicted even stronger growth in the fourth quarter. Economists were generally pleased, but some expressed caution about the future.

House approves military changes — The House overwhelmingly approved a measure to expand the powers of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Bill places the chairman in the line of command in wartime. It also gives the chairman the authority to present budgetary recommendations to the secretary of defense.

Yonkers schools segregated, judge rules — A federal judge ruled that city and school officials in Yonkers, NY, have maintained a segregated school system by deliberately placing low-income housing in residential areas with large minority-group populations rather than the exclusive east side of town. Lawyers said the ruling would provide a powerful weapon for plaintiffs to challenge housing patterns and school segregation in other cities.

Heart attacks more likely in morning — Harvard Medical School researchers have concluded that heart attacks are more likely to occur in the morning than in the evening. They believe this phenomenon results from the stress of waking.

Local

Dukakis proposes new measures against drunk drivers — Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis suggested a new crackdown on drunk drivers to remedy the state's ineffective drunk driving law. Dukakis called for automatic loss of license for drivers with a blood-alcohol level of .10 percent or more, more State Police patrols, and tougher sentences for drunk drivers who have injured others.

Top state politicians clash — Massachusetts Senate President William Bulger and House Speaker George Keverian clashed last week over surtax repeal. The brief argument revealed deep differences between the two leaders, which could jeopardize key bills as the end of the session nears.

Skating rink owners face hard times — Many skating rink owners are having difficulty meeting increases in liability premiums following record lawsuits against the rink industry. Some of those who cannot afford the costs are operating without insurance, while others are closing down.

Sports

Celtics win in overtime — The Boston Celtics improved their record to 9-2 with a 115-106 victory over the Utah Jazz. Robert "Chief" Parish led the late surge that overcame the Jazz, despite Utah's red-hot Adrian Dantley.

Mattingly voted MVP — Don Mattingly of the New York Yankees received 23 out of 28 votes first-place votes to be named the American League's Most Valuable Player. George Brett of the Kansas City Royals and Rickey Henderson of the Yankees were second and third, respectively.

Weather

Cooler weather ahead — Highs today near 40 will accompany a 40 percent chance of rain. There is a chance of showers or snow flurries Saturday.

Timothy T. Huang

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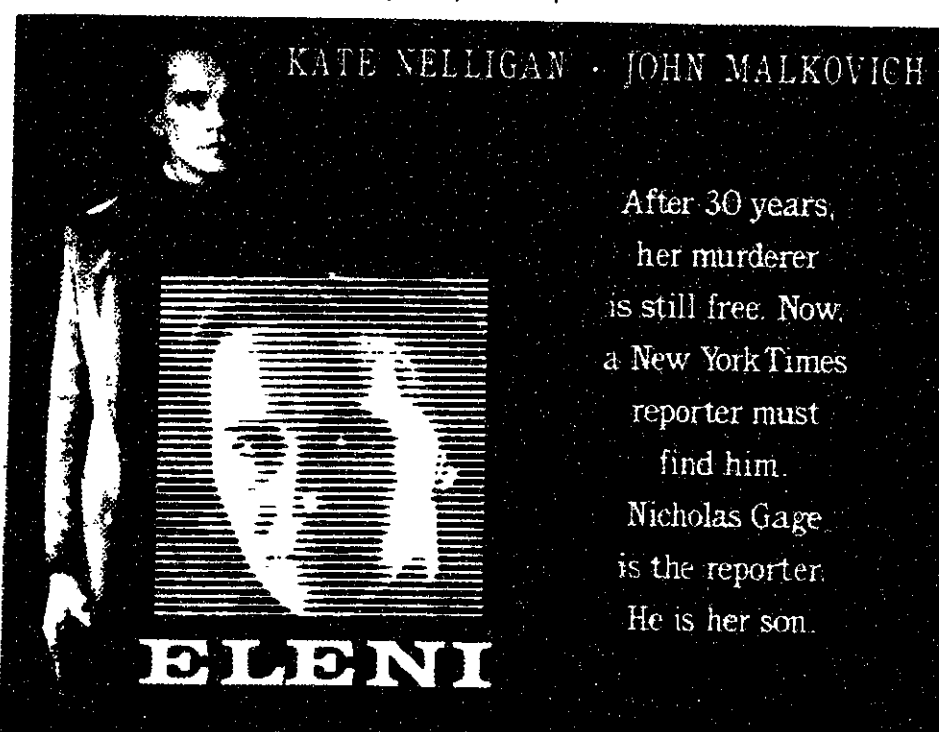
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Last year it was 'The Killing Fields'—this year it's 'ELENI'. Riveting and shattering. A movie I will never forget."

—Jeffrey Lyons, Sneak Previews, INN

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—Guy Flately, Cosmopolitan



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Music by BRUCE SMEATON Director of Photography BILLY WILLIAMS Production Designer ROY WALKER
Associate Producer NIGEL WOOLL From the Book "ELENI" by NICHOLAS GAGE Screenplay by STEVE TESICH
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opinion



feedback

Never restrict research

To the Editor:

A long time ago, Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Board of IBM said, "There is a world market for about five computers." The vast majority of people at MIT are skeptical of such technological pessimism. Today, however, some people are making a similar type of statement: "SDI will never work." Then these same people use this pessimism to justify limitations on SDI research. We oppose any limitations on unclassified research at MIT.

The freedom of the faculty and students to research new concepts is and always has been a corner-

stone of academia. If we restrict SDI research, the next logical step is to restrict any other controversial research such as artificial intelligence. Academic censorship is a hallmark of a totalitarian society. The opportunity to do any research is one of the many freedoms we enjoy in our American society. They are worth defending. Anything that increases the security of this society while respecting the rights of the individual is fundamentally good.

SDI is pure defense. Its implementation would not supply the US with a first strike capable weapon. Its only purpose is to destroy ICBMs. It cannot be

used to kill people. The accuracy of Soviet ICBMs is increasing and they will soon be able to threaten the US with a first strike. Soviet planning for such an attack would be complicated by an even partially effective SDI — so complicated that they could not depend on destroying all of our retaliatory capability.

It is important to stress that our primary intention in writing this letter is to dissuade MIT faculty and students from restricting SDI or any other research. Such closed-mindedness presents a danger to US advancement and competence in all technological areas. It also may endanger our security. America was built on the pioneering spirit and it is imperative that we not lose the edge.

Matt Kelley '88
Jim Miller G
Barry Berenberg '88

Guest Column/Daniel W. Pugh Coverage goes but Iran problems stay

The national press and media have allotted an enormous amount of coverage to the problems of South Africa in the last few months. Race riots and deaths have carried the headlines daily. Groups have jumped to condemn any business which dares to deal with South Africa.

Apartheid could become another of a string of issues which dominate the news briefly and then fade into obscurity. Yet in most cases the underlying problems remain essentially unchanged. Iran was one such situation between 1979 and 1981. After the Iranians released the American hostages, the press stopped coverage of the still-volatile situation in the country.

Even during the early years of the Carter administration, the human rights condition in Iran was poor. Amnesty International had exposed the terrible conditions for years, including the atrocities committed by Savak, the Iranian secret police. Early in his term, Carter spent a Christmas in Tehran to encourage a better human rights record. He became the first president to try to deal with the problems. Despite these human rights difficulties, Carter called Iran an "island of peace" in the Middle East region because there were no wars going on. That was 1977.

In early 1979, the Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Iran to spearhead a religious revolution, after 15 years of exile in France. Driven by hatred for Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, Khomeini turned his sights on the Shah's closest ally, the United States.

The rest is history: militant Moslem students imprisoned American citizens for 444 days while the world watched helplessly.

When the hostage crisis ended, so did the coverage. But the revolutionary government is tightening its stranglehold on the country. During and after the revolution, those associated with the Shah's regime were forced to flee the country or be executed. Of those who remained, nearly all were killed. Anyone who opposed the revolutionary government or in any way associated with the Shah was suspect. Among those killed were prime ministers, legislators, generals and other army officers, even soldiers and civil servants.

A massive roll-back of nearly every significant modernization or advancement made under the Shah accompanied the killings. Most significant of these were the closing of the universities and the education system, with only a few subjects such as medicine or theology being taught, and the reversal of women's social standing. These roll-backs effectively reversed the most important and widespread of the changes which had come to Iran. The revolutionary government destroyed all vestiges of Western culture.

The war with Iraq continues to compound problems. Because of the fierce fighting, all young men must register for the draft. Full conscription is the norm. Thousands of these young men are killed each month.

The war has its greatest effect on the economy. Iran depends en-

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The Tech

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Friday, November 22, 1985

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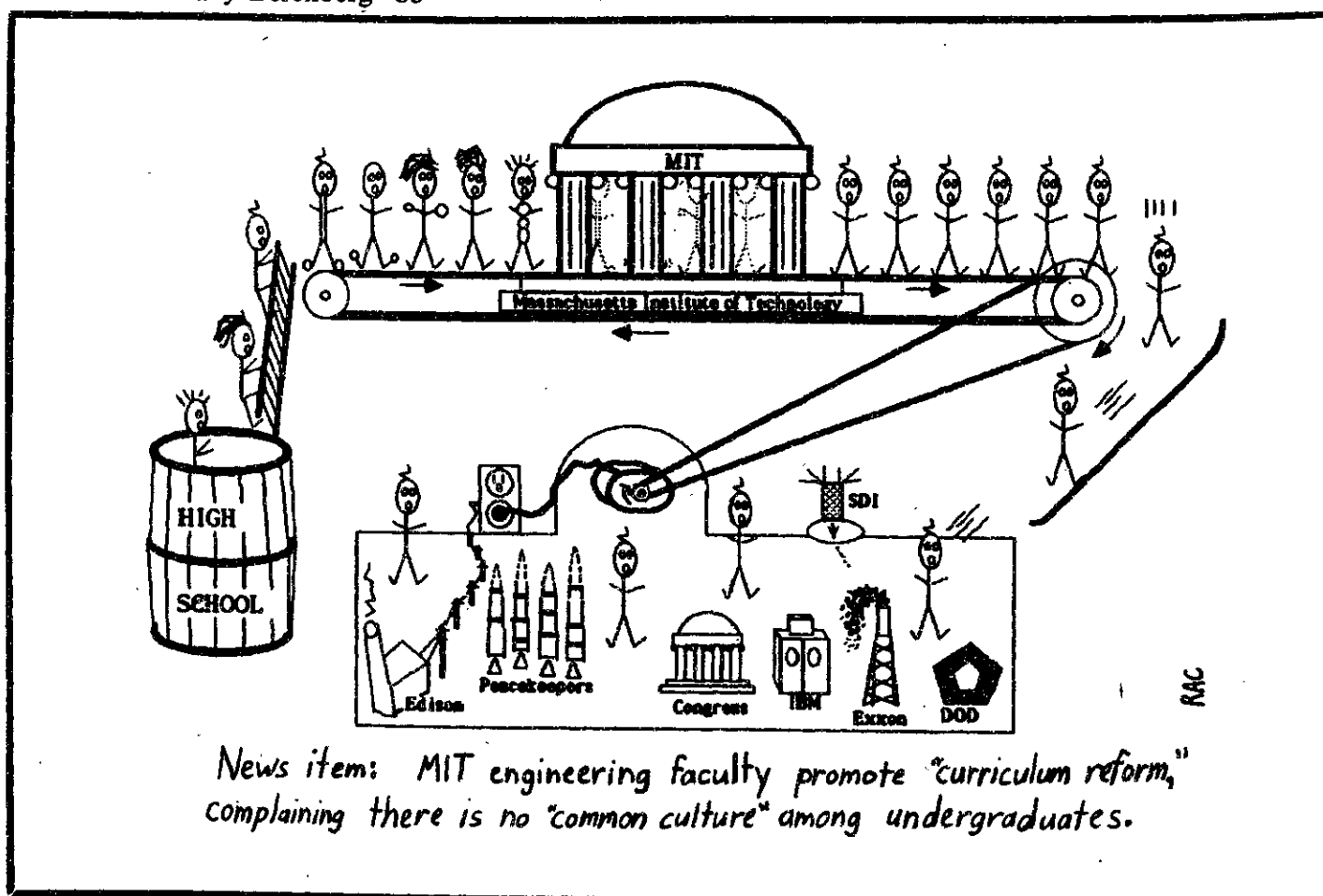
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feedback Club Latino membership open

To the Editor:

We would like to make two remarks regarding our membership policy in case the article by Mary Condello and Harold Stern ["GSC reviews activity policy," Nov. 19] leaves a wrong impression with your readers.

Firstly, the purely technical issue of membership: Club Latino does NOT limit its membership to Latin-Americans. Article III of our constitution and bylaws, after referring explicitly to Latin-American members, states the following on membership eligibility (Sec. 1, c-4): "Any other person who, by decision of the Club

Latino Central Committee, is considered to be potentially valuable to the well being of the organization." Moreover, all members have equal voting rights and all members who are full time MIT students are eligible for office positions.

Secondly, the more important practical aspect of discrimination: Club Latino does NOT discourage non-Latin-American nationals from joining our organization. On the contrary, since one of our aims is to promote "the exchange of cultural backgrounds. . ." we gladly welcome people of any origin that have an interest in Latin

America and/or Club Latino. In fact, traditionally we have had not only American members but also members from most continents other than the Americas (though not that many, to be honest).

We hope that the name of our organization does not mislead your readers or the Graduate Student Council to think that Club Latino limits, in print or practice, membership on the basis of ethnic origin. This may also be the case of some of the other associations referred to in the article above.

Julio Escobar G

opinion

feedback

Rape victim would not make false accusation

To the Editor:

I must take exception to the opinion expressed in the guest column by Daniel W. Pugh, ["We are responsible for our careless decisions," Nov. 15]. Pugh asserts an unfortunately common misunderstanding of rape that I cannot ignore.

I can say without the slightest doubt in my mind that any woman who comes forward to the police and levels a rape accusation against a man has made an extraordinarily courageous decision to face months or more likely years of frustration at the police station, in the county court house, and among friends. I am equally sure that very few women make false accusations, and the few that do might hardly stand a chance against the formidable obstacles encountered in the legal system. The real public problem is that many women who are victimized fail to come forward or fail to follow through, and the assailant continues to walk free.

I know that Boston Sexual Assault Unit has ongoing investigations of all kinds of rape: date-rape, boyfriend/girlfriend assaults, rape committed by a stranger, and attempted rape. I also know that in their investigations, they more often than not come up empty handed, or with a handful

of evidence and unwilling victims and witnesses. It is a well-known fact that most rapists have a bad habit — the rapist does not rape once and never again, but repeats his attacks, often in an identical manner, over and over. His chances of being caught are slim; his chances of being prosecuted are even slimmer.

All women have the right to walk where they want, when they want, and drink when they want. Reality has taken that right away from me and many others. It is easy to say that it is a "careless decision" to drink on a date or walk alone in the dark, but a significant number of rapes occur in broad daylight, in public places and homes, and between people who know each other. The most enraging fact is that almost exclusively, it is women who pay for such "careless decisions."

As far as I'm concerned, at this time, it is important for the legal system to help rape victims come forward. Rape is rape whether it occurs on a date or in an alley, and it is a problem that no one wants to think about, much less talk about. If the current trend is toward openness in rape prosecutions, perhaps more rapists and attempted rapists will be caught and punished.

Tish Heffernan G

Altruism is not authoritarianism; anti-altruism will lead to cruelty

To the Editor:

I am responding to Mark Hunter's letter ["Deny the mind, deny life," Nov. 1]. Mr. Hunter should explain in much more detail exactly how "altruism . . . in ethics leads to statism in politics." He did not come close to proving that thesis.

Altruism — concern for others — was in no way responsible for the brutal authoritarianism of Hitler or any other dictator. Hitler's regime demanded absolute obedience and total conformity, as well as complete disregard for other people. His government tortured and murdered millions of people — Jews, homosexuals, Catholics, etc. There was nothing altruistic about this; it was downright selfish.

The true altruists were those few who, despite the risk to their own lives, helped fugitives to escape from their government. How did this lead to authoritarianism?

Sure, authoritarian governments use altruist slogans to justify their behavior, in the same way that they used liberty and capitalism. The fact that an ideal

is abused to promote cruelty and authoritarianism does not mean that those ideals are bad. The fault is with the abusers, not the ideals.

The ethic that characterizes authoritarianism is not altruism. It is the acceptance or tolerance of people being harmed. One can see this all over the political arena: People neglecting atrocities committed by Leftist groups or governments, even while they denounce Rightist atrocities; other people defending or actually supporting Rightist atrocities — or denouncing opposition to them.

It is obviously altruistic to oppose harm when one is not a potential victim himself. The anti-altruism in Objectivist philosophy necessarily denounces the opposition to harm, and demands that people disregard and accept harm. Ayn Rand does not explicitly say that; she definitely appeals to the anti-harm instinct in *Atlas Shrugged*, when she recounts the disasters caused by the "altruist" gross incompetence. But it comes out in the position she takes on many issues.

It is particularly evident in her

concept of the ideal employer. Profits were the sole consideration for her ideal businessman. He worked his employees hard and demanded absolute loyalty from them. He did not consider their views, and certainly did nothing to improve their working conditions.

Until the government and labor unions became involved in worker safety, many American businesses were operated in accordance with Rand's ideal. Gears and blades were left exposed, and many people got their fingers and arms caught in them. Upton Sinclair's book *The Jungle* illustrated the sickening conditions that existed in the meat packing industry at the turn of the century. While activists were trying to change those conditions, what was Rand doing? Just denouncing those very people as altruist, socialist, and anti-business.

No, Mr. Hunter. Altruism does not lead to authoritarianism or cruelty. Anti-altruism does.

John Morrison G

...The U.S. can rest assured it is supporting a government that is recognized by its people...



feedback

Questioning is appropriate

To the Editor:

This is a response to the letter by Behrouz Vafa, that appeared in the letter ["Ashdown Debate Ineffective," Nov. 15]. The letter concerned the Institute colloquium on apartheid on Wednesday, Nov. 6, where the topic of discussion was *The Ineffectiveness, Illegality, and Immorality*

of *Absolute Divestment*. The object of Vafa's letter was to criticize the way the audience conducted the discussion period. In particular, three statements by members of the audience were singled out as reflecting our lack of discipline and discourtesy to the invited guest.

I will attempt to show that two of these statements were definitely justified and to the point. I will also try to answer the four questions posed by Vafa concerning the third statement, which he apparently considered odious and terribly out of place. Finally, I will respond to the concluding statement that some of us are unqualified to advocate the deserved rights of the majority of South Africans.

I will start with the second statement because this statement summarized my view: "This whole discussion about education is just ridiculous." The discussion of America educating the black South Africans, so that they can obtain "a comprehensive understanding of the nuts and bolts of their (to be) social, political and economic institutions," is indeed condescending and ridiculous. What gives America after decades of upholding the system that oppresses black South Africans in their own land, the right to imagine that it is capable of educating them about their institutions? One does not need education to understand that the only thing that counts now for black South Africans is the removal of the white South African government by any means possible. The black South Africans do not want your education or your false and condescending sympathy. They want you to quit upholding the racist regime that is killing their children. The idea that those poor blacks need to be educated so that they can learn to rule themselves is insane. And coming from someone like Schotland, who thinks that the most important impact of divestment is that MIT will lose 5 million dollars a year, the idea is not only ridiculous, but infuriating.

This brings me to the next statement made by someone in the audience, about which Vafa was evidently displeased and concerning which he posed several questions. The statement was, "Sir, I don't think you really care about the black South Africans." Vafa asked, "Is it fair to develop judgement about a guest so quickly with so little information?" To this I say: Professor

Schotland may or may not be fully informed about the conditions of black South Africans and the horrors of the system of apartheid, but he spent practically all of his allotted time discussing the amount of money that MIT would stand to lose by divesting.

The impression that most of us received was that to Professor Schotland, what mattered was not that it was wrong to uphold apartheid, but that it was impractical to do the right thing because we would suffer from it. As a member of the audience suggested, it was like discussing the issue of slavery from the viewpoint of how much the slave-owners would lose from having to pay wages for the labor of the newly-freed slaves. From his talk, it would be only fair to conclude that Professor Schotland really did not care about the black South Africans, but was primarily concerned about the financial repercussions that divestment would cause for those who divested.

Vafa further asked, "Is (the student who made the statement) in a position to convey his judgement to the audience and, worst of all, to our guest?" and, "Does this remark stand nicely with respect to someone who has accepted this invitation to share his view of the world with us?" In response to these questions, I make a few observations. Mr. Schotland's views on divestment coincide with the current MIT official policy. Mr. Schotland was invited to speak by the MIT administration. His opinion on this issue, as is the position held by MIT, is odious. Speaking for the majority of the students at MIT (I hope), the speaker had every right to express the outrage and disgust shared by us all, at the fact that MIT, while claiming to be a place where students acquire a respect for truth and justice, is indirectly telling us, through Professor Schotland, that what really counts is not that justice be done, but what we have to gain or lose from our actions.

On whether the statement "stands nicely" with respect to "our guest," I can only ask Vafa; would you want us to be polite to Hitler if he came to discuss the impracticality of ending the holocaust, just because he was a guest and had had a hard time at the airport?

The last question posed by Vafa concerning the statement (Please turn to page 7)

WELCOME ROYAL COUPLE



opinion

feedback

SDI ensures our retaliation

To the Editor:

I feel a pressing need to correct some of the falsehoods and flawed reasoning in Alan Szarawarski's guest column ["SDI is impractical and fatally flawed," Oct. 18].

Szarawarski notes that the head of SDI, General Abrahamson, "does not say that a 100 percent effective missile defense is possible;" then he follows by declaring himself that "an SDI system that is 98 percent effective will not prevent the destruction of the United States in a nuclear war."

The point of SDI is not to guarantee that no warheads will hit their targets in a Soviet first strike. Rather, the intention is that a high attrition rate on a Soviet strike would ensure that most of our retaliatory force would survive, so the Soviets would realize that attacking the United States would be suicidal. In short, the intention is to make the Russians realize that they cannot carry out a successful preemptive first strike, and so they will not attack, nor will they be in a position to blackmail the United States.

Szarawarski's next claim is that "SDI is only effective against ICBMs," leaving the United States "vulnerable to attack by submarine-launched missiles and cruise missiles." Are we to believe that SDI defends only against some missiles and not others, and that therefore SDI is inappropriate? Such an implication would be ridiculous; we need different defenses against different offenses. To reject SDI on the grounds that it cannot defend us from all kinds of enemy missiles would be as ridiculous as rejecting submarines on the grounds that they cannot stop a land invasion.

Having discussed the implication, let us return to the initial claim, that SDI would leave us vulnerable to submarine-launched missiles. Only a fraction of the SDI satellites will be over the Soviet Union at a time (SDI satellites will not be in geosynchronous orbit). At any time, most of the satellites will be over oceans, watching for launches from Soviet submarines.

The satellites can shoot down sub-launched missiles like ICBMs. While the flight time may be shorter, our satellites would still detect the missiles within seconds and the laser beams travel at the speed of light, so even while the flight time is just a few minutes instead of around half an hour (ICBMs), we should still get them.

Further, submarines cannot launch all their missiles at once, making it easier for our defense since we can shoot them down one at a time. Also, sub-launched missiles generally travel slower than ICBMs, making it easier to track and destroy them.

As for cruise missiles, it is important to note that these travel at speeds in the hundreds of miles per hour, many times slower than ICBMs (10,000 mph), making them much easier targets. It can be argued that cruise missiles may hide under clouds; however, it is unlikely that they would benefit from cloud cover for their whole flight.

Szarawarski argues that the Soviets will develop countermeas-

ures, such as building more missiles. This time he assumes only a 75 percent effective defense, so the Russians only need to quadruple their missile force to achieve the same number of hits. Surprisingly, Szarawarski fails to make the argument that they would not need a full four times the offense since the extra load on our system may reduce its percent effectiveness. Nevertheless, 75 percent effectiveness is a conservative estimate, so let's analyze his proposal.

What would it cost the Soviets

to quadruple their arsenal? Their current missile force cost about half a trillion dollars; quadrupling the arsenal would cost approximately \$1.5 trillion. Though we do not know exactly what an SDI system would cost, reasonable estimates are far lower. Where does Szarawarski get the notion that the United States will spend a trillion dollars on a 75 percent effective system, and the Soviets could quadruple their arsenal for less?

Other countermeasures he sug-

(Please turn to page 8)

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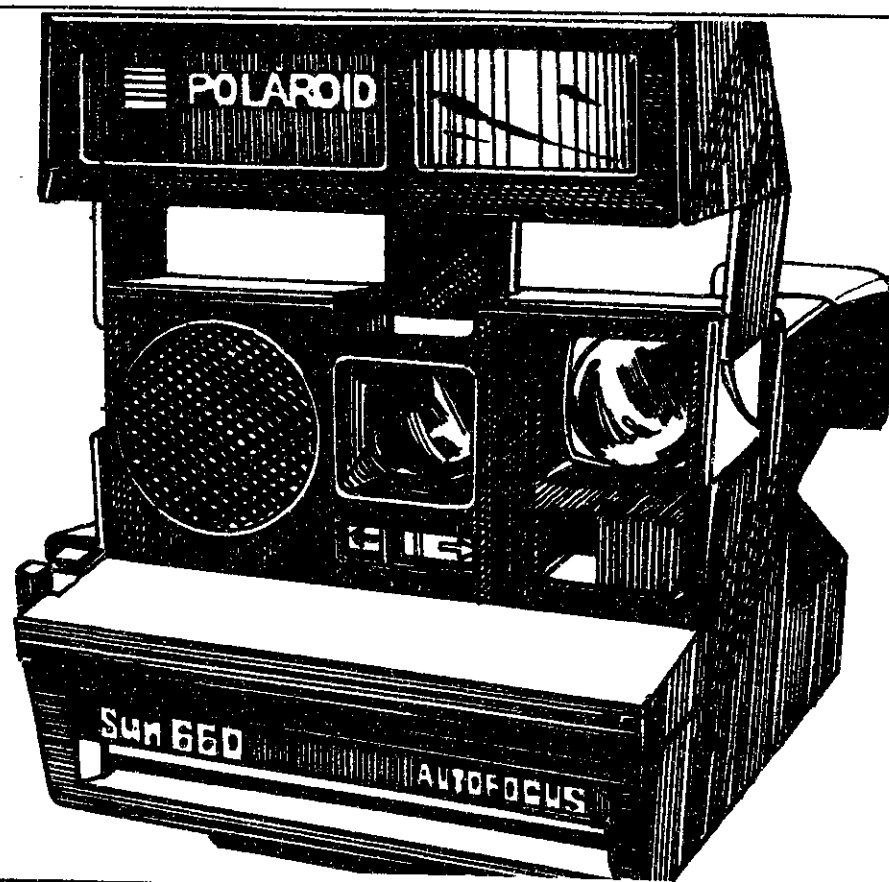
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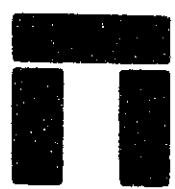
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opinion

feedback

Remove oppressors, do not discuss education

(Continued from page 5)

made to Professor Schotland is a rather puzzling one. He asks, "What is to be gained by revealing one's judgement?" What, may I ask, would you have us do at a discussion about divestment and apartheid? Sit back and make sure do not voice any controversial opinions because there is nothing to be gained and so as not to offend our honored guests?

In his concluding statement, Vafa says that those of us who are unwilling to seek alternative measures to divestment, face 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. Now this is not just puzzling, this is amazing. Mr. Vafa has assumed the responsibility of determining who is qualified to advocate the rights of South Africans.

On Thursday, November 7 at the panel discussion of apartheid, the panelists included, among others, John Reed, Chairman of Citicorp and William Jacobsen from the US State Department.

Towards the end of the discussion, Themba Vilakazi, the Massachusetts representative of the African National Congress stood up to respond to the comments made by Mr. Reed and Mr. Jacobsen. Mr. Vilakazi accused the two men of being racist and fascist and, by their actions, accomplices to the murder of thousands of his people in South Africa. This view was apparently widely shared by the audience in Kresge, because Mr. Vilakazi received a standing ovation for his comments.

Now, according to Mr. Vafa's definition, Mr. Vilakazi is unqualified to advocate the deserved rights of the majority of South Africans, since he was unwilling to seek an alternative to divestment, faced the issue with a narrow mind and treated our guests like boxing bags.

Who then is qualified? Those who sit around and have polite, after-dinner chats about the impracticality of divestment and the need to educate those poor blacks so that they can run a civilized government?

Erastus Njage G

Beerhoven pleased crowds by passing out mugfals

To the Editor:

I was reading down the list of musical offerings in the "Tech Performing Arts Series" box when I came across the following listing: Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra Beerhoven' Fifth.

Now ordinarily, I consider my knowledge of the great classical repertoire to be severely limited. But to have missed an entire composer, much less one who wrote at least five symphonies (I assumed this Beerhoven work to be a symphony; and sure enough, later in the entry the words "Symphony No. 5" appeared, along with a misprint of this obscure composer's name), is an oversight I consider to be enormous. Once again I find myself in debt to *The Tech*, this time for bringing to my attention the works of yet another prolific classical/romantic composer whose life and music nearly got "lost in the shuffle" of music history.

I went straight to the Music Library, of course, and began researching this composer's life history. Born in 1770, Max von Beerhoven was recognized from the beginning of his career as a potential crowd-pleaser. As a composer in Vienna, he achieved great popularity amongst the lower classes by passing out steins of various lagers at each of

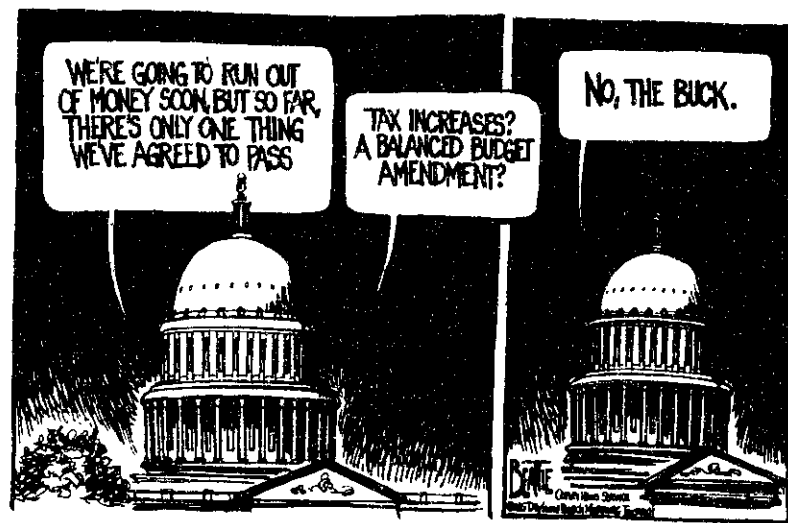
his performances (hence the popular expression, "Beerhoven's Fifth"). This was an extremely propitious move, as even his most ponderous works sounded pleasing, if not uplifting, to even the staunchest of critics, after seven or eight mugfals.

But he wasn't satisfied! Beerhoven wanted to become the first composer to write a work for a completely pickled string quartet. Unfortunately, the central compositional years of his career were negated by one long hangover. Eventually, though, Beerhoven did get around to writing such a work, the popularity of which is unrivalled among performers, if not audiences.

From here, there was nothing left but to write a symphony for smashed choir and pie-eyed orchestra. Beerhoven's Ninth, the "Ode to Feeling No Pain," is a monument to distillers and breweries everywhere, and lives on as perhaps one of the greatest symphonic works ever to be played in a Viennese barroom.

I plan to attend the Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra's performance of Beerhoven's Fifth at Sanders Theatre on December 4. And I encourage all your readers to do the same. And I suggest they each bring a six-pack.

David Saslav '87



feedback

Time for politeness is gone

To the Editor:

In his reply to my comments ["Execution of South African poet Moloise is controversial," Nov. 1] on his earlier column ["Globe misleads on South Africa death," Oct. 25], Joseph Shipman continues to muddle the issues. Let me restate the two points of my comments in case they were missed by accident.

In his column, Shipman wrote: "Why are we wasting our energy condemning the execution of a killer?" His words clearly imply that he discounted the South African poet Benjamin Moloise's denial of the murder of the policeman for which he was executed.

Thinking Shipman may have had in mind but simply did not mention Moloise's earlier so-called confession to the contrary, I outlined the reasons for accepting Moloise's retraction. Perhaps I did so too briefly, for Shipman mistakes my meaning; after (finally) distinguishing between Moloise's two statements in his reply he *wrongly* imputes to me the suggestion that Moloise had issued a yet further denial of his involvement in the case altogether.

Of course Moloise did not do so (nor did I suggest he did); as everybody knows he went to his death a proud fighter for his people.

That said, has Shipman saved his complaint? No. Moloise was executed for being a murderer; the evidence for this verdict was most controversial; thus the paper had *not* been "irresponsible and misleading."

The second point of my comments which continues to escape Shipman was (and is) that it is irresponsible and misleading on his part to speak of acts of war in terms of peace-time killings. As my comments indicated, I was (and am now) concerned with acts of *political* violence. Shipman's question as to what I propose to do about "nonrevolutionary" murderers" (both expressions his) is therefore besides the point.

Despite mutterings to the con-

trary, Shipman does not seem to accept the legitimacy of political violence in situations as extreme as that of South Africa today: To call the execution of Moloise — or that of any other ANC (African National Congress) fighter so far — "just," as Shipman does, is to say quite clearly that the armed struggle for the liberation of the overwhelming majority of the South African people is an unjust disturbance of the peace.

Does Shipman really know what he is saying? For 48 years after its inception in 1912 the ANC pleaded with the various governments in Pretoria; for 48 years its words went unheeded and the lot of the majority of South African people grew *worse* (while, needless to say, the profits from their enslavement became higher). They even lost the token representation they once had.

Successively, all forms of non-violent protest were criminalized and the ANC was finally outlawed in 1960. Only since then did the ANC fight back and until most recently only by way of sabotage. In the meantime other non-violent organizations sprang up and were equally outlawed, e.g. the Black Consciousness Movement in 1976.

Currently, the United Democratic Front faces a similar threat: One of the treason charges against Rev. Allan Boesak, a UDF founding member, is that he helped organize the black consumer boycott against white-owned businesses. It is against this background that Shipman tells *The Tech's* readers and obviously the majority of South Africans that taking up arms against Pretoria is *unjust*.

Shipman believes that those "in power in South Africa will dismantle apartheid." I don't know what he thinks apartheid is in this case: P. W. Botha has repeatedly stated that there are no circumstances under which an Afrikaner government would accede to the demand for majority rule. Shipman does not seem to appreciate that the struggle for civil rights in South Africa is not the struggle of a mistreated minority: *There is no "dismantling of apartheid" without majority rule!*

Nevertheless Shipman knows just how to go about the matter; "We" should engage "in dialogue and negotiation with them." Is he oblivious to the fact that Botha does not listen to what "we" say? Perhaps Shipman thinks "we" have not been polite enough in putting the case to the Afrikaners and that's why Botha gags the international press and threatens economic retaliation against pretty mild sanctions on part of the West against South Africa.

The time for politeness has passed. Furthermore, Shipman seems to labour under the misconception that the USA (if that's who he means by "we") has a *constitutive* role to play in South Africa. The demand by

South Africans from Bishop Tutu to the leaders of the ANC that the USA and the rest of the so-called "Free World" impose sanctions against South Africa is not to be understood this way. The demand is that the West *stop giving its support* to racist Pretoria; it is *not* that the West settle the matter *for* oppressed majority of South Africans.

Finally, let me answer to Shipman's charge that I have been inconsistent in not calling "for the United States to declare war on South Africa." What I think the role of the USA and the rest of the West to be I stated in the previous paragraph. There is no inconsistency in this. The struggle in South Africa is the struggle of the South African people and where the majority of South Africans stand in this is abundantly clear. It is high time that the West lives up to its ideals and get on the right side of the struggle being waged. This would already be effected by unanimous political and economic sanctions, including, of course, disinvestment; the declaration of war would be an additional step requiring additional arguments I have nowhere appealed to.

Readers of *The Tech* may have mystified, as I was for a while, on what grounds Shipman's charge was raised in the first place. I now think that it constitutes his rejection of my analogy between Nazi-Germany's execution of a supposed assassin of a concentration camp warden and Pretoria's execution of Benjamin Moloise. Two points about this and then I shut up.

First off, Shipman does not know his history. The United States did not actively enter the Atlantic part of WWII until most of continental Europe had been occupied and its remaining Western ally, Britain, was perceived to be going under; this decision had precious little to do with the Nazi policy of exterminating racial and political minorities in their native Germany.

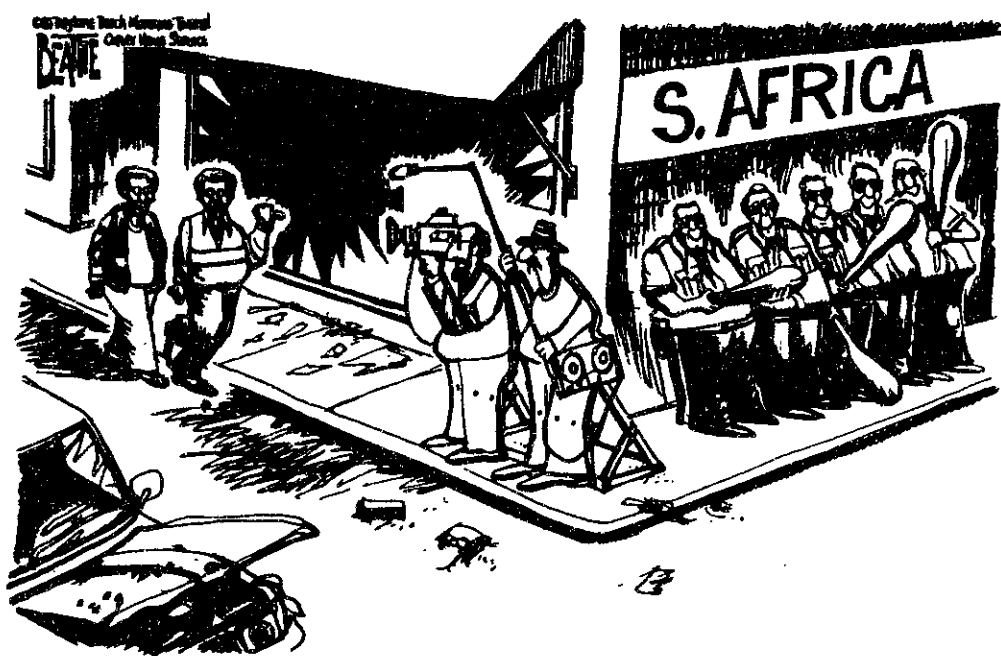
The second point is this. Of course there are differences between Nazi-Germany and South Africa. The former did not, as does the latter, depend economically on the labour power of the suppressed, for example, and thus had greater latitude than the latter has in how to deal with those whose human rights were and are denied. But I *cannot* see the evil perpetrated by either regime to be of *any substantial difference whatsoever*.

If Shipman cares to reply again, perhaps he could clarify the nature of the *relevant* difference in the racist ideology subscribed to and practiced by the Nazis and the Boers — a difference which, let's not forget, is supposed to justify armed struggle in the former but not in the latter case.

Thomas E. Uebel G



opinion



"I think we're safe... they aren't allowed to film police brutality any more."

feed-back

Infeasibility no reason to stop research

(Continued from page 6)

gests for the Soviets include cheap decoy warheads, hardening existing missiles and developing anti-anti-missile weapons. Decoys could be distinguished from real warheads by tapping them with a weak laser pulse and observing the recoil. If the Soviets made their decoys as heavy as warheads, foiling the tap/recoil technique, they would have to displace real warheads in the payload of a missile, since the main limit on a missile is its weight.

Similarly, hardening existing missiles, presumably by adding the shell, would reduce the number of warheads they could carry. A half-inch protective shell on the Soviet SS-18, the largest missile in the world, would increase the weight of the missile by approximately the weight of the warheads it can now carry. If Szarawarski chooses to elaborate on "anti-anti-missile" weapons, maybe there will be a legitimate countermeasure to consider.

Szarawarski's biggest technical bungle is his declaration that "shooting down warheads is not much different from shooting down SDI battle stations." Does he know anything about missiles and satellites? One of the major vulnerabilities of missiles to be exploited in proposed SDI systems is their lack of armor, required by the weight constraints on ICBMs.

The shell of the SS-18, for example, is about 1/10-inch thick aluminum. Typical SDI proposals for hitting these include puncturing the skin with lasers and small chunks of metal. While the Soviets are working on killer satellites, satellites are much more defensible than missiles because orbiting satellites are weightless and so can be armored as heavily as necessary. Armoring a missile would make it much too heavy.

The bulk of this letter addresses flaws in Szarawarski's infeasibility argument; however, what is most disturbing is the reasoning that infeasibility is cause to abandon research. Infeasibility means that research needs to be done; that's how things become feasible.

In closing, I request of Szarawarski and others wishing to discuss the SDI issue that they learn about their subject before offering us uninformed arguments. Much of my information comes from the book *How to Make Nuclear Weapons Obsolete* by Robert Jastrow and the pamphlet "SDI: The 'Star Wars' Project" put out by the George C. Marshall Institute.

John F. Pitrelli G
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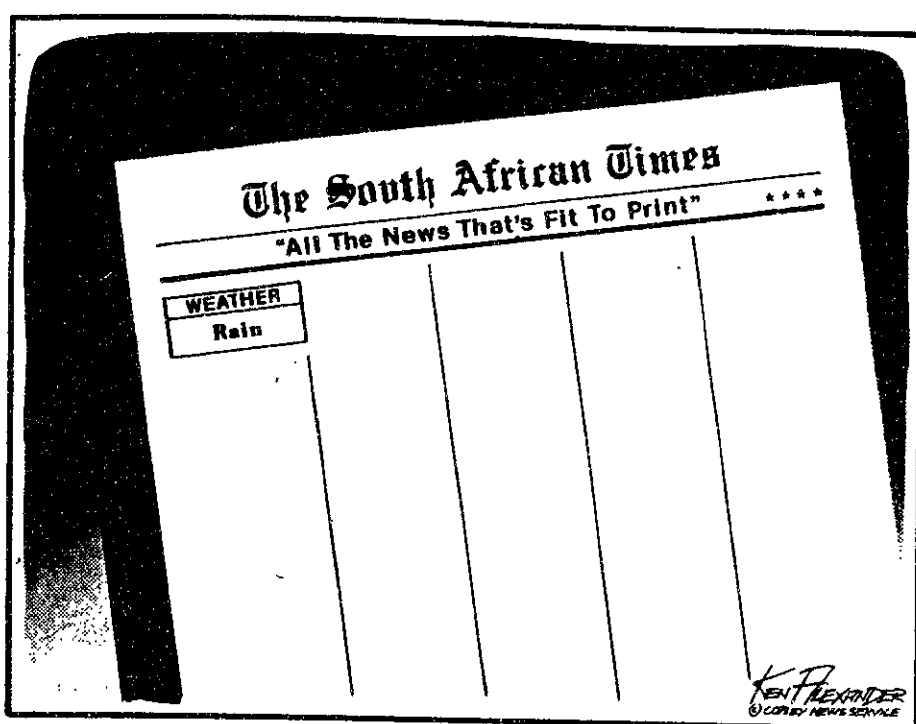
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opinion



Iran atrocities still continue

(Continued from page 4)

tirely upon its oil production as the major support of the economy. This has been true since 1973. The war, however, has decimated the number of oil wells and refineries. Iraq destroyed the Kharg Island refinery, one major oil producer. Because outside investment built most of these factors of production, there is no way to replace them under the remaining strength of the economy. The oil production is coming to a nearly complete halt.

The Iranian people are forced to work at few jobs, with low pay even in the face of hyper-inflation. Most have to supplement their earnings from savings. When these savings are gone, there will be no means of support. Those who cannot support themselves must resort to the black market or crime.

Most importantly, the human rights situation in Iran is the worst in the world. The ruling regime arrests the people of Iran at will. Summary executions are commonplace. Not even religious tolerance is allowed: believers of the Ba'hai faith are set afire if they do not renounce their beliefs.

The leaders of Iran are fanatical religious men and have no qualification to run the country. Their only concern is the advancement of their Moslem faith and the persecution of other sects of religion, even if that pursuit destroys the country. The average Iranian is the victim of the policies of the government, repressed and helpless to change the situation.

feed-back
Metropolitan Moving Co. is incompetent

To the Editor:

I wish to warn the MIT community against moving with Metropolitan Moving and Storage, who are right across the street on 134 Massachusetts Avenue.

Last August I moved with them, and during this move my personal computer was lost, probably stolen. They refused to do anything about it, and would not even talk to me or answer my phone calls. It is likely that they know who stole it, and possible that it was one of their men.

Because of its proximity, moving with Metropolitan seems convenient to MIT people as it was to me. But watch out, MIT; they are incompetent, dishonest, and rude, and may rip you off too!

Isaac Efrat

Professor of Mathematics
Columbia University

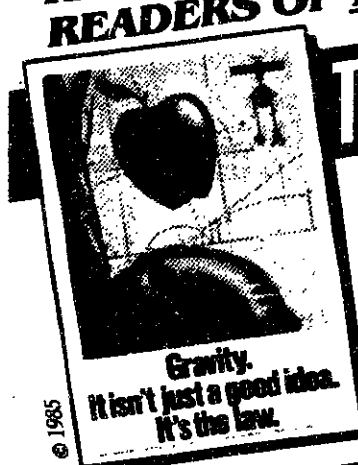
(Editor's note: Efrat was on the MIT mathematics faculty until last summer.)

The national media has not covered these problems in the last few years. Amnesty International has continued to report human rights violations, but there is a saturation point after which another atrocity fails to even make

the eye blink.

We need to spread our ability to concentrate beyond single issues to encompass several areas of the world at a time. Our concerns must reflect the true problems of the world.

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opinion

feedback

No technological fix can exist against warheads

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

To the Editor:

I am writing to suggest a course of action that would compound the probability for the success of the proposed strategic defense initiative. If indeed the objective of the so-called Star Wars missile defense system is to remove the specter of nuclear holocaust from our lives, then relying on any single approach to prevent enemy warheads from landing on our soil would be strategically unwise.

It seems that the enormous amount of human, material and computing resources this country is preparing to allocate towards a "technological fix" for what is essentially a human problem, is tragically misdirected. Regardless of their opinions on whether or not the proposed SDI strategy is operationally feasible, all the authorities agree that it will require an enormous expenditure; for computing resources, highly trained, well-educated personnel and hardware on a scale heretofore unheard of — even by the military. All directed towards monitoring, and destroying tens of thousands of incoming warheads. All that expense and effort buys is a chance, not a guarantee of zapping missiles.

It seems as though as it often seems is the case when we go to war, that some where along the line the point of it all has been obviated. Is it not the stated objective of defense forces to prevent the missiles on "other side" from reaching their targets on "our side."

At this point given the vast

number of warheads that each side keeps pointed at each other and given what it will take to maybe intercept them, wouldn't it be worth directing at least part of our energies towards understanding and defusing the motivations that drive us to maintain and launch those missiles in the first place?

Is it any more outlandish to embark on a Global Defense Initiative to develop a knowledge base and implementation approach for the reduction of human war making tendency? What about a project to access and analyze historical, anthropological, psychological, sociological, literary, artistic and economic knowledge bases in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of those aspects of human existence that lead to the brutality, hostility, insecurity, fear and greed that fuel our warmaking?

Based upon this understanding research groups would proceed to suggest implementation of political, social, economic and cultural enterprises that would begin to reduce the factors that contribute to both psycho-social/socio-economic conditions that allow war to seem an acceptable solution to our problems.

(Please turn to page 11)

Editorials, marked as such and printed in a distinctive format, are the official opinion of **The Tech**. They are written by the Editorial Board, which consists of the chairman, editor in chief, managing editor, executive editor, news editors, and opinion editors.

Columns and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper.

Letters to the Editor are welcome. They should be addressed to **The Tech**, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge MA 02139, or by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. Letters should be typed and bear the authors' signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. **The Tech** reserves the right to edit or condense letters. We regret we cannot publish all of the letters we receive.

Chemistry is not all that bad

To the Editor:

This letter will probably come as quite a shock to my friends, Adam Kao included. After all, the nicest thing I've said about chemistry all year is that only a half year of it is mandatory. But after reading Adam's column ["On Learning Chemistry," Nov. 5], I felt uneasy. I really don't think that the course is as bad as he made it sound. So, in the interests of fairness, I've decided to play the Devil's Advocate and defend 5.11.

First, there's the matter of the textbook. I agree that it isn't nec-

Smoking should only be permitted in private

To the Editor:

The Institute Policy on Smoking, announced in the Nov. 6 issue of *Tech Talk*, is very welcome, long overdue — and I think, inadequate.

When the announcement appeared, I posted copies of it in the corridors near my office, with a caption requesting people not to smoke in these areas. People reacted in several different ways; there was a debate about taping notices to the walls, which I hadn't anticipated. But the most important response is that six co-workers in my area came to thank me for rescuing them from the smoke that they'd suffered in silence for many months. Other people who work in other areas of the building came to ask if I would put up posters in their areas also.

The point I am trying to make is that many people who are offended by tobacco smoke, and even allergic to it, are also offended by the need to make a fuss in order to protect their rights. Many choose suffering from slow poison as the lesser evil. After all, it takes a certain thick-skinned willingness to be rude to be able to walk up to a colleague and tell him that he stinks.

The effect of the "reasonable accommodation" rule is that the



feedback

A letter from Paris, France

To the Editor:

Stepping out of Cambridge, be it for a week a summer, or a term, one learns a lot about MIT, and a lot about oneself. I've stepped out for a term; I'm studying in Paris. I'm learning a lot here (none of it too much scholastic except how to better communicate in French), and I'm feeling a whole lot better about myself.

We at MIT tend to be very ca-

reer oriented students, thinking years ahead of our major to what kind of job we'll have, how much we'll be paid, and whether we'll make a mark on the world. Happiness seems to be measured by success; success measured by job, status, and financial well being. We live sanely. Very sanely.

I'd like to pass something on to you. Below is a collection of thoughts, written by Nadine Stair, an 85-year old woman

from Louisville, KY. This was given to me by a friend here in Paris who questions life as much as I do, and gets as few answers. It opened my eyes a little bit to the realities (and illusions) of life, MIT, and happiness.

"If I had my life to live over, I'd dare to make more mistakes next time. I'd relax. I'd limber up. I would be sillier than I have this time. I would take fewer things seriously. I would take more chances. I would take more trips. I would climb more mountains, and swim more rivers. I would eat more ice cream and less beans. I would perhaps have more actual troubles, but I'd have fewer imaginary ones.

You see, I'm one of those people who live sensibly and sanely, hour after hour, day after day. Oh, I've had my moments, and if I had it to do over again, I'd have more of them. In fact, I'd try to have nothing else. Just moments, one after another, instead of living so many years ahead of each day.

I've been one of those persons who never goes anywhere without a thermometer, a hot water bottle, a raincoat, and a parachute. If I had it to do over again, I would travel lighter than I have.

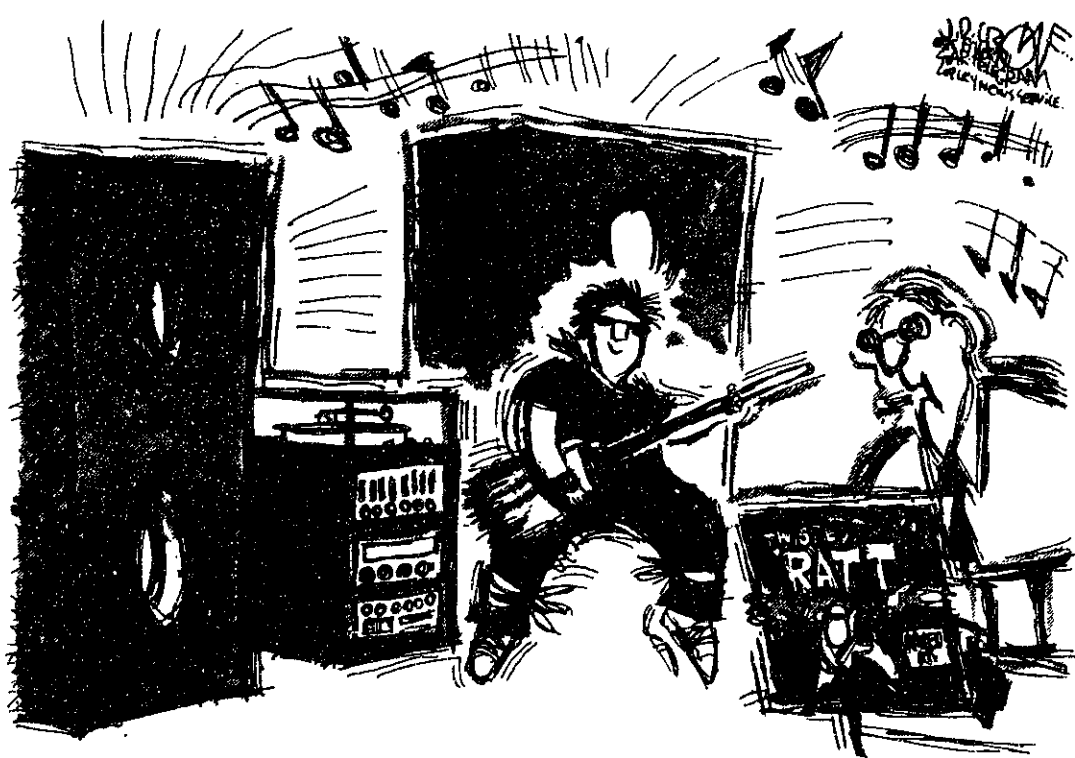
If I had my life to live over, I would start barefoot earlier in the spring, and I would stay that way later in the fall. I would go to more dances. I would ride more merry-go-rounds. I would pick more daisies."

Salut, for the moment, from Paris.

Jeremy E. Verba '86



opinion



WOULD YOU TURN THAT THING DOWN SO I CAN READ THIS WARNING LABEL!

feedback

Smoking policy is inadequate

(Continued from page 10)

It would be unreasonable to try to predict what the full scope of these suggestions might be. Some might range from channeling worldwide financial resources into an agenda of macro-engineering projects such as the greening of deserts or world wide ocean current electrical power stations, as already suggested by groups such as the Global Infrastructure Fund of the Mitsubishi Research Institute; to the design of physical environments for strategic meetings that would promote rational non-aggressive can do it in some private area, while another smokes so much that his body, breath, and clothes stink even when he is not smoking. If you find repeated use of the word "stink" here offensive, you will understand the point I'm trying to make: that it is not easy for a nonsmoker to defend himself without embarrassment.

Of course, the situation is even more difficult when the suffering nonsmoker is a secretary and the smoker is a professor or a department head. I am not a secretary, but some of the people who thanked me for rescuing them are secretaries. (Although I am not a secretary, I do have the misfortune to be a low-ranking academic working in a building named after a highly respected scientist who wanders through the building smoking a pipe. He's twice my age, and I feel rather awkward about having to tell him that he stinks. I respect him myself, which makes it that much harder.)

Another very important weakness of the announced policy is that it makes no effort to protect the rights of nonsmoking students. The policy explicitly addresses "the rights of [MIT's] employees" and would be relatively adequate in an ordinary office environment.

College presidents must act toward world peace

(Continued from page 10)

decision making based on clearly presented, well-organized information; to the restructuring of penal codes and cultural values so as to further devalue the prestige of brutal and belligerent behavior to providing an educational environment that encourages non-destructive self expression.

A major effort to improve the quality of life on a global scale would go a long way towards reducing the tensions that contribute to the historical "imperative" of human aggression.

At a university, though, there is really no such thing as a private office. If a student needs to confer with an instructor about some aspect of a course, and the instructor smokes, the announced policy proposes three obstacles for the student. First, it's always hard for a student to ask a professor for any kind of consideration. The professor is doing you a favor by seeing you at all, and he holds the power of the grade over you. Second, the stated policy offers the student no support in dealing with the professor if he does ask. And third, even if the student asks and the professor stops smoking, it's too late. Walking into an office in which someone has just been smoking is like walking into a room which has just been tear-gassed. It's not quite as bad as being there when the tear gas bomb goes off, but it's not that pleasant either.

Here is what I think is required to have a policy that will be fair to smokers as well as nonsmokers. First, the policy must explicitly address the rights of all members of the MIT community, not just employees. Second, the policy must recognize that every area in which work is done is a public area; the concept of a limited "work area" in the existing policy makes sense in an insurance office where each person spends all day at his or her own desk, but not in an academic setting. Third, every work area must be a nonsmoking area by default; it should take the explicit and unanimous agreement of all the people who pass through the area before smoking can be permitted there. Fourth, to address the needs of smokers, special areas that are NOT work areas should be set aside for smoking lounges. These areas must not be the only lounges in a building; nonsmokers must be able to eat and talk with colleagues too. Fifth, to address the REAL needs of smokers, MIT policy should provide the means and the financial incentive for them to undertake detoxification programs through the MIT Medical Department.

Here's the bottom line: if an MIT employee were to urinate on the floor of a public area, nobody would suggest that the other people who work in that area be required to bear the burden of negotiating about it. And yet tobacco smoke is both more offensive in smell and more of a health hazard than urine. People who must smoke should do so in private.

Brian Harvey '69
Lecturer in Media Arts and Sciences



feedback

Chemistry not run incompetently

(Continued from page 10)

knowledge of the interrelations between a photon's energy, the kinetic energy of an electron ejected from an atom, the orbital structure of an atom, the primary ionization energy of a substance and probably a few things that I've forgotten. Most importantly, the problem stimulated quite a bit of thought and discussion, at least in our recitation, to try to explain some of the aspects of the spectroscopy graph given in the textbook.

Then there is the matter of the tests. True, the writer of the first test apparently thought that the ionization energy of lithium was a useful physical constant for us all to know. However, I'm sure Adam must have noticed that

there were a few questions on the test dealing with other aspects of chemistry. Certainly there were questions on it that required step-by-step chains of reasoning from fundamental principles and theory. If anything, most of the complaints I heard were that the questions asked on the test were not sufficiently like the problem sets to make their solution a rote process.

That takes care of most of the questions I wished to address. A few other points are worth discussing, but I'll only mention them here. The statement that "Real world applications are all well and good, but they cannot be made the central focus of any rational course" is something I'll leave up to the engineers to answer.

His seeming contradiction in saying that "Education is supposed to help us think, reason, deduce" while at the same time decrying the number of practical applications we are being asked to consider is another topic worthy of discussion.

However, for now I'll simply be content to state that 5.11, while it certainly has no fewer problems than any other course designed to meet the needs of several hundred incoming freshmen with varying backgrounds in chemistry, is not a big hodgepodge of incompetence and disorganization as the previous column implies.

David M. Jones '89

Guest Column/Denise Bednarczyk

Survival and growth: Can MIT have both?

MIT often reminds me of a lion who uses all of his strength and ferocity to continue his species. I perceive MIT as an institution whose main purpose is to produce engineers and scientists who are the cream of the crop, regardless of the cost that such production has on a student's emotional well-being.

The pass/fail status of freshman year is a prime example of the tremendous price that students sometimes have to pay to survive at MIT. Pass/fail was first implemented into the curriculum when too many freshman chose suicide over living through an MIT education. Yet years after pass/fail was implemented, the curriculum for an MIT undergraduate degree still has not adjusted to meet the typical student's needs for emotional survival.

Instead, freshman year is now the time for students to adjust to MIT life. For many, this adjustment means building an impenetrable shell around oneself in order to survive at one of the country's top technical schools.

The obvious problem with this type of adjustment process is that students often lose touch with the outside world. There are students at MIT in their senior year of college who have not traveled into Boston more than a couple of times during their undergraduate career. When personal survival becomes the primary concern of students here for four years, what happens when the students journey into the real world after graduating with one of the best degrees in the coun-

try?

Students concerned mainly with their own grades become workers concerned primarily with making money. The students' potential for improving the world may not be fully developed. While some students could be deriving a solution to the world's food problem, they often might choose instead to work for the government, engineering a new nuclear weapon, because the personal benefits of the government job are greater.

MIT could so easily cultivate altruism and compassion in its students instead of selfishness and frustration. The same amount of material can certainly be taught at MIT in four years without the intense pressure that is found here now. The benefits of lightening the pressure are so extensive that I fail to understand why MIT continues to harden its students against reality instead of allowing them to grow and expand freely.

I am not saying, of course, that MIT is the worst place a student could choose to pursue a college education. Support groups on the MIT campus do a tremendous job of trying to keep the students' heads above water. However, the counterproductiveness that occurs so often at MIT could so easily be corrected by a change in the attitude and policy of the Institute itself. Such a change could make it possible for campus support groups to teach a student new swimming strokes instead of merely keeping his head above water.

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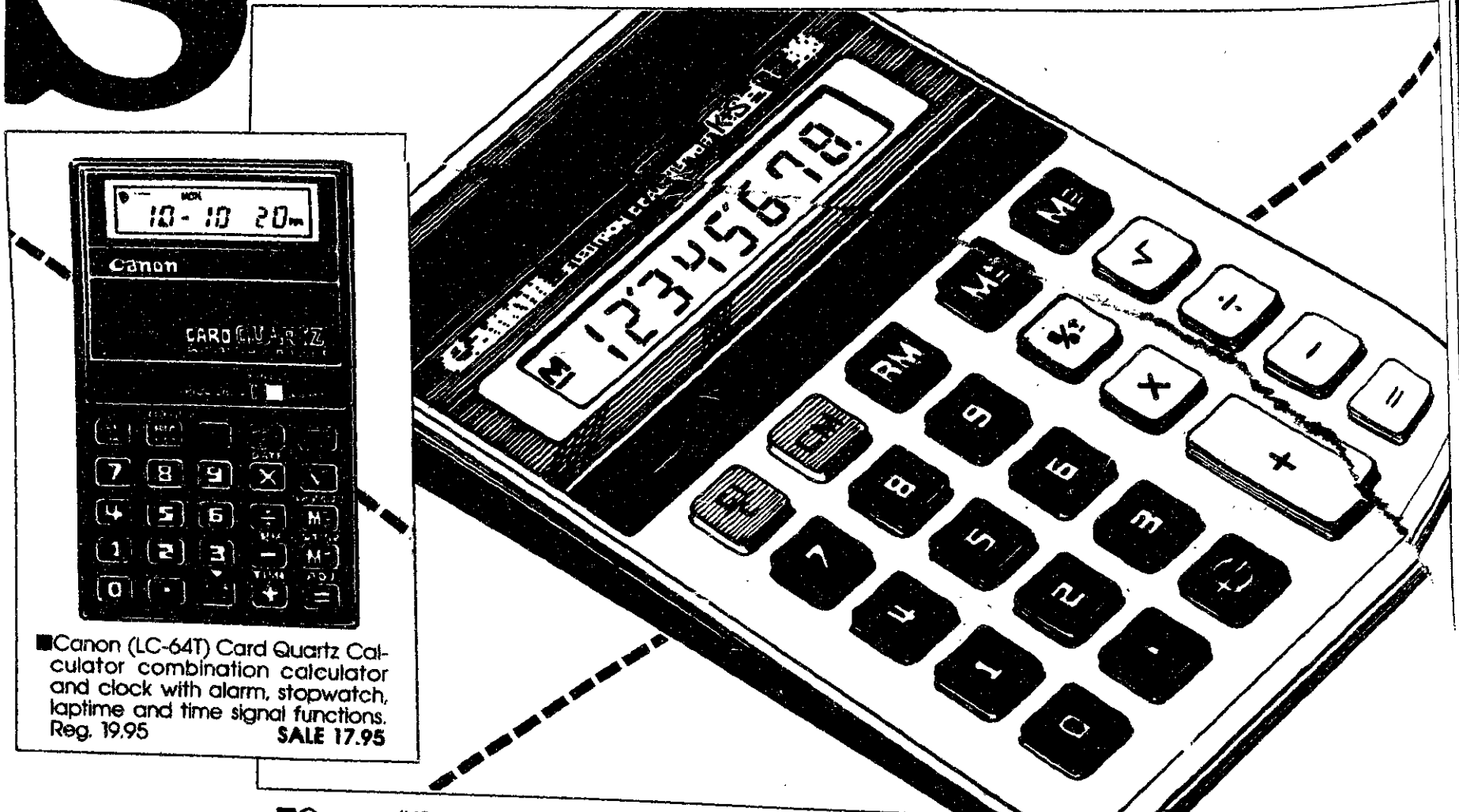
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ARTS ARTS ARTS ARTS

White Nights — Lack of suspense, but worth seeing

White Nights, starring Mikhail Baryshnikov, Gregory Hines, and Isabella Rossellini, produced by Taylor Hackford and S. Gilmore, directed by Taylor

White Nights is based on an original, idea: Nikolai Rodchenko (played by Mikhail Baryshnikov), a Russian ballet dancer who defected from the Soviet Union eight years ago, finds himself back in his motherland, as a result of an emergency airplane landing. Despite the intriguing premise and many other engaging qualities, the film leaves some to be desired.

The story unfolds as Raymond Green (played by Gregory Hines), an American tap dancer who defected to Russia in opposition to the Vietnam War, is recruited by Colonel Chaiko (played by Jerzy Skolimowski) to guard Nikolai and help him to remain voluntarily in the Soviet Union. Nikolai instead makes Raymond realize how limited his life is in the Soviet Union. Together they decide to run away from the American Embassy with Raymond's wife (played by Isabella Rossellini), and attempt to return to the U.S.

The film occasionally explores both the appealing and the dark aspects of both American and Russian societies. In an incident, a drunken Raymond expresses his reasons for emigrating to the Soviet Union — mainly the trauma which scarred him in Vietnam. Most of the time, however, the movie is emphatically anti-Soviet, showing the KGB's oppression of Soviet citizens.

The entire presentation of the Soviet Union is true to all the anti-Communist propaganda that we have grown accustomed to believe, and therefore it is invariably predictable. Colonel Chaiko is the typical Soviet official, displaying a polite facade when dealing with foreigners but proving to be cold and ruthless when extorting from Soviet citizens. Raymond, true to his social ranking, lives in a shabby, tiny apartment which he shares with Nikolai. The KGB's

plot involves bringing the threesome to Nikolai's former apartment in Leningrad. This apartment is grand and well-furnished, in accordance with Nikolai's higher status. Befitting a Soviet criminal, it is armed with obvious video cameras and microphones and surveilled at all hours.

This predictability is the major disappointment in the film. We know right away that Nikolai will try to escape, and it soon becomes obvious that Raymond and his wife will accompany him. Despite Nikolai's daring acrobatics on the edge of the apartment's high window, the escape attempt and the ensuing chase are typical of all chase scenes ever filmed. The only surprises occur at the end of the movie.

Despite the lack of suspense, *White Nights* has many fine moments that make it worth seeing. The dance scenes are flawless and exciting. Baryshnikov contorts his body past the limits of physical elasticity, and with beautiful grace and emotion. Hines' dance sequences are exhaustingly energetic as we watch him tap enthusiastically at a pace where the foot is quicker than the eye.

The visual effects are very evocative. The film takes its name from the phenomenon in the Arctic Circle of days and nights which are each theoretically six



Gregory Hines plays an American defector and Isabella Rossellini a Russian-English translator in *White Nights*.

months in length. Actually, these periods of light and dark are modified by a peculiar prolonged twilight. The movie was filmed in Finland under these odd conditions of stark illumination which parallel the inescapable omnipresence of the KGB.

The acting is for the most part genuine and credible. Baryshnikov relives some of his own nightmares in this role, as he too defected from the Soviet Union. He delivers the part with unpretentious, honest emotion. Hines understands oppression because of his experience in America as an unsuccessful black performer before his rise to recognition. Jerzy Skolimowski, who plays Colonel Chaiko, left Poland several years ago and thus has first-hand experience with KGB. Isabella Rossellini in her portrayal of Raymond's clinging, fearful yet resentful wife is satisfactory if not all that demanding of her talent.

If one overlooks the general lack of suspense, the acting is credible and the dancing is spectacular. Furthermore some of the lines in the screenplay are brilliant: the audience exploded into laughter frequently in response to some of the tongue-in-cheek jokes. All things considered, I recommend this movie as a worthwhile, entertaining experience.

Betty J. McLaughlin



Isabella Rossellini, Mikhail Baryshnikov, and Jerzy Skolimowski in Columbia Pictures' *White Nights*.

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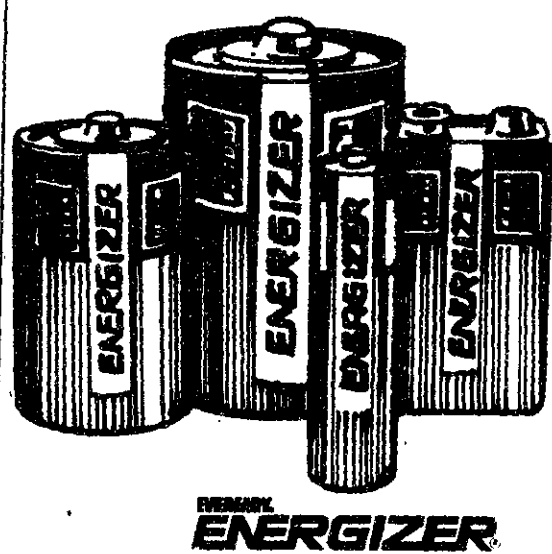
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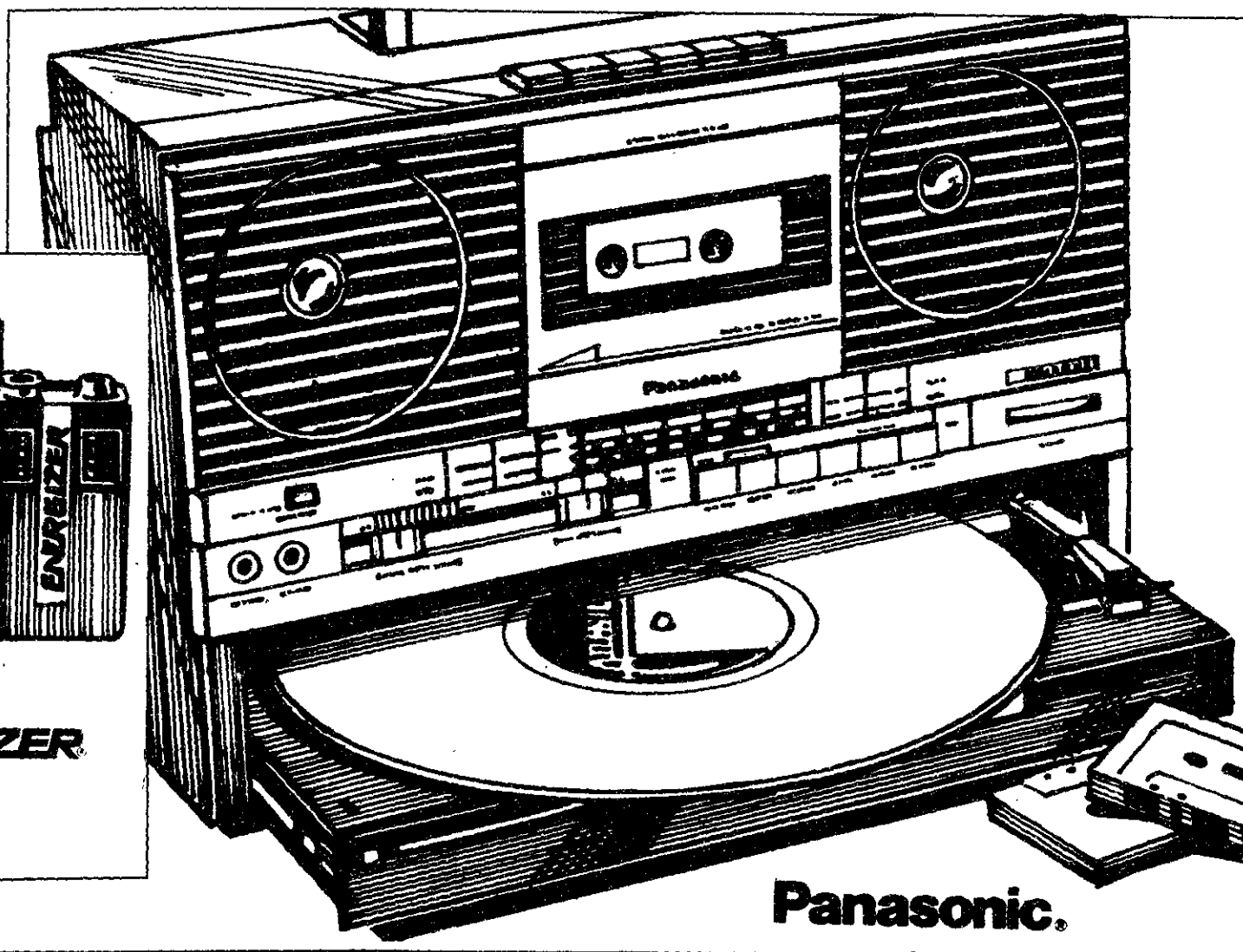
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ARTS

MIT filmmakers and their letters to the unknown

Everything Must Change, directed by Michael Majoros, produced by James Kaufman. *Address Unknown*, a composite of five films conceived and produced by John Gianvito. Featuring directors Cindy Kleine, Karine Hrechdakian, Jim Campbell, Luc Courchesne and John Gianvito. Both films were shown on Thursday, November 21 in the Wiesner Building Bartos theater.

With the increasing costs of 16 and 35mm film production, the plight of the independent filmmaker for self expression has become increasingly desperate. The legwork alone to fund an independent project would be enough for a dramatic screenplay. Moreover the Hollywoodian format of the full-length feature film has dictated the commercial viability of film projects, thus dooming the widespread distribution of shorter, artistic efforts.

The format chosen by Gianvito in *Address Unknown* may well be the only effective way for financially impotent filmmakers to take on the big studios on common ground. In this composite effort five independent filmmakers were required to create a cinematic interpretation of a letter written to an entity of their choice. All five segments are in black and white.

Cindy Kleine's (G) opening piece, *Letter to an Unborn Child* has an incredibly soothing visual quality and rhythm. The audience can feel free to mentally dance and frolick with the images of Cindy, her gorgeous child co-star and an ephemeral man which we guess is either Cindy's husband or boyfriend.

Yet such wonderful cinematography does not interfere with the nostalgic plea expressed by Kleine; maybe that of a woman who will never be a mother. The women in the audience may find it easier

to relate to the issue of bearing children, but the texture of the film is enough to keep anyone enchanted: regrettably for only 11 short minutes.

John Gianvito, the conceiver of the project, received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the California Institute of the Arts. Then he came to MIT as a graduate student in the Master of Science in Visual Studies program. He earned his degree in '81 and has been a member of the Film/Video department faculty ever since.

His particular piece, entitled *Letter to a Romantic Ideal*, is an unusually personal collection of images and sequences which reveal some of the turmoil present in his life, either now or in the past.

A fish tank filled with disquieting objects is symbolic of Gianvito's own psyche and the tormenting images which dwell in it: pictures of Vietnam, deathly mannequins, clouds of choking fumes, struggling sea-horses. This otherwise soft-spoken individual reveals himself to us through the medium of his art. His torture is perhaps more meaningful to those who know him. I hope we can infer that his suffering is over, if not from his reserved behaviour on campus maybe by his reassuring yet tentative smile at the end of his segment.

Graduate student in the Master of Science in Visual Studies program, Karine Hrechdakian, directed the 19 minute segment, *Letter to an Innocent Victim*. This is the story of Georges, a close friend of Hrechdakian, who was shot by a sniper while driving in Lebanon. The theme is distressing. I kept thinking of how the experience of seeing a film dealing with the death of a close friend of the filmmaker, was any different from the filmmaker getting up on stage and verbally recalling the events. It was in Hrechdakian's use of im-

agery that I found my answer.

In the beginning, the images of Karine driving in the Lebanese countryside are not rich enough to relate to the devastating reality of her experience . . . until we see some super-8 footage of the victim skiing while on holiday with Karine. Then suddenly the suffering crashes on the audience like a tidal wave as one witnesses the unquestionable existence of her lost friend. The saddening irony lies in that the most moving imagery is the also the most primitive — like the images of a home movie.

On a similar fatalistic note, the most disturbing piece is that of Jim Campbell '78. *Letter to a Suicide* is a film addressed to Campbell's older brother ("wherever he may be") who took his life at the age of 31, thirteen years after having been diagnosed a schizophrenic.

The content of the letter is shocking. It should make us all think what issues filmmakers should feel comfortable in addressing to their audience. The answer is simple: it is up to them to decide, and up to the audience to respond. A more interesting question might be why does a filmmaker decide to use a theme which is thought appropriate to be shared only with the most intimate of friends and relatives? The answer is perhaps as complex as the filmmakers themselves. I am tempted to say that the tragedies which may occur in our life, if survived, become a great source of creative energy. Campbell channeled the energy from his tragedy into *Letter to a Suicide* in much the same way Van Gogh, Lutrec, and Keats incorporated their suffering into their art. In a novel approach Campbell doesn't use one single "live" person in his film. All monologues performed by his mom and dad are seen

by the audience on a video monitor, as prerecorded on video tape.

Last of the five is Luc Courchesne's *Letter to the Unknown*, perhaps the most difficult of the series to endure. Its long periods of silence, darkness and distorted sounds catch us unprepared; in the same manner as *The Unknown* might.

* * * *

Michael Majoros *Everything Must Change* is the kind of film that I would pay for George Burns to see. The film explores old age as it affects ordinary people like ourselves only older. By comparison, it makes a film like *On Golden Pond* seem a trivial dramatic exercise. If you feel that the lovable oldies of the entertainment world (including Ronald Reagan) are worthy of respect and admiration wait till you see the old folks of *Everything Must Change*.

Majoros camera brings us into the most proximal of relationships with the cast, as it meanders through the rehearsal for the show they are to present. By treating the structure of performance this film gives a tangible idea of what it takes to survive as an aged person in an unyielding world. The courage shown by the main characters and their curator is uncommon. A completely blind woman, a semi-blind man and their three octagenarian friends prepare themselves for a musical performance of caliber, where they will all act and sing.

In the credits we learn that their musical was performed at 11 different locations in the Greater Boston Area. In the film we are given the chance to applaud their unparalleled performance. But as we clap louder, hoping for an encore, our hopes diminish because everything must change.

Corrado Giambalvo

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ARTS

Jephtha, painting by Sir John Millais showing the tormented warrior with Storgè, his wife. Jephtha's doomed daughter, Iphis, stands in the background, her face turned. Her train of virgins tries to console her.

ARTS

Jephtha — Compelling Psychological Drama

Handel's Jephtha, performed by the Cantata Singers conducted by David Hoose. Sanders Theatre, Nov. 20. Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.

If Handel's music is one of the few places where inner and outer world meet, David Hoose's triumphant production of *Jephtha* transcended the difference between worlds, melding them into one.

Jephtha is Handel's most startling dramatic work. It's story has great psychological power; it's music is more gripping than any Hitchcock movie. The oratorio's musical power does not derive from physical brute force: the overwhelming sensualism of the romantic composers is entirely absent. The music's drive comes, instead, from Handel's arrangement of arias, subtle instrumentation and evocative colors. Simple melodies are given penetrating power; in *Jephtha* Handel can take us without contradiction to simultaneous heights of horror and rapture with a restrained harpsicord continuo or gentle flute.

Jephtha tells the tale of the warrior who promises to sacrifice the first person he sees if he returns from war victorious; he sees first his daughter. Judges XI is quite

explicit about what happens next: His daughter was given two months "to go up and down the mountains and bewail my virginity" before "she returned unto her father who did with her according to the vow which he had vowed."

Rev. Thomas Morell — a scholar and amateur musician — wrote the libretto for Handel, and in so doing softened the ending: An angel comes and lets Jephtha and his daughter off the hook. Handel's most profound music is reserved for the parts of the libretto which remain true to the original biblical text. The work therefore peaks dramatically in the middle, it's disturbing picture of a father faced with bringing on the death of his daughter almost too haunting — yet also almost too sublimely beautiful — to be borne.

David Hoose's orchestra had a Handelian clarity, but also an enveloping warmth. Performing legato, its psychic seduction was irresistible; hurling agitated semiquavers as in the quartet where mother, lover and uncle implore Jephtha to spare his daughter, the world outside the theatre was forced out of temporary existence by an audience rooted to their seats by a musical intensity that left no room in

the mind for anything else.

Of all the singers, Gloria Raymond was most outstanding. Her portrayal of the mother, Storgè, had fathomless depth. Complex ornamentation flowed easily and enigmatically, blending harmoniously with the supporting orchestral line.

In her first aria, "In gentle murmur will I mourn," there is a pause before Raymond's *da capo* repeat in which a flute briefly enters: Christopher Krueger's flute entered with disarming understatement to stop time. Breaking the endless silent moment that followed, Raymond returned with even greater pathos. Her strengths prevailed the evening through.

Iphis — the unfortunate daughter — was performed by a sweet-voiced Janet Brown. Emphasizing purity and clarity, her singing was utterly compelling. The innocence of "Tune the soft melodious lute" was complete; the chirpy welcome-home extended to Jephtha poignant, the resigned "Farewell, ye limpid springs and floods" piercing.

Jeffrey Gall — in the role of Hamor, Iphis' lover — made a perfect complement to Brown. Their duet — "These labors past, how happy we," — saw their voices

blended to perfection.

Lisa Wolff's rendition of the angel's aria was a delight.

John Osborn's performance of Zebul, Jephtha's brother was only adequate, however, while Frank Hoffmeister's portrayal of Jephtha disappointing. Hoffmeister's voice was flat and lacking in emotional power. His singing showed strain several times: He was clearly not up to the part.

The chorus provides the cement that binds the oratorio together, and the Cantata Singers provided the finest choral singing Boston has heard this year. Their balance was wonderful, control exacting: there wasn't a single inch of slack the evening through. Their light shone bright, guiding the us through torment and to final, blissful, redemption.

Walking out into the cool Cambridge night, mind and spirit cleansed, the air felt fresher, the world seemed sweeter.

Note: For those who missed this remarkable performance, a splendid recording of Jephtha is available on Argo K181K 43. Neville Marriner conducts the Academy and Chorus of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

Jonathan Richmond

Adam Ant — No mere bug

Adam Ant in concert at the Orpheum in Boston, Nov. 20. The British rock group Wall of Voodoo opened the show.

Viva Le Rock!! Rock and roll was definitely alive and celebrated at Adam Ant's recent concert at the Orpheum. Ant's magnetic stage presence and his backup bands' fervent performance enraptured the Ant-hyped audience and sent them into a frenzy.

Although the lyrical quality and musical originality of Antmusic are less than outstanding, Adam Ant has captured a large following with his driving, primitive, provocative style. His show began with a ten-minute tease, where the stage lights were turned out and a recording — interspersed with music and an incoherent monologue — played with the audience's anticipation.

The tension exploded when Ant leapt on stage in a black leather jacket, shredded blue jeans, and tall black boots. The trademark makeup was gone, as were the ribbons and lace. Ant stalked the stage invitingly, flashing seductive looks at all the pretty girls in the audience. His dancing fluctuated between pretentious bump-and-grind and snappy, leg-twisting steps punctuated by kick-leaps.

Ant, singing in his usual chant-like style, rarely displayed his vocal talent except in screams and war-whoops. The band played loudly and well, often obscuring the lyrics that Ant was singing with the cacophony of drums and the pounding bass line. But it wasn't the lyrics that most of the audience came here to experience, anyway — it was the raw emotion that Ant is so famous for. All of Ant's songs were basically primal screams, outpourings of such generally repressed emotions as sexual desire and violent tendencies.

Ant gave his fans a place to vent their frustrations, and encouraged them to *Strip* away their inhibitions. This sense of free-

dom plus his good looks seem to be Ant's major appeal. The crowd responded more to his playful strip-tease done to *Physical* in the second encore than to any of his vocal maneuvers. Other songs which were especially successful were *Viva Le Rock*, *Stand and Deliver*, and *Goody Two Shoes*.

The opening band, Wall of Voodoo, almost stole the show before Adam even arrived. Although the crowd was not very receptive to them at first, calling for "Adam! Adam!" in between the first few numbers, Wall of Voodoo left the stage with the audience feeling happy and fired up.

Lead singer Andy Priebay arrests both ears and eyes. With his deep, clear, rich voice and tall, almost anorexically thin black-clad figure, he looks like a giant exclamation point onstage. The band was often so loud as to drown out Priebay almost totally, which was a shame. One wonders from where in his small body such a tremendous voice issues.

The band's music was similarly arresting. Synthesizers, bass, and drums dominated their powerful, entrancing music. During a brief period while Priebay left the stage, the band showed off its talents in an eerie, haunting bit which sounded like demons screeching and the howls of the tortured.

Although Wall of Voodoo has had only limited success in America, a few of their songs were recognizable: *I'm On A Mexican Radio* and *Far Side of Crazy*, which Priebay introduced as a song about John Hinckley's attempt to impress Jodie Foster by trying to assassinate President Reagan.

All things considered, the concert proved to be a success. For those who preferred strong talent, Wall of Voodoo provided satisfaction; while for undying Adam Ant fans, it was the ultimate immersion in Antmania.

Betty J. McLaughlin

Friday, November 22

The Deutsche Theaterwerkstatt of MIT starts its performances of Brecht's *Leben des Galilei* at 7:30pm tonight, in Kresge Little Theatre. Other performances will be tomorrow at 7:30pm and Sunday at 2:00pm. They will be in German, but English translations will be provided. A donation of \$2 (students \$1) is requested.

Other foreign fare tonight in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center, where the MIT Spanish Drama Workshop will present a *cafe teatro* production of Arrabal's *El Arquitecto y el Emperador de Asiria*. Yes, it's in Spanish, and it starts at 8pm. Donations will be accepted, refreshments served.

Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* will be performed by the MIT Choral Society under the direction of John Oliver, in the Sacred Heart Church (6th and Otis St., East Cambridge). 8pm, tickets \$7, \$3 for MIT/Wellesley students.

Wuthering Heights and *The Flamingo Kid* at LSC today, at 7:30pm in 10-250, and 7 and 9:30pm in 26-100, respectively.

The Institute of Contemporary Art, 955 Boylston St., Boston, shows the film *Sherman's March*, announced as "a meditation on the possibility of Romantic love in the South during an era of nuclear weapons proliferation," in its recently renovated theatre. Today, tomorrow and Sunday at 7pm, \$4.

Saturday, November 23

Associate professor of music John Buttrick will play piano music of Mozart, Reger, Beethoven and Liszt in Kresge, at 8:30pm. Admission is free.

Arts On the Town



The Chollararies will perform in 34-101 at 7:30 pm tonight 34-101

LSC shows Woody Allen's *Purple Rose of Cairo* in 26-100 at 7 and 9:30pm.

Cat People is shown by the Student Center Committee in Lobdell, 11pm. Admission free.

Sunday, November 24
Silent Movie at LSC today, at 6:30 and 9 in 26-100.

Michiel Bos



Dame Joan Sutherland is making a special appearance in Boston on December 1 to perform in a concert version of Donizetti's *Anna Bolena*. The concert will begin at 8pm in the Wang Center for the Performing Arts. The Tech Performing Arts Series is offering tickets normally priced at \$45.50 for only \$8. Call by the Technology Community Association, W20-450, or telephone 3-4885 for information.



Tech photo by Sidhu Banerjee

"Referring" to past years' course notes: educational or dishonest?

Freshman courses evaluated

(Continued from page 1)

It would be "a good idea, in my view" for the SSEC to include a student member, Silbey said, but the committee has not yet decided whether it will do so. "I would like to have student input in a variety of forms," as well as faculty input, he added. More widespread student feedback may come from end-of-term freshman subject evaluations and from seniors' retrospective views of their freshman courses.

The SSEC should come up with initial results in the spring, Silbey said. Three other faculty committees are currently studying the humanities requirement, engineering curricula, and the establishment of an integrative program in humanities and engineering as part of a review coordinated by the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education. "We hope that our progress will be good enough so that we can mesh with the other committees," Silbey added. "We want to be able to interact with the education committees in the other

India must meet challenge of population

(Continued from page 2)

He said that information-based technology could, by providing resources of knowledge, improve the local resources to solve problems locally.

But a member of the audience said that, in general, the introduction of technology is disadvantageous to the least politically represented.

Reddy maintained that computers and communications could help India in food and agriculture, health care, education, and decision making and execution. For example, researchers might design an expert system to provide knowledge for a small community.

India has succeeded in maintaining order in its democratic system, as well as national unity, said James Manor, visiting professor of government at Harvard University. His research interests include the Indian Party System, South India and Sri Lanka.

He said that poor voters are becoming aware of their political situation. They are participating more in elections and becoming more assertive.

But he is still seriously concerned about the possibility of political decay in India — a problem that occurs when institutions cannot creatively respond to the needs of society. He said the Indian government must avoid overcentralizing its power, and instead work on compromise and accommodation with local leaders.

two schools."

The committee will look at the material taught in freshman core courses and then evaluate whether it is presented in the best possible manner, Silbey said. Committee member Arthur P. Mattuck, professor of mathematics, described the freshman calculus courses during the SSEC's first three meetings. The SSEC will hear from the chemistry department next, and the remaining committee members will present information about their depart-

ments' courses during future meetings, he added.

Brown chose committee members from each department in the School of Science after consulting with the department heads. Other committee members include Robert A. Weinberg, professor of biology; John B. Southard, associate professor of earth and planetary sciences; Robert L. Jaffe, professor of physics; and Marsha R. Rosner, assistant professor of applied biological sciences.

Professors adhere to own academic policies

(Continued from page 1)

(COD), depending on the severity of the offense. "The sanctions that can be imposed by the COD are the most severe," according to the guidelines.

Possible direct actions by the faculty member include lowering the student's grade and sending a warning letter to the student with an explanation of the violation and its consequence. The faculty member's decision can be reviewed by the department head if the student wishes.

Professors have personal policies

Many professors have their own guidelines on what is and is not accepted. Professor of Electrical Engineering Stephen D. Senturia states in his "6.002 [Circuits and Electronics] Policy Statement on Homework Collaboration" that "Discussion of assignments with other students... is encouraged," but that "Every student is expected to write up his/her papers on his/her own."

He also states that "copying of another student's work and representing it as one's own work is a serious academic offense, and will be treated as such." Senturia asks his students to "cite your references," that is, to write down the names of their collaborators on their problem sets. His policy is "not an attempt to enforce," but "an attempt to inform," he said.

Associate Professor of Mathematics Frank Morgan '74 also enforces a policy of academic

standards. He teaches Differential Equations (18.03) on the honor system.

"Students are relied on to write up problem sets on their own (earlier help and cooperation is fine) and to give and receive no help on exams. There will be no proctoring," states the Fall 1985 18.03 Syllabus.

Morgan also asks students to indicate on their homework whether they consulted with others. He feels that "honesty is absolutely essential."

The revised guidelines are directed toward the "very few cases of serious cheating," said Holly Heine, head of the Undergraduate Academic Support Office. Associate Provost S. Jay Keyser predicted that once faculty members begin to follow these guidelines, "95 percent of the problem will be taken care of."

Keyser said these guidelines, however, are "not carved in stone like the names on the cornices of the main buildings," and can be changed if they prove not to be useful.

Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay and Dean of the Graduate School Frank E. Perkins '55 formed a task force to review the guidelines after the Institute Forum. Individuals from this committee spoke with faculty and other departmental committees, and the resulting guidelines "are a composite of policies and procedures now being followed by many faculty members and departments," states the preface.

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. 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.

Saturday, Nov. 23

The Leonard Carmichael Society of Tufts University will be sponsoring a *Swim and Win* for leukemia at the Hamilton Pool in Cousens Gym, located at Tufts' Medford Campus, on November 23, 1985. Everyone is welcome to participate. To register or for more information, call the Greater Boston Chapter of the Leukemia Society at 482-2289. The Society is located at 31 Saint James Avenue in Boston.

Saturday, Nov. 23

The Office of the Provost is sponsoring a symposium on SDI along with the Defense and Arms

Control Studies Program in 10-250 from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. Provost John M. Deutch '61 will chair the morning session, featuring discussions of Anti-Ballistic Missile issues, SDI systems concepts and critical technologies. The afternoon session will concentrate upon policy issues and personal perspectives on SDI.

Tuesday, Nov. 26

Debra Nails, a specialist in philosophy from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, will give a lecture entitled "Plato's Naturalistic Epistemology: Can He Have His Cave and Heed It Too?" Tuesday, November 26 at 8 pm in the Terrace Lounge of Boston University's George Sherman Union, 775 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Ernest Sosa of Brown University and Kenneth T. Wilker of Wellesley College will be commentators for the evening's discussion chaired by Professor Robert Paul Wolff of the University of Massachusetts/Amherst.

Sponsored by the Center for the Philosophy and History of Science, the lecture is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Katie Platt at 353-2604.

Monday, Dec. 2

MIT Registrar's Office Official Notice: Registration Material for the second term will be available for all regular students in the lobby of Building 10 on Monday, December 2 and Tuesday, December 3.

Monday, Dec. 2

All students should pick up a *Guide to the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences* when they pick up their Spring 1986 Registration material in Lobby 10 on December 2nd and 3rd. After those dates, copies of the *Guide* may be obtained in 14N-409.

Tuesday, Dec. 3

MIT Registrar's Office Official Notice: Registration Material for the second term will be available for all regular students in the lobby of Building 10 on Monday, December 2 and Tuesday, December 3.

Tuesday, Dec. 3

All students should pick up a *Guide to the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences* when they pick up their Spring 1986 Registration material in Lobby 10 on December 2nd and 3rd. After those dates, copies of the *Guide* may be obtained in 14N-409.

Thursday, Dec. 5

A seminar entitled, "High-Definition Television," sponsored by the MIT Communications Forum will be held from 4:00-6:00 PM in the Bartos Theatre, the Wiesner Building, E15-070, 20 Ames Street. The speakers will be Robert Hopkins of the National Association of Broadcasters, Kerns Powers of RCA, and Edward Horowitz of Home Box Office. Open to the public.

Thursday, Dec. 5

Over 30,000 books published by The MIT Press and Yale University Press will be discounted up to 90% at the Holiday Book Sale. It will be held in the Sala de Puerto Rico on the main floor of the MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. Hours will be 10am to 9pm, Thursday, December 5 and Friday, December 6, and 10am to 4pm, Saturday, December 7. The selection includes titles in humanities, social sciences, engineering, science, and computer science. You can pay with personal check, MasterCard, VISA, travelers checks or cash.

science. You can pay with personal check, MasterCard, VISA, travelers checks or cash.

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.

Friday, Dec. 6

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Carl Williams '88 scores a touch against a Tufts fencer. MIT defeated Tufts soundly, 15-12 for the men and 13-3 for the women.

Tech photo by David M. Watson

Thurrow, industrialists debate SDI

(Continued from page 1)

receive so much attention, Steg asserted. "My fond wish is that the program get the political and economic obscurity it deserves. Technically it's very interesting, but . . . I wish it would go back where it should be."

O'Keefe suspects excess spending

Such a \$2 billion program would be acceptable, said O'Keefe, but a full-blown SDI development program would divert national resources and harm America's world economic standing.

He expressed concern that SDI would grow to include not just research but testing and deployment, citing estimates that deployment could cost up to a trillion dollars. "There's nothing wrong with \$2 billion for basic physics. There is, however, something wrong with fiddling with the ABM treaty or talking about full-scale testing and deployment."

The "tradeoff" between military and commercial investment is eroding the US ability to compete in the world market, and as a result "the comparative advantage that we had has shifted to the newly industrialized nations," he concluded.

Thurrow sees economic imbalance

"Any society has to have some optimal mix between consumption and investment," Thurrow claimed. Defense spending represents consumption, he continued, so that more defense spending means either less public consumption in other areas or less private consumption — i.e., higher taxes.

But Americans will not be willing to reduce non-military consumption, he predicted, and the resulting federal deficits will drain money which would be "otherwise used for making America a more productive economy in the future." The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is more ready to sacrifice civilian consumption, and hence "you can't spend Russia into bankruptcy," he argued.

Military research also occupies too much of the nation's scientific talent, further hampering the commercial sector, Thurrow continued. "Every society has a number of the brightest and the best, and if you put them all into defense, then obviously you have some problems elsewhere in the economy." He pointed out that President Kennedy included a drive for more education of scientists as part of the Apollo program, yet President Reagan has proposed no such effort.

SDI research is not likely to yield technology that is useful for non-military industry, he contended, pointing out that "of the great inventions affecting the civilian economy, few come out of the military area." He suggested that SDI work would be inappli-

cable to civilian needs because the technical issues of spacecraft design are remote from most non-military engineering. Furthermore, Thurrow claimed that in military research, "a set of attitudes occur that are very counterproductive for the civilian economy."

Audience questions

A question-and-answer session following the panel focused on how likely it is for military technology to have civilian applications. Thurrow took advantage of the discussion to contrast the American and Japanese economies.

Rich Cowan G challenged Steg to name ten civilian technologies that originated with the military. Steg responded, "You don't need too many . . . one silicon chip will carry you a long way."

A second questioner objected to Steg's listing of various wrong forecasts of scientific progress, intended to cast doubt on pessimistic predictions about SDI. Steg's list concerned problems of man against nature, not prob-

lems in which there was an adversary, the questioner said. "I can predict what man will do . . . I'll take the man's countermeasure any time over nature," replied Steg.

Scott Saleska '86 asked Steg why he opposed discussion of the political and economic aspects of SDI. "The research is to find out whether political and economic debate should happen," Steg answered.

About 100 students and faculty attended the discussion, which was co-sponsored by the MIT Technology and Culture Seminar, the Disarmament Study Group and Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.

Tuesday's event was the second of a three-part series on SDI sponsored by the Technology and Culture Seminar. The third part, in February, will examine the initiative's moral and ethical aspects, according to Carl Kaysen, head of the Program in Science, Technology and Society, who moderated the discussion.

Leaders to meet next year

(Continued from page 1)

would be resolved in two days."

In other commentary, Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., said the summit "significantly advanced the cause of world peace," but Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said that nothing has changed "the fact of the nuclear arms race."

The United States will not "pursue cosmetic improvements or an illusory détente," Reagan maintained.

Under a "real peace," Reagan said, the United States and the Soviet Union must understand that "quick fixes do not solve big problems." Instead, the two nations must work to reduce distrust with deeds and not words alone.

The two leaders had devoted five hours to a private, one-on-one session — what Reagan labeled a "fireside summit." Reagan found Gorbachev to be an "energetic defender" of Soviet ideology, as well as an effective speaker and good listener.

He warned, however, that the United States cannot afford to believe that the two different Soviet and American ideologies will ever change.

● **Arms control:** The two leaders called for faster negotiations on a possible 50 percent cut in appropriate categories of the nuclear arsenal. Talks will resume on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The two nations will also combat the proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons.

● **SDI:** Reagan told Gorbachev that SDI is intended to protect all nations from nuclear war. Gorbachev protested that SDI would enable the United States to

put offensive weapons into space. Reagan claimed that SDI research would only lead to non-nuclear defense systems that threaten missiles, not people. He proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union open their laboratories doing research in SDI to each other's inspection.

Reagan said if future research "reveals that SDI is possible, we propose that all nations together replace their strategic ballistic missiles with SDI."

Smith attacks American pressure on Nicaragua

(Continued from page 2)

tary intervention. Without US support, the Contadora nations are unlikely to sign the treaty, he said, because most of them currently face economic and political difficulties severe enough to make them reluctant to face US disapproval.

"The question here is really 'Why can't the US stop the fighting in Central America?'" Smith said. There are several reasons put forward by the administration, he said, but none of them is sufficient.

The argument that the United States is encouraging military buildup in El Salvador and Honduras to protect American interests in the region is inadequate because US investment in Central America is marginal, Smith said.

The issue of geopolitical security is also minimal, Smith continued. "If we're going to argue about protecting sea lanes and the Panama Canal, we should be talking about invading Cuba, not Nicaragua," he said.

Smith ridiculed the belief that

Costs of faculty housing an issue

(Continued from page 1)

a political issue?" Gray asked. He expressed concern about political exposure and company relations.

The motion will be debated and voted on at the Dec. 18 faculty meeting.

Graduate housing

Vernon M. Ingram, professor of biochemistry, raised the issue of graduate housing. He cited both financial and educational benefits of living on campus, such as "the interplay between American and foreign students." Ingram feared for the safety of students who "work late at night . . . and are fearful of going to the outlying and perhaps not very savory neighborhoods of Cambridge and Boston."

The last constructed house cost "\$30-35 thousand dollars a bed," Gray said. It would cost \$60-80 million to double graduate housing, he continued.

Janine Nell G, president of the Graduate Student Council, said that 25 of last year's admitted graduate students indicated on a survey that they would not attend because of the lack of housing or the high cost of living. Since only a third of the students completed the survey, "we may be losing 75 graduate students this year alone," Nell said.

Stanford University has a new housing plan which allows it to offer housing to half its graduate students, Nell said. The plan was funded by a bond issue, gifts, and a rent increase, she said.

Robert A. Sherwood, associate dean for student affairs, said the housing problem could be solved by developing the Simplex Project. "I would like to see more aggressive negotiations," he said.

New degree

The faculty unanimously

passed a Department of Urban Studies and Planning motion to create a new Master of Science degree in Urban Studies and Planning requiring less study than the currently offered Master of City Planning professional degree.

The new degree would act as a stepping stone for foreign students and would be available to students with one-year residences or those who have lost their funding.

Faculty housing

The cost of housing in the Boston area is "a matter which can no longer be disregarded by this institution," Provost John M. Deutch '61 said. "If we are going to attract the young faculty, we must find some way to cope with this problem," he added.

A faculty member at New York University would not accept a position at MIT because of the lack of housing, according to Professor Jeremy M. Wolfe.

MIT's second mortgage program for faculty was presented by Treasurer Glenn P. Strehle '58 and Assistant to the Treasurer Susan DeFord. Strehle noted that the demand for on-campus housing has increased at the undergraduate and graduate level. This demand is caused by the lack of reasonably priced rental units and the scarcity of units at any price, he said.

"Young faculty are seeking a home," Strehle said. Housing costs in Boston have increased 65 percent over the past two years and are growing faster than anywhere else in the country, he said. Faculty incomes also are not matching incomes in the private sector, he continued.

MIT's second mortgage plan "increases the price of a house a faculty member could obtain," Strehle said.

The current plan would increase the purchasing power of a faculty member earning \$50,000 by up to 33 percent, DeFord said. A new plan would increase that power by 38.5 percent, and adding a "soft loan" to the package would increase it by 53.9 percent, DeFord added.

The second mortgage plan defers some payments for 15 years, keeping payments below 25 percent of the faculty member's income, DeFord said.

The revisions to the plan would include increasing the size of mortgages to 25 percent of the purchase price or a maximum of \$50,000, reducing first-year payments to \$10 per month, and providing assistance in locating summer jobs, Strehle said.

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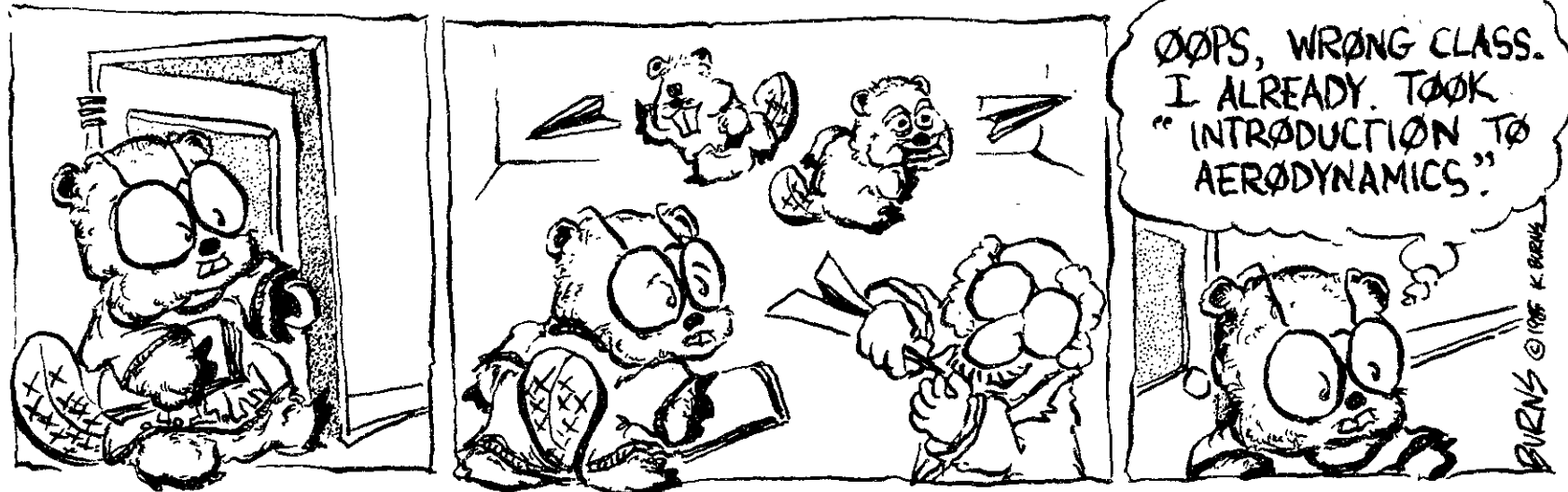
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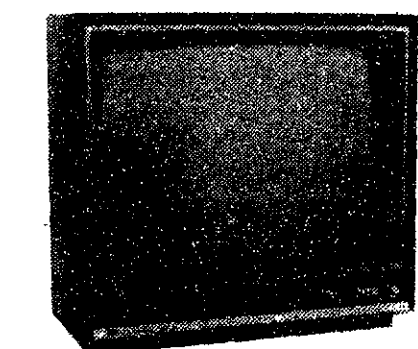
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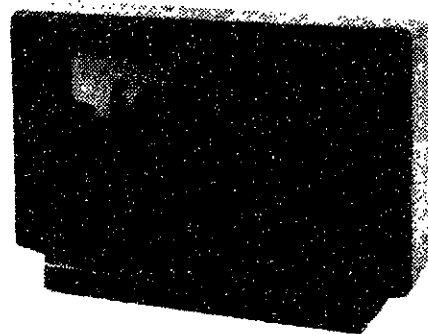
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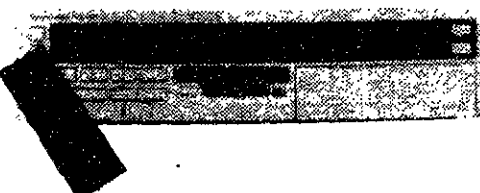
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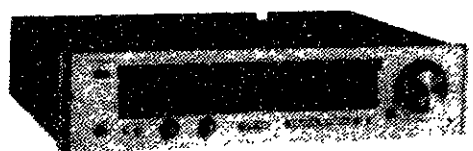
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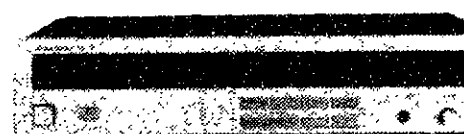
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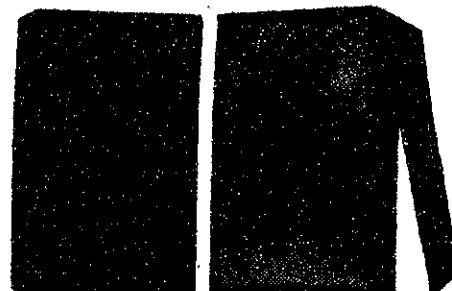
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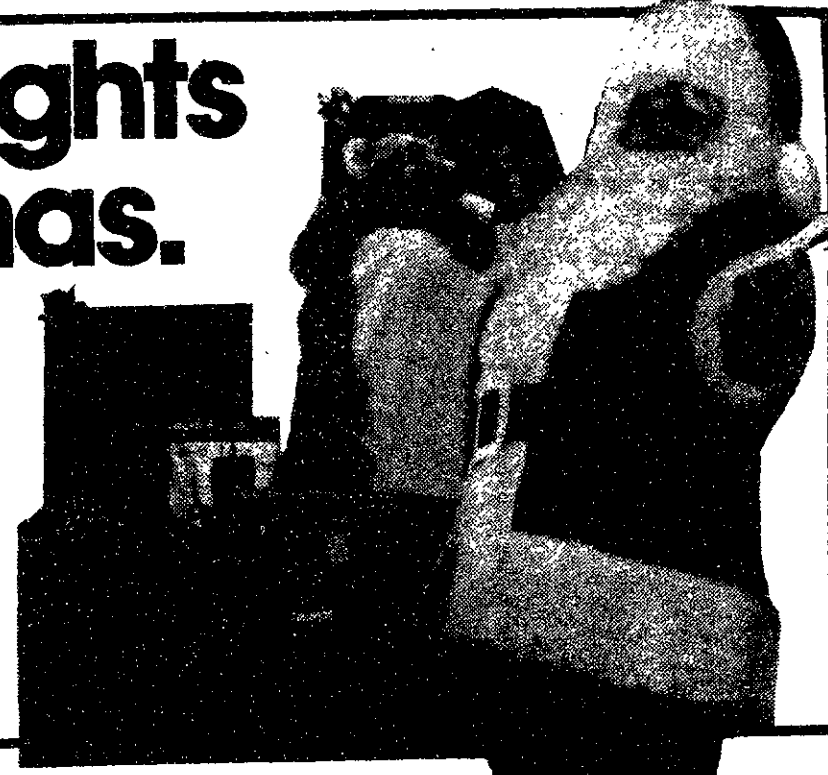
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