

City to investigate arrests at Tent City

Arrested allege brutality by Campus Police

By Michael Gojer
and Katie Schwarz

Demonstrators who were arrested last Friday on MIT's Simplex site claim that the MIT Campus Police acted "brutally" during the action, while the Cambridge City Police Chief told a Boston newspaper that the site could have been cleared without arrests.

Campus Police Captain Anne P. Glavin said Friday that she saw no evidence of brutality during the arrests.

All of the homeless and supporters interviewed insisted that they had not expected to be arrested and had intended to leave the site peacefully.

Meanwhile, the MIT official who oversaw the eviction of residents from "Tent City" offered two possible dates yesterday for discussions with the homeless group and their advocates, according to Daniel J. Glenn G, a Tent City supporter. The discussions would focus on the Tent City group's proposal for converting the disputed Blanche Street houses into community housing for the homeless, according to Glenn.

Questions surround arrests

The belongings collected during the arrests Friday were emptied from storage trucks yesterday afternoon onto the ground and into puddles along the former Tent City site, according to Steven Penn G, another of the

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Mark D. Virtue/The Tech

About 100 people, protesting the removal of the homeless off the Simplex site, gathered yesterday in Lobby 7.

Activists used homeless for their own agenda

Analysis

By Katie Schwarz
and Thomas T. Huang

In its decision to remove the homeless from "Tent City," MIT employed what one source called a "legal device" — that of police arrests — to get out of a sticky situation involving city politics.

This situation — involving a group of demonstrators who

lived on MIT-owned property for one month and who refused to leave — was brought on by opportunistic activists who used the street people to publicize their ideas for aiding the homeless.

The activists wanted to push their own agenda for solving the problems of the homeless and shaping the character of the Simplex development — including the occupation of empty, abandoned houses on Blanche Street.

Confusion arose when several different interest groups — including MIT, the homeless, the City Council, the Simplex Steering Committee, the social workers and student activists — interacted but failed to come to terms

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Contract dispute delays UA store

By Darrel Tarasewicz

A two-week delay in the opening of the Undergraduate Association convenience store in the Student Center has resulted from the Harvard Cooperative Society's hesitance in signing a contract as a supplier, according to UA President Manuel Rodriguez '89. Rodriguez said he hopes the store will open next Monday.

Cambridge questions legality of CP's role

By Thomas T. Huang

A lawyer working for the city government is investigating whether or not MIT strayed from a state law when it ordered its Campus Police to arrest ten people on the Simplex development site, City Council member Alfred Vellucci told *The Tech*. The council voted last night to appoint Russell Higley, city solicitor, to conduct the investigation.

The MIT Campus Police arrested the demonstrators early Friday morning when they refused to leave the premises. They had occupied the stretch of land at the corner of Blanche and Green Streets since mid-October, protesting the conditions of the homeless in Cambridge.

MIT may not have had the legal right to use its own police, Vellucci said, because the Simplex site is part of a real estate development project and not on campus. He also said that it was unclear whether or not MIT had full ownership of that land.

Allan S. Bufferd, MIT's deputy treasurer, said late last night that the Institute has full ownership of the development site, but could not comment on Vellucci's other claims.

The state law that provides Campus Police with police powers is limited in scope, according to City Councillor David E. Sullivan '74. He said that the language remains ambiguous as to whether the Campus Police could make off-campus arrests, but he added that, according to the city manager, MIT's lawyers had decided that the Campus Police did have such a power.

Vellucci — along with fellow city councillors Frank Duehay and Alice Wolf — criticized MIT's actions at a protest in Lobby 7 yesterday. The councillors called the arrests "outrageous" and "reprehensible," particularly in face of a unanimous City Council resolution that asked

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Council urges MIT to drop charges

By Paula Maute

The Cambridge City Council last night censured MIT for evicting the homeless from "Tent City" and called on MIT to withdraw all charges against the ten people arrested last Friday.

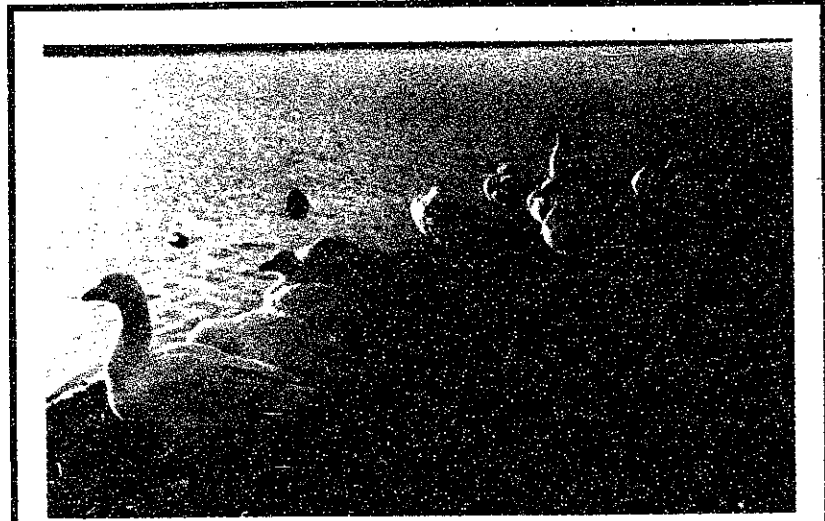
In a meeting attended by over 150 Cambridge residents, outraged city councillors heard several Tent City supporters allege that the MIT Campus Police used unnecessary force in evicting the homeless from a site on MIT's Simplex property.

Nancy Ryan, executive di-

rector of the Cambridge Women's Commission, recalled that she was helping one of the Tent City residents pack her belongings when a Campus Police officer dragged Ryan out of a tent by her feet. A number of other protesters were dragged by their hands and feet across the lot. "What I saw was a police riot," she said.

The Council passed a resolution ordering an investigation of the Campus Police's power to arrest people on the Simplex property. The Council

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Georgina A. Maldonado/The Tech

It's time to sleep for the fourteen geese that live between the crew house and the BU bridge.

Democratic candidates campaign for NH primary

Candidates attack Reagan's policies in weekend debate

By Thomas T. Huang

GOFFSTOWN, NH — The six Democratic presidential candidates traded political barbs at the Democratic state convention here last Saturday but concentrated most of their attacks on the current administration in anticipation of the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 16 and the election next November.

Meeting with approximately 1000 state delegates — about one-third of whom remain undecided — at local St. Anselm's College, the candidates said the Reagan White House has failed to care for those citizens who are less well off than others. They described the vital problems they believe the administration has caused and left unremedied — including the budget deficit, a weakened education system, and a polluted environment.

While most delegates saved

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Gephardt maintains hope despite unfavorable polls

By Paula Maute

Democratic presidential candidate Richard Gephardt maintained that he is a viable candidate despite recent polls showing him in fourth place in New Hampshire. Gephardt, a Congressman from Missouri, spoke at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government on Nov. 19.

Gephardt was interviewed by former NBC reporter Marvin Kalb and discussed his views on the Democratic primary, international trade, abortion, contra funding, the Iran-contra affair, the electoral process, and the economy. The interview was part of a series of public interviews of Democratic and Republican presidential candidates at the Kennedy School.

Gephardt currently trails behind three Democratic candidates in New Hampshire, according to a recent poll of New Hampshire voters by Cambridge Reports for

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election '88

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Major new Harbison work premiered. Page 14.

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MIT libraries rank 39th among US colleges. Page 15.

Kidnapped Sandinista describes life with *contras*

Reporter's Notebook

By Daniel J. Glenn

Daniel J. Glenn is a student in the department of architecture. He recently returned from his third trip to Nicaragua where he worked as a volunteer architect for five months. Today's article is the sixth in a series for The Tech.

On my first trip to Nicaragua in 1985, I had an opportunity to interview a Sandinista soldier who fought as a *contra* for nearly eight months. He was kidnapped by the *contras* in December 1984 and forced to fight against his own military.

Throughout seven years of war the US-backed *contra* forces have had difficulty maintaining a force of more than a few thousand men in their struggle to overthrow the Sandinista government. As this interview illustrates the *contras* have resorted to kidnapping to bolster their forces.

Although this interview was conducted two years ago the issues raised are highly relevant in light of the recent signing of the Arias Peace Plan, the continued funding of the *contras* by the US Congress, and the Iran-*contra* scandal.

One aspect of the Arias Peace Plan requires that each Central American government give amnesty to rebel insurgents. The Sandinistas have given amnesty to *contras* who turn themselves in since December 1, 1983. The subject of the interview, along with his three friends, were four of the many hundreds of *contra* fighters who have received amnesty since that time.

Interview with a *contra*

The following is transcribed from a taped session on Sept. 3, 1985:

Q: First of all, could you please introduce yourself and describe your position in the Sandinista military?

A: My name is Jose Antonio Ramirez. I am 32 years old. I work for State Security in Reconnaissance . . . with a small group of soldiers. We act as advance guard for military troops, checking the position and strength of *contra* guerrilla forces.

Q: What were the circumstances that led to your capture and consequent role as a *contra*?

A: I was walking along a mountain road near Jinotega on December 10 of 1984 . . . on a mission for State Security. The *contra* surrounded me and threatened to kill me . . . [They] accused me of being a spy for the Sandinistas. Luckily we don't carry any identification so they believed I was only a *campesino* [farmer].

I was then taken to Honduras with the *contra* . . . for training, physical exercises and infantry training . . . I was excelling above the rest of the soldiers (because of my military training) so I was quickly given positions of responsibility.

After one and a half months of training in Honduras we were sent with 700 men to fight in Nicaragua.

Q: Who were the other *contras* in this group?

A: They were *campesinos* that have been captured or kidnapped by the *contra* . . . or men who've had trouble in Nicaragua as criminals. The rest were former National Guardsmen of Somoza's [Nicaragua's deposed dictator].

Q: Were there any *contras* that you met that were neither kidnapped nor *Somozistas*, but simply people who are against the Sandinista government?

A: Yes, there were a few. They say that before, in Somoza's time, for example, they could sell their goods for whatever price they could get, but now there are price controls, so that they don't have the kind of free-market they once had.

Q: While you were training in Honduras, did you see any North American personnel? [Ramirez was with the *contra* during the period of US Congressional prohibition of any form of *contra*-aid by US personnel]

A: Yes, but only those working in the munitions supply warehouses. The instructors were Nicaraguans who had been trained in Argentina and the United States. And they were all former Somoza National Guardsman.

Q: Please continue with your story after your training in Honduras.

A: On the first mission we had two confrontations with the Sandinista military.

The first confrontation was with the Simone Bolivar battalion in San Francisco del Sur. This battalion is a special force that searches out the *contra* in the mountains.

I was forced to fight so I simply did what I had to do; it was not voluntary.

We were ambushed by them on a road. We were able to hold them off for one and a half hours of shooting. . . . The next day we were ambushed again but this by BLI [regular Sandinista soldiers]. This time we killed a couple of Sandinistas and captured two AK-47's.

After this fight we went back to Honduras for four months, resting and waiting for supplies.

Q: How did you feel about fighting against your own military?

A: I was forced to fight so I simply did what I had to do; it was not voluntary.

They mix the more fanatic *Somozistas* with the captured *contra* so that we were always being watched. I was very afraid that they might kill me at any moment.

Q: How did you finally escape?

A: On our next mission into Nicaragua I planned an escape with three other *campesinos*. We waited until we were back in the Jinotega region so we'd be on familiar ground, and then fled during the night. We were followed for four days and four nights by the *contra*. We finally got rid of them when by chance we passed close by a Sandinista ambush. The *contra* that followed us were scared off by the Sandinistas.

We escaped with three backpacks filled with ammunition, three G-3's and one FAL [machine-guns].

Q: What sort of reception did the Sandinistas give you when you returned?

A: Very good . . . We first went to my house in Jinotega, and there we wrote a letter to the local head of state security, requesting that they come so we could turn ourselves in. Four security officers came to my house . . . we were taken to their headquarters and we were interrogated for three hours about *contra* positions, supplies and so forth.

My three *campesino* friends had been frightened about their fate, but within days they were offered jobs at a cooperative farm. They were free to work there or go back to their homes. I was given back my old job.

Q: What impression do you have of the *contras* after your eight-month ordeal, and, did you at any time feel supportive of their position?

A: I don't feel anything against the *contra*, because they are mostly people who are mistaken or confused . . .

I would like to have the power to tell the *Contra* that they should finish their war and come home.

While I was with the *contra*, my force did not do anything against civilians . . . but there are other groups of *contra* that seek out civilians who work with the Sandinista government and assassinate them. . . .

They kill little kids, women and men if they have any connection with the government. A little boy in my village was killed because his father was president of a farmer's co-op. . . .

I would like to have the power to tell the *Contra* that they should finish their war and come home.



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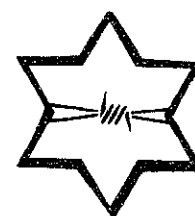
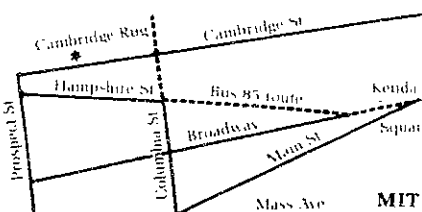
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news roundup

from the associated press wire

World

Missile treaty "virtually complete"

Secretary of State George P. Shultz PhD '49 said Sunday a US-Soviet treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range missiles is "virtually complete." With all the main points having been settled, Shultz told reporters on his way to Geneva that only "operational details" remain to be worked out with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze. The treaty is to be the centerpiece of next month's summit in Washington between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Iran claims it fired on US copters

The commander of Iran's navy claimed Sunday his forces fired on four US helicopters that tried to stop a gunboat from intercepting a Greek freighter in the northern Persian Gulf. But the claim is being flatly denied by US Navy officials in the Gulf. Meanwhile, shipping sources said the Iranians attacked another Greek-flagged vessel Sunday in retaliation for Iraqi bombing runs on Iranian tankers.

Nation

Meese offers deal to rioting inmates

Attorney General Edwin Meese yesterday offered to make a deal with rioting Cuban inmates in Louisiana and Georgia. Meese proposed that the inmates give themselves up in return for a moratorium on the return of Cuban nationals who have been denied residency in the United States. During that moratorium, Meese said, each case will be reviewed in what he called a "full, fair and equitable manner."

It was an agreement between the United States and Cuba to send 2500 Cubans back home that prompted the uprisings at two prisons. Most of those who would be deported are criminals, or are considered mentally ill. A prison in Oakdale, LA, was taken over by Cuban inmates Saturday night. Yesterday, inmates at a prison in Atlanta also took hostages.

Shuttle launch could be delayed

The first space shuttle mission since the *Challenger* disaster is scheduled for June 2 next year. But manufacturing delays and testing problems have slowed delivery of hardware for the shuttle *Discovery*. And some engineers say the National Aeronautics and Space Administration could miss the June 2 launch date by several months.

Sports

Earle Bruce may go to Kansas

One week after being fired at Ohio State, Earle Bruce is being considered for another college football coaching spot. The University of Kansas has fired Bob Valesente, who is in the second year of a four-year contract. Jayhawks Athletic Director Bob Frederick says Bruce is among those in the early running for the opening.

US calls on Nicaragua to release remaining political prisoners

The White House said yesterday that Nicaragua needs to do better than Sunday's release of 985 political prisoners. Presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said if Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega is serious about implementing the Central American peace plan, he should give amnesty to the remaining 9000 political prisoners.

IRA bomb victims remembered

Thousands of Roman Catholics and Protestants gathered in the rain in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, Sunday for a memorial service. It was two weeks ago that an Irish Republican Army bomb exploded before the start of a Remembrance Day service, killing eleven Protestants. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher laid a wreath at the foot of a statue, yards from where the bomb had gone off.

Eight wounded in English riots

Hundreds of rioting youths fought with British police in the southwestern port city of Plymouth early Sunday. They overturned vehicles and hurled bottles and stones. Police said eight people required hospital treatment and 16 were arrested. It is not known what triggered the riot.

Baker denies he asked for joint session for Gorbachev

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker denied Sunday that he formally asked Congressional leaders to let Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev address a joint meeting of Congress. House Speaker James Wright (D-TX) said that Baker had sought a specific date and time for an appearance by Gorbachev on Capitol Hill. But Baker said he did not specify a joint meeting. The possibility the Soviet leader might address Congress in a formal setting has sparked protests from some conservative lawmakers.

Jackson will visit Gulf this week

Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson plans to visit the Persian Gulf area this week. Jackson told an audience of Rhode Island schoolchildren Sunday that he supports the US troops in the Gulf, but not the policy that put them there. Jackson called for a ban on arms sales to both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, and for oil tankers to be protected by the United Nations instead of the United States.

Teacher with AIDS returns to classroom

Hearing-impaired students at University High School in Irvine, CA, yesterday welcomed their teacher back, greeting Vincent Chalk with flowers and hugs. Chalk had been reassigned to a desk job after school officials learned he had Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. But a federal appeals court ruled last week that Chalk was protected by anti-discrimination laws.

Six stabbed while attending mass

A man attending mass at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral in Fort Worth, TX, suddenly walked down the aisle Sunday brandishing a knife and stabbed at least six worshippers. Police said the man was then wounded with his own knife while he was being subdued.

Local

Gay rights bill advances slowly

A controversial gay rights bill faces an uncertain future even though the Massachusetts Senate has given the measure a tentative vote of approval. The senators voted 20-15 to send the bill to a third reading, but a supporter, Sen. David Locke, charged that opponents of the bill plan to bury it in committee on the third reading. The votes of two-thirds of the Senate will be needed to recall the bill from the third-reading committee.

The bill would ban discrimination against homosexuals in employment, credit, accommodations, and housing.

US Attorney investigates former Dukakis aide

Investigators from the US Attorney's office in Boston have subpoenaed records from Gov. Michael S. Dukakis' office about a former top aide. According to published reports, US Attorney Frank McNamara has sought documents concerning former Dukakis education advisor Gerard Indelicato's previous involvement in a municipal cable contract in northern Middlesex County. He was paid about \$1500 for his work, according to reports. Indelicato is currently president of Bridgewater State College. Dukakis' spokesman James Dorsey said all documents requested have been turned over.

Weather

Thanksgiving day will be wet

The Thanksgiving weather outlook is in — and it looks as if most of the northeastern United States will see wet weather on Thursday. Although it is a bit early to make definitive statements, a developing frontal disturbance positioned near Texas is now being watched. This disturbance is picking up moisture from the Gulf of Mexico and is expected to track northeastward over the next 2-3 days — bringing the gulf moisture with it. As a result, the early prognosis is for rain in the Boston area on Thanksgiving.

Today: Scattered clouds will give way to mostly sunny skies. It will be mild with high temperatures 53-58°F (12-15°C). Winds will be southwesterly at 5-10 mph (8-16 kph).

Tonight: Skies will be clear as the wind shifts to become westerly. Low temperatures will be 37-41°F (3-5°C).

Wednesday: Increasing cloudiness. High near 50°F (10°C).

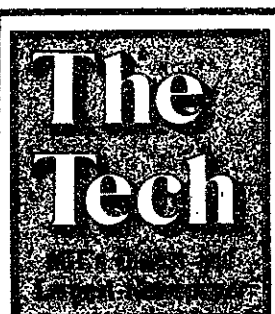
Thursday: Cloudy with rain/showers. Highs 50-55°F (10-13°C).

Forecast by Robert Black

Compiled by Niraj Desai

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opinion

Editorial

MIT justified in removing homeless

The MIT administration faced a tough choice in dealing with the homeless who settled on MIT land over a month ago. Although unpopular, MIT's decision to remove the homeless and their supporters from "Tent City" was correct.

MIT had been reasonable with the residents of "Tent City." Rather than removing them immediately, the Institute sent in social workers to try to bring a nonconfrontational resolution to the situation. But several residents would not leave, and MIT was forced to act.

"Tent City" was a hazard to the health and safety of its residents and the surrounding community. The site contained open fires and poor sanitary conditions, and was the location of frequent fights. The Institute could not allow these unsafe practices to continue on its property.

MIT gave the homeless ample warnings of impending action. On Nov. 12, Walter L. Milne, assistant to the president and the chairman, indicated that some action would likely be taken within a week. Provost John M. Deutch '61 said early last week that the Tent City people would not be able to occupy the site indefinitely. In addition, there have been reports that Cambridge Police Chief Anthony Paolillo visited the site Thursday morning to warn the homeless that he might soon be forced to make arrests if MIT decided to act.

Allegations that the Campus Police acted with excessive force and made unnecessary arrests when removing the homeless should be fully investigated. MIT should not have made any unnecessary arrests, and there seemed to be very little need for force on the part of arresting officers. But this does not affect the essence of MIT's action.

The plight of people without homes in the United States concerns all of us. It is a problem which must be rigorously attacked at the city, state and federal level. But it is not MIT's primary responsibility to provide housing for the homeless. If the institutions and services available to the Cambridge homeless are not sufficient, then the City Council should act to correct the situation. It is out of line for Cambridge to expect MIT to do more about the homeless than it is willing to do itself.



Column/Thomas T. Huang

Do not forget the homeless

The homeless are off Simplex. Some of us nod our heads with approval.

Even *The Tech's* editorial board — the ever-present campus critic — states that MIT acted with reason and justification when it ordered the Campus Police to remove the homeless from the Simplex site last Friday.

After all, the street people were breaking the law by occupying MIT-owned land. Moreover, the administration was — ostensibly — concerned about the health and safety of the "Tent City" residents, as well as its liability should anyone come to harm. Extremely cold weather was forecasted for the weekend.

Nevertheless, the episode bothers me. I wonder if, in the end, we've missed the point. I wonder if we're asking the right questions. In focusing on the legality and propriety of MIT's particular decision, we fail to address the broader questions that lie before us.

Do the homeless have legitimate concerns, and, if so, what are they? Does MIT in any way exacerbate the plight of the homeless? If not, why do certain groups try to make MIT the scapegoat? Assuming that there are solutions to the problems of

the homeless, can and should MIT work to solve these problems?

● The homeless do have legitimate concerns. They are fighting for their physical and psychological health, both of which are threatened as the homeless are exposed to the elements. I think that everyone — except perhaps the staunchest, most cold-hearted, "survival-of-the-fittest" conservatives — would agree that, for the most basic humanitarian reasons, the homeless should be given some form of support, whether it comes as temporary shelter or food donations.

To some extent, the problem is that the current administration in Washington, DC, has cut off much of the funds that used to go to the welfare of the homeless and the hungry. The current funds are about one-quarter that of funds provided by the Carter administration. The government must make sure that these alternatives are in adequate supply.

But money is not the only problem. In fact, most city councillors say that Cambridge has adequate provisions for temporary shelters. For some reason, many of the homeless simply refuse to go to these shelters. Maybe the transportation to these

shelters is inadequate. Or maybe, like most of us, the street people just have a certain pride that they can't put aside.

The focus of the government, then, should not be to dump money every which way, but to develop programs that make the homeless feel empowered. This entails getting them off alcohol and drugs and offering them psychological support.

These programs must let the homeless know that they do have choices — that there are alternatives to sleeping on the street. The most difficult problem that the welfare state faces, then, is to find a way to guide the homeless in their decisions without the use of force.

● MIT's and Harvard University's growth and real estate development in recent years has been part of the cause of skyrocketing rents and the shift from blue-collar to white-collar work in Cambridge, but the connection between these problems and those of the homeless remains tenuous at best.

Frankly, the homeless got caught in the middle of a political fight that has been going on for years. Groups in the city of Cambridge have been battling for

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TheTech

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Column/K.J. Saeger

MIT tolerates too much stupidity

The front page of last Friday's *Tech* resembled a playbill for the Theatre of the Absurd.

In order, from top to bottom, we were assaulted with news of the MIT Committee on Discipline caving in over the issue of the Institute's Policy Statement on Sexually Explicit Films.

Next came a tasty little feature about a group of protesters upset over a labor dispute involving EG&G, a company founded by MIT alumni. These protesters felt that the Institute had an obligation to intervene in an ongoing strike at that place of business.

In the bottom left corner of this issue was a piece on the continuing saga of Harry and Henrietta Homeless occupying "Tent City."

The one serious story on the front page, a sensitive coverage of a memorial service for the past year's student suicides, was belittled by its ludicrous co-stories.

I am for neither pornography nor censorship, but I greatly enjoy the debate. The issue of por-

nography, more than any other, pits liberal against liberal in a quixotic libertarian civil war. On this question, the conservative is much like a neutral observer at a bull fight. The outcome is immaterial; the battle is the entertainment.

On one side of this issue, advocates of pornographic exhibitions defend their actions on First Amendment grounds. Certainly they have a freedom of speech, but what are they trying to say? If they are merely trying to demonstrate their right to free speech, better methods surely exist. You do not have to crush your foot with a sledge hammer to prove that you can feel pain. On the other hand, if these films are shown for entertainment reasons, why not say so?

Opposing these well-armed combatants are various women's organizations. These groups oppose pornographic films on the basis that they degrade women. Many of these films do depict women as mere objects for male

gratification, thereby demeaning woman's role in society. But, by the same token, probably half of the commercials shown on daytime television are equally debasing. The sticking point here is deciding where to draw the line. We certainly do not want a committee of Alan Aldas deciding what we can and cannot view.

The EG&G protesters were a confusing lot. What could they have possibly expected MIT to do? Short of firing Professor Emeritus Harold E. Edgerton ScD '27, and revoking the degrees of Kenneth J. Germeshausen '31 and Herbert E. Grier '33 (the founders of EG&G), no solution seems evident. MIT has no jurisdiction over the private actions of emeritus professors and alumni. Fortunately, this farce was short-lived.

Finally, the low comedy with MIT cast as the heartless harasser of the homeless continued unabated. First, on Friday, came news that MIT would not re-

(Please turn to page 8)

opinion

Column/Mauricio Roman

It takes all types for culture

It seems that Paul Sherer is falling into the idiom he harshly criticizes in his column ["America: land of idiots?" Nov. 17]. Throughout the column, he constantly mentions the lack of culture among American people, but nowhere in his column does he define what he understands by "culture." Is culture measured by the way people entertain themselves? If so, do they need to talk about Sartre, enjoy playing chess, and attend ballroom dances in order to be considered cultured?

As a foreigner in this country, I value America's authentic popular traditions as much as its — sometimes fake and pretentious — "intellectual culture." Elvis Presley was certainly an idol in his time, and, especially in Tennessee, he is still remembered as such. He is a symbol of American popular culture. Ridiculing humble and hard-working middle-class families who travel a long way just to pay tribute to their long-remembered idol is an unbelievable demonstration of ignorance towards American popular values. And culture, I believe, is recognizing these values, and having open-mindedness and respect towards them.

Sherer not only demonstrates sheer ignorance of his country's popular culture but an incredible lack of humane compassion. For him, news that does not have transcendental consequences are

not important at all. "Who cares about Baby Jessy in her hole? This does not affect me," people might think. The media certainly inflated the news on this particular event, but solely because they recognized the need of the people for humane compassion in these times when wars and economic crises daily occupy the front pages of newspapers.

People are fed up with "crises" which affect them but in which they have no active role. The suffering of a small child inside a hole is an oasis of humanity in the daily confusion of impersonal catastrophic news. Average people, like those who idolize Elvis or those who spend their vacations in cramped campsites, care for others. They are humane. And I consider this sentiment for humanity more a part of "culture" than the intellectual selfishness Sherer seems to profess.

I do agree that the average man is somewhat oblivious to the events that occur outside his own surroundings. Especially in rural areas, as in some parts of the South and the Midwest, the people are so much linked both to their neighbors and to their land that their whole universe is reduced in area to their region and in population to their community. These apparently ignorant and narrow-minded people replace the competitive and impersonal way of life found in urban areas with a sense of community and

loyalty to their friends and to their idols.

As their lives are geared more towards manual work rather than to intellectual activity, they are easy prey for the media and for companies trying to sell their products. However, nothing is achieved by overlooking their values and claiming their idiocy. It is the duty of the more educated people to use their "culture" to improve the educational conditions of those who have had less opportunities, but at the same time, to acknowledge and respect their values.

Mauricio Roman '91 is a photographer for The Tech.

Column/Julian West

Concepts are obscene, not words

Two weeks ago, some MIT students tussled with students from another college and some nasty words were thrown. According to one of the MIT students, she was threatened and called a "fucking nigger."

This reported statement appeared verbatim on page one of *The Tech* and prompted the following response from an outraged student, Andrew M. Greene '91: "Your printing of the 'F-word' was sensationalistic and uncalled for. I do not use that word in my speech, and I do not expect to find it in my college newspaper."

Greene objects specifically to the use of the "F-word." Are we therefore to assume that he uses the "N-word" in his speech? He ought to find the second word far more objectionable. I hope that if he reads this column, he will not commit such an oversight again.

He expects not to find profanity in his college newspaper, begging the obvious question: where else does he expect not to find it? If not in his textbooks, he had better stay away from courses on Chaucer, Dante, Shakespeare and Joyce. I am used to coming across the "F-word" in my reading, in films, and at the theater. If I tried to avoid every use of it, my entertainment would be restricted indeed.

My dictionary contains an explicit definition of "soixante-neuf." "Tup" commands the top of a page, and creeps into my



crosswords from time to time.

But the use of a word in a dictionary or a crossword cannot give offense, because these simply reflect English as she is spoken. My contention is that a word itself is morally neutral — it is the use of the word which might give offense.

"Fuck" — a word which has been around so long we have forgotten its etymology — has a place in literature, presumably in the bedroom, possibly in conversation. It does not have a place in ethnic abuse.

The word "nigger" does not

have a place outside ethnic abuse, and thus should not be used at all. It is far more of a shocker than the "F-word," and if we were to refuse to print a word at all, this would be the one. In fact, *The Tech* did not use the word "nigger." It used the word "nigger"; that is to say, it used the term only inside quotation marks. There is no excuse for using it without them.

Julian West, a graduate student in the department of mathematics, is a contributing editor for *The Tech*.

feedback

Tech coverage of rape forum was important

To the Editor:

I want to thank *The Tech* for writing an article covering the speaking engagement Pack Matthew and I did about rape in our sexist society ["Rape's emotional scars heal slowly," Nov. 6]. It is very important that people be informed not only of the prevalence and devastation of rape, but of the gender dynamics within our patriarchal system which allow for and encourage horrors such as violence against women.

I was really glad that there was a good-sized crowd to attend the

lecture and discuss some of these issues. I also want to publically thank Profemina for asking us to come and for organizing the other events of the week.

I would also like to add that many of the readers of your paper are also survivors of rape and sexual assault. Often times when a survivor reads a discussion of rape she or he may be flooded with memories about her or his own experiences.

Beth Gerstein
Boston Area Rape Crisis Center



feedback

Dining Service skims from hunger donations

To the Editor:

In these days leading up to Thanksgiving, one of the most worthy causes on campus, Oxfam America, is clearly in evidence in our midst. Each day at a booth in Lobby 10, students give of their time to ask others to donate to the appropriately named "Fast for a World Harvest" campaign. Donations are usually made by giving cash or by donating some number of MIT meal-plan points.

When making a charitable donation, an issue always of concern is the percentage of the amount donated which gets to where it's needed. Horror stories abound about how the final recipient gets only one-tenth of the original contribution to some charity, though most of these stories are either exaggerated or unfounded.

I was greatly shocked then to learn that only 45 percent of the value of the meal-plan points donated to Oxfam ever leaves MIT. The remaining 55 percent is being pocketed by Food Service. Upon making numerous inquiries, I was told that the "fixed operating costs" of running Food Service amount to 55 percent of its receipts. The remaining 45 percent are presumably for the food itself.

Basically what it comes down to is that Food Service perceives meal-plan donations as a liability in two ways:

- Students with less meal-plan points may be less likely to use MIT dining-halls.
- Students with compulsory "contract" meal-plans may use their Oxfam donation to "dump" unwanted points which would otherwise be forfeited to MIT.

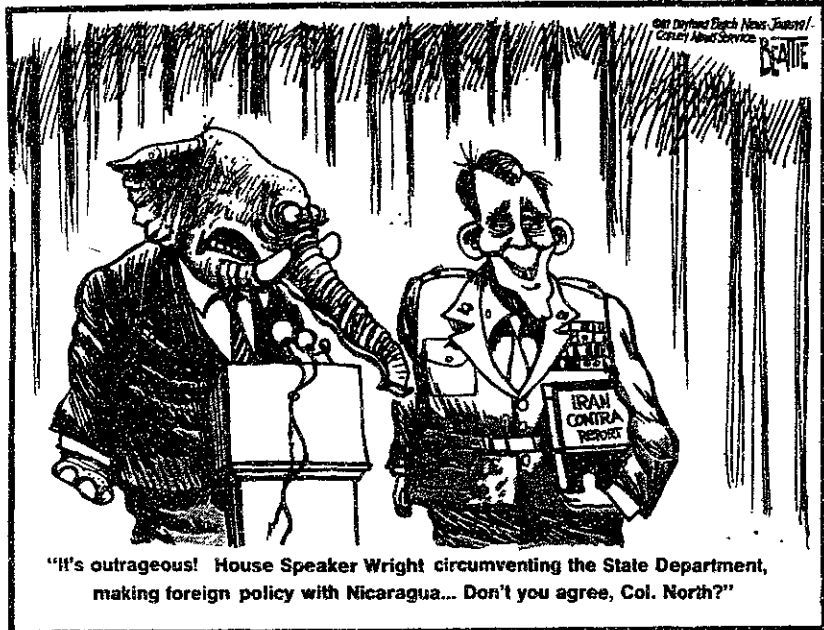
The meal-plan option is very important to the Oxfam collection and MIT is providing a valuable service by making it available. However as the donor receives no food whatsoever for these points, I would argue that 55 percent of nothing is nothing and that Food Service should levy no more than a reasonable "banking charge" for this service.

Wholesale dumping of compulsory points, however unlikely it may be, admittedly could be injurious to the Food Service budget, but why should students on non-compulsory plans be subject to the same tax? I would urge Food Service to remove this 55 percent charge on noncompulsory plans up to some agreed upon limit (perhaps \$20).

I urge everyone at MIT not to be deterred from contributing to Oxfam but to think twice about using your meal-plan.

Eugene G. Gath G

opinion



"It's outrageous! House Speaker Wright circumventing the State Department, making foreign policy with Nicaragua... Don't you agree, Col. North?"

feedback

Use better reasoning before you call someone else an idiot

To the Editor:

The second headline of Paul Sherer's column ["America: is this the land of idiots?" Nov. 17] is ironically appropriate. The headline "Americans seem unwilling to engage in critical thinking" applies well. The article reflects a narrowness of mind that partially substantiates the claim. Unfortunately, Sherer's unsound reasoning does not rise above the mass media hype which he attacks.

One cannot judge a whole country on the basis of a few stereotypical portraits of its subcultures. To classify all Americans as Deep South "rednecks" and "quiche-eating yuppies" is superficial, to say the least. Furthermore, the essay fails to deal with culture as a relative term. Who is to say that the people at Myrtle Beach, SC, with their RVs are not partaking in a cultural experience in and of itself? The average pygmy may never have heard of the opera, the ballet, or the symphony — but is this to say he or she is culturally lacking, or worse yet, an idiot? Sherer's conclusions are clearly biased and founded on limited

information.

While I do not applaud the tendency of the American media to overdramatize and prolong coverage of news events, the fact that some air time was devoted to the plight of an endangered child is not entirely inappropriate. Not all news centers around economic and global affairs. The story of a small town that banded together to save a single human life is one of inspiration and redeeming value. No, the economic status of the country does not depend upon the fate of Baby Jessie — but perhaps the ethical concerns of the American people were strengthened through an awareness of the incident.

A more appropriate subject for Sherer's attack would be the extensive media coverage of the Tammy Faye and James Bakker scandal or the Joan Collins divorce settlement.

This column provides yet another example of the cheapshot, attention-getting techniques used to market a product. How can Sherer be so smart and yet so blatantly hypocritical?

Joanne DellaMorte

How do you say Winnebago or "Heartbreak Hotel" in French?

To the Editor:

Paul Sherer, I am truly in your debt. How kind and humanitarian of you to travel so far in search of idiocy and then reveal the essence of it in such a finely crafted, well thought-out column; all so we may avoid it.

I had had a soft spot in my heart for recreational vehicles, I must admit. I had even considered buying one after graduate school, combining the thrill of purchasing one's first automobile with that of one's first house. But no more. Your magnificent prose has revealed the errors in my thinking. I would probably have let myself get obese and have watched television from lawn chairs, sipping Buds and eating off of Elvis dinnerware. Ugh. From now on, I forswear the company of all obese Bud-drinking, TV-watching, Winnebago-drivers. I will even go as far as to stop singing "Heartbreak Hotel" in the shower.

I must shamefully add that I have been a media-manipulated tool; just the sort you describe in your stellar paragraphs. Yes, I actually wasted time and concern over Baby Jessie. I can only hope that I will be allowed to atone for the irrevocable damage I must have caused by diverting my attention from the stock market crash and the Gulf war.

And yes, I laughed hysterically at *Beverly Hills Cop*. In penance, I promise to sit through five

straight showings of *A Room with a View* and do thorough, scene-by-scene plot analyses.

And lastly, even though I have not yet driven a BMW, (I was saving up for a Winnebago), I must admit to having made and eaten quiche. (Although to my unsophisticated palate it tasted remarkably like an Egg McMuffin). And since I live at French House, I have often been heard not only dropping impressive French phrases into my speech, but (gasp!) speaking entire sentences in that tongue.

Your final few paragraphs talk about the role of the United States in the art world, and this gets slightly confusing. In your incomparable introduction you identified the seat of senility to be the American South, yet even I, with the heaving burden of my intellectual *faiblesse* bearing upon me, recognize the South to have produced a few truly American forms of art: Jazz, Soul, and Gospel music to name a few. Mahalia Jackson, a woman whose gospel singing alone is enough to make me want to convert to Southern Baptist, was quite obese, (although I do not know if she watched television from lawn chairs). Please, can you resolve this paradox?

It must have been a malevolent deity or deities indeed that consigned a sophisticate such as you to seventy odd years on a planet of mediocre buffoons such as us.

Amitabh Lath '88

feedback

"Tent City" was out of line

To the Editor:

For the past month, *The Tech* has been overflowing with articles about "Tent City" and the homeless people of Cambridge. Although each of those articles was clearly biased in favor of the homeless and against MIT, I have refrained from comment until now. However, I can no longer sit silently and watch *The Tech* praise homeless people for doing something illegal and totally outside of their rights.

Approximately one month ago, the Simplex Steering Committee held a protest on two streets adjacent to the Simplex site. Attracted by the promise of a place to sleep overnight and a free breakfast in the morning, many of Cambridgeport's homeless people came to spend the night. So many people came, in fact, that the tents of Tent City spilled over onto the MIT-owned Simplex site. Although MIT could have charged the protesters with criminal trespass, they chose not to do so because the trespass was not severe.

On the morning after the SSC protest, SSC members got ready to leave the site, and several homeless people decided to stay. It was at this point that MIT no longer considered the trespass "not severe." Indeed, representatives of the Institute immediately stated that the homeless could not and would not be allowed to stay on the site indefinitely. And

it was at this point that the Cambridge City Council began siding with the residents of Tent City.

The members of Tent City said that they just wanted a place to live. Sure, there were shelters for them to live in, but the shelters weren't good enough because people who lived in them were treated "like kids." They wanted food to eat, but the free meal kitchens weren't good enough because they had to wait in lines in order to get their food. Since the shelters and kitchens weren't good enough, these industrious, inventive, and extremely creative homeless people decided to take over a piece of land that did not belong to them and to put forth the declaration that they deserved all that they wanted because, as citizens of the United States, they were all entitled to "life, liberty, and property."

These homeless people seem to have forgotten two very important things. First of all, "life, liberty, and property" is John Locke. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is the United States Declaration of Independence, which, incidentally, has no legal weight in any court of law in the United States. Secondly, even accepting this "right to life, liberty, and property," the Tent City residents are entitled to earn their own property, not to take MIT's by force.

The Cambridge City Council, too, seems to have forgotten

something very important. The Council seems to have conveniently forgotten that the action of the Tent City residents was completely and undeniably illegal. It is the task of the Cambridge City Council to enforce the laws and regulations of the City of Cambridge, and it is therefore not their job to support groups of people who break those laws as a means to achieve some ends.

If the homeless people of Tent City wish to protest the over-expansion of MIT they can picket the Institute, circulate petitions, or write to their Congressmen. They cannot, however, break the laws to which they are bound as the citizens of a country in whose rights they would like to share. If the homeless people of Tent City wish to go to the root of the over-expansion problem perhaps they should start with the Cambridge City Council, which has approved the expansion of MIT over the years.

MIT has not acted immorally in this situation, nor has it failed to take into consideration the claims of the homeless. MIT has, instead, merely been protecting itself and enforcing the laws of Cambridge which the Cambridge City Council itself seems loath to enforce. The homeless of Tent City are not at a loss for places to go, and therefore, MIT's actions were neither cruel nor wrong.

Jonathon I. Kamens '91

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opinion

Homeless outlive the controversy

(Continued from page 4)

affordable housing and blue-collar jobs on the Simplex site for about 20 years now. These groups have valid arguments. Yet these problems apply to low-income earners, not to street people.

Essentially, these groups used the homeless as a political weapon that put MIT in a tough spot — and under the media gun — in order to highlight and further their own concerns and not those of the homeless. The concerns of the homeless simply don't involve affordable housing, because the homeless can't afford the low rents that the City Council talks about.

Why don't the Simplex Steering Committee and the City Council demand *public housing* on Simplex?

None of this means that MIT was innocent in this episode. As a member of the Cambridge community, MIT owed the city more than the heedless and callous action that came in the early hours of Friday morning.

More importantly, in the broader sense, MIT is failing to educate its students on issues of social responsibility. The MIT administration did not encourage students to go out to talk to the homeless. The administration did not set up any forum for discussion. The Institute shirks from political statements, but sometimes, when it says nothing, that

is a statement in itself.

Somehow, the best minds of this nation are being put to work on military research and questionable space defenses, and not on problems that cut right to the heart of human beings who need our help. We fail to recognize that there are shelters that we need, and shelters that we don't need.

* * * *

One of the major purposes of Tent City was to raise public awareness about the concerns of the homeless. But it did not do so — at least not yet. Nobody is asking the broader questions.

We don't know what to do with the homeless. Some of us believe that the homeless problem is in fact unsolvable — that there will always be some people who fall through the cracks. Some of us believe the homeless are to blame for their own predicament, so why should we help them?

In fact, some of them even dare to refuse our charity.

Well, I'm not asking for solutions right now. I'm still asking if we've got the questions right.

From Oct. 16 to Nov. 20, we learned little because we weren't asking questions. Very few students went to talk to the homeless. A difficult problem — one that is national in scope — ended up in our backyard, and we, the future leaders of this nation, ignored it.

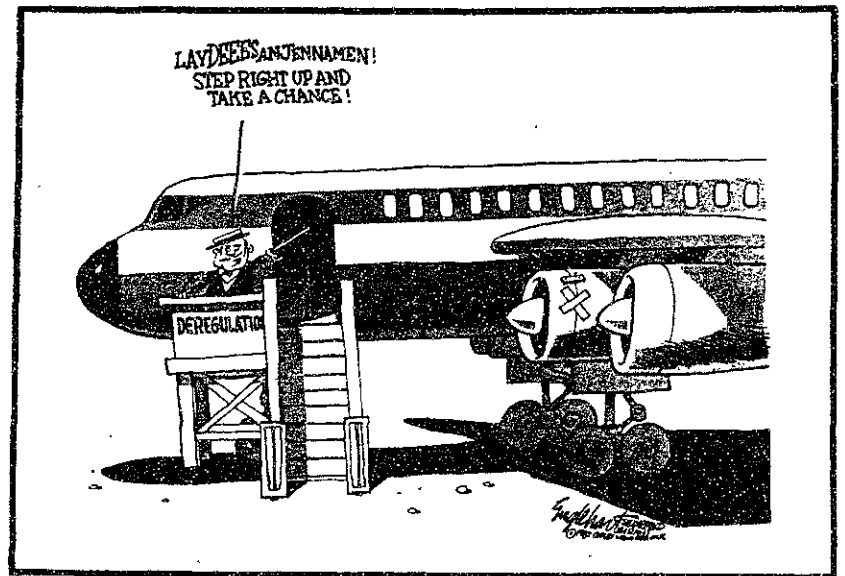
When the homeless say that we

avert our eyes as we pass them on the street, it's very true. Maybe we are afraid. Maybe we don't have time, or just don't care. Maybe we believe the homeless are beasts.

What does this say about us?

Before passing judgement on the homeless, couldn't we at least have gone out in the cold to look them in the eyes?

Thomas T. Huang G, a student in the department of electrical engineering and computer science, is a former editor in chief of The Tech.



Activists want everything for free

(Continued from page 4)

spond to the demands of the "Tent City" denizens despite the appointment of a mediator by Cambridge City Council. The Tech, in an extra edition on Saturday, regaled us with the low lights from the long-awaited eviction of the merciless encroachers residing at the aforementioned hotel without walls. This eviction prompted apocalyptic prophecies of doom from sundry Council members.

None of these stories is particularly important when taken separately. However, when each is seen as a symptom, a more pervasive illness is recognizable. MIT, in an effort to cater to every deviant whim which presents itself, has lost all semblance of sovereignty over its own affairs. Instead of critiquing this behavior, I think I will take advantage of it.

First, my wife and I will move into the Walker Memorial Building. Since she is one-quarter American Indian, I am sure that at some point in the development of this country her ancestors were deprived of something. We would only be reclaiming it. Plus, is it fair to deprive us of a house in which we will be free to have din-

ner parties for several hundred of our closest friends? The large kitchen will make me happy, and she will enjoy the athletic facilities upstairs. We will both like the nice view of the river.

Maintenance of our new abode will be expensive, but we are willing to do our share. To earn extra money I will open a topless bar on campus, perhaps in Lobby 10. This enterprise would be a guaranteed money maker. In order to avoid any charges of sexism, my wife could open a place for male dancers in the new Student Center. These two clubs would also demonstrate that we were not favoring any sexual preference.

With the added commitment of running these operations, I am sure that I will not have sufficient time to study for finals. Finals only add stress to an already stressful atmosphere here at the Institute. So, if enough students band together, we can probably abolish this unsavory practice of artificially evaluating our knowledge.

Better yet, we could do away with grading altogether. In fine Marxist tradition (that's the way I'm supposed to think, isn't it?), we could give everyone in a class

the same grade, the class average. When the lunatics are in charge of the asylum, all things are possible.

A small ethical problem stops me from pursuing these fine goals: MIT has the right to dictate what is and is not permissible on its properties. In general, the administration has formulated sound, defensible policies. However, small, vocal groups have continually delayed the implementation of these policies. The results have been laughable. Relatively small matters have become very difficult to deal with due to initial inaction.

MIT should stand firm once, if for no other reason than to break the monotony. I would like to see what would happen to illegal (e.g. trespassing) campus activism if someone actually had to stand trial. Such drastic measures may be the only way to separate the committed from the chic and to quell this continual onslaught of mind-numbing bleeding-heart swill.

K.J. Saeger, a graduate student in the department of aeronautics and astronautics, is a columnist for The Tech.

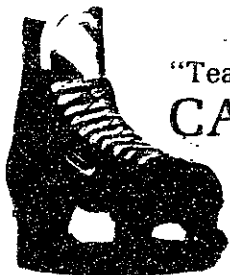
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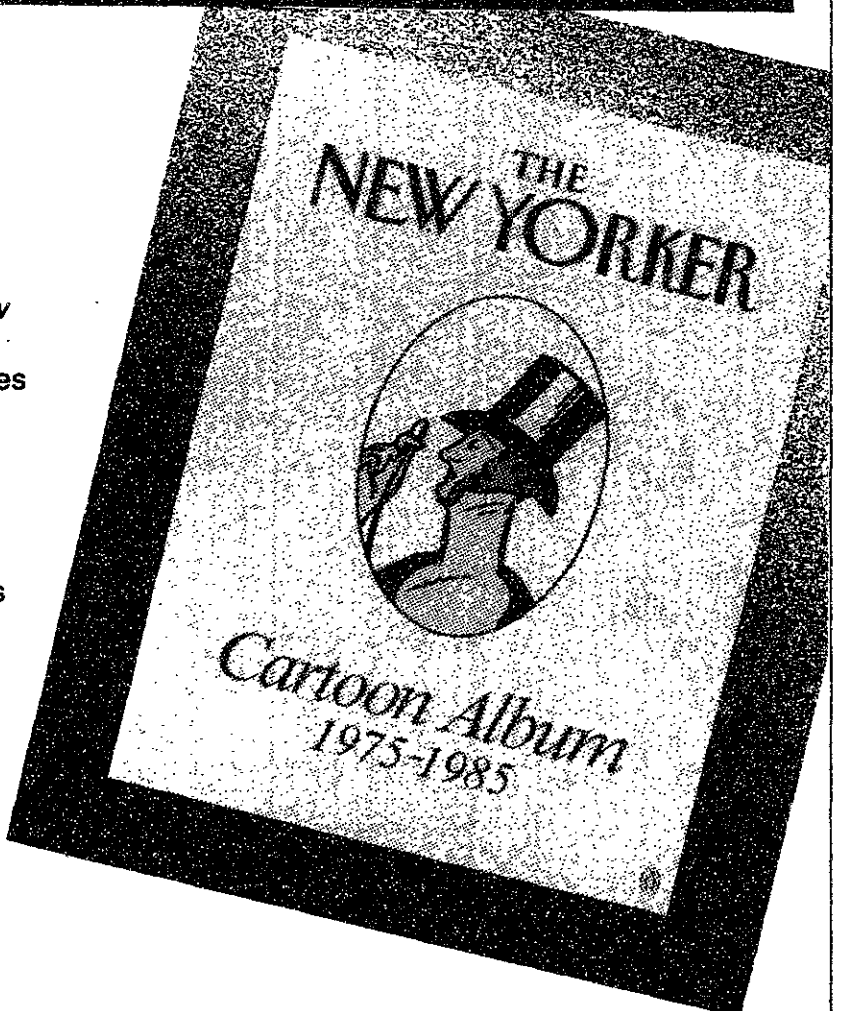
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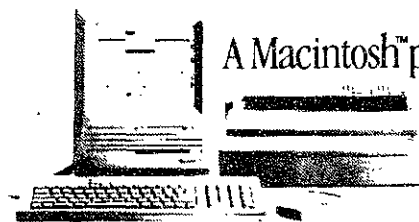
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Hope and Glory presents child's view of World War II

HOPE AND GLORY

Directed by John Boorman.

Starring Sebastian Rice Edwards, Sarah Miles, and Ian Bannen.

By MANAVENDRA THAKUR

JOHN BOORMAN. The name brings back some of his great thrillers from the past: *Point Blank*, *Deliverance*, *Excalibur*. The last thing one would expect from a director of such grand mythic adventures would be a cheerful, humorous, and quirky recreation of childhood memories of London during World War II. And yet, that's exactly what John Boorman has done with *Hope and Glory*. It's a delightful film that is thoroughly entertaining because it draws richly, and somewhat paradoxically, from its seemingly serious subject matter.

Other films have depicted the horror of war as well as grand myths of heroic efforts and noble sacrifices. War has also been examined from a child's perspective in great films such as *Forbidden Games* and *The Night of Shooting Stars*. Boorman's film transcends all of them through its casual debunking of the sentimental myths surrounding wartime England in its darkest hour. But while the other films focus on the tragedy of war, Boorman shows the comedy of it. The beauty of *Hope and Glory* is that its satire is so deeply submerged beneath the film's truly funny and nostalgic story that it is unapparent on casual viewing. That sort of subtlety is rare in current cinema and is what makes *Hope and Glory* a true classic.

The film is about 7-year-old Billy Rohan (Sebastian Rice Edwards, in his acting debut) and his family as they weather nightly bomb runs of the *Luftwaffe*. The very first night of the bombing, Billy and his 16-year-old sister Dawn (Sammie Davis) rush out, surprisingly enough, to dance in their front yard under the bomb flashes. The next day Billy begins his prized shrapnel collection as he makes his way to school. At school, he and his younger sister Sue (Geraldine Muir) are bombarded with patriotic songs and speeches from the schoolteachers, who are every bit as nasty as the teachers in *Pink Floyd — The Wall*. But the overpowering tyranny that *Pink* succumbs to in that film simply bounces off the youthful resiliency of Billy and Sue, even when they are forced to recite multiplication tables while wearing gas masks in a shelter during an air raid.

Their response to the war in general is very much like that of many MIT students last year when Hurricane Gloria brushed Boston: "If it causes damage, I can't do anything about it, so let's have fun!" Billy



Sebastian Rice-Edwards, star of *Hope and Glory*, with director John Boorman.

joins a gang (he's initiated into it by learning new swear words) which rummages in the ruins of bombed houses, smashing already broken windows and furniture. When Dawn hears Neville Chamberlain's announcement of war on the radio, she exclaims that the war isn't her fault and that she still needs her stockings that she's looking for. Their attitude is not one of crass materialistic infatuation but one of focus on the immediate relevancy of the here and now. The war simply gives Billy and the other kids new games and toys to play with as they go on living life their own way. Danger is present everywhere around them, yet they recognize it and absorb it in a uniquely childlike manner which few, if any, of the adults possess.

Nonetheless, the characterizations of the adults is just as rich as that of the children. The entire film is a three-dimensional portrait of Billy's family, and each character's screentime is used to the fullest. Billy's mother Grace, his father Clive, his three aunts, his Grandma and grandfather George, are all fully developed human characters, and there is not a single bad performance among the actors who

portray them.

More importantly, they all are seen through Billy's eyes as he remembers them, which means that he sees individual eccentricities that he (and therefore the audience) finds most interesting and memorable. It's difficult to forget Billy's expression of disgust at being repeatedly kissed on the cheek by his mother and aunts, or his toothy grin as he playfully tells his grandfather, who had just completely missed shooting a field rat, that the rat was limping as it walked away. It is because the characters and plot develop through seemingly banal scenes as these that the film is so disarming. Savage insults worthy of Luis Bunuel or Jonathan Swift are completely absent. In its place is a much more gentle and smooth story that depends as much on what is not shown as well as the scenes that are. The nonstop comedic moments tend to make even that subsatire virtually unnoticeable, and yet it is there, for those who wish to see it.

Billy's grandfather, George (Ian Bannen), dominates the second half of the film, and rightly so because he becomes the most influential character in Billy's

life. Although he comes across as a cantankerous, semi-senile old man, his humanity shines through after an ordinary fire (of all things) burns down Billy's house, forcing the Rohans to move to George's riverside country home far from the turmoil of London. When Billy's old school is destroyed by a stray bomb, George and Billy laugh all the way back to the house. George begins to spend a great deal of time with Billy, teaching him to row, playing cricket with him, and telling stories. Billy is far more endeared to his piqued muttering and mean jokes than his aunts' romanticizing or his sister's tears when her newly found Canadian lover is stationed in Germany.

Although the film's sharp division between the males and the females would be considered sexist today, the film doesn't harp on that because it's not a political film. It simply portrays idyllic country life as it existed then — complete with lushly green and beautiful scenery that belies the urgency and tension usually associated with war. Ian Bannen's performance is so magnificent that the force of George's per-

(Please turn to page 14)

Sally Kirkland deserves Oscar nomination for performance in Anna

ANNA

Directed by Yurek Bogayevicz.

Starring Sally Kirkland, Paulina Porizkova, and Robert Fields.

Opening tomorrow at the Nickelodeon.

By MANAVENDRA THAKUR

FROM POLISH DIRECTOR Yurek Bogayevicz and writer Agnieszka Holland comes this film featuring apowerhouse performance by actress Sally Kirkland in several scenes of deep psychological intensity. Although the plot, which resembles the story of Joseph L. Mankiewicz's 1950 classic *All About*

Eve, leaves much to be desired, Sally Kirkland certainly deserves recognition for her superb acting in what is perhaps the best female lead role so far this year.

Anna (played by Sally Kirkland) used to be a well-known and successful actress in her native Czechoslovakia before she was permanently exiled for her outspokenness against the 1968 Soviet invasion. The loss of her family, homeland, youthful beauty, and career in rapid succession took its emotional toll, leaving Anna ill-prepared to cope with her fall from great stardom to relative obscurity as another unknown hopeful actress in New York.

The only bright spot in her life comes

from the persona of Krystyna (played by the beautiful fashion model Paulina Porizkova), a young Czechoslovakian woman who immigrates to the US to meet Anna, her star and idol. Touched by her innocence and naïveté, Anna takes Krystyna under her wing and helps her adjust to life in America, both as a foreigner and as a struggling actress.

It is when the film concentrates on Anna and Krystyna that it is at its best. One scene in particular, in which Anna movingly recounts the loss of her baby due to harsh prison conditions in Czechoslovakia, stands out as being extremely effective.

As Anna and Krystyna lie on their bed late at night, the camera slowly pans in one smooth movement from the bedroom door to focus on their faces. No sound except Anna's emotion-laden whisper is heard as she relates her life story. The lighting is unobtrusively low-key. Anna and Krystyna lie almost motionless throughout the scene, with the reverie finally being broken as Krystyna stirs. This scene integrates the power of the spoken word with the language of cinema so well that it achieves an Ingmar Bergmanesque quality rarely seen in recent films. The initial relationship between Anna and Krystyna is the highlight of the film.

That period of deep friendship only lasts, though, until Krystyna borrows Anna's most intimate sorrows during a talk show interview. Anna, feeling betrayed and outraged, throws out Krystyna and her belongings from her apartment. Krystyna continues to advance in her acting career while Anna falls deeper into her mental morass, losing her job (as an un-

derstudy for an Off-Off-Broadway production), as well as her occasional lover Daniel (played by Robert Fields) who leaves her for Krystyna's glamorous beauty. Anna's mind snaps under the strain, leading to the climax of the film.

The full potential of the narrative premise is undermined, however, by heavy-handed efforts to explain Anna's mental collapse. In the course of 100 minutes, the film encompasses issues of divorce, betrayal, attempted murder, a stillborn birth, cutoff from childhood roots, failure in one's lifetime dreams and aspirations, and a few others thrown in for good measure. Each one is individually believable, but as each one is introduced the narrative increasingly begins to resemble the histrionic plotline common to soap operas.

Director Bogayevicz employs well-worn clichés, such as sudden rainfalls and the melt-down of film celluloid (with Anna's picture being burned, no less), as well as visual punctuation to drive home Anna's psychological despair. At one point, even an elevator Anna is using is shown from above as it descends into the darkness far below. The striking intensity of the film's opening moments dissipates as the film progresses, leaving a feeling of squandered opportunity.

Anna is the first film by Bogayevicz and Holland, and it shows great promise for efforts in the future, as the film does have moments of vision that shine through. For now, Sally Kirkland's performance is the most notable attraction in this film, as it never falters throughout the film. Her's would be one of the few truly-deserved Best Actress nominations in recent years.



Robert Fields, Paulina Porizkova, and Sally Kirkland in *Anna*.

ARTS

Choral Society's performances of Haydn illuminating

MIT CHORAL SOCIETY

Performed *Salve Regina* and the "Nelson Mass" by Haydn. Church of the Covenant. Friday, November 20.

By JONATHAN RICHMOND

JOHN OLIVER'S AFFINITY for Haydn shone through in illuminating performances of Haydn choral music last Friday night. The evening began with the *Salve Regina*, in which Oliver established a nice balance between his sensitive instrumental ensemble and the choral singers: the cohesiveness of the performance gave it life.

Soprano soloist Jayne West sang with a voice pure and sweetly radiant, a free-flowing conduit for musical expression. Strings provided close and sympathetic support, a springboard for West's evocative imagery of beauty and melancholy intertwined. The rich, deep voice of James Kleyla also made a significant contribution. The other two soloists — Mary Westbrook-Geha and Brad Cresswell — sounded rather swamped by comparison.

Salve Regina has a prominent and demanding organ part, and Ross Wood played it penetratingly. While Wood's technical skills were clearly masterful, the extrovert virtuosity of the part was kept on a leash; music was endowed, instead, with a simple and direct appeal, which made it all the more compelling.

Jayne West remained the central attraction during the *Missa Solemnis in D minor*, "Nelson Mass." Kleyla continued to impress, too, particularly in the reflective *Qui Tollis*, his voice pungent but moving. And the other soloists — they remained relatively subdued.

Choral diction was not always clear and there were brief lapses in ensemble — the start of the *Et Resurrexit* was not quite there, for example. There were passages,

also, where the chorus seemed too closely trained, and short of individualistic variety. But, for the most part, the chorus was accurate, well-synchronized and quite capable of being used to subtle effect — able to underline the gentle pathos of a soloist's expression as well as to sing with exultant vigor.

As for the orchestra, the deep colors of basses and cellos, fluency of violins and fire of jubilant brass continued to provide

pure delight. There were many layers, but they built into one coherent, uplifting whole.

Despite the audience's enthusiastic response, one person among the exiting crowd was heard to complain about the touch of humor in the concluding *Agnus Dei*. But, never mind if he remained unconvinced; by the work's end, Oliver's Choral Society surely had angels dancing.



The Logarhythms do what comes "naturally" in 10-250 Saturday night.

Lisette W. Lambregts/The Tech

King's Singers bring Old McDonald with Grecian grunts to Boston



The King's Singers

THE KING'S SINGERS

Symphony Hall, November 22.

Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.

By ALLON G. PERCUS

THE KING'S SINGERS, the all-male vocal ensemble rooting from King's College, Cambridge, has been provoking audiences with its *a capella* renditions of otherwise respectable works since 1968. They typically give over 100 concerts each year, in such varied locations as Europe, the Far East, many of the English speaking countries, and America. They have appeared on the PBS program "On Stage at Wolf Trap," due to be rebroadcast.

The King's Singers are claimed to "command the most diverse repertoire of any vocal group in the world," presenting music from the Renaissance through the modern era. Their appeal undoubtedly lies in the creativity of their "orchestrations." Not until one hears this group does one realize the versatility of the human voice: that it is by no means confined to the timbre that one normally finds in vocal music, but can actually cover a whole spectrum of different sounds.

Sunday's concert, given before a packed Symphony Hall, began with *Songs from the Auvergne*, French folk songs arranged by Goff Richards. *Là-bas, dans le Limousin*, a somewhat biased opinion of the beauty of the young women and the strength of the young men in the Auvergne as opposed to the neighboring region of the Limousin, came first.

L'eau de source was a message for "all of us and for the French in particular," describing the evils of drinking water, and the virtues of wine as a substitute. *A la campagne*, finally, praised the country life in which "we carry on as we please" — countertenor Alastair Hume refused to go into any more detail, lest he "offend the sensibilities of some" in the audience. For all of these selections, all of the vocalists — and the countertenors in particular —

deserve high praise.

"*Musica Transalpina*" was a collection of Italian and English madrigals, including such songs as *Of all the birds*. We were told in the introductory narration that this piece "would appear to be about a sparrow, called Phillip, with a voracious appetite. As the piece progresses, it becomes clear that it is neither a sparrow, nor male." "As to its voracious appetite," the chorister said, "you'll have to ask one of my senior colleagues, as they tell me I'm too young to know."

During the concert, the King's Singers took the opportunity to indulge their more zoological tendencies with imitations of roosters, sheep, dogs and more. In a hilarious rendition of an Italian madrigal "best translated as, 'Animals improvising at counterpoint,'" the Singers proved that their vocabulary was not limited to the sounds made by human beings.

After the intermission, *Masterpiece*, written by Paul Drayton, attempted to pay tribute to the great composers of the past three centuries — in ten minutes! The vocal orchestra astonished the audience with a piece that entirely lived up to the promise, crediting each major composer in his own style (from the Baroque call of "Johann Sebas-ti-an Bach" through to a horribly dissonant "Cage!").

The voices, at times, were virtually indistinguishable from instruments they intended to represent: an extraordinarily realistic horn, flute, and piano were evident at times. Perhaps the ensemble, realizing the impracticability of musical instruments imitating the human voice, decided this was the next best option.

Arrangements in close harmony, which has been described as the King's Singers' "trademark," added two more languages to the evening's supply. Along with some superb renditions of more contemporary works, the group offered a song in praise of a sailor's life — a girl in every port — by the German "Comedian Harmonists" of the 20's and 30's.

The show then moved to more traditional lines. Even the King's Singers, we were told, would not sing *Old MacDonald had a farm* on stage at Symphony Hall; an "up-market" version translated into Greek, was not, however, beneath them. The ensemble here showed off one more facet of its extensive vocabulary, as each of the farm animals delivered its Grecian grunt.

The audience's enthusiasm was sufficiently great that the King's Singers provided two encores, one of them a Duke Ellington song in which countertenor Hume played an outstanding vocal saxophone. Judging from the standing ovations at the concert's close, the King's Singers already has a large number of confirmed viewers for the rebroadcast of its PBS program.

Drama and balance from Chamber Music Society

BOSTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

Program of works by Dürufle, Kodaly and Schubert. Sanders Theatre, November 22.

By JULIE CHANG

THE BOSTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY was in fine form Sunday evening as it performed to an appreciative audience in Sanders Theatre. The program was impressive, offering a broad range of styles, and capitalizing on the fine talent of the musicians. Among the featured musicians was MIT

music faculty member Stephanie Chase.

The evening began with Maurice Dürufle's *Prelude, Recitative et Variations*, Op. 3, with Fenwick Smith, flute, Katherine Murdock, viola, and Mihae Lee, piano. In this delightful piece, Murdock's deep, rich tone contrasted nicely with Smith's playful, articulate passages.

Perhaps the most dramatic performance of the evening was Kodaly's *Duo for violin and cello*, Op. 7 featuring violinist Stephanie Chase and cellist Ronald Thomas. The pair adjusted to one another very well, always remaining sensitive to each other's playing. Both musicians demonstrated fine individual musicianship and outstanding technique without allowing

the performance to become a virtuoso play-off. The exciting, rhythmic pulse of the final movement *Maestoso e largamente, ma non troppo*, was particularly effective.

The concert closed with Schubert's *Quintet in A, Op. 114* "The Trout." Chase led Lee, Murdock, cellist Bruce Coppock, and contrabassist Edwin Barker, in a very expressive rendition of this beloved piece. Despite the occasional lack of clarity in the piano, the selection was done with great precision and articulation. The manner in which the ensemble worked together was especially commendable. As a group, the music was very well balanced and the timing was perfect.

Joel's Kontsert redeems him as ambassador to Russia

KONTSERT

Billy Joel, on CBS Records.

By JULIAN WEST

BILLY JOEL'S PERFORMANCE as an international ambassador on his trip to the Soviet Union left something to be desired. As the first major US pop musician to tour in the USSR, he did little to ensure that there would be a second — kicking over chairs, complaining about his audiences, and generally behaving boorishly.

He has redeemed himself with this double-album set, a concert recording made in Russia, titled simply *Kontsert*. Packaged in red, and with a cover photo of young Russians holding up Soviet and US flags, the album makes a strong statement for international understanding and *glasnost*.

Joel carries the message onto the vinyl as well, but does not break any chairs over our heads. He challenges his audience — which must have included many English speakers even though he uses an onstage translator — to consider the feelings of US soldiers in "Goodnight Saigon." Introducing "Allentown," a song about workers in areas of industrial decline, he stresses that the song is not just about Pennsylvania but about the entire northern world.

The one time when he does become a little obnoxious, encouraging shouting from an audience which came prepared to listen, and saying "we could have gone home after London," becomes a self-parody because he links it to the lyrics of his song "Big Shot." Actually, the audience sounds a lot like a Western concert audience, with a few idiosyncrasies, but they are much better about shutting up and letting us hear the music.

Like the album cover and the concert tour, the recording is a glossy package, and the high production values are obvious. On "Goodnight Saigon," the opening helicopter effect flies on one side of the stage with precise sound engineering usually reserved for studio albums. The tracks are clean and blend nicely into one another.

The selection of material is less commendable, if somewhat understandable. It

has been said that the fate of all artists is "people saying they preferred the old stuff." This is true of no one more than of Billy Joel, which is one good thing about this album: if you liked *nothing* after *Glass Houses*, you can still enjoy half of the album.

But there is still not enough of the "old stuff." There is no track taken from *Piano Man*, and only one from *The Stranger* (and that not the best). Thus the concert encapsulates only the past ten years of Joel's career.

As you would expect, some of the songs go over extremely well in concert, others less so. "Stiletto" has some beautiful keyboards, but too-visceral sound effects by Joel. "A Matter of Trust" is far too heavy, but it was never his best song anyway.

Another poor choice was not editing out some of the speech. While it helps to capture the full flavor of a live performance, listeners will not want to hear the band introduced every time they play the album. And while Joel's occasional *spacebo* and *nyet, nyet, nyet* (in "Big Shot") are cute, the on-stage translation is a little tiresome.

The recording is also available on a single double-length cassette. One advantage the single cassette has over the double album is that where the vinyl must be flipped, the tape is continuous, and the tracks blend together over the gap: "Goodnight Saigon" goes straight into "Stiletto."

More cynically, another advantage of the tape is that you can flip it right after "Stiletto," ruthlessly excising three of the newer songs and going straight into the excellent final sequence: "Only the Good Die Young" (the oldest original song on the album), "Sometimes a Fantasy," "Uptown Girl" (the best of the newer songs), "Big Shot," and the two well chosen covers, "Back in the USSR," and and Bob Dylan's "The Times They Are A Changin'."

The first of these covers provides the audience with a chance to show that they remember the Beatles as well as Joel's oldies; the second is Joel's optimistic assessment of *glasnost*.

Who is to say he is not right? Albums like this are not enough, but they are a step in the right direction.



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A R T S

"Classic" Squeeze rekindled as they babylon and on

BABYLON AND ON
Squeeze, on A&M Records.

By JULIAN WEST

AFTER BREAKING UP IN 1982, Squeeze has had only one, somewhat disappointing, album. But the new effort, *babylon and on*, is such a convincing comeback that it's like they never left. It clicks so well that one wonders how they ever had difficulties, and suggests that Squeeze can indeed babble on and on, and on.

Chris Difford and Glenn Tilbrook were once called the greatest songwriting team since Lennon and McCartney, and while they have not sold so many records, they have turned out some mighty fine songs. Here are a dozen more.

If you liked old Squeeze, this is the album you have been waiting for. It is a close follow-on to "classics" such as *Argy Bargy* and *Cool for Cats*, and I insist that there is not a bad track on it.

My personal favorite has been "Striking Matches," about a person waking up with a new lover and visualizing her as the perfect actress to fill a role in his life. The love affair ignites with the simple strike of a metaphorical match. The metonymy is reminiscent of earlier songs such as "Pulling Mussels" and "Black Coffee," as are the delightful backing vocals, subtle wit, and discordant rhymes (eyes/night, down/proud).

These Squeeze trademarks are present throughout the album, and out of the random rhymes and catchy rhythms carefully crafted pictures emerge.

Most of them are individual shots — portraiture is Difford and Tilbrook's forte — but "Some Americans" is an exception, a rare foray into large scale politics which gives an evenhanded and sympathetic appraisal of the United States:

*some americans are disney people
some americans eat apple pie.
some americans scare me the
leader of the pack,
living in this theatre
i'm waiting for the trap to
drop in the show.*



For a group that still appears to have a glorious career remaining, there is a lot of talk of squandered time. "Hourglass," the first hit, puts it most directly:

*i feel like i'm running up a steep hill
no one can stop me from running.
the hourglass has no more
grains of sand
my watch has stopped no more
turning hands.*

But there are clear references, too, in "Footprints," which regrets having parted away the summer of a year, or a life, and "In Today's Room," which looks ahead to

death and pines "I'll regret not seeing her more."

The same feeling is expressed in two of the most sympathetic and moving songs on the album, "The Prisoner," a lament for a woman chained to the stove by her husband, and "Cigarette of a Single Man," a lament for a man with nothing to go home to:

*now he's one of those little lambs
who strayed too far from the
flock to find,
he's better off without the grief
that people wear between their teeth.*

The genius of Squeeze is that all of this is expressed to the accompaniment of up-beat guitar rhythms, underscored by inventive percussion from Gilson Lavis and organ by Julian Holland. (Holland, the original Squeeze keyboards player, is one of their greatest assets).

If you can dance to it, it can't mean too much, and that is precisely what makes their songs such appealing universal statements. Life can be rotten, and can be meaningless, but you can't let it worry you too much. Dance.



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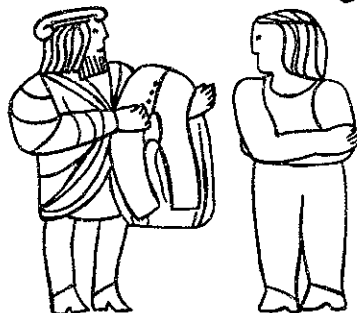
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ARTS

Emerson String Quartet casts light on new Harbison work



The Emerson String Quartet

EMERSON STRING QUARTET

World premiere of Harbison's String Quartet No. 2.

Works by Haydn and Schubert.

Jordan Hall, November 20.

Event in The Tech Performing Arts Series.

By ALLON G. PERCUS

IN THE SEASON following its tenth anniversary, the Emerson String Quartet has shown that it deserves its place as one of the world's leading string ensembles. Its performance on Friday evening displayed a rare combination of precision, vitality and spirit.

Setzer, Druckman, Dutton and Finckel hit the ground running with the *Allegro spiritoso* of Haydn's *Quartet in F major*, Op. 74, No. 2 ("Salomon"). The exposition had both a complete and a satisfying sound: from the animation of the artists, their masterful understanding of the piece was evident. The minuet and trio of the third movement subsequently illustrated their remarkable volume control, as they sailed from *fortissimo* to *piano* and back, without the slightest strain.

To many, the premiere of Harbison's *String Quartet No. 2* was the main attraction of the concert. This piece, commissioned for the 150th anniversary of the Harvard Musical Association, successfully attempted to recall some of the musical color of the Baroque era before the time of the string quartet. Unlike so many of the works of contemporary composers, however, Harbison's quartet began with music that was not only thought-provoking but pleasant as well.

There was no doubt about the affinity that the performers ultimately came to have for this new work. Harbison's five movements of widely varying form and structure held together admirably. The artists

were able to lend it a surprising coherence, without which the quartet might have been far less pleasant to hear.

Starting with the second movement, *Concertina*, the satisfying aspects of the music started to give way to a more agitated sound. Happily, there was a brief respite from this in the third movement, *Recitative*: a pause allowed for a change of pace in the mood. A convincing musical climax soon began to take form, and it was later released gently, with restraint.

Schubert's *Quartet in G Major*, D. 887 was probably the high point of the evening. The quartet glided through the *Allegro molto moderato* with reaffirmed mastery for bringing out the subtleties of contrasting passages of *piano* and *forte*. The *Andante un poco moto*, with its quivering of the second violin and viola suggestive of rippling water, had the audience completely subdued.

As with many of Schubert's works, the first and second movements were mere hints of what was to come, and the group's performance of the *Scherzo* and *Allegro assai* were no less than astonishing. The recurrence of tuneful and colorful melodies by no means felt repetitive; the audience was completely charmed, and it proclaimed its appreciation with thunderous applause at the end of the concert.

While Harbison's piece may have gotten weaker towards the end, at no point during that or any other piece was there any question of the Emerson String Quartet's proficiency. As a group of young and energetic musicians, they had the skill necessary to exhibit the vivaciousness of the fine Romantic works, and the initiative necessary to take on the more challenging contemporary quartet. They used the fire where it was present, and supplied it where it was demanded.

John Boorman's completion as a film director and auteur

Ian Bannen, Sebastian Rice-Edwards, and Annie Leon in *Hope and Glory*.

(Continued from page 10)

sonality overpowers and disarms whatever notions the audience takes with it inside the theater. One should consider George not from any current context but see him as Billy does, with his childlike perspective in 1940s England.

That perspective is well depicted through superb technical production values. The art direction by Don Dossett is thoroughly convincing, and Philippe Rousselot's camerawork demonstrates a perceptive and guiding intelligence. With the exception of some extremely sappy music by Peter Martin, each individual technical detail — the costumes, lighting, hair styles, sets, etc. — coalesce together so well that their efforts seem completely natural and at ease with themselves, the actors, and the audience.

And in that fusion one must not forget the unifying hand of John Boorman. Chil-

dren have an uncanny ability to see events unhindered by social and cultural baggage — to see their immediate relevance — and Boorman's film captures that beautifully, from the wonder and pity to the tears and humor. The children are not cute little tykes completely oblivious to their surroundings — they are perceptive enough to see the effects of the war, but they are go-happy enough not to be too bothered by it. The depth of Boorman's portrayal of these children, as well as the other characters, is one that can only come from cherished, heartfelt personal memories. It is a sheer joy to see Boorman's work on the screen, with all its humor and intelligence.

Hope and Glory is Boorman's first film that he has written, produced, and directed. The results of his efforts represent the maturation of his filmmaking abilities, the completion of John Boorman as film director and auteur. It is his personal masterpiece.

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

Study ranks MIT library 39th

By Mary Condello

The MIT library system needs no major changes despite being ranked only 39th out of 101 in a study of university libraries, according to Director of Libraries Jay K. Lucker.

The study, which was conducted for 1985-86 by the Association of Research Libraries, was based on the number of volumes held, number of volumes added, number of current serials, size of staff and total expenditures.

Lucker argued that the relatively low ranking is misleading because it depends on the size of the library. MIT's library system is relatively small, and is where it belongs with respect to size and activities, Lucker asserted.

Comparing MIT's rank in terms of number of volumes alone with its overall rating reveals that MIT has a high-quality library system, Lucker said. MIT ranks 53 out of the 106 university libraries in the ARL with respect to number of volumes. When the overall rating of 39 out of 101 is examined in light of this size rating, the overall rank appears quite good, he explained.

Several factors at MIT adversely affect its ranking, Lucker said. These include the relatively small number of students, the absence of a medical or law school, the absence of a graduate humanities department, and MIT's technical emphasis.

Some universities on the index have more than 50,000 undergraduate and graduate students, while MIT has a total of about 9000 students. Fewer students generally require fewer library resources, Lucker asserted.

Medical and law schools necessitate large specialized collections, Lucker said. Since MIT has neither a medical or law school, the library system does not contain a large number of

books for these disciplines, he continued.

Institutions with large humanities departments, especially large graduate humanities departments, must contain an enormous number of volumes encompassing such diverse fields as ancient Greek and Roman literature, history, and modern art. MIT does not have a large humanities department; as a result, its library system does not have huge quantities of humanities volumes, Lucker explained.

"MIT's strongest disciplines are least dependent on volumes," Lucker asserted, referring to the science and engineering fields. Science and engineering are relatively young disciplines compared to humanities, so there is not as much material as in the older fields, he continued.

MIT's library system is stronger than the ARL statistics would lead one to believe, Lucker insisted. Three or four years ago, MIT took part in a comparative study with seven other libraries which contain technological holdings. MIT had the largest collection by 50 percent, Lucker reported.

Libraries need more funding

But Lucker did admit that the libraries face some pressing problems.

"The basic problems facing the MIT library system are financial," Lucker said. Journal acquisition is the biggest problem, he said. There have been both an increase in the number of journals published and an increase in the cost of acquiring journals.

"The decline of the dollar is driving the budget most," Lucker said. Approximately one third of the journals purchased by MIT

are bought with foreign currency, he explained. The dollar's decline makes foreign journals more expensive in terms of US currency, he explained.

The MIT libraries have cancelled some little used journal subscriptions.

Acquisitions of books and salaries of the library staff are two other areas which require more funding, according to Lucker. Lucker hopes that the Campaign for the Future, the Institute's fund-raising drive, will increase endowment funds for the libraries.

Lack of space is another major problem facing the MIT libraries, according to Lucker. There is an off-campus storage facility in Central Square which holds old material. But with the exception of an enlargement of the Rotch Library, which houses the architecture and planning collection, there are no plans for building new libraries or expanding current ones, Lucker said.

We are "maximizing our resources by using technology," Lucker said. One method of combating the space problem is the computerization of the library cataloguing system, he said. "Barton," named after MIT's first President William Barton Rogers, is an online catalogue and circulation system which includes records for materials acquired and catalogued by all MIT libraries since 1974, selected earlier works, and materials currently on order.

To supplement the collections in the MIT library system, MIT belongs to the Boston Library Consortium, which allows MIT students and faculty to borrow materials from other Boston-area university libraries, as well as the Boston Public Library.



Rich Fletcher/The Tech

How high will it go? Students watch anxiously as a 2.70 machine begins to push its ping pong ball upwards in last night's preliminary competition. The finals will begin tonight at 7pm in 26-100.



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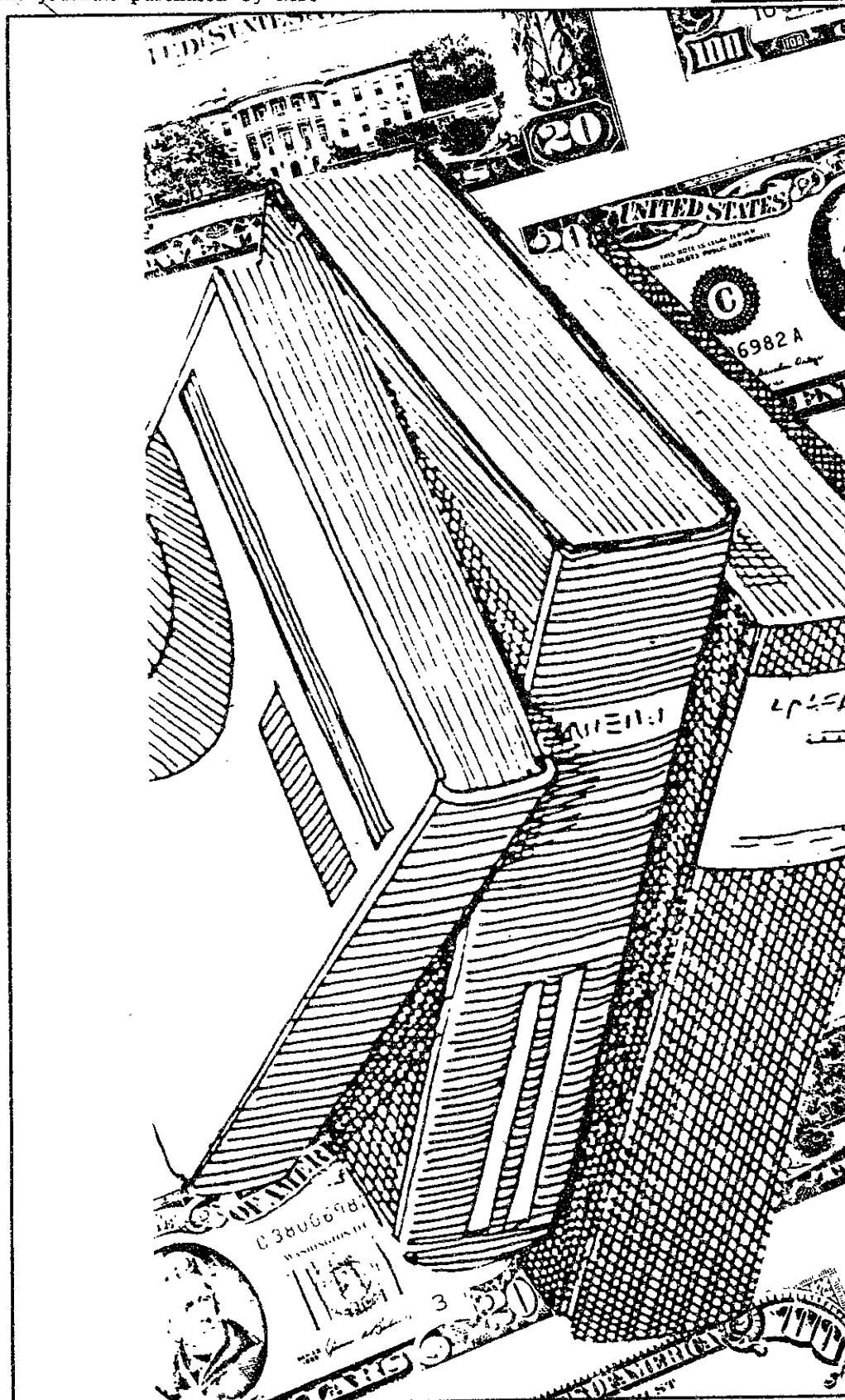
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City solicitor to investigate CP's powers

(Continued from page 1)
MIT not to evict the homeless until a mutually acceptable agreement was reached.

Meanwhile, a disgruntled street person, Carlos Gonzalez, who was thrown out of "Tent City" by his fellow homeless, claimed that drug and alcohol use had become prevalent on that site. Other homeless have denied this charge. Gonzalez also said that the homeless were being manipulated by outsiders who were promoting their own interests, but he refused to name them.

He did say that William Cavellini, spokesman for the Simplex Steering Committee, a group opposed to MIT's development there, did not understand the

problems of the homeless — that Cavellini thought that "our problems are the same their problems."

"Tent City," Gonzalez said, "became a media event and got taken away from" the homeless.

But Daniel Butts, another street person, responded that while the "Tent City" residents had accepted "any and all suggestions, ... we make our own decisions." He also said that the homeless sometimes had arguments, but were never involved in any physical violence on the site.

MIT had acted in "bad faith," Alice Wolf said, and had not kept with the "spirit of working with people at all levels in the community." She said that the mayor's committee on the home-

less had cited two courses of action for helping street people: building more affordable housing and providing for special care facilities to treat alcohol, drug and psychological problems.

"MIT took advantage of the most vulnerable," Duchay told the protest crowd. The City Council "had asked for careful negotiations, but that did not happen. I don't think that is the proper behavior from one of the most important institutions in the city."

Duchay said that MIT has come into direct conflict with the interests of the city. MIT's "priority is to make as much money as [it] can from the development — [money that will be used for] education. The city wants more affordable housing."

The demonstrators at Tent City were not asking for facilities for themselves, he said. Rather, they were asking that the Simplex development have a much larger component of affordable housing. "There will be 300 units of housing at Simplex, up from nothing a year ago," he said. "But we could have 2000 units of affordable housing there." The solution to the plight of the homeless is permanent, subsidized housing, he said.

Cavellini called on the City Council to condemn MIT for the eviction and to go on record as being in favor of dropping all criminal charges against those arrested.



Kim Fitzgerald, a former "Tent City" resident, holds a child after yesterday's rally in Lobby 7.



Alice Wolf, Cambridge City Councillor, speaks at yesterday's rally in Lobby 7.

CP's criticized for using excessive force in arrests

(Continued from page 1)
homeless group's supporters.

"Poor people. Who the hell wants to arrest these people?" asked Cambridge Police Chief Anthony G. Paolillo, according to *The Boston Herald*.

"These people [Tent City residents] are not violent people," Penn said.

Paolillo had visited Tent City Thursday morning with one other officer, according to Penn, in order to establish a dialogue with the residents in the event of a police action. Penn said Paolillo told the Tent City residents that, if asked to clear the property he would legally have to comply, but that he did not want any unnecessary trouble. Specifically, Penn said, Paolillo told Tent City that no one would be arrested who did not want to be, and that the residents would have at least an hour's warning before the eviction.

But on Friday morning it was the MIT Campus Police that removed the Tent City residents,

not the Cambridge police. According to Penn, Paolillo did not arrive at the site until twenty minutes after the MIT police. Both Glavin and Campus Police Chief James Olivieri declined to comment on their dialogue with the Cambridge police.

Cambridge appointed City Solicitor Russel Higley to investigate whether the MIT police acted within their jurisdiction in making the arrests on the Simplex site, which is not a part of the MIT campus.

Ryan: arrests were "ruthless"

"Either [the patrol officers] have not been trained to handle protesters in a professional way, or they were not told to exercise any restraint," said Nancy Ryan, director of the Women's Commission for the City of Cambridge, who witnessed the arrests.

Penn said that, after having been at the Tent City site for about half an hour Friday morning, the MIT police began to get impatient that the campers who

were not packing up their things. But Penn said that the homeless were waiting for the delivery of plastic bags to protect their belongings from the rain.

When moving personnel arrived with plastic bags around seven, Penn said that the Campus Police gave the campers an ultimatum of four minutes to clear the site.

Shortly thereafter, Penn said, the Campus Police yelled "you have to leave now or you'll be arrested." At that point several of the homeless ran to avoid arrest. Two made it over a fence, according to Penn, but MIT police caught Bruce Greenholtz before he could get away and arrested him.

Penn said that, when he protested at seeing Steve Fernandez, a former MIT student, grabbed by MIT police, he too was grabbed by the arm, handcuffed and then pulled to his feet by his hair. Penn said a Campus Police officer told him that, "if they let me, I'd hit you right in the face, mother fucker."

Fernandez was still lying on the ground, Penn said, when the Campus Police told him to get up. Since his hand was injured, he did not get up, Penn said, and a campus patrol kicked him.

Robert J. La Trémouille, a Cambridge attorney who has been the zoning advisor to the Simplex Steering Committee since 1980, said he witnessed the arrest of Fernandez from 20 feet away. He said Fernandez was walking around on the site yelling "negative things about MIT" when suddenly "a bunch of officers" converged on him "without advance warning."

There was no need for several officers and no "immediate reason" to arrest Fernandez, La Trémouille felt. "I was really quite shocked," La Trémouille said.

When Charlene Gilbert — a member of the Massachusetts Coalition for the Homeless — objected to the treatment of Fernandez, a Campus Police officer immediately said "Get her, too, for assault and battery," he continued. La Trémouille also said that an officer made remarks that he felt were threatening when he



Kim Fitzgerald, a former "Tent City" resident, whistles in support of a speech during Monday's rally.



"Tent City" protester Evelyn Parks argues with former Tent City resident Carlos Gonzales. Parks expelled Gonzales from the encampment earlier this month.

tried to tell Peter Valentine — a resident of 55 Blanche Street — about the arrest of Fernandez.

Administration/Tent City to meet this week

Suduiko yesterday told the protesters that he and Walter L. Milne, assistant to the chairman of the MIT Corporation, would meet with the homeless group either tomorrow or Friday, according to Glenn.

The protesters had wanted President Paul E. Gray '54 and Chairman of the Corporation David S. Saxon '41 to be present at the meeting also, but Suduiko indicated they would not be present, according to Glenn.

Suduiko turned down the protesters' request that others be present including five homeless representatives of Tent City, sev-

eral students, Ralph S. Guernsey, an advocate for the homeless, and Simplex Steering Committee spokesman William Cavellini, Glenn said.

Suduiko thought that was too many people, Glenn said, and asked to limit the total number of Tent City representatives to six, according to Penn.

The meeting this week would take place in a "neutral site," probably the Quality Inn hotel in Harvard Square, Glenn said.

The purpose of the meeting, from the viewpoint of the homeless advocates, would be to discuss Tent City's proposal for the development of existing houses on Blanche Street in Central Square as housing for the homeless, Glenn said. The Tent City group outlined their proposal to MIT two weeks ago.

Activists manipulated homeless for own goals

(Continued from page 1)
at "Tent City." The confusion led to the escalation of tensions, which culminated in the ten arrests that took place early Friday morning.

Each of these groups held different world views and different assumptions. Dialogue broke down when the views could not be reconciled. The activists focused on the fate of the Blanche Street houses, while MIT officials dismissed these houses as a mere footnote to the planned University Park, including construction of new housing.

To MIT, these houses were inconsequential, but to the activists and Simplex Steering Committee, they were an important symbol: the only part of the Simplex land which will be converted from residential to non-residential use, they represented MIT's threat to Cambridgeport neighborhoods.

After nearly 20 years of controversy, construction on University Park is finally beginning, awaiting only the approval of a zoning ordinance. Local activists

opposed to the project — envisioned as another Technology Square or Cambridge Center — knew this was their last chance to stop the development, and they were willing to try desperate tactics.

With a radical proposal to turn the Blanche Street houses over to the homeless, they asked the City Council to take them by eminent domain. The City Council has consistently refused such requests in the past, and it is doubtful that anyone ever thought this one would be successful. But it served the purpose of escalating tensions.

The activists knew how MIT would respond eventually to the conflict. They had seen how MIT responded when the Institute ordered its Campus Police to arrest eight apartheid protesters on Kresge Oval early Friday morning, March 14, 1986.

They knew that a confrontation with MIT would probably lead to removal and stir up media interest, and so were looking to put MIT in a difficult situation. The situation was difficult, be-

cause, on the one hand, MIT would have been liable if any of the homeless living on that site had come to harm. Reports conflict, but it became apparent that there was frequent physical violence involving the homeless at "Tent City."

On the other hand, MIT must have realized that the removal of the homeless would result in a Cambridge community and city government backlash.

Why, then, did MIT choose arrest as a solution? Why did it ignore a City Council request to negotiate with the homeless?

The administration chose arrest because it did not believe that, if told to get off the site, the homeless would leave peacefully. They may have been wrong; the Tent City people maintain they were trying to leave when the arrests began. But the Institute wanted to put an end to the situation — cleanly and quickly — and make sure that the demonstrators would not reoccupy the site.

The administration chose not to negotiate with the homeless because it did not feel it had an obligation to address the protesters' grievances. It did not take the Tent City demands seriously.

So, in the end, MIT placed a bet — what it thought was a sure bet. It bet that its actions would not substantially sacrifice the already-strained relations with the Cambridge City Council or derail its plans for the Simplex site.

The result of MIT's gamble will become apparent by next month, when the City Council votes on whether or not to accept a rezoning proposal that will allow MIT to go ahead with its University Park plans — a combination of residential, industrial and commercial space.



Mark D. Virtue/The Tech

After the rally in Lobby 7, protesters marched to the Blanche street site of "Tent City."



Mark D. Virtue/The Tech

At the end of their march, the protesters paraded around the newly fenced-in lot where "Tent City" once stood.

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UA opens store after two-week delay

(Continued from page 1)

say it in *The Tech* though, it's just not my style," he said.

Rodriguez confronted James A. Argeros, president of the Coop, the weekend after his confrontation with Chu and reviewed the contract with him. "I wanted to make sure the Coop stayed in the deal," Rodriguez said. One of the conditions that Argeros made was that MIT sign the contract first, Rodriguez added.

MIT took a lot of time in signing the contract, delaying the store's opening even more, Rodriguez said.

"After Manuel confronted me that weekend, I called Argeros up on Monday, Oct. 26, and told him that the situation was becoming ridiculous; something had to be done," Chu said. Argeros promised her that he would discuss the issue with Milton Brown, the chairman of the Coop Board.

Argeros has denied having any

knowledge of the incident between Rodriguez and the student board of directors.

An emergency meeting was held on Nov. 4 between Argeros and the five MIT student members of the board, according to Chu. At that meeting, the participants decided that the Coop should retain its role as the vendor, Chu said.

But Mark W. Phillips G, another student member of the board, did not think "emergency meeting" was an appropriate term for the meeting, as one week's notice had been given.

Coop views store with caution

The Coop Board has taken a much more cautious attitude toward the UA store since the incident with Rodriguez, Kim said. She reported that the Coop does not expect the store to be very viable since it is starting late in the semester.

But according to Katie H. Hays '90, a member of the UA

executive board, it was precisely the desire to open early in the semester that kept the UA from considering vendors other than the Coop. "It would have taken way too much work to find a vendor which could offer a similar deal with better prices," Hays said.

Originally Rodriguez was quoted as saying that once the store lost \$1000, it would be shut down. Recently the UA council decided the store would not shut down until \$2000 would be lost, Rodriguez said. "The UA felt that \$2000 was a more realistic figure," he added.

It is very important that the store open this semester, Hays said. She stressed that people have to realize this term that the store is there to provide a convenience.

"It's important that in the first few days of February, people come here to buy their supplies. Those will be the biggest sales days of the semester for us," Rodriguez said.

According to Rodriguez, the hours will be from 11 am to 4 pm, Monday through Friday. The store will only sell stationery and insignia. "During our discussions with the Coop, they told us these were their top selling items and their peak hours in the old Student Center Coop," said UA Vice President Alan B. Davidson '89.

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Council criticizes MIT

(Continued from page 1)

also resolved to explore new options for housing former Tent City residents.

The Council disagreed over MIT's responsibility for the plight of these homeless.

Councillor William Walsh asserted that MIT should be treated like any other private landowner in Cambridge and that the Institute bears no direct responsibility for the well-being of the homeless. "You can't put the burden on MIT. Making MIT the scapegoat is just not right."

But Alice Wolf, another councillor, argued that MIT should take some responsibility for problems created by its Simplex development plans. Over the years, MIT's development of land for commercial purposes — such

as Kendall Square and the planned commercial development of the Simplex site — has contributed to a shortage of affordable housing in the area, Wolf said.

Councillor David E. Sullivan '74, noted that MIT is the second-largest landowner in Cambridge and takes advantage of the benefits it enjoys as a non-profit, tax-exempt institution.

The council also passed a resolution ordering an investigation into the legal status of three rent-controlled MIT apartment buildings on Blanche Street which are currently vacant due to development plans on the site. The Tent City protesters had sought for the city to seize and purchase these buildings and donate them to the homeless.

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Gephardt dismisses recent unfavorable polls

(Continued from page 1)

WNEV-TV. Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis led the field with 37 percent of the New Hampshire vote. Following Dukakis were: Sen. Paul Simon (IL), with 14 percent; Rev. Jesse Jackson, 11 percent; Gephardt, 6 percent; former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt, 3 percent; and Sen. Albert Gore (TN), 3 percent.

Twenty-six percent of the New Hampshire Democrats were undecided or had no preference, according to the poll. The New Hampshire primary will take place Feb. 16.

Gephardt disagreed with the media's portrayal of him as "cool, competent, opportunistic, pandering and pragmatic," and incapable of arousing passion in the hearts of American voters. Gephardt claimed he has given speeches over the past several months that have aroused passion and enthusiasm in the audience.

Gephardt described himself as a man of action who has worked hard in Congress for issues he believes in: tax reform, improving the health care system, increasing international trade opportunities, strengthening the Social Security system, fighting against aid to the *contras* and against the Gramm-Rudman Act. Gephardt has also voted against school busing, gun control and government-sponsored abortion.

In May, Gephardt was a front-runner in Iowa, according to a *Des Moines Register* poll, but last week, he ranked number three in the same poll. "You can't believe every poll you read," Gephardt responded. "I think we're doing very well in Iowa . . . every campaign has its ebb and flow," he added.

Gephardt argued that the lack of public enthusiasm for any Democratic candidate is due, in part, to a desire for a "perfect" candidate. "We want someone supernatural . . . whoever gets into the race will be another human being and disappoint us to some extent."

But further into the primary, "people are going to see there are good candidates out there," Gephardt predicted. He compared the 1988 primary to the 1976 Democratic primary, "when no one really knew who was in the field," and when Jimmy Carter, a relatively unknown candidate, became the popular front runner.

Asked about the possibility of New York Governor Mario Cuomo joining the race at the last minute if no candidate seems to galvanize the party, Gephardt said he was "not nervous" about the possible competition. "I decided a long, long time ago that I wasn't going to worry about who was in or out of the race. I have to run my race . . . say what's in my heart and mind . . . and let

the rest of the campaigns do their own thing."

Gephardt criticized President Reagan for not being in control of his own government during the Iran-*contra* deals. Reagan gave subordinates like former National Security Advisor John Poindexter and Lt. Col. Oliver L. North a "blank check," to implement policy, he said. Gephardt vowed that, if elected, he will make sure the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council do not implement foreign policy, and Gephardt promised to appoint subordinates who are accountable to him.

Changes stance on abortion

Gephardt has been criticized for changing his stance on abortion when he joined the presidential race in 1985. Prior to 1985, Gephardt worked for a constitu-

tional amendment banning abortion, but shifted his position after declaring his bid for the Democratic nomination. He now opposes the constitutional amendment and wants increased family planning, sex education and maternal health programs. Gephardt said his "beliefs" had not changed, but the route to achieving his goals had.

"After 14 years of fighting about this issue legally, I've come to the conclusion that you've got to address the underlying problems" and encourage people to avoid unwanted pregnancies, Gephardt said.

The battle for a constitutional amendment banning abortion has prevented anti-abortion advocates from dealing with the problem of unwanted pregnancies, Gephardt noted. He added that he opposes federal funding of abortions through Medicaid.



Kyle G. Peltonen/The Tech

Democratic presidential candidate Richard Gephardt speaks at the Kennedy School of Government on Friday.

Candidates blast Reagan social policy

(Continued from page 1)

their applause for the particular candidates they were backing, a fiery, emotional speech by Rev. Jesse Jackson drew an ovation from the entire audience. Meanwhile, a protest by one man disrupted the convention briefly following a speech by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis.

Former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO), Sen. Albert Gore Jr. (D-TN), and Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL) also spoke at the forum.

"Moral leadership cannot lick its finger, feel the chill of the wind and then head in a different direction," said Jackson — who currently leads the polls among Democratic candidates. He said that of all the candidates, he had stood alone in protests against *contra* aid and apartheid, and protests for gay rights and more funding for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome research.

He said that he plans to visit the Persian Gulf next week to assure American troops there that "we are for them — we care for them — even if we are against Reagan's policies."

Dukakis said that as president he would make tough budget choices and create "genuine economic opportunity" by offering good jobs and good wages.

"I know how to make those choices," he said, "because I've made those choices."

Speaking on the troubled Seabrook nuclear power plant, he promised he would "do everything [he] can to prevent the opening of the plant."

Throughout his speech, Dukakis presented himself as a policy-maker of experience who has made many decisions similar to those a president would have to make. But while he had the majority of supporters at the con-

vention, he was also the only candidate booed when introduced. Moreover, a single protester interrupted the convention for about ten minutes when, struggling with security guards, he denounced Dukakis without citing a reason.

In speaking of balancing the nation's budget, only Babbitt said the federal government would have to raise taxes to reduce the budget deficit.

"Congress walked up to the most important issue and then turned around and hid," said Babbitt, who focused most of his speech on the budget issue. "The United States is now at the eleventh hour. The deficit threatens to destroy our economic future and remove America from world leadership — as well as erasing the gains of the New Deal, the Great Society and the New Frontier."

Babbitt accused his fellow candidates of remaining silent on specifics in tackling the budget deficit. "By our silence, we become complicit," he said. "Stop this silence. We must raise taxes and cut expenditures, because there is no other way [to balance the budget]."

Both he and Jackson said that the Democrats who voted for the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget bill two years ago made a big mistake. The bill, they said, was based on an "illusion of equality." Babbitt said that the federal government — setting priorities to balance the budget — should not treat the homeless and sick children on equal terms with the Strategic Defense Initiative and presidential libraries.

But Simon said that policy-makers could stand behind both a balanced-budget amendment

and programs in employment, education and health. The federal government, he said, must try to maintain an even distribution of wealth while keeping interest rates from skyrocketing.

In view of the staggering high school drop-out rates of minorities in large cities, Simon said that the nation must rework its education system.

For him, nuclear arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union is the pressing issue. "If I'm wrong about this issue," he said, "then I'm wrong period. We need to defend freedom, but we have to seize and create opportunities to move away from the arms race." When people look back at our actions at this time in history, Simon said he hopes we will be viewed as "people of uncommon vision, passion and courage."

Simon — who portrays his campaign as down-to-earth, lacking "glitz" — said he wanted to install a government that actually cares about the people. Gephardt echoed these sentiments. He said that the current administration has based its values on "get yours now," "survival of the fittest," on selfishness and greed. He asked Americans to stand up for values that provide a "fuller measure of liberty," including equal rights for women and minorities and support for the poor.

Gephardt was the only candidate to speak on protectionism in foreign trade policy. He said the nation must "stand up for American jobs. We must reflag American jobs rather than Kuwaiti oil tankers."

Jackson's current campaign — concentrating on issues involving economic inequity rather than on the racial issues he had emphasized in 1984 — still maintained a

strong social justice backbone.

"I don't have the biggest demonstration in New Hampshire," Jackson said, alluding to shouting matches that had taken place shortly before the forum, involving groups supporting each candidate. But he said he had been at other — perhaps more important — demonstrations: in Alabama to make the vote possible for all people, in Washington, DC, with Martin Luther King, Jr., at farm foreclosures, at schools where teachers were laid off, and at toxic waste dumps.

The president, Jackson said, has to set the moral tone for the nation. He or she must set priorities in solving the problems this nation faces and appoint people with integrity to tackle these problems. The Reagan administration, he said, has failed to do this, instead selling the nation a set of false premises: that the United States is militarily weak and that it cannot afford economic justice.

Painting the Reagan presidency as irresponsible in many of its decisions, Gore complained of a "vacuum of leadership that has let this country down." When the stock market crashed last October, Reagan failed to outline a vision, inspire confidence and provide political leadership.

In the Iran-*contra* affair, the Reagan administration sold weapons to the Ayatollah Khomeini — who has been linked to the terrorist murders of the Marines in Beirut, according to Gore. The administration then funneled funds to support an "illegal war" in Nicaragua, he said.

Moreover, the president's handling of SDI and the nation's budget, Gore said, showed that Reagan does not understand what can work and what cannot.



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sports

Hockey team loses opener

By Peter Dunn

The MIT men's hockey team played its home opener last Saturday against the Skidmore College Thoroughbreds, losing the closely fought battle before a sizeable opening day crowd. Skidmore, whom the Engineers had beaten last February by a score of 5-3, returned the favor by beating MIT by the same margin.

The early minutes of play saw the puck moving quickly up and down the ice, but with few shots on goal since neither team could finish its plays. The Engineers were checking harder than Skidmore but the faster Thoroughbreds skated the puck out of their zone more quickly. It seemed a classic confrontation of power versus speed.

Unfortunately it was Skidmore that drew first blood at the 3:20 mark as a short pass from behind the MIT net was tipped in. Later, halfway through the period, the Engineers seemed to lose all composure as Skidmore controlled the play deep within the MIT zone, but the MIT team managed to weather the storm without giving up a score.

The lack of time the MIT team has had to practice together (the MIT rink has only been open a week) became apparent as the Engineers' defense faltered on Skidmore's second and third goals. In both cases the defense allowed the opponents clear shots from the slot, failing to pick up the proper men.

With 4:22 left in the first period, Skidmore scored its second goal as a forward picked up the puck from the blue line, glided unchecked to the top of the slot, and deflected in a shot off the outstretched pad of goaltender Peter Gasparini '88. Skidmore's third goal, at 13:10 of the second period, resulted from a deflection off the right post which was easily poked in as a Thoroughbred skater glided unguarded to the left of the goal crease.

But if the MIT defense seemed a bit unsure of its footing, the power-play and penalty killing squads made up the difference with no indecision whatsoever. Over the first two periods the Engineers converted four power-play opportunities into two goals — an incredible 50 percent rate — while allowing Skidmore no goals while short-handed.

MIT's first goal came on a power play at 14:28 of the first period when Alec Jessiman '88 took a short pass behind the Skidmore net and slipped the puck around the post for the score. Likewise, Jessiman scored MIT's second goal on a power-play when Jeff Bates '90 blasted a rocket from the left point, the puck dropped at the crease, and Jessiman lifted a backhand into the upper right of the net.

MIT's scoring opportunities increased in the latter part of the second period on several good shots from the blue line, but the Engineers could not convert on these. At the other end of the rink, Gasparini kept the Engineers in the game with excellent goaltending, but could not prevent Skidmore's fluke fourth goal as the puck, after deflecting off several players in front of the net, dribbled across the goal line. This left the score at 4-2 with a period left to play.

If evening the margin seemed out of reach as the third period began, that thought was quickly dispelled by John Santoro '89. Just 11 seconds into the period, Santoro drove up the right wing and ricocheted a shot off the left post from an impossible angle.

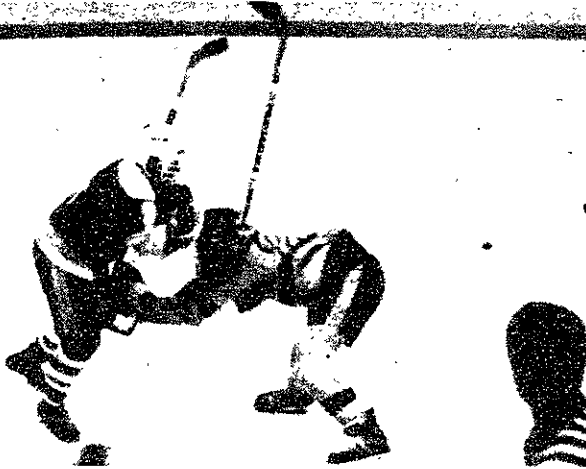
Skidmore's lead had quickly been reduced to a single goal.

The play having now slowed down more to MIT's pace, tempers began to flare as the game became more physical. On several occasions the referees had to separate opposing players who insisted on tussling with each other. This in turn detracted from the game as the referees, now quick to stop play in anticipation of possible fights, blew the whistles too early in instances when the play was clearly not dead. This took away many scoring opportunities from both teams.

Skidmore finally put the game to rest with just over five minutes left to play on a defensive gaffe

by usually surehanded Rick Russell G. A long pass from the Skidmore blue line should have easily been intercepted by Russell, but he missed the puck and the Thoroughbred forward scored on the ensuing breakaway. This final goal ended the game at 5-3.

The Engineers put up a strong fight against a faster team which has had more time skating together, and the 5-3 loss was no terrible disappointment for the opening day crowd. The Engineers have yet to gain full consistency and confidence, but with more ice time it is clear they are bound to have just as successful a season as last year.



Kyle G. Peltonen/The Tech

An MIT player spars with an opponent from Skidmore College in Saturday's game. The Engineers lost, 5-3.

Rifle team sets new MIT record for air rifle

By Gail Benson

The rifle team set a new MIT air rifle record Saturday at St. John's University. Eugene Opsasnick '88, Anna Trujillo '88, Terry Wong '88 and Chandra Bendix '90 combined to shoot a 1496, breaking the previous record of 1493 set in 1984.

Each of the four took 40 shots. The maximum score possible was 1600, 10 points per shot. Despite high scores, MIT lost to St. John's 1542-1496 in air and 4560-4437 in smallbore. St. John's usually vies for first place with West Point in the Mid-Atlantic Conference, in which MIT competes. MIT now has a 7-2 record in the conference.

MIT also had a strong performance in smallbore rifle. Wong and Trujillo both broke the prestigious 1100 mark for the first

time, scoring 1111 (of 1200 possible) and 1112, respectively. Opsasnick and Bendix fired 1116 and 1098 for a total team score of 4437.

Two new shooters, Fleur Gooden '90 and Jack Schuer '91, fired new highs. Schuer fired a 977 in his first collegiate match, while Gooden's score jumped over 50 points from her last competition to a 1050.

On the same day the MIT second team shot at home against the Canadian Royal Military College. The team of Andrew Wright G, Eugene Lu '90, Sei Young Sohn '91 and Gail Benson '90 lost, 2038-2015. Sohn shot well, breaking 500.

(Editor's Note: Gail Benson '90 is a member of the MIT rifle team.)

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