

Nobel Peace Prize Winner Interviewed

by Mary Ellen Pérez

Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu, Anglican church leader and General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was named the 1984 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The 54-year-old bishop is an outspoken black opponent of South Africa's system of apartheid (racial separation). He is presently a visiting professor in Anglican Studies at General Theological Seminary in New York City. His response to the announcement was to offer thanks to God in the Seminary Chapel.

Who is the personality behind this prestigious honor in the name of peace? My recent interview with Bishop Tutu in January and subsequent meetings with him in Pasadena reveal his tremendous humanity as well as his deep convictions concerning how change must come about in South Africa.

His views have placed him at odds with not only the South African Government, but also with black and other ethnic leaders in his country.

Desmond Tutu was born near Klerksdorp, west of Johannesburg, in 1931. He considers himself "detrilled" since he is a mixture of two

South African tribes: Xosa and Motswana. His father was a schoolmaster. Tutu himself was trained as a teacher and taught for four years.

When the Government introduced Bantu Education (separate and inferior education for blacks) in 1958, he gave up teaching for the priesthood and was ordained in the Anglican Church in 1961. He taught in seminaries in South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland before being appointed to the World Council of Churches in London from 1972 - 1975.

He became Dean of Johannesburg in 1975 and then Bishop of Lesotho from 1976 -1978. He has been Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches since 1978.

When asked how he became a leader and spokesperson for the black cause against apartheid, he stated, "I think in part it is because most of our leaders are either in exile or are in prison and nature doesn't allow vacuums even in leadership situations.

And so, many of us are drafted into leadership positions in a kind of interim way. But I think once you take seriously what the Bible says, then in a situation of injustice



Bishop Tutu in Pasadena
—photo courtesy Mary Perez

you realize that the Bible is very subversive. And, it may be something like the case of Jeremiah. God takes you by the scruff of the neck and says, 'You can do it' - and you do it. I don't think anybody - or very many people - certainly in the religious sense - set out to become leaders and spokespersons. It's something that is almost always thrust upon you.

[The Soweto riots of 1976] was about the time that perhaps some people thought I was articulating the aspirations of blacks, but I tried to see myself as a Christian leader who happened to be black rather than being black and secondarily a leader - though essentially, and obviously, the black situation was the issue one had to address."

Bishop Tutu has been continued on page 2

New Ass't Dean Chosen

by Lily Wu

Morgan Gopnik was chosen to fill in for Chris Wood temporarily as the Assistant Dean for undergraduate students, beginning last Monday, according to Dean Gary Lorden.

Gopnik is a fourth year graduate student here in Environmental Engineering. She is also a Resident Associate for Fleming House, head of the Organization for Women at Caltech Executive Committee, and manager of the Red Door Cafe.

Her extensive involvement in extracurricular activities highly qualifies her for this new position. "My first hand experience with both the academic and the social life

combine" for a good understanding of students, their needs, and problems.

Chris Wood is presently recovering from a back injury, but Dean Lorden hopes she can return by second term. In the meantime, Gopnik will be Assistant Dean full time.

She does not, however, expect the new office to conflict with her being R.A. of Fleming.

Chief among her concerns is enrollment of women undergraduate students. This year's class has the smallest number of women in the last five years and the causes need to be identified. Gopnik also would like to look into possible curriculum changes.

Smith Nominated For Times Book Prize

by Julian West

Nominations for the 1984 Los Angeles Times book prizes have been announced, and one Caltech author is on the list.

Dr. Annette Smith, an Associate Professor of French, has been cited for her translation of "Aime Cesaire: the collected poetry," which she co-authored with Clayton Eschelman. Eschelman was Caltech's resident poet up until last year.

Aime Cesaire was born in 1913 on the Caribbean island of Martinique, and was educated in Paris. While in his twenties he wrote a long and brilliant poem, "Cahier d'un retour au pays natal" - the "Notebook of a return to the native land." This work has been described as the "national anthem of blacks the world over."

Cesaire is still alive, and in addition to carrying on his writing, he is a member of the French National Assembly representing Martinique.

Smith and Eschelman's book is one of six books nominated in the poetry category, including two new works by American authors. The other books nominated are "The Maximus Poems" by Charles Olson, "Sweeny Astray: a Version from the Irish," by Seamus Heaney, "Selected Poems" by Philip Levine, "A Wave," by John Ashberry, and "Willingly" by Tess Gallagher.

The awards will be announced in the Los Angeles Times' Book Review on November 4. The prizes are given in 5 categories to books published in the United States within the past year. The categories, in addition to poetry, are: fiction, history, current interest, and biography.

Dr. Yonas Defends Star Wars Program at Ramo

by Julian West

Dr. Gerold Yonas defended the so-called "Star Wars" program before a crowd of about 275 people in Ramo Auditorium on Monday night. Dr. Yonas, who received his PhD from Caltech, has been appointed chief science advisor for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Dr. Lew Allen, the head of JPL, introduced the speaker on behalf of the Y, the World Affairs Forum, and the Space Weapons Study Group.

Dr. Yonas gave a very witty and lucid talk, admitting that "we (SDI advocates) have not done a very good job of explaining" their position. He made clear his belief that "in a free society (the United States) the information will be available to the public."

Yonas explained that the technical requirements of the system are that it be effective, survivable (i.e., protectable) and that it be less costly to field than to counter.

He listed the key components of the system as: global surveillance, boost-phase intercept, discrimination of decoys, battle management, low-cost intercept and the "terminal component."

This last would provide for a point-defense of missile silos. Yonas made it clear that while

much of the system would be in space, it would not primarily be designed as a boost-phase intercept system. He argued that mid-course intercept capability and a terminal defense system using inexpensive (in military terms) projectiles were equally important.

A computer graphics film pointed out the magnitude of the problem. The film demonstrated two possible scenarios of an all out attack by Soviet ICBMs on US missile silos. The warheads were tracked from launch to landing as points in a dense swarm heading over the Arctic.

Yonas felt that such an enormous "threat cloud" could be successfully countered, at least sufficiently well that the Soviets would not contemplate such an attack.

Dr. Yonas' exposition of the problem was by far the most clear yet put forward by any proponent of the system. He made it plain that, despite President Reagan's famous speech, the system was not designed to be an area-defense of the US population. Rather, it is intended to enhance the US nuclear deterrent.

The Pentagon should not yet commit themselves to building any anti-missile system, Yonas said. Rather, more research must be done

before any decision can be made.

In the mean time, he said, we should pursue negotiations with the Soviets. He did not believe, however, that the Soviets were as willing to negotiate as the US Administration.

Yonas extended his visit in order to field a large range of questions from the audience. Most questioners were critical of the scheme, arguing that the Soviets could attack the United States using submarine-launched cruise missiles. Some felt that, if it came down to it, they could put nuclear weapons into suitcases and smuggle them across the Mexican border. Dr. Yonas did not respond clearly to these objections.

When asked whether the United States should offer to construct a defense along with the Soviet Union, Yonas said that it was an interesting idea. He felt that the Soviets would not be interested in such technology sharing, however.

One questioner argued that one space defense system could be used to attack another, but Yonas countered that the satellites could be made to be defensible.

Another asked whether an intensive research program could lead to a conflict of in-

terest, so that insiders would want to prolong their jobs by building an expensive and unnecessary system. Yonas replied that the decision would be in the hands of the government, and he believed that the government would be able to make a responsible decision.

Dr. Yonas also stayed after the talk to speak with a small group of interested members of the audience on an informal basis. He expressed a desire to return to campus and give another talk when the research program had been underway for a while. He felt that educating the community about the program was of paramount importance.

Dr. Richard Garwin will speak on the other side of the space weapons issue on Monday, October 29, at 8 pm. That event will also be sponsored by the Y and the World Affairs Forum, and will also take place in Ramo. Like Yonas' talk, it has been heavily advertised on campus, at JPL, and outside the Caltech community.

A videotape of the Union of Concerned Scientists' Teleconference will be shown this Monday night at 8 in 201 Bridge. The conference, called "Breaking the Stalemate," will launch a nationwide week of education about nuclear weapons and the issues they raise.

In Memoriam

Jim Drake, an undergraduate since 1979, died on August 1 in a mountain climbing accident.

Jim was a geology major and often spent months at a time hiking and climbing in Southwestern U.S.

The deserts and the mountains were a sanctuary for him and he often wondered why people chose to live in artificial cities so far away from the tranquility and majesty of nature. Jim was from Oregon.

Tutu Talks of Apartheid

from page 1

sistently criticised by the South African Government and others for mixing politics with religion. This is his reply:

"If we are serious about affirming that God is the Lord of all life and that life cannot be compartmentalized, then obviously your deepest beliefs must impinge on everything else that you do. My answer to so many people at home when they say, 'You're mixing politics with religion' (or the other way around), that for many of us - certainly for me - my particular stance has got nothing to do with politics.

It has everything to do with what I believe about God and my own encounter with God and our Lord Jesus Christ in the Sacraments, in meditation, and so forth. The God I worship, mercifully, is one who does not allow us the luxury of remaining in a kind of spiritual ghetto.

He says, 'Yes, you say you want to love me, but if you want to love me, then your love for me must be expressed and authenticated by your love for your neighbor.'

The so-called vertical must involve the horizontal. 'Love God, love neighbor,' said Jesus and those two can never be separated. One would hope that all Christians would everywhere - and not just in politics, but in economics and so on - strive to work out the implications of their faith in their everyday living and to integrate those aspects of their lives into one whole."

By far, the most controversial stand the Bishop has taken has been to consistently advocate what he feels to be the most effective pressure the international community could put on the South African Government to effect change in his country: economics.

"I often hear people say,

'Are you in favor of investment - foreign investment - in South Africa or are you in favor of disinvestment?' One has to preface one's reply very quickly by saying that the Legislation in South Africa is particularly vicious in regard to the whole question of disinvestment. It is an offense - a criminal offense - to advocate disinvestment. Until recently, in fact, if you were to advocate disinvestment and you were found guilty, the mandatory minimum sentence would be five years in prison.

So, you would understand why people are cautious, they use circumlocution, aren't as clear as other people would like them to be. It's because of the very grave risk they run. What I normally say myself is that I don't speak about sanctions or disinvestment.

I speak about pressure and say that I urge the international community to exert pressure on the South African Government - political pressure, diplomatic pressure - but, above all, economic pressure. I then say people must not use us as an alibi for not doing what they know they ought to be doing. They must know that investment in South Africa is as much a moral as it is an economic issue and that they shouldn't kid themselves or anybody else by saying that they are helping us by investing in South Africa. I say that their investment in South Africa helps to maintain what I describe as one of the most vicious systems since Nazism."

When questioned about how such pressure would affect blacks by possibly putting them out of work, he replied,

"I could give you virtually all the stark arguments. That is one of them - that blacks would be the first to suffer. I have two answers. The first answer is: when did you all suddenly become such great

altruists? All along you have been involved in South Africa, benefitting from black cheap labor, which makes a man leave his family in the rural area and lets him come to town by himself to live in a single-sex hostel, thus undermining black family life.

Those who have invested have been benefitting from black misery. Why, suddenly, should they be so concerned about black suffering? That is a cynical answer.

The softer answer is to say or assume that blacks are not suffering. Blacks are suffering now, and maybe yes, the suffering might be increased but I think there are those who say -and it is what our leaders have said down the ages - that it would be far better to suffer with a purpose a suffering that would put an end to this system - this vicious system - of injustice and exploitation rather than going on suffering almost endlessly.

Another argument which you have not brought up, and that you might bring up, is that people say that if we pull out then others will come in and take our place. Now, that is probably true. And yet, you see, the moral turpitude of that particular argument is quite breathtaking because they are saying that they won't do something that is right because if they do what they believe is right, somebody else is going to do something that is wrong. We should much rather want to do what is right.

It's like saying, 'You know, your car is going to be stolen. If I don't steal it, then somebody else is going to steal

it, so I will steal it.'

That's a nice analogy. I usually use a slightly more rough analogy which my wife doesn't always like. It's like somebody saying, 'Your wife is going to be raped. If I don't rape her, somebody else is going to rape her.'

It's incredible, that kind of argument. That is why I have said I am talking largely as a religious leader and, therefore, the moral aspect is for me much more important than the economic aspect. Therefore, I am addressing people whom I believe to be fellow Christians for whom moral arguments weigh heavily, if not more heavily, than economic and other considerations."

South Africa has recently experienced violent outbreaks all over the country since the October Referendum. Whites had voted to allow limited freedom and voting rights to Asians and Coloureds (racially mixed) while still excluding blacks from all governmental representation, in a country where blacks number 28 million to 5 million whites. Bishop Tutu comments:

"Tricameral rule is a South African Government goal (three separate Houses of Government controlled by Afrikaners, Coloureds, and Indians). The Referendum was a great tremendous hoax devised by the South African Government.

The Government is obviously very clever - obviously - because the effect was to polarize blacks and Coloureds as well as to polarize blacks and Indians.

If Coloureds and Indians accept these new limited privileges, they must come to realize that they will have alienated themselves from blacks by acquiescing to what the whites have given them and

that in the future, they will have to accept the consequences of that acceptance if they indeed vote to accept the privileges given them in the Referendum."

Bishop Tutu addressed the Religious Convocation for Justice and Bread on October 9 in Pasadena. The clear theme of his sermon was his desire for and commitment to the cause of peace. "God created people for fellowship, for togetherness, for unity - to make us one. He breaks down the wall of partitions which separate us. There is no more Greek or Jew, rich or poor, slave nor free, male or female because we are all one in Christ. Apartheid in 'Christian South Africa' is totally evil and immoral because it says we are made for separation."

He concluded his sermon with a plea for reconciliation in his country but he stressed that "reconciliation is not cheap. If we want to be reconciled - peacemakers - it must be with a cost. It could mean our death."

Mary Ellen Perez is a Graduate Student in Clinical Psychology, a librarian at the Fuller Seminary and the Munger Africana Library here at Caltech

Help

The California Tech needs news reporters and layout assistants. Anyone interested should contact Chris Meisl at the Tech office.

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The Caltech Y Fly-by

Friday . . . October 19
Noon concert. There will be a noon concert. I just don't know what it is. Why not stop by and find out at the usual time and place.
Sign up today for Philharmonic trip which will be on Wednesday October 24.
Sign up for the U.N. day luncheon. (There are a limited number of spaces available, so please don't sign up if you won't be there).

Monday . . . October 22
Teleconference "Breaking the Stalemate," various perspectives on the Nuclear Arms race. 201 E. Bridge. (all day?)

Wednesday . . . October 24
Noon Update, "Gravitational Lenses," Roger Blandford, Winnett Club 1, bring a lunch and a friend.
Philharmonic Trip. The program includes works by Dvorak and Saint-Saens (see above).

Friday . . . October 26
Noon Concert, to be announced.

Saturday . . . October 27
U.N. Day "The Process of Peace: Solutions to the Nuclear Arms Race for a Democratic Society," Bruce Cain. The lunch is at the Athenaeum (see above).

Monday . . . November 5
"Mark Twain for President."

For more information, contact the Y office at 356-6163 or just drop by.

letters

Gallery Part of Tech

To the Editor:

The story by Frederic Wong, "Goldberger on Baxter" was well done and helpful, but a few questions remain.

Does President Goldberger think the Baxter Art Gallery is owned and operated by some non-Caltech agency? What is meant by the statement that "the administration has adopted the position to end affiliation with Baxter?"

If the gallery closes, a part of Caltech whose origins go back at least fifteen years will be terminated. As part of the Caltech Art Program, the Gallery was approved by two

previous Caltech presidents and the Faculty Board. It is a part of the division of Humanities and the Social Sciences. Many Caltech faculty, students and alumni have spent a great deal of time tending the gallery and raising it to its current state. The Director, Jay Belloli, and his assistant, Barbara Alexander, are Caltech employees.

There is, to be sure, a Board of Governors for the gallery, some of whose members come from the Pasadena community rather than directly from Caltech. Some have represented the Pasadena Art Alliance which

has generously donated time and money to improve the exhibitions. They are to the gallery what The Associates are to Caltech as a whole. We are much in their debt, but they don't own or control the gallery.

Of the thirteen members of the Gallery Board, only three represent the Pasadena Art Alliance; four are Caltech faculty and one is an alumnus. The Baxter Art Gallery is as much a part of Caltech as, say, the Athenaeum or Beckman Auditorium and legally more a part than the Caltech Y, all of which have important off-campus support groups.

If the gallery should close and the position of a tenured art historian should be terminated, a very important part of the Humanities at Caltech will be lost. The Humanities

Art Program has done more than improve the quality of life of a few students. It has helped in our recruitment of applicants who seek a reasonably well rounded university. It has improved our relations with our alumni and our community. And the teaching of art has been a success even though less than 100 students have been affected. Would anyone deny the importance of a course about Shakespeare on the grounds that less than a majority of the student body signs up? If the contributions to undergraduate teaching of Jay Belloli and Marty Ward are to be measured by enrollments, the utility to Caltech of our first and second art faculty members would appear to be greater than, say, our fifteenth and sixteenth mathematical social scientists.

According to Frederic Wong's story, President Goldberger agrees that "there should have been more consultation." It is a generous concession by a President who works very hard for Caltech. *Is it not possible that the needed consultation might still take place?* The gallery is still here. It is not too late to reassess a decision which may have been made in haste. If we can return to the *status quo ante*, we can discuss such issues as the kinds of exhibitions we should have and whether it is feasible and desirable to see an expanded facility. Let's find ways to improve rather than terminate our gallery.

—Robert Oliver
Member, Board of Directors
Baxter Art Gallery

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Notes from here

by Mike Chwe

I've never seen a real nerd. But a few months ago, I saw some in *Revenge of the Nerds*, a movie which I think is still showing around here.

My dictionary defines nerd as "a socially inept, foolish, or ineffectual person." Nerds are socially inept.

Everyone starts life with the same basic kit of social skills. Although there are many social skills books around, from *Complete Etiquette*, to *How to Pick Up Girls*, it seems that social skills are learned primarily by doing. Social skills are learned through experience.

I would suppose that the most important social skill is understanding the communications of other people: interpreting their words and actions, picking up their subconscious signals, and so on. An individual can learn social skills only to the extent that he or she can understand the results of his actions, and how other people feel.

Two synonyms of "inept" are "improper" and "awkward." People who buy etiquette books worry about being improper. People who buy how-to books worry about being awkward.

In the movie the nerds start out both improper and awkward. They were improper - they did not share the same football - beer - sex interests of typical students. They were awkward, almost as much physically as socially. But in the end they emerge victorious. They win the chair of the

Greek council. Their leader gets the girl, a cheerleader who taunted him earlier.

It was never made obvious, but the main struggle in the film is over who is normal, what is "proper." In the end, the nerds become heroes and the football players become foolish louts. As for awkwardness, it seemed that everyone was awkward at some time during the film.

I don't think that awkwardness is the issue in the nerd stereotyping. I do not think that people who are interested in science or engineering are more socially awkward than people in general. No, I think that the mistreatment of nerds is just another of society's little victimizations.

When a Polish cardinal became Pope John Paul II, the news networks interviewed people in Polish neighborhoods here in the U.S. I was astonished to hear the sullen words of an elderly Polish-American: "Maybe they'll stop telling Polish jokes now." Yes, minor indignities add up.

But there's something strange about this kind of society - to - individual mistreatment. People are still mistreated on the basis of race, class, and gender. But in these cases, mistreatment has had a long historical sanction. Not so for Poles and nerds. Here the victimization, although comparatively trivial, is completely arbitrary.

Why are people mistreated by others who think that they're nerds? Why do such

victimizations take place? My guess is that everyone is, to an extent, insecure about his or her social ineptitude. People latch on to socially sanctioned images of social ineptness. People attack their own insecurities by projecting them on publicly proclaimed targets and mistreating them.

People so subjected to arbitrary victimization often respond with a natural defense: they ignore what other people say. They become cynical and morose. As they become less responsive to others, their abilities to learn social skills diminish. They become increasingly cynical and insufferable. Some manage to break out of this cycle and find friends and happiness. Some manage to live lives of blissful arrogance. But some emerge with no faith in happiness through human relations, and are hence incapable of such happiness.

One might guess that Caltech undergraduates, many of whom have suffered at least slightly from stereotypes, would reject these stereotypes. But often, it seems, the opposite is the case. Once subjected to a stereotype, it's all too easy to belong to the group we were excluded from earlier.

Everyone is to a certain degree socially inept. But why worry about others' ideas of what is "proper"? Why accept stereotypes, which once abused us, to abuse others?

This isn't a "let's all be nice to each other" essay. People will like each other and not like each other. But people should always be treated like people.

Revenge is good for a few laughs and a little liberation. It's worth seeing.

letters

Patently Unfair

To the Editor:

I am greatly disturbed by the recent change made in the Student Patent Agreement as detailed in last week's *Tech*. In case anyone missed it, the change details the Institute policy regarding computer software written by students. The Student Patent Agreement (you remember it; you signed this little piece of paper when you got your letter of acceptance to the Institute) now tells us that Caltech has an "irrevocable royalty-free, non-exclusive license" to any "computer software written in connection with or used in the education program of the Institute."

You may well wonder what all this has to do with you if you're not a frosh, since you didn't sign any agreement with this clause. However, in talking with Castor Fu, who interviewed Ed Ansell, Caltech's patent attorney, for most of the information in last week's article, I got the distinct impression that since the new patent agreement appears in this year's Caltech Catalog, present students are implicitly bound by the new agreement, even though we didn't sign it. (From what I

heard, there was in fact a line to this effect in the original article, but it was cut by the editors to save space.)

The change itself looks pretty harmless and reasonable at first glance. But consider: The house IBM PC's art "under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Educational Computing and, under a broad interpretation, fall into the class" where a program—any program—written on them could be put under license of the Institute, to partially quote the *Tech* article. This isn't really that different from giving Caltech rights to a paper written using Caltech-owned word processing or typewriting equipment. In fact, given a sufficiently broad interpretation of the word "software" to include anything entered into a computer, this letter is in fact owned by Caltech, as I am writing it on a Chipmunk in Jorgenson. However, since I feel the administration would not want to identify itself with these opinions, I will risk legal action regarding infringement of license and claim rights to this letter and the opinions

continued on page 5

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the gadfly

Number 3
Volume 2

An examination of student life at Caltech

What's Up, BOC?

by Lily Wu

In every year that I've been here, one particular issue would come up which captures people's attentions more than any other. Usually the problem is of long standing nature, so there is never any reason why it should not stir people's consciences every year. At the end each year, the issue fades, though the problems would remain until they are scrutinized again five or ten years in the future. 1981-82 was the year of the women's issue and tolerance was the watchword for both women and the homosexual community at Caltech. In 1982-83, the very foundations of the Board of Control were questioned and rocked by students requesting more openness and honesty. In 1983-84 the housing system and rotation were questioned repeatedly in many letters to the editor, forums, and columns. This year is still up for grabs. 1984-85 may prove to be the year in which the trimester system is questioned. Or the cause for the attrition rate might be addressed. Then again, it might not be. Other ideas can include improvements in teaching quality or invigorations in student social life. Maybe it will be the year in which the alpine club will try to overthrow the administration. Whatever it is, the odds are that it will NOT be the year of living dangerously at Caltech. It is disconcerting that the issues come and go like that, because nothing ever changes.

Of all these issues, the one which interested me the most was the questions pertaining to the validity of the Board of Control. A very short attention span was devoted to it and yet, it is a very complex and pertinent issue. Here is what happened: In round one, letters to the *Tech* editor were printed questioning the need for the high degree of secrecy surrounding all BOC operations. Cases are secret, trials are closed, evidence is confidential, identities are concealed and decisions are stealthily filed away immediately after they are reached. The question was also raised as to the limits of BOC authority. Were violations which broke laws to be reported to the BOC first? Or does that take unfair advantage of the violator? And should BOC deal with all matters academic and otherwise? Finally, concern was expressed over possible unfairness towards defendants. It was thought that it was their prerogative to select jury trials, open trials, their own witnesses, evidence or even their own source of outside counsel. No complaints were leveled at the Honor System though, only towards the BOC's modus operandi.

A volley of letters thus ensued. Round two was rebuttal. Letters appeared from former and then current BOC members. They deplored the lack of trust exhibited by the letter writers of round one and went on to say that the very beauty of Caltech's honor system is that we can trust the BOC to do what is right and fair. The open and meticulously documented judicial system of the U.S. was founded on mistrust, so why do we need any elements from it? Factual corrections were made regarding a few specific details of BOC trial procedures and numerous reassurances were made saying that the Board members go to great lengths to be fair. They feared open trials would deter future violation reports. Also, reputations had to be preserved. Ring. Ring. End round two.

More letters in support of openness poured in without any further BOC responses. Finally, in the last issue of that school year, the BOC printed a questionnaire polling Techers for their opinion on possible by-law revisions which would allow for such things as open trials, and written case descriptions with each voting Board member's decision (as in the Supreme Court). And in the usual spirit of Caltech, the results of the survey were never tabulated and the ideas were never heard from again.

The points brought up were exceptionally valid ones in my mind. Why all the secrecy? And why are the BOC's methodology so ill-defined in the by-laws? The BOC president said at the time that specifically codifying their procedures would tie the Board's hands unnecessarily. They wanted freedom from such constraints because every case is a bit different. They also did not want to record their decisions for future reference because the idea of setting precedents did not appeal to them. Again, every case is a bit different.

Essentially, it seems to be placing an extraordinary amount of power to interpret and legislate in the hands of eleven students. Usually, power is accompanied by responsibility and liability, but they managed to avoid both. The Board is not openly liable for its decisions because they are secret. So there is no valid basis on which to judge them come re-election time. Of course, you may feel he is a cool person but that is not enough. Analogously, I am not interested in how friendly and nice Reagan is, I want to know how he operates politically if he is running for political office. In the BOC's case, the track record is closed. The BOC's appeal to "TRUST US" is not in keeping with my analytic frame of mind. It is not even in keeping with my common sense. Prove you are worthy of that trust. To quote one of the round three letter writers, "I find a significant amount of power and a significant amount of secrecy to be most unhealthy..." Besides, concealing old cases implies that the BOC doesn't feel people can learn from mistakes.

Even the very foundations of the BOC, namely, the Honor

System, seemed dubious to me at times. I am a member of the Caltech community, which is a nice one. But, I am also a member of other, larger communities. My frosh talk representative told me not to take advantage of any member of the Tech community. My doubts began when she added that she did not care if I took advantage of non-members. Of course it is not in her jurisdiction to govern my "outside" activity. She came up with examples like, it is an honor code violation to make free calls on the WATTS line because Tech pays for it, but if you can get away with it on Ma Bell, feel free.

Caltech is merely one small subset of the outside world and whatever characteristics exist out there are in here in the same corresponding proportion. Those characteristics include such things as trust, honesty, and fairness, as well as dishonesty. No community can expect to be devoid of "bad apples". Caltech happens to be a happy breeding ground for them because their reputations are preserved and crimes concealed. Unhappily, homeworks and exams are stolen, money is stolen, property is stolen, homework policies are abused, serious interhouse RF's are committed, and the list goes on. If everything were more open and realistic, I would feel much safer and inclined to trust because I'd know I was told the full story and am free to protect myself from either future honor code violators or the BOC, for that matter.

Unfair

from page 4
herein.

There is a petition circulating to change the patent agreement to guarantee the rights of a student to his own programs. Contact Peter Hughes in Ruddock, Castor Fu in Blacker, myself in Dabney, or one of a number of other persons around campus if you wish to sign or ask for further information.

-Albert Petterson

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed

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entertainment

Buckaroo Reviews by Matt Rowe**"If He Loved Me, He'd Vacuum"**

La Cage Aux Folles at the Pantages Theatre is not what it purports to be. In any musical comedy but this, the above line might be funny, but it wouldn't exactly bring down the house; in *La Cage*, however, the speaker is a man, and the audience unknowingly laughs at its prejudices. The two main characters in the show are gay: *La Cage Aux Folles* is socially conscious. (Golly gee!) Georges (flawlessly played by Gene Barry) and Albin (misinterpreted but well-played by Walter Charles) have been together twenty years. It's great that a successful Broadway musical can be written about gays and transvestites; but in *La Cage*, it seems the sexual preferences of Georges and Albin are only for plot structure.

La Cage Aux Folles in its original play form has set longevity records in Paris. A few years ago, some bright man thought to make it into a movie, which, though it is in French, has been more successful in the States (with subtitles) than across the Atlantic. Last year the translation of *La Cage* into a musical comedy in English opened on Broadway, and now it has come to Los Angeles. Jerry Herman (*Hello, Dolly!*) wrote the score; Harvey Fierstein (*Torch Song Trilogy*) gave us dialogue; and Arthur Laurents (*West Side Story*) directs. Well, they say you can't judge a book by its cover—but neither Fierstein nor Herman is up to par here.

The score has a few standouts, but it is musically weak, and of the fifteen songs in the show, five are reprises or revisions of others. Harvey Fierstein's work is another story.

For those who have somehow managed to miss the film version of *La Cage Aux Folles*, what follows is perhaps the shortest summary its plot has ever received. Georges and Albin live together; George owns the nightclub, *La Cage Aux Folles*, where the transvestite Albin (as "Zaza") is the main act. Georges has a son, Jean-Michel (stiffly rendered by Joseph Breen), and in Act I he announces that he wants to marry the daughter of a conservative leader who is rabidly opposed to nightclubs, especially those with transvestite revues like Zaza's. Then he announces that Anne and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dindon (French for "turkey") will be coming to dinner the next night, and Albin's presence would put too much at risk. Act II, briefly: Albin shows up anyway, and compromises the marriage, but in conclusion Georges saves the day by blackmailing Dindon. But the conclusions we must come to about Fierstein's intentions with his script are troubling. *La Cage*, in the end, is an

acceptance of gays and the possibility of love between members of the same sex; but that love, it says, must come in the same form as heterosexual love. Georges, Zaza, and Jean-Michel are a typical nuclear family, except that Zaza is Albin in drag—and the only excuse for that exception is humor. But when we realize we have been laughing at our own prejudices toward homosexuals, it is no longer funny. So much for socially conscious musical comedy.

Now, don't get me wrong: *La Cage Aux Folles* is well worth seeing, if perhaps not worth hearing. The sets and the costumes both won Tony Awards in New York, and they've been improved since. Perhaps to capitalize on the movie's success, *La Cage* lacks

the set changes constricting most stage productions; instead, the scenery moves and changes while the actors are on stage. The most magnificent instance occurs when Georges and Albin walk down a street: they stay in spot as the strip of stage they walk on moves back along with the scenery. Is it live, or is it MTV? The costumes are simply lavish. Amazingly so; *La Cage* puts Vegas to shame. The choreography is basic—but hey! it's the guy's first time. And the Pantages Theatre is an extravaganza in itself.

As a Broadway musical production, then, *La Cage Aux Folles* is well above average. But as a comedy—well, I'll put it this way: Twenty years ago, gays were not mentioned; now, we laugh at them. Will we ever get the record straight?

La Cage Aux Folles, The Pantages Theatre, 6233 Hollywood Boulevard. Call (213) 215-0490 for ticket information; special \$10 student tickets available for all performances. No closing set.

'Brother' at Beverly

by John Fourkas

In these days of high technology, a film without a large special effects budget is uncommon. A good film is even less common. And a good film with a budget under a million dollars—unheard of...until now. Enter John Sayles' new film, *The Brother From Another Planet*, written in just a few weeks' time and produced on \$350,000.

The Brother From Another Planet (now playing at the Beverly Cineplex) follows the exploits of an alien whose spaceship crashes in Harlem. This alien looks pretty much as though he comes from Harlem—except for his three toed, clawed feet. The alien (whose name we never learn, because he can't speak) ends up in a bar, where the patrons view him rather uneasily, unable to decide whether he is crazy, drunk or deaf. The "brother" happens to have an uncanny ability of fixing

machines by simply touching them, which he demonstrates by fixing the bar's video game. This is the beginning of his exploits.

The brother explores every part of the Harlem subculture, from late-night fires in the street to basketball to nightclubs to drug addiction. The film takes a lighthearted, warm, and yet serious look at the people of Harlem. Sayles exhibits masterful control over his audience, taking us from side-splitting laughter to bemused subriety. The viewer knows there is a laugh lying around every corner, and yet he is also aware of the underlying serious statement being made.

One warning—get to the Cineplex early, buy your tickets, and spend some time seeing how the *nouveau riche* live. You won't get in, otherwise—each theater holds fewer people than 147 Noyes.

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Oct 19, 1984

polemic 1: an aggressive attack on or refutation of the opinions or principles of another
2: an aggressive controversialist

The Polemic

A monthly journal of opinion

Volume 1, Number 2

Vote
on November 6

Polemic goes to the polls

The Presidential election of 1984 is two weeks away. This issue of *The Polemic* is particularly concerned with the election. We have a number of articles dealing with many of the important issues of this election.

The issues range from foreign relations, to arms control, to the impact of the media, to the future of justice in America, etc. A wide range of opinions on the merits of several candidacies are also presented.

Whatever one's personal choice in this election happens to be, few can deny that this is an important election facing the people of the United States.

We hope you like this, the second issue of *The Polemic*. If you don't, write and help us make the next issue better. If you do, write and help us make the next issue even better. *The Polemic* could be your voice.

The Polemic is edited for The California Tech by Lawrence Anthony, Michael Chwe, Nadeem Ghani, Rajeev Krishnamoorthy, Santosh Krishnan, Mike Kulbickas, and Behzad Sadeghi.

Influencing Elections

Chris Hull

what kind of press do we want?

FLASH—ABC announces on nationwide television that Ronald Reagan has been reelected President of the United States by a landslide margin. Not to be outdone, CBS and NBC follow moments later with the same prediction. This announcement came, not on the evening of Nov. 6 nor the next day but, three hours before the polls on the East coast and a full six hours before the ones in the West even begin to count their ballots. A few die-hard Democrats exercise their right to vote, but most, feeling greatly frustrated, do not.

Later that night, the *real* results come in, but they do not go as the television media predicted they would. Places where it was anticipated that Reagan would be an easy winner, did not materialize. Traditionally Republican states voted Democratic. Places where no exit polls were conducted, cast deciding votes. Districts where the Presidential race was not supposed to be close, were too close to call for most of the night. Finally, when all the votes were tallied, indeed, Mr. Reagan had won, not by a landslide, but by the slimmest of margins, one electoral vote. Millions of registered Democratic voter kicked themselves and cursed the news media because in some places, a few hundred votes in favor of their candidate and everyone would be calling Walter Mondale, Mr. President.

Although this scenario is fictional, it is not entirely improbable. In the last Presidential election, it was announced before the polls in the West had closed, that Ronald Reagan had clinched enough electoral votes; voter turnout in California dropped noticeably, particularly among Democrats who felt that

their vote was now meaningless. For the office of President that was true, but also on the ballot was all the offices of California's Congressional Representatives, and one of its Senators, furthermore several important initiatives were still undetermined.

By forecasting the outcome of the elections before the polls are closed, the television media can, indirectly, influence the election. This problem has not gone unnoticed by those whom it could directly affect, namely those in Congress. In the latter half of 1984, Congress looked into the problem of exit polling by the media and the use of that information to project outcomes before the actual vote count. They also looked into possible solutions like a nationwide opening and closing time for the polls, two day elections, and banning of exit polling, but could not come up with a feasible solution. In the end, they just asked the television networks to refrain from broadcasting the results until everyone had gotten a chance to vote. In supreme arrogance, one of the networks refused to do so, standing behind the first amendment and the public's right to know.

Now, I have a rather liberal interpretation of the first amendment and believe in the value of a free press but when they are no longer a passive observer, it is time to step in and set down some guidelines. What kind of press do we want, one that reports the news or one that creates it? Something to think about.

Chris Hull is a senior in Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

Superficial Doublespeak

David Hull

one's own opinion is part of public opinion

Last Sunday, Walter Mondale debated Ronald Reagan. Mondale showed a better command of the facts, presented workable solutions to real problems, and generally demonstrated his ability to be a better president. Experts in the field of debate agreed that Mondale won decisively. Nationally syndicated columnists, including all but the most loyal Reagan supporters, thought Mondale won. According to such worthy sources as *Newsweek* and the *L.A. Times*, none of this is really important.

Analysis in the media seems to center around whether Mondale's performance had sufficient impact on voter opinion. There are two major fallacies (to use polite terms) in this view. First, cause and effect are switched. If Mondale will make a better president, then according to high school civics, we well informed and rational voters will prefer him. But it is ludicrous to start with the assumption that everyone watching the debate went in with an open mind, took notes, knew right off the bat which candidate was misstating the facts, and then carefully weighted what each side said. In the real world, it may take until after the election for the voters to figure out who had the right idea. It doesn't help to decide the winner by opinion polls instead of what the candidates said.

The second fallacy is seen in a lot of different disguises. For example "I won't vote for him because he can't win" (think about that one). It shows up in the idea that votes cast later on election day mean more or less than ones cast earlier (the proverbial deciding vote—quick, which vote decided the race?). The most dangerous form is the bandwagon effect. If an idea catches on a little bit, people will start to assume that if someone likes it, it must be good. In most cases, "someone" is a small minority. Everyone else is going along for the ride. The media are a

frighteningly powerful amplifier in such situations. Usually, it's something harmless, a fad. But in an election, the results are for keeps.

The media/opinion poll system likes to pretend that it is always objective, and that it cannot affect the world it reports on. "We just print the facts. We keep our opinions on the Op-Ed page where they belong." Yeah right. How many times have you seen this on the news pages?!

Well, he has to do this. Why? That's what is expected. Who expects it? The public does. (Hi! I'm a member of the public. I didn't know I expected that. You do now.)

After a while you start reading the paper to find out what you think. It's all based on the idea that public opinion is this sacred, infallible, immutable law, handed down from on high. It shouldn't be too hard to remember that one's own opinion is part of public opinion, but people forget all the time.

Anderson couldn't win because, well, he couldn't win. Did it matter what he said? No, he couldn't win anyway. Were Hart's ideas any good? That wasn't important. What mattered was whether they were really new. Mondale's debate victory is said to be meaningless because "it won't make a difference."

Keep up this superficial doublespeak, keep emphasizing appearances, and you get what we have now: the appearance of a presidency, the appearance of foreign and domestic policy. Or was that last remark too pointed? The public is in a patriotic mood these days. Best not to criticize the status quo. Hey, I love the USA as much as the next guy. That's why I want Mondale-Ferraro in office.

David Hull is a junior in Mathematics.

let's save
our precious
liberties

Save the Supreme Court

John Morrison

Over the past few decades, the Supreme Court has been instrumental in protecting our fundamental and Constitutional rights. In the process, it has brought upon itself the wrath of those who wish to trample upon those rights. In recent years, the campaign against those rights has grown enormously. Our current president is part of that movement.

At the same time, our Supreme Court has grown older. Four of the Justices are over seventy years old. These four include the two most liberal Justices on the Court, Brennan and Marshall. By contrast, the two youngest, O'Connor and Rehnquist, are among the most conservative on the Court.

If President Reagan is reelected, he will be able to make appointments to influence the court well into the next decade. He has promised his fundamentalist friends, including Jerry Falwell, a role in making the Supreme Court appointments. Consider the following cases, which enforced rights that most of us routinely take for granted, but which could easily be permanently overturned:

A. *Engel vs. Vitale* and *Abington Township vs. Schempp*. These cases prohibited the states from establishing a religion or religious belief in the schools. Reagan and his friends are trying to overrule these decisions and put "voluntary" (i.e. coercive) prayer back in the schools. By their own admission, this would not be just any old prayer; nor would it promote just any old religion (including atheism and Satanism). If they have their way, what would be promoted is "morality" (rigid conformity and censorship), creationism (with applications to astronomy and energy resources), the Ten Commandments (except for the Sixth and Ninth), Armageddon (nuclear war), "anticommunism" (note the quotes), support for, or tolerance of, harm (poverty, child beating, domestic and foreign police brutality), hell and eternal damnation (the ultimate evil, if it really exists), and unreason (to make it easier to accept the above combined).

B. *Near vs. Minnesota*, *New York Times vs. Sullivan*, *Tinker vs. Des Moines School District*, and many other decisions protect our freedom of speech and freedom of the press. President Reagan has repeatedly tried to conceal from us government activities. Retired General Westmoreland, backed by several Reagan-conservative organizations, is engaging in a massive retaliation against CBS for daring to produce a documentary

critical of him. Reagan's fundamentalist friends are campaigning to prevent us from reading books that they do not like. Reagan could appoint a Supreme Court alien to freedom of the press.

C. *Weeks vs. United States*, *Mapps vs. Ohio*, *Gideon vs. Wainwright*, *Miranda vs. Arizona*, and *In Re Gault* insure that due process and the Constitution are followed in criminal proceedings against everyone, including poor people, minorities, children, and ourselves. Reagan and his friends have been trying to overrule such due process requirements, and leave us subject to the arbitrary whims of of an unrestrained police force à la USSR.

D. *Griswold vs. Connecticut* and *Roe vs. Wade*, which affirmed the right to use birth control and have a safe abortion. Reagan and his friends have vowed to overrule *Roe*. They have also tried to restrict *Griswold*. If Reagan is allowed to appoint a new Supreme Court, the rulings will probably be reversed, and Big Brother allowed back into women's bodies.

These are only a few of the areas in which we are threatened. Others include equal rights under the law, voting rights, military ventures, the military draft, foreign policy, the Death Penalty, organized (and unorganized) labor, consumer issues, the environment, education, and child discipline and abuse.

Some of these issues affect Caltech directly. I can imagine the state or federal government invading our campus, demanding changes in our curriculum in HSS, geology, and biology; altering disciplinary policies, segregating our houses, instituting active *in loco parentis*, restricting political activity, introducing a military presence, and doing other unmentionable things. I know that some of these sound far-fetched, but, with the help of a friendly Supreme Court, they become distinctly possible.

Let's not give Reagan this opportunity. Let's save our Constitution, our Supreme Court, and our precious liberties. I urge each and every one of you to go out this November 6 and vote against Reagan, and Congressmen who hold similar views. Every vote counts. I missed voting in only one election since I turned eighteen, and that one turned out to be an exact tie.

John Morrison is a senior in Physics.

Why Did They Die?

The tragic deaths of several British MPs and Conservative party officials has pointed out once again the urgency of the situation in Northern Ireland.

The point is not that Irish freedom fighters are struggling to gain independence from an oppressive colonial government. Nearly everyone in Britain in fact realizes that there must be some solution to the "Irish problem." Much to the chagrin of the IRA, however, that solution is not simply to hand Ulster over to the Republican government.

That would mean abandoning the majority of Northern Ireland who are British citizens and happy to remain so. It would mean, for instance, handing hundreds of thousands of protestant women over to a government which recently made abortion constitutionally illegal—under any circumstances. Americans should certainly understand the nature of this point, since they are about to doom the world to four more years of Ronald Reagan over much the same issue.

Neither is the solution to attempt yet another subdivision of Ireland and return only part of Ulster to the Republic. The reality is that the Catholics and Protestants live together in every city and every village in the province, and there is no practical way to separate the two.

This is an analogous situation to that which existed on the Indian subcontinent prior to independence. The bloody Hindu-Muslim fighting which broke out there might well have been averted had Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Mountbatten been able to avert the split into India and Pakistan. The IRA should have studied that bit of history more carefully before deciding to murder Mountbatten in 1979.

They might take some other lessons from recent history as well. The accords reached over Hong Kong this year demonstrate that the British can be the most reasonable negotiators in the world if treated properly. Similarly, the war over the Falklands should prove that Westminster cannot be expected to back down under unreasonable pressure.

The modern wave of violence in Ulster began in the early seventies. This is somewhat unfathomable since both Britain and Ireland have been members of the European Community since 1973. In principle, at least, this means that Ulster will eventually be governed from Brussels (Luxembourg would be

better)—along with all the rest of the islands.

In this eventuality, Ireland would be united under a single government again. And it would be a government with proper respect for religious minorities. This is true for two reasons. Firstly, any democratic nation of that size (300 million) would be so diverse as to make intolerance impossible. Secondly, and perhaps more convincingly for the IRA, the northern Protestants—British, Dutch and Germans—would be effectively neutralized by the southern Catholics—French, Spanish and Italians.

Given all of this, I wonder why the Irish are not more fervently pro-European than they are. I also question whether the Conservative convention was the "right" target for the IRA to hit.

The banner above the podium at that convention—"Britain winning through" (whatever that means)—at least displayed the flag of the European Community as prominently as the Union Jack. Whatever their failings as a national government, and there are many, the Conservatives have always been the party of Europe.

This is as true today as it was under Sir Edward Heath. The protectionist Labour party campaigned disastrously in last year's election under a policy of withdrawal from Europe. And the Alliance, some of whose supporters have actually begun to talk about forming a government, might find their position strengthened if they cooperated more with some of the powerful Social Democratic parties on the Continent.

Partnership with the British in order to achieve the goal of a United Europe is the best plan for militant Irish. The sight of an agrarian economy, like Ireland's, casting in its lot with the industrialized British (and Germans) might give the French pause, and lead to some reform in the critically important Common Agricultural Policy.

Since a United Europe would also achieve the reunification of Ireland, the major Irish goal ever since independence, perhaps even the IRA might think about cooperation for a change.

Julian West is a senior in Mathematics and Literature.

Ireland and
Britain
should view
their
problems in
a European
context

Rights and Wrongs

Brian Toby

the list could
go on

From time to time I overhear comments that people are choosing to vote for a particular presidential candidate as "the lesser of two evils." I think this represents the fact that few people really understand the positions of the candidates and in particular what Fritz Mondale stands for. In this article, I will outline some of Mondale's ideas and opinions. While I will make no attempt to present impartial views from each side, I will try to put each point in context by giving some background on the actions of the Reagan administration in the last three and a half years.

The Economy

This is the single issue that will probably affect the election the most. I cannot present the entire Mondale economic plan here, but I will try to summarize. Mondale feels that we must get government spending under control, not by slashing at social programs and by cutting aid to the needy, but looking at the whole budget and scaling all expenditures to realistic levels, including defense spending. We must also introduce a fair tax system and undo much of the damage done by the tax decreases of 1981, where one third of the money cut was given to the richest 4.4% of the population. Why must we do all this? Because we must eventually pay off the national debt. Currently 13% of the national budget each year goes to pay interest. The national deficit has risen from \$57.9 billion (per year) under Carter to \$194 billion under Reagan and the national debt has almost doubled in four years. If we do not reduce the deficit, our generation will end up paying off staggering debts, somewhere down the road. While Reagan has promised also to reduce the deficits (as he also promised in 1980), he has refused to provide any plans to explain how.

Defense and Arms Control

Mondale has called for a temporary ban on the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and for a challenge to the Soviets to follow suit. He feels that Soviet aggression is real but can be better dealt with by using conventional forces and diplomatic means, rather than through nuclear saber-rattling. We currently spend \$60 billion each year on nuclear force, so if we can slow the arms race we will undoubtedly improve the economy.

Reagan has consistently lobbied against nuclear freeze initiatives and many members of his administration, including Vice-President Bush, have attested that a nuclear war can be won. Reagan has said that we need to return to weapons parity before negotiating arms control with the Soviets, but the Administration has conceded that we already have superior arms.

Environment

Mondale will treat acid rain as a national problem and will work to restore protections for our national parks.

Reagan's administration has treated environmental issues with very little interest and in some cases negligence. James Watt and Anne Burford are two former Reagan administration officials noted for their failure to protect our national environmental heritage. (Both were praised by Reagan, even after being forced to resign.)

Women's Rights and Civil Rights

Mondale has worked hard for equal rights under the law for everyone. In the Senate he worked toward the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and fair housing legislation. He authored a bill to establish a nationwide net of day care centers and sponsored the legislation that helped give women equal access to credit institutions. In a particularly gutsy move, he asked for the nomination of the first woman Vice-president, Geraldine Ferraro, a Congresswoman from New York.

The Reagan administration has a poor track record on supporting women and has been even less friendly to minorities. Women, children, minorities and the elderly have been hardest hit by his budget cuts. 15% of the U.S. population now lives below the poverty level. Reagan does not support the Equal Rights Amendment. His administration has often refused to enforce employment discrimination regulations and has appointed far fewer women, blacks and hispanics to government positions than did Carter.

The list could go on. I would like to contrast policies on Latin America, where Reagan has sidestepped laws to give aid to dictators. The Sandinistas in Nicaragua may not treat their citizens as well as we might like, but there is no question that El Salvadorians are doing much worse. Reagan is bankrolling the latter while aiding covert acts against the former. Thus, Reagan has succeeded in driving a former ally to the Soviets for support. Another major distinction between Mondale and Reagan is on farm policy, of interest to those of us who eat. Mondale opposes Reagan's big-business bias over small business. The candidates have very different views on education, foreign trade and many other issues, but you will have to find the information to make up your own mind. Watch the debate on Sunday and think carefully on the issues—the next four years may be very important.

Brian Toby is a graduate student in Chemistry.

The Omnipotent State

Joel Hamkins

governments
must protect
individual
rights and
do no more

It is interesting to note, in times of reelection, the absurd claim of many incumbent politicians, of their own personal great and beneficial effect on the economy, when, in actuality, progress is achieved only to the extent that they have NO effect. This idea, that government interference in the economy, or in any part of an individual's life, is harmful, is called a libertarian idea. Persons holding such beliefs are called libertarians.

Libertarians base their beliefs on a very simple principle: the only proper and moral purpose of government in a free society is the protection of the rights of individuals in that society from violation on the part of others. It is not to protect the individual from himself, nor is it to benefit him by violating the rights of others. This principle, when combined with the correct definition of the fundamental rights of man, namely, the rights to life, liberty, and property, leads to a comprehensive conclusion of the proper sphere of government.

First and foremost, government must not abridge civil rights:

A. It must not censor or restrict the rights of free speech of the press in any manner. Regulations in the broadcast industry, the "fairness doctrine" or "equal time" provisions in particular, are blatant examples of such censorship, as are court gag orders, and bans on certain types of advertising, such as cigarette commercials. This regulation is intolerable and must stop.

B. It must not violate the rights of freedom of religion and education. Separation of education and state, just as separation of church and state, must be strictly adhered to, and all individuals must be allowed to choose their own religion, and their own form of education. Tax funding or subsidy of any religious institution must end, and public ownership of schools must be abolished.

C. It must not violate the rights of the criminally accused. An individual must be treated as innocent until proven guilty, and accordingly must not be submitted to pretrial detention, nor forbidden fair appeal. Guilty persons must be accountable for restitution to the victims of their crimes. Criminal law must for-

bid only the initiation of force. Consequently, laws forbidding "crimes" which occur in the absence of such force, such as those forbidding drug use, gambling, pornography, and prostitution, must be repealed.

D. It must not violate other rights of the individual, including the right to abstain from military service, the right to bear arms, the right to privacy, the right to emigrate and immigrate freely, and the right to privately discriminate on whatever basis one chooses.

Secondly, government must not abridge economic individual rights: it must not interfere in the free trade and exchange of capital, labor, goods, or services in the marketplace. Consequently, it must not tax or regulate industry, fix safety standards, set price or wage controls, grant monopolies to any organization, be that organization an electric utility or a trade union demanding collective bargaining power, nor subsidize any individual or organization with financial assistance, be that assistance in the form of a welfare check to a poverty stricken family, or a low interest loan to an auto manufacturer. Recognizing that government has no business redistributing income, and that trade in the free market in voluntary, libertarians advocate strict separation of economy and state.

Finally, government must not abridge individual rights in the name of foreign policy. To put it simply, government has no business making a foreign policy, and should therefore have none. Only individuals can choose to support or condemn, for example, the contras in Nicaragua or the leaders in South Africa, and the government need not unify their policy. Tax money should not be spent in defense of countries other than our own, and hence all military establishments and personnel abroad must be returned home. The purpose of the military is the swift and effective defense of our country, and therefore must be limited to that purpose.

The basic libertarian principle, that governments, when they

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Reagan and Arms Control

Peter Hughes

A
conspicuous
lack of
balance

A good deal of attention has been focussed on President Reagan's foreign policy and his general attitude towards arms control and superpower relations. His belligerent attitude towards such issues are well known, and recent remarks have not helped his trigger-happy image. It is necessary, in view of the upcoming elections, to discuss just what this country will be getting should he be re-elected, and to determine how the cause of peace will be served by "Four more years".

President Reagan assumed office at a time when relations between super-powers were on shaky ground. Afghanistan and the politicization of the Olympics had effectively cut off any sympathetic communication between the powers. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was taken by many as a betrayal of the spirit, if not the letter of detente. Coming on the heels of apparent U.S. helplessness in the Iranian hostage crisis, the invasion added credibility to presidential candidate Reagan's attacks on the policy of detente, and weakened President Jimmy Carter's defense of it.

Two weeks before the 1980 election, in a paid broadcast over CBS, Reagan had said:

As President, I will immediately open negotiations on a SALT III treaty. My goal is to begin arms reduction. My energies will be directed at reducing destructive nuclear weaponry in the world and doing it in such a way as to protect fully the critical security requirements of our nation.

However, upon becoming President, Reagan staffed his administration with hawks and neo-hawks, who had never been at ease with the arms control efforts of the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. Their basic contention is the rejection of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union as it is now constituted, and an attempt to change its society and government through the use of economic, political and military pressure. In an article in the *L.A. Times* on March 29, 1981, Richard Pipes, Reagan's Soviet expert, is reported to have said that "Soviet leaders would have to choose between peacefully changing their Communist system... or going to war."

To start off, Reagan appointed Eugene Victor Debs Rostow as the head of the Arms Control & Disarmament Agency. This is the same man who, on December 4, 1981, said in the *New York Times*:

The greatest risk we face is not nuclear war, but political coercion based on the credible threat of nuclear war implicit in overwhelming Soviet nuclear and conventional force superiority.

The appointment of a hawk, and an obvious opponent of arms control, to the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was a signal that this administration was not committed to arms control.

Indeed, during the first couple of years, several members of the Reagan Administration made irresponsible remarks about the likelihood and winnability of a nuclear war. To quote Eugene Rostow again, "We are living a pre-war and not a post-war world..."

In May, 1980, the *New York Times* reported that Defense Department policy-makers, in a new five-year defense plan, had accepted the premise that nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union could be protracted and had drawn up their first strategy for fighting a war. The document had been signed by Weinberger.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, which deals with the management of disasters, released a publication ("Handout to Emergency Managers", December, 1980), in which is stated: "With reasonable protective measures, the United States could survive nuclear attack and go on to recovery within a relatively few years."

By mid-1982, the administration had realized the trouble it had gotten into with this attitude, and began to try to change the public's perception of its stand. It was then that President Reagan put up the so-called START proposal.

However, START only reinforced the belief that Reagan did not really care about arms control and was in fact making little attempt to cover this up. The cuts in arms that it called for were designed mainly to effect enormous reductions in land-based missiles, where the Soviet Union is clearly superior, without affecting bombers and submarine-launched missiles, where the U.S. has an edge. The President's zero-zero option was similarly unrealistic, as it called for far greater cuts on the part of the Soviets.

The intended U.S. deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles became a growing problem, as the Soviets threatened to cut off the arms control negotiations if the

U.S. deployed the weapons. The Soviet Union felt that the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces roughly balanced each other, and that the intrusion of American missiles would upset the parity. However, the U.S. went ahead with its missile deployment program, the Soviets broke off all arms-related talks, and since then the situation has been frozen.

As important as President Reagan's actions, is the public perception of his policies. He gives the very strong impression that he is committed to a massive build-up, and is willing to do anything to combat the specter of communism. For instance, in the Federal Budget, Reagan has repeatedly asked for huge increases in defense spending. In his four years as President, Reagan has increased defense spending from about 23.5% of budget outlays, to almost 30 percent.

President Reagan's military agenda reflects a similar sentiment. It remains much the same as always. It asks for new planes, especially the B-1 bomber. A 600-ship Navy with 15 aircraft carriers. Four restored battleships. Higher military pay. The MX strategic missiles. A rapid deployment force. More research. More submarines.

And Space weapons.

Few things have caught the public's attention as much as President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") speech. White House reports indicated that the talk on defense, from which little of startling impact was expected, received the largest flood of letters and calls of any speech that Reagan has given.

The SDI speech is quite indicative of Reagan's ideology. It demonstrated a confrontationalist stance with the Soviets, basic contempt for arms control agreements already negotiated and a blatant indifference to the dangers of nuclear war. Showing that it is quite serious about a push in this direction, the Reagan administration had planned to ask for \$2.6 billion on "Star Wars" type projects in 1984, \$3.1 billion in 1985. Furthermore, the eventual costs of a space defense would range from \$15 billion to \$300 billion.

Another speech that clearly outlined President Reagan's outlook on the arms situation, and one that I feel disregarded to an even greater extent the call of the Soviets to negotiate, was his speech to the United Nations Disarmament Conference on June 17, 1982. A couple of months earlier, in an article entitled "Nuclear Weapons and the Atlantic Alliance" (*Foreign Affairs*, spring, 1982), George Kennan, Robert McNamara, McGeorge Bundy and Gerard Smith advocated adopting a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons. The previous day, in his speech to the U.N. Disarmament Conference, Soviet Premier, Leonid Brezhnev stated:

Concern for peace is the dominant feature of the Soviet Union's policy. We are convinced that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in social systems, ways of life or ideologies, and no transient interests can eclipse the fundamental need common to all peoples, the need to safeguard peace and avert a nuclear war.

President Reagan's speech did not even mention Brezhnev's call for renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. A few months earlier, the Reagan administration, through Alexander Haig, refused to renounce first use. Without referring to either of these, Reagan repeatedly hit out at the Soviets as the primary cause of the arms race, and clearly stated that he thought that the United States had become too soft. As he said:

... My country learned a bitter lesson in this century. The scourge of tyranny cannot be stopped with words alone. So we have embarked on an effort to renew our strength that had fallen dangerously low. We refuse to become weaker while potential adversaries remain committed to their imperialist adventures.

While neither side may trust the other, there is little to be gained from such rhetoric. It serves only to heighten the feelings that are already running high, and moves us closer to the possibility of a war. At the very least, both countries should be seen as trying to pursue arms control talks and promoting friendly connections, so that the atmosphere is conducive to a lessening of tensions.

President Reagan has shown little regard for these considerations, and has filled his administration with people who feel exactly the way he does. Most presidents have had advisers and cabinet members who brought differing points of view, so that decisions were reached after considering different perspectives.

continued on page 11

right wing
daydream or
left wing
nightmare?

Propaganda Wars

Many experts now agree that Soviet-American relations are currently at their worst point in thirty years. The distinguished diplomat George F. Keenan recently said that the superpowers were behaving like lemmings dashing to the sea.

On the respective homefronts it would seem that both sides are heavily involved in public relations efforts to engender as much fear and hatred of the other side as possible. In the Soviet Union this has taken the form of a government sponsored and produced Television Miniseries (Yes, the Russians have bad taste too), which according to reports is modeled somewhat on the famous James Bond series of films (more bad taste, I suppose), with the notable exception that the Russian KGB men are seen as the good guys, the protector of the average Soviet citizen, and guardian of international peace, while American CIA men are portrayed as decadent, alcoholic, evil and dangerous.

Here in the United States, we have a different system. Our government does not publish and promote propaganda; rather, they let the private sector, beloved of Ronald Reagan, take care of that most mundane of tasks. So what we have is a film, currently billed as "America's Movie" concerning the first ever invasion and occupation of the United States by a Foreign Power, namely, the Soviet Union. The movie is entitled "Red Dawn."

Judging from the reactions of the audience with which I saw the film, the effort is a fairly successful one. Talk about engendering hatred. This movie should have been shown to the Nazis at Stalingrad. It tends to bring out the worst in people. At one point in the film, when there is a question of whether a Communist prisoner should be shot, one of the boys says, "but he's a human being" (or words to that effect), to which a viewer in the row behind me declared, "He ain't human, he's a COMMUNIST! Shoot 'em!" Even I, aware from the beginning that what I was seeing was pure and simple propaganda, (probably unlike the bulk of the American audience that will go to see the film), began to enjoy some of the attacks by the guerillas.

Like most war movies, this film is filled with overwrought emotionality, improbable heroics, and totally irrational view of "the enemy." And it serves the same purpose as other war movies (excepting, of course, anti-war movies, whose purpose it is to show the inhumanity of man to man, not just the inhumanity of the enemy) to rally extreme hatred and unquestioning allegiance to our beloved homeland.

Finally, I must ask, what is the bottom line here? What will be the net effect of this movie? What is it in essence trying to say? The answer is to be found to one question put to the downed Air Force pilot Colonel in the film, and his reply, and it is horrifying. He is asked, "Why did it happen?" meaning, why did the US and the Soviet Union go to war? And what is the reply of

Arms Control *continued from page 10*

In Carter's administration, for example, a hawk like Brzezinski was balanced by a dove like Cyrus Vance. *There is a conspicuous lack of this kind of balance* in the present administration.

The last four years have been disastrous for the cause of arms control and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. Four extra years of the Reagan presidency will bring us more of the same, only worse. After Reagan realized that calling seventy percent of the American people "Communist dupes" (for supporting a bilateral nuclear freeze) was not helping his popularity, he softened his rhetoric. And in these last couple of months before the elections he has softened it still more. But his softening rhetoric has not changed the way his Administration operates. As recently as last May, while supporting the supporters of the MX who were telling congressmen how the MX was necessary to use as a bargaining chip with the Soviets, an excuse that Reagan has repeated many times, Ambassador Rowney, Reagan's negotiator on strategic weapons and the MX, said during the

Omnipotent State *continued from page 9*

exist, must protect individual rights and do no more, can be seen in any of the above statements. Libertarian ideas, seemingly radical, are the same as those held by the founding fathers of our nation. Thomas Jefferson, were he alive today, would be a libertarian.

The Libertarian Party was founded in 1972, and has enjoyed increasing support ever since. Ed Clark, the 1980 presidential candidate of the party, attained ballot status in all 50 states, and since then, dozens of libertarians have been elected to office. The campaign of David Bergland, this year's presidential candidate, is rolling along nicely, and it appears he will have a strong showing in November.

Follow your principles, vote Libertarian.

Joel Hamkins is a freshman.

Mike Kulbickas

the thoughtful warrior? Does he mention escalating US-Soviet tensions due to a variety of international and political circumstances? Does he mention pig headedness and unwillingness to compromise on both sides? Does he say that it was perhaps some monumental and destined to be infamously tragic mistake? No. The thoughtful warrior states "Well, I suppose it was inevitable, you know, the two biggest kids on the block . . ." which is to be read, "war is inevitable and we better be ready when it comes" or to be even more blunt, this film constitutes a statement that we here today are living in pre-war times. Arms race, here we come. Do we want to lose when the time comes and war rolls around? Well, my answer is that I don't believe it. Not for a minute, not for a second. There are those in this country that want war. I do not. I do not believe it is inevitable, and that we must hence spend 24 million dollars an hour on military weapons. I do not believe that the Soviet Union is the focus of evil in the modern world, and even if I did, *I wouldn't say it to the Soviets in the midst of negotiations.* I remember a time in the seventies when there was this concept of detente and the notion that peaceful coexistence was possible, different as we are.

"Red Dawn" plays into the hands of an already mobilized *New Right* which has its set of prejudices and values carved in stone, and simply serves to justify their alarm at what they perceive as a downward slide towards weakness, appeasement, unrealism, liberalism, disunity, and the encroachment of secular humanism. This is a fine political tract to spread the gospel of paranoid defense spending, escalation of the arms race, and taking the low road when it comes to negotiating with friends and enemies alike.

Surely the experiences of Watergate and Vietnam had taught the people of the United States a couple of lessons: 1) *never* completely trust your government or what it says are *our* (meaning *its*) "National Interests", 2) war is a terrible thing, which most people (excluding the military) can do fine without, thank you, and 3) there won't ever be wars any more where right is right and wrong is wrong, where all the issues are black and white; the world of today is a much more complicated place than it was when we fought World War II; that we live in a nuclear age; that war has come to mean not many men dying, but perhaps *all* men dying. But, as some journalists are fond of saying, the collective memory (and intelligence, I might add) of the American public is short indeed.

Mike Kulbickas is a contributing editor to The Polemic.

MX debate in the House,

Well, it's not a bargaining chip. . . We have no intention, if we build these MX's, to give them up. . . No, we're not — no one is talking about negotiating away the MX.

Reagan's intentions are clear and have not changed. He does not want arms control, He does not want reasonable negotiations with the Soviet Union. He wishes to bring the Soviet Union to its knees by challenging it to the biggest arms race in history. The chips on the table are not simply missiles or a nation's economy. The possibility of nuclear war is real. Racing ahead in attempts to achieve a first strike capability will continue to increase this possibility. That is exactly what Reagan intends to do.

Peter Hughes is a sophomore in Engineering.

Write for The Polemic

Next issue

November 16

Send articles to
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TACIT: 13 Clocks

"Once upon a time" quotes the Wizard. "Wait a minute," interrupts the Minstrel, "must we begin at the beginning?" From the very first words of the play it is obvious that this is not going to be your standard issue, run of the mill, plain, boring, old, prince-slays-dragon-and-gets-the-princess fairy tale; goodness me, no! But then, what did you expect from James Thurber, that dry American wit—or from Caltech's Theater Arts Program, for that matter?

Did I hear someone say "Special Effects"? Don't be shy. Speak up. Exclaim it! This show does indeed have technical as well as verbal sorcery. What is the secret of the 13th clock? Of the locked trunk? Or the Thing without a Head? Add an original musical score by graduate student Arie Michelsohn, a thunderstorm, some spirited swordplay,

dances, a flock of man-eating geese, dark dungeons, harrowing escapes, and a "son-of-a-witch who is not a mere Device."

And yet, even with the Thurberian twists and the Calhi-tech-jinks, the story still retains all the traditional ingredients: one noble prince, one beautiful princess, one really aggressive, anal-retentive and totally gross villain, magic spells and creepy thing that GLEEP! in the dark...

Starts Friday October 19th, Dabney Hall Lounge at 8 pm. Also plays October 20, 21, 26 & 27 with a 2 pm matinee on Saturday October 27th. Tickets are from \$3.00 to \$6.00 at the Public Events Ticket Office, 332 South Michigan Avenue, or at the Box Office the nights of performance.

P.S. There may even be a happy ending, but that would be telling...

This Is Not A Prince Song

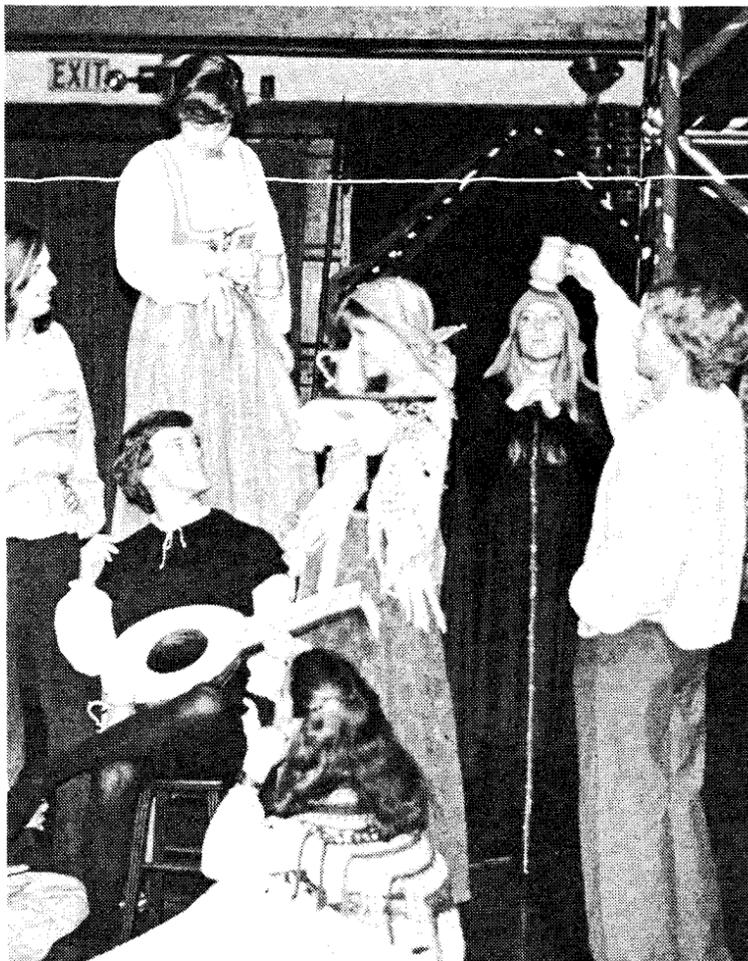
by Deirdre McClure

To cast the female lead in his movie *Purple Rain*, Prince held an open casting call, and when the dust cleared, out popped Apollonia Kotero. Along with the part came the lead spot in Prince's own "girl group", formerly called Vanity 6 and headed by Vanity, who is now recording for Motown Records. The two other Vanity 6 members, Susan and Brenda, along with Apollonia, all appear in *Purple Rain* and perform one song from this album.

Now, I like Prince a lot, and his presence is strongly on this album. Production credits go to Apollonia 6 and The Starr Company, which is Prince's pseudonym (like "the corporation"). All the music is credited to female members of Prince's entourage (i.e. Wendy,

Lisa Coleman, Sheila E.) and although his name never appears in any performance credits, it is obvious that Prince even plays a great deal of the music himself. Yet this is certainly not the stuff of any Prince album. Yes, the music is listenable and yes, you could dance to it till you drop, but the content is shallow and there is an underlying air of sexual exploitation, pure and simple.

Side A, labelled the "electric" side, starts with a misguided but interesting-sounding tale of teacher-student "romance" called "Happy Birthday, Mr. Christian," then kicks into the song from *Purple Rain*, "Sex Shooter." This is the best dance cut on the album, and is centered around a classic Prince-style hook, "Come on,



TACIT in 13 Clocks

—photo by Min Su Yun

kiss the gun, guaranteed for fun." The side finishes up with the uneventful "Blue Limousine," with music by Sheila E.

The B side, the acoustic side, starts with the very promising "A Million Miles (I Love You)." The lyrics on this song are quite good, certainly the best on this album: "Where's the dawn/Darkness is death/Don't die/Live forever/Say you love him." Susan tries to sing the cute "Oo She She Wa Wa," but fails miserably, then Brenda treats us to the least-convincing audio orgasm in recent memory on "Some Kinda Lover." The album ends on an interesting note with the slow, moody piece "In a Spanish Villa," with entirely Spanish lyrics.

You may have noticed that this really isn't a full album's worth of music at all. Many of the boring songs seem stretched out to fill up space (though the good "Sex Shooter" seems too short), and the second side is even filled between tracks with silly chitchat and giggles, which is very annoying. Every interesting musical idea here could go on a 3 or 4 song EP.

Overall, the songs are fun but unsatisfying. I wish I liked this more, but that's about all it has going for it. My recommendation, unless you're a real Prince fan, is to buy the single of "Sex Shooter," and spend your money on an old copy of "Vanity 6" or the new album by Sheila E., *In the Glamorous Life*.

Folk Music Tonight In Winnett

by Brian Toby

Tonight (Friday) at 8 pm in the Winnett Lounge, the Caltech Folk Music Society presents its second concert of the year featuring harpist Kim Robertson and multi-instrumentalist Carla Sciaky.

When Carla Sciaky performed here almost exactly one year ago, in her first L.A. area solo concert, she surprised everyone, (except perhaps Carla's mother) with a sold out concert. Carla performs a wide range of musical styles. She sings, accompanying herself on guitar and plays tunes on a number of instruments including the fiddle and the psaltery. Carla also weaves her own original compositions tastefully among traditional songs and tunes. Carla has a wide music background that includes performances as a featured soloist with the Aman folk ensemble and a Carnegie Hall recital.

Opening for Carla will be harper Kim Robertson. Kim performs Irish and original tunes on the Celtic harp. Among her specialties is the music of Carolan, the revered blind Irish harper.

The concert will take place tonight (10/19) at 8 pm in Winnett. Tickets for the public are \$5 if purchased in advance and \$6 at the door. However there are a limited number of GSC-subsidized \$3 tickets available to Caltech students (maximum of 2 tickets per student). Tickets and additional information are available from the Caltech Ticket Office (356-4652).



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The Caltech Bookstore will be making its quarterly returns to the publishers this Wednesday, October 24.

Chessatech

King's Indian Attack

by Doug Dekker

This missive inaugurates a new semi-regular feature in the *California Tech*: a column devoted to chess activity at the Institute. The Caltech Chess Club will conduct regular tournaments this year, played on Saturday afternoons at the rate of one game per week, and we will here feature annotated games between the tourney leaders. (See the accompanying article for details of the upcoming events.)

Today's game was played in the first round of last year's tournament, the "Tim Smith Concept Swiss." (Check with Tim Smith of Ricketts for an explanation.) Scott Lewicki (Page) is a talented, developing player; based on our rating difference, he might have expected to lose this game, but played tenaciously nonetheless.

The notes below are necessarily brief (except after move 19!); I welcome your comments or questions.

Dekker (2142) - Lewicki (1556)
01/25/84, *King's Indian Attack*

1 Nf3 Nf6
2 g3

White intends to adopt a formation reminiscent of Black's play in the *King's Indian Defense* (1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6), hoping that with his extra "tempo" (move) he can obtain an advantage; hence the name of the opening, the *King's Indian Attack*.

2 ... e6

Black adopts a more restrained pawn structure. If 2 ... d5 3 Bg2 c5 4 O-O Nc6 5 d3 e5 we have a *K.I.D.* with colors reversed (where white has his "extra" tempo, 4 O-O).

3 Bg2 d5
4 O-O Be7
5 d3 c6

Black's setup is designed to stifle White's bishop on g2. For his part, White will attempt to dominate the central dark squares, specifically by playing e4-e5 to cramp the Black position.

6 Nbd2 Nbd7
7 e4 e5?

Black acts to prevent 8 e5, but allows White to favorably open the game. Correct was 7 ... de 8 de (if 8 Ne4x then 8 ... Nb6 with the idea ... Nfd5) e5! 9 Qe2 Qc7 10 a4! (after 10 Nc4?! b5! 11 Ne3 Ne4x Black can retain his extra pawn in the ensuing horrific complications) O-O 11 Nc4, with a difficult game for both sides.

8 ed Nd5x?!

8 ... cd was rather better, envisioning counterplay on the c-file. The text allows White use of c4.

9 Re1 Qc7
10 Nc4 f6
11 d4! ed

After 11 ... b5 12 Ne3 Ne3x 13 Re3x, White has the advantage. And 11 ... Bb4? is pointless: 12 c3! (12 Bd2 or simply 12 Re2 are also good) Nc3x 13 bc Bc3x 14 Bd2 Ba1x 15 Qa1x, and Black is

busted, e.g. 15 ... b5?! 16 de! bc 17 ef+ Kd8 18 fg Rg8 19 Bg5+ and White wins. (Moral: The opening of the center benefits the side with the better development.)

12 Nd4x

Now White threatens 13 Ne6.

12 ... N7b6

12 ... Ne5? is met by 13 Ne5x fe 14 Qh5+, winning the e-pawn.

13 Nb6x Nb6x

On 13 ... Qb6x 14 Qe2! White's edge is clear (14 ... Qd4x 15 Bd5x threatening 16 Qe7x+).

And on 13 ... ab, White plays 14 c4! Nb4 15 a3 Na6 (not 15 ... O-O? 16 Bf4 [16 ab?? Ra1x] Bd6 17 ab [17 Bd6x? Qd6x 18 ab Ra1x 19 Qa1x Qd4x with equality] Ra1x 18 Qa1x Bf4x 19 gf Qf4x 20 b3! when black has insufficient compensation for his lost piece) 16 Bf4! and now:

a) 16 ... Qd7 17 Qe2! with the threat 18 Nc6x, or

b) 16 ... Qd8 17 Bc6x+! (or 17 Qe2 as above) bc 18 Nc6x Qd1x 19 Rad1x when, after 20 Ne7x, White has won two pawns.

14 Qe2

14 Bf4 Qd8 15 Qe2! is also good. The text threatens 15 Nc6x! bc 16 Bc6x+ (16 ... Qc6x?? 17 Qe7x+).

14 ... Kf7

15 Bf4 Bd6

16 Bd6x Qd6x

17 Rad1

A chess position contains both static and dynamic features. Here, the static elements do not suggest that either side has the advantage: there are no important pawn

weaknesses, the pawn structure is balanced, and both sides have good squares available to their pieces. The dynamic aspects of the position, however, show that White is winning: he leads in development, controls the central files, and can exploit the shaky posture of Black's king. He also has the initiative, based on such threats as 18 Nc6x.

17 ... Qb4
18 c3

White wants to chase the Black queen from its control of e7, or drive it to f8.

18 ... Qc5
19 b4! Qf8

Mission accomplished; now White has a winning combination.

But what if Black had taken the c-pawn? After 19 ... Qc3x 20 Qe7+ Kg6 White has a tremendous attack, but must play accurately:

a) the plausible 21 Be4+ Kh6 22 Nf5+?? Bf5x 23 Bf5x is met by 23 ... Rhe8 and Black wins;

b) 21 Re4?, which scores in some variations (for example 21 ... h5? 22 Rh4 Bd7 23 Be4+ Kh6 [23 ... f5 24 Qd6+] 24 Rh5x+! Kh5x 25 Qf7+ Kg4 [25 ... Kg5 26 Qg6+] 26 Qg6+ Kh3 27 Qf5+ [showing off] Bf5x 28 Bf5x+), runs into 21 ... Nd5! 22 Qd6 (forced) Qb5x, forcing a trade of queens;

c) the right way is 21 Re3! Qc4 22 g4!, opening new lines against the Black king. Play might continue 22 ... Bg4x 23 Rg3 Kh5 (23 ... h5 24 h3) and now not 24 Qg7x Rag8! when Black hangs on (25 Rh3+?? Bh3x

26 Bf3+ Kh4 and the White queen is pinned!) but instead 24 Rg4x! Kg4x 25 Qg7x+ with a quick mate.

(Was all this apparent to me during the game? Not at all! I played 19 b4 quickly, believing that if the sacrifice was accepted my attack would be decisive. I didn't labor over the details; I just looked confident and let my opponent worry.)

19 ... Qf8, as played, avoids the attack but allows...

20 Ne6 Qe8
20 ... Qe7 loses to 21 Ng5+, while 20 ... Qg8 is embarrassed by 21 Rd8. And if 20 ... Be6x, White mates in four moves. (Find it!)

21 Nd8+ Resigns
White wins at least a rook (21 ... Qd8x 22 Rd8x Rd8x 23 Qe7+).

A note to beginners: don't be intimidated by the arcane nature of all this analysis. Knowledge in chess is acquired as it is in any subject: through study, experience, and inference. At the "Tim Smith Concept Swiss" several individuals were playing in their first tournament; there was no shortage of participants at any level of skill.

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This one-day seminar will be held October 27 at the Huntington Sheraton Hotel. For information call (818) 577-1280, or check your faculty mailbox.

sports

Loud Shorts, Rude Fans

by Busy Sue

Last Friday, the women's volleyball team played Claremont - Mudd - Scripps again. The game was a bummer. Everyone was in a pretty shitty mood, especially by the end of the game. CMS is a good team: they hit down, set up a huge block, and play ok defense (that is, if someone were to get the ball past their block, they'd probably play ok defense).

We think that there were holes in their defense, but we never took advantage of them. We lost quietly and went home.

Monday evening we played PC-. You know, Pacific Christian Whatever. They showed up for the game wearing these boxer shorts with amazingly red stripes and black - looked to me like something my grandad wore back in the sixties when he was trying his best to be a hippie. Really, those shorts lit up the whole gym.

Since PCC wanted to, we played the best three out of five sort of match. The first few games were ok but not super-exciting; we won them both from behind, everyone played well, ho-hum let's do something exciting. So, we changed the lineup. We lost the game, but still, we were looking for some Thrills.

So, we screwed up the lineup. No problem, we've done it before. We lost that game, too. Then, we got serious: I mean, last year every time we played them, we lost the match in five. Not a good pattern to repeat, at all. So we won it. And next time we play them we are really going to kick their boxer shorts.

Score With Santosh

by Santosh Krishnan
AFC

LA Raiders(6-1) at San Diego(4-3). A matchup of perhaps the most exciting teams in the league. Last time they met, it took an 18 foot leap by Marcus Allen to win it for the Raiders. The Raiders made last Sunday's game against the Vikings look close, but they were in control all the time. San Diego still has no defense to speak of, while the Raiders have the best around. Still, it should be a good game to watch. PREDICTION: Raiders by 3 1/2.

Denver(6-1) at Buffalo(0-7). It was only the snow that made the Packers-Broncos game close. Buffalo will not be so cold and the Bills will fall to 0-8. PREDICTION: Denver by 4 1/2.

NFC

LA Rams(4-3) at Atlanta(3-4). The Rams have another QB controversy with Kemp performing well. Atlanta did not beat the Giants as they should have. A big NFC West game. PREDICTION: Rams by 2 1/2.

We didn't play so well Monday night; we couldn't get together to hit because we weren't getting real good sets because the passing was inaccurate. Other things too, of course, but next time we're going to get everything together and beat them easily.

On Wednesday we played at Cal State San Bernardino. The CSSB campus is about 80 miles away. Everyone we met was rude. They are the tallest team we have seen so far, and their fans just suck.

We weren't too into the scene and we didn't play very well; we lost the match in three. But the evening was not without entertainment value: Chris M. got yellow carded.

Some chick on the other team was into yelling "NO NO NO" constantly. So Chris turned around and went "NO NO NO" in a typical Nya Nya bitchy fashion like we all used to do when we were in elementary school. So the ref yellow carded her as if she were gonna slap her wrists next time she was bitchy.

Then, the spectators were into this trick of yelling and stomping: Bang Bang "Caltech UNH!". So Leslie kind of went "UUNNH" back at them, but they weren't interested.

Then we had the pleasure of driving back along the beautiful 1-10 freeway. I'm going to a better life; how about you?

Our next home game is on Saturday at 2 pm. See you at the gym.

Chess Begins Tourney

by Doug Dekker

The Caltech Chess Club will begin its first tournament of the new school year on Saturday, October 27th, at 1 pm in Winnett Clubroom 1. Five rounds will be played, at the rate of one per week, with an average game expected to last approximately four hours. Thus you can still enjoy your Saturday evening activities (hot date, physics quiz, whatever).

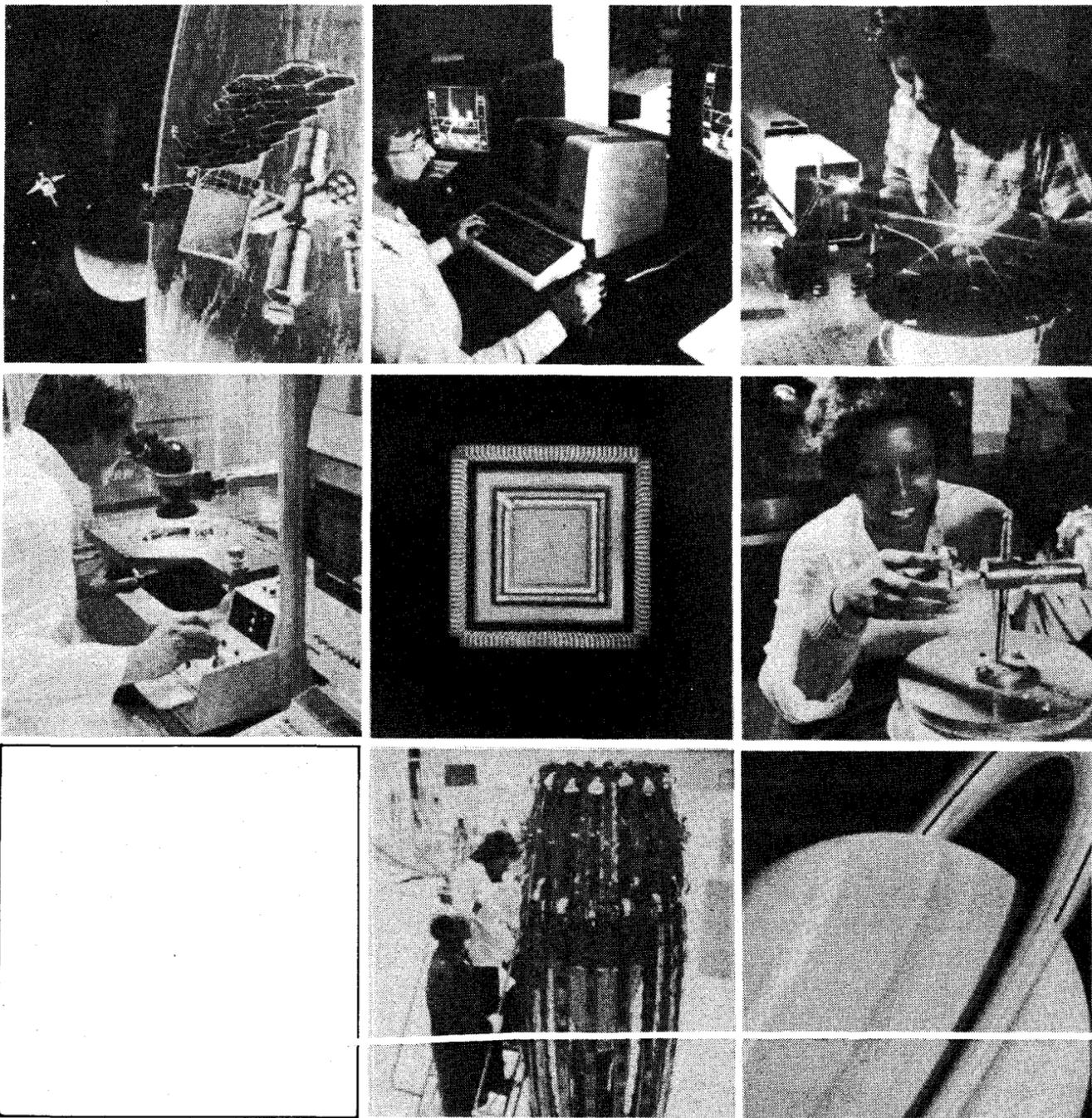
If you can't play on an individual Saturday, your game can be rescheduled for some time during the week, or you can take a half-point bye.

The tourney will be rated by the U.S. Chess Federation, and therefore membership in that organization is required; you can join for just the duration of the tournament (\$5), or sign up for 12 months (\$20, \$10 if under 18). Benefits include a subscription to *Chess*

Life magazine. Entry fee for the event itself is a slim \$5, with prize distribution as follows: 40% first, 25% second, 20% best rated under 1600 (or unrated).

Caltech's almost-master-in-residence, Doug Dekker (Dabney), will not play (thus giving the rest of you a chance), but will annotate important or interesting games from the tournament for publication in the *Tech* (see the example elsewhere in this issue).

The Club extends a special invitation to those who are new to tournament play; we accommodate competitors of all skill levels at our events. Serious chess can be much more rewarding than the "Coffeehouse" variety; if you're curious, show up on the 27th and we'll demonstrate.



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Electronics & Defense Sector

sports

Basketball Season Looks Promising

by Athman

After a moderately successful season last year, this year's Caltech basketball team just might do even better. A talented frosh contingent as well as promising Junior transfers could help the Varsity squad achieve a league victory; something that has not been accomplished in 6 years.

The returnees from last year include Jim Helgren, 2 year starting forward, starters Bill Gustafson, Chris Kyriakis, Ed Zanelli, and last year's

supersub Chris Cotterel. Jeff Lester will give it another try and remains uninjured after the second day of practice.

The key to success for the basketball team this year is rebounding. Sophomore Brett Bush seems ready, willing, and able to fill the shoes of the immortal Stu Peebles and them some.

This year's season features a trip to St. Louis to play in a tournament with MIT. We're gonna kick some ass!

Weekly Sports Calendar

Intercollegiate

DAY	DATE	TIME	SPORT	OPPONENT	LOCATION
Sat.	10-20	9:30 am	Cross Country	CSSB & Christ College	Caltech
Sat.	10-20	10:00 am	Soccer	Redlands	Caltech
Sat.	10-20	10:00 am	Water Polo	Redlands	Caltech
Sat.	10-20	1:00 pm	Fencing	Cal State Long Beach	Cal State LB
Sat.	10-20	1:30 pm	Football	Valley Nomads	Caltech
Sat.	10-20	2:00 pm	Women's Volleyball	Christ College	Caltech
Mon.	10-22	7:30 pm	Women's Volleyball	Occidental JV	Caltech
Wed.	10-24	3:00 pm	Soccer	Claremont-Mudd	Clare-Mudd
Wed.	10-24	4:00 pm	Water Polo	Occidental	Caltech

Interhouse (Softball)

Fri.	10-19	4:00 pm	Page	Blacker	Dabney
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G.S.C. Volleyball

A League

Day	Date	Time	Teams	Referees	Court
Sun.	10-21	10-11 am	Bump n Grind vs. Fleming	TAPIR	East
Sun.	10-21	10-11 am	Brute Force vs. Blockheads	Turing Machines	West
Sun.	10-21	11-12 am	Tammy's Team vs. Joy of Sets	Bump n Grind	East
Sun.	10-21	11-12 am	Turing Machine vs. Page	Blockheads	West
Tue.	10-23	10-11 pm	Jet Setters vs. Six Hitters	Upsetters	West
Tue.	10-23	11-12 pm	Upsetters vs. TAPIR	Six Hitters	West

B1 League

Day	Date	Time	Teams	Referees	Court
Tue.	10-23	10-11 pm	HPer's vs. Ricketts	Rotorheads	East
Wed.	1-024	6:15 pm	HPer's vs. Coherent Spikers	Ricketts	East
Wed.	10-24	7:15 pm	Rotorheads vs. Ricketts	Coherent Spikers	East
Wed.	10-24	8:15 pm	Derelicts vs. Overpaid Amateurs	Rotorheads	East
Wed.	10-24	9:15 pm	McGill Mean Machine vs. Lloyd Juggernaut	Smashers	East
Wed.	10-24	10:15 pm	Smashers vs. Nice Guys	McGill Meanies	East

B2 League

Day	Date	Time	Teams	Referees	Court
Tue.	10-23	11-12 pm	Kinetics vs. Eh? Team	Jerry's Kids II	West
Wed.	10-24	6:15 pm	Natural Satellite vs. Sops	Jerry's Kids II	West
Wed.	10-24	7:15 pm	Eh? Team vs. Jerry's Kids II	Sops	West
Wed.	10-24	8:15 pm	Ruddock vs. Astronomy	Eh? Team	West
Wed.	10-24	9:15 pm	Cubbies vs. X-Men	Not Net Known	West
Wed.	10-24	10:15 pm	Not Yet Known vs. Brains not Braun	Cubbies	West

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Runners Outdo Themselves

by Big Mo

At Pomona College Friday, Caltech took on Whittier and Pomona on a mostly flat, fast 5 mile course. With a tremendous team effort, the exciting tour of the Claremont College area, including a mile of "the jungle," was over much faster than expected. All of the runners achieved best times for the season, while a few really broke loose, shattering lifetime records.

Sean Moriarity at 27:44, followed by Darin Acosta at 28:35, led the rest of the Caltech scoring runners (Mike Jensen, John Gehring, and Dan Bikle) to an easy victory over Whittier 19 - 42.

The rest of the men's team also did a tremendous job defending our school's fine name battling furiously down the last few hundred yards to deny Whittier even more points. Training, it seems, really does help. In the women's race, Jenny Haase was second despite her ability to run under six minutes per mile.

And Clea Bures forged on despite illness to remind us all that Caltech does have a gutsy women's team (although it lacks depth).

It was a day that will be

savored for years as how a race should be run. Coach Neal was flabbergasted. It would have been perfect except that Pomona squeezed by us 15 - 49. Maybe next year!

Soccer at Irvine

by Sam Weaver

The Caltech Soccer Team, captained by Manny Acevedo-Ruiz, opened its season on Sept. 19 with a win over Christ College - Irvine. Since then, the team has faced 9 opponents, 7 of them in league competition. The team's record stands at 2 - 8, including last minute losses to Whittier and Southern California College.

In the Whittier game, Caltech led 1 - 0 with 5 minutes remaining in the game. A breakaway goal and a missed call by the official, however, put Whittier on top 2 - 1 with a minute left. Time ran out before Caltech could remedy

the situation.

Manny, captain and sweeper, is the team's defensive anchor, patrolling the backfield and covering for other defenders. Up front, Stefan Feurabendt leads the attack as center forward. Paul Furth, the starting goalie, has had a rough season, beginning with an injury in the third game which has forced him to miss four games. The team has many freshmen, including Doug Koherts and Paul Cabral, starting fullbacks, and Sam Weaver, starting goalie. The team looks forward to a productive second half of the season.

announcements

Material for the announcement section of the California Tech must be submitted typed on or with the Announcement Form available at the Tech office by the Tuesday before the Friday of publication.

Student Shop Robbed

Sometime during this past weekend the Caltech Student Shop was robbed. Someone broke into a locked cabinet and stole over \$100 in cash along with numerous tools. Also stolen were keys to other locked cabinets and to the shop itself.

If anyone has any information about the theft please contact a shop committeeman or security.

This robbery forces us to change locks immediately. There will be meetings in the Ruddock (undergraduate) House dining room this Saturday at noon and this Sunday at 7 pm. All current members must attend in order to get a new key. Security precautions and procedures will also be reviewed.

This meeting is very important so please attend. If there are any questions contact Craig Zupke at 578-9768, room 138 Ruddock.

Debate Party

Watch the final presidential debate and enjoy a party at the headquarters of the Democratic Party on Sunday (10/21). The debate party will start a half hour before the debate at 4:30 pm and will run until the debate's end at 6:30. The party will take place at the Pasadena/Altadena Democrats' headquarters at 739 E. Walnut, 2 blocks west of Lake. Everyone is invited and there will be free refreshments and a no-host bar.

Eng. Scholarships

Consulting Engineers Association of California announces its ninth annual competition for upper division undergraduate scholarships in Engineering, to be awarded to a limited number of students who are interested in Consulting Engineering as a possible career. For more info, come to the Career Development Center, 08 Parsons-Gates.

Coffeehouse

In an experiment effort to provide lunch services on weekends, The Coffeehouse will be open 12:00-1:30 pm. No milkshakes will be served during lunch. New additions to our menu are: Roast Beef and Turkey Sandwiches, and Burritos. Dinner hours are 8-1 weekdays, 6-12 weekends.

Disneyland!

As Director of Social Activities for ASCIT, I try to plan large-scale bashes and events for all seven houses and off-campus students at least once or twice a term. This is usually a carefully planned, big job that completely trashes me and my 30+ member committee.

Well, a notable exception to this strategy is taking place tomorrow, in the form of our spur-of-the-moment Disneyland flick that we ourselves didn't know about until this week. A misunderstanding in scheduling prevented me from giving any advance notice.

Hopefully, many of us Techers can still make it. With the ESC subsidy, \$5 will have you enjoying all of Disney's rides and attractions from 5 pm to 1 am.

I'd also like to welcome all the new freshmen and transfers to Caltech, party mecca of the Greater Los Angeles area. If you'd like to get involved in organizing social activities or just have questions or suggestions, ring me up at 356-6274!

Money Deadlines

The following are the deadlines for various fellowships and/or scholarships:

- NSF Postdoctoral Fellowship Program (11/21)
- L. Livermore National Laboratory (12/1)
- American-Scandinavian Foundation (12/15)

For applications and/or info, drop by the Career Development Center, 08 Parsons-Gates.

U.N. Day Ath Lunch

A free Athenaeum luncheon is being offered to Caltech undergraduates and graduates who attend a United Nations Day observance on Saturday, October 27.

The featured speaker will be Caltech Political Science Professor Bruce Cain. His topic will be the creative resolution of conflict in the area of nuclear proliferation. His talk's title is "The Process of Peace: Solutions to the Nuclear Arms Race for a Democratic Society."

The United Nations Association of Pasadena and The Caltech Y are co-sponsors of the UN Day celebration, an annual event. Costs of students' lunches (\$12 to all others) is being borne by the UNA and The Y.

Techers who wish to attend must sign up in The Y office. About 30 of the 40 available invitations remain.

Recruiting

The recruiting schedules going up on Monday, Oct. 22 in the Career Development Center, Room 8, Parsons-Gates, will be for the week of Oct. 29. Don't forget to bring your resumes, one for each interview you plan to make.

Support Soviet Jews

Deli dinner and letter-writing campaign to help free the refusenik Khassin family. This Sunday, Oct. 21 at 5 pm, Red Door Cafe, Winnett. We will also be watching the Presidential Debate. Deli dinner \$2.50. Letter writing materials provided.

C□L□A□G□S

The Caltech Lesbian and Gay Society will meet this Sunday at 2:00 pm in 210 Baxter to make posters for the upcoming dance, which has been rescheduled to Saturday, November 3. Anyone interested in helping make these posters is welcome to attend. Supplies (paper, pens, etc.) would be greatly appreciated.

Women and Judaism

Caltech Hillel presents the first of a series of talks on women's issues with guest speaker, Rabbi Patricia Karlin-Neumann, who will discuss "Autonomy and Authority in Jewish Tradition." The talk will be Tuesday, Oct. 23 at 4:30 pm in the Y Lounge, Winnett.

SWE

Our second organizational meeting will take place on Oct. 24, 4:30 p.m. at the Y Lounge. We will be seeking volunteers to help out on "High School Day" and the speaker program. Everyone Welcome.

Russia Trip

Interested in visiting the Soviet Union over Spring break? The 2nd year Russian instructor at Caltech, George Cheron, is planning to repeat last year's highly successful trip. A group of at least seven students must be assembled in order to qualify for an exciting visit to Moscow and Leningrad for 9 days over the break. The cost will be about \$1300 (including air fare, meals and guided tours!). Details and applications will be available at an orientation meeting next Tuesday, October 23, at 12:00 in 2 Dabney. For more information call x3615.

Like Getting High?

Are you an acrophile? Do you get of on rocks? The Caltech Climbing Club will hold its first meeting on Saturday, October 27 at 1:00 pm in the Ricketts dining room. For further information, see Steve Waltman, Ri. 27.

\$ For Woman Cellist

Woman with strong background, degree or major in natural science field. Scholarship is for music improvisation sessions and, if desired, instruction in cello on either a beginning or more advanced level. No previous musical experience is necessary. Contact: Maria Royce (213) 684-0993.

Resume Workshop

For all BS/MS Candidates: Remember to come to the Resume Writing Workshop on Monday, Oct. 22, 1-3 pm. It's going to be in Winnett Clubroom 1 and is sponsored by the Career Development Center, x6361.

Hillel Potluck Dinner

Caltech and Cal State L.A. celebrate Shabbat with a brief service and a potluck veggie/dairy dinner, tonight (Oct. 19) at 6:30 pm, Y Lounge, Winnett. Bring food or drink if you can. Any questions—ask Myra through the Y office (x6163).

ASCIT Minutes

Anyone who would like a copy of the ASCIT Board of Directors meeting minutes should send a notice to Joy Watanabe, 1-59. (Please include a mailing address.)

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For information call (213) 556-1451 or write The Jerusalem Fellowship 170 North Canon, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.

There is no connection between Aish HaTorah Jerusalem and a similarly named institution in North Hollywood.

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