I have answered my own question by reading the blog. See last two paragraphs below.

I was re reading the white paper and have a question about the security assumptions. When sMPC is implemented around next year, will it assume (t = n-1) (at least one node doesn't collude) OR (t >= n/2) (no dishonest majority) ? If it is (t >= n/2) (no dishonest majority), is the risk of a sybil attack significant enough that financial / medical data could be leaked?

Well I read a blog post from Enigma in which it said: "The number of systems needed to reconstruct the data is a tunable parameter that can range from some portion of the system up to all of them."

So this post is no longer a question but a statement of, hey that's really cool. And if you could discuss the costs of securing against n-1 corruptions that would be great.