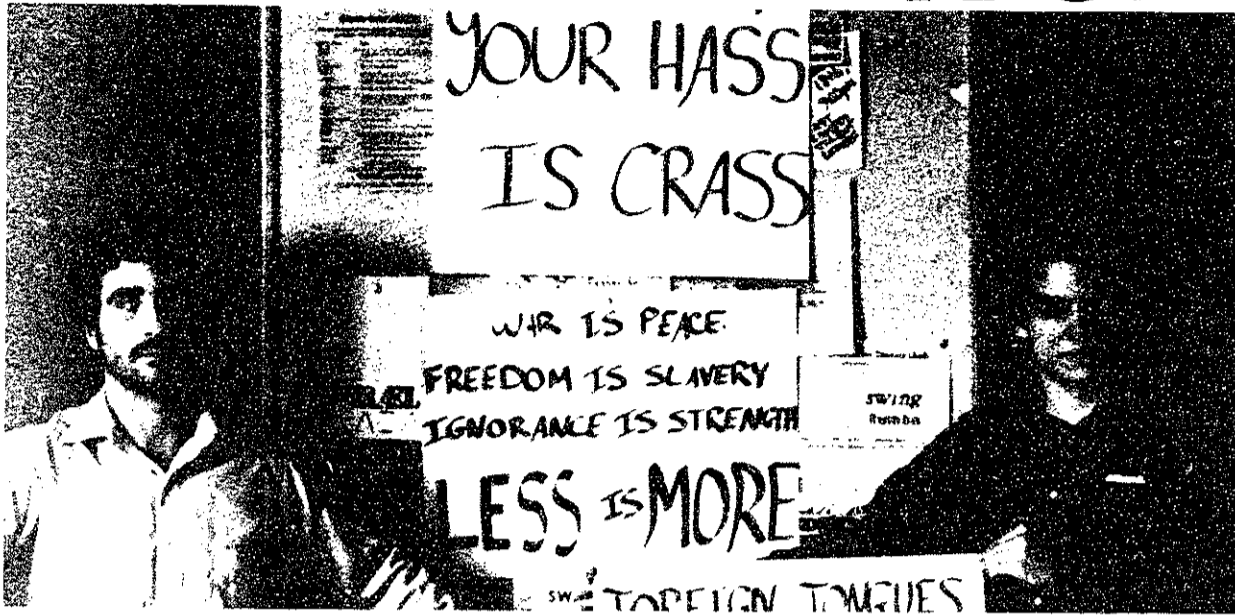


The Year in Review 1987



Lisette W. Lambregts/The Tech

Students protested changes in the HASS distribution requirements.

Revised HASS requirement

By Michael Gojer

After two years of preliminary debate, the educational reform movement bore its first fruits as the faculty approved changes in the humanities, arts, and social sciences distribution requirement last spring. There was considerable opposition to the new requirement from students opposed to a reduction in the number of distribution subjects and faculty concerned by the vagueness of the new category system.

The new requirement, which replaces the old 22-field distribution system with five new categories, came coupled with a mandate to reduce the number of distribution subjects. Perceived overlap within the old categories and displeasure with the proliferation of HUM-D classes were the chief concerns of faculty who drafted the requirement, approved at a May 20 faculty meeting.

The desire to "stimulate a revitalization of the distribution subjects offered by the HASS facul-

ty," was also a major impetus for the changes, according to Philip Khoury, associate dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science.

The Committee on the Undergraduate Program, which introduced the proposal in March following a year-long study by an Institute Committee, removed its initial proposal of a 50 subject cap before the final faculty vote. The move was a reaction to students' desires to maintain as many course options as possible. The final number of subjects qualifying for HASS-D status "could go as low as 50 or as high as 80," Khoury said in December.

Nearly 1400 student signatures succeeded in delaying the original faculty vote on the distribution system changes, set for April, by one month to gain more time for consideration of the proposal. In that month, students and faculty scrambled to hold forums and draft alternate proposals, and, in marathon sessions, the Student

Committee on Education Policy produced a 21-page report critical of the reform process itself.

But a CUP proposal last spring to create a humanities minor option was well received all around. The proposal, introduced in April, also passed the faculty in May. The minor programs will consist of six-subject sequences which could include courses used to satisfy the concentration requirement.

The new requirement

The new distribution subjects will all be 12-unit classes and have final exams, according to (Please turn to page 3)

Cambridge City Council and MIT's Simplex land

By Earl C. Yen

To MIT, it was a compromise. To Cambridgeport residents, it was intimidation. But in the end, MIT and the City of Cambridge agreed last month on a plan that will transform a barren 27-acre tract near Central Square into a diverse development — including retail space, research and development offices, a hotel, and housing — over the next ten years.

The plan ends 17 years of uncertainty over the future of MIT's Simplex land north of the main campus.

According to MIT spokesman Walter L. Milne, the \$250-million development of the former Simplex Wire and Cable Company site will bring in substantial revenues for the city and will create approximately 7000 new jobs. University Park will be similar in

scale to Kendall Square, although it will have more varied uses and will be less focused on office space, Milne said.

But residents of adjacent neighborhoods remain fearful that the development will destroy their neighborhood — by bringing in too much commercial traffic and not enough affordable housing. "Our community is fighting today for its very survival," said William Cavellini, spokesman for the Simplex Steering Committee, a community residents' group that sought more low-income housing and less commercial space in the development plans.

"Long struggle"

The Simplex area today has some houses and a few light industrial buildings scattered across (Please turn to page 3)

By Seth Gordon

Homeless squatters on MIT-owned land last fall brought a new wrinkle to the controversy over the Simplex site, about 25 acres of land north of the campus near Central Square. "Tent City" was encamped on the land for over a month before MIT Campus Police ushered them off last November.

The Campus Police removed the squatters in an early morning raid that evoked widespread criticism from community leaders. Ten arrests were made, but four of those arrested were found not guilty in Cambridge District Court this past month.

The events began on Oct. 18, after the Simplex Steering Committee — a community group opposed to MIT's development plans — held a sleep-in rally at a site on Blanche Street. After the rally ended, a group of homeless people stayed on the land in tents donated by some SSC protesters.

"We did not plan to house homeless people on the site," said William Cavellini, head of the SSC. While expressing his sympathies for the situation, he disavowed any role for the SSC.

Saying he was concerned about the squatters' ability to survive the winter, Walter L. Milne, as-

Introduction

Today marks the beginning of the 108th year of publication of *The Tech*. As we begin the new volume, we include our third annual *Year in Review* supplement, recounting the issues and events that shaped MIT in 1987.

1987 will be remembered as a year of great change at the Institute. Just as the F&T Diner and the TRW building came tumbling to the ground, many issues which had dominated the political landscape of MIT for several years began to fade from view. The zoning plan for MIT's Simplex land was approved by the Cambridge City Council, bringing to a close 17 years of uncertainty over the use of the property. The MIT Policy Statement on Sexually Explicit Films was ruled "inappropriate" by the Committee on Discipline, apparently ending its troubled three-year existence. And MIT announced the elimination of the Department of Applied Biological Sciences, terminating Course XX at the age of 33.

As renovations to the MIT Student Center began and the MIT Coop moved to new quarters in Kendall Square, much more fundamental changes were taking place on the MIT campus. Anne P. Glavin became the first female chief of the Campus Police, taking charge of an organization plagued by labor relations difficulties and low morale. The faculty approved a new humanities distribution requirement, taking the first step on a long journey of educational reform and renewal. MIT's housing system felt the impact of the increasing number of female students on campus, as the last all-male dormitory became coed and fraternities struggled to fill their houses.

There seemed to be an emphasis on community at MIT over the past year. Students were not protesting oppressive regimes located worlds away. Rather, demonstrations focused on the injustices of racism and homelessness, national problems which cannot be swept under the rug. The MIT community was also forced to ask difficult questions of itself, searching for the common denominator in a series of student suicides last autumn.

This past year had more than its share of achievements. Professor Susumu Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology; Professor Robert M. Solow won the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science; Professor John H. Harbison was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for musical composition. The MIT solar car team finished eighth in the Pentax World Solar Challenge, and Project Daedalus continued to break human-powered flight records.

In this supplement we review the most significant news, the best artistic achievements, and the photographic images of 1987. In commemorating the year that was, it is our hope to better understand where we have been, where we are, and where we are going.

Andrew L. Fish

Tent City squatters on MIT property

assistant to the chairman and president of the MIT corporation, began speaking of eviction several weeks after the encampment began. He said that the Institute might be legally responsible if one of the campers were injured. One squatter, Kim FitzGerald, reported that she had survived five winters on the streets already.

MIT sent professional social workers to the encampment to "talk it out" with the residents and convince them to move into shelters, Milne said. But FitzGer-

ald accused the social workers of "trying to split us up." Residents described life in shelters as regimented, dehumanizing, and sometimes unsafe.

MIT and Harvard students donated food and supplies to Tent City, according to Marino D. Tavarez '88. "Preacha," a Tent City spokesman, said that the Walker Memorial Building and Food not Bombs had donated food as well.

The City Council unanimously resolved Nov. 9 that MIT not (Please turn to page 4)

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A 1987 timeline

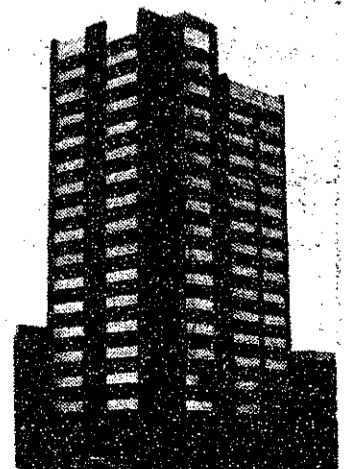
Feb. 4 Neo Mnumzana, chief representative from the African National Congress to the United Nations speaks in Kresge auditorium as part of the MIT Colloquium "Ending Apartheid." Students and Corporation members clash over the issue of divestiture from South African stocks.

Feb. 9 The Cambridge City Council unanimously approves the Blue Ribbon Committee report on MIT's proposed developments for the old Simplex Site near Central Square. The necessary zoning changes are not approved until almost one year later.

Feb. 17 Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Tewhey files a complaint with the Committee on Discipline against Adam L. Dershowitz '89 for presenting the sexually explicit film *Deep Throat* to audiences at East Campus on Registration Day. The showing violated the Institute policy statement on sexually explicit films.

Feb. 18 Residents of then all-male MacGregor House vote to open their dormitory to women students in the fall.

Feb. 21 A fight between two Northeastern University students attending an Alpha Phi Alpha dance at MIT ends in a murder on the Student Center steps.



Women and MIT's housing

By Niraj S. Desai

The relatively large number of women entering MIT in recent years has forced the housing system to deal with major challenges in 1987. MIT's last remaining all-male dormitory opened its doors to women in September, and fraternities, compelled to compete for an ever-decreasing number of males, found it difficult to fill their spaces.

Women made up 36 percent of the 1013 members of the Class of 1991. The fraction of women in the class fell only slightly from the previous year's record number of 38 percent, showing that the dramatic increase was not a one-year aberration, said Director of Admissions Michael C. Behnke.

The housing system also had to cope with the problem of an overdemand for all-female hous-

ing. Neither of MIT's two sororities is likely to get its own house in the foreseeable future, and McCormick Hall, the only single-sex female dormitory, is perennially oversubscribed.

MacGregor goes coed

MacGregor House had been faced with the decline in the number of males the previous fall. Only 73 males requested MacGregor as their first choice in 1986; a total of 88 students were assigned to the dormitory.

Responding both to the dormitory's recruitment problems and to the desire of many residents for a coed environment, five of the house's eight entries voted to set aside one suite for female students.

The MacGregor plan was quickly approved by Associate Dean for Student Affairs James

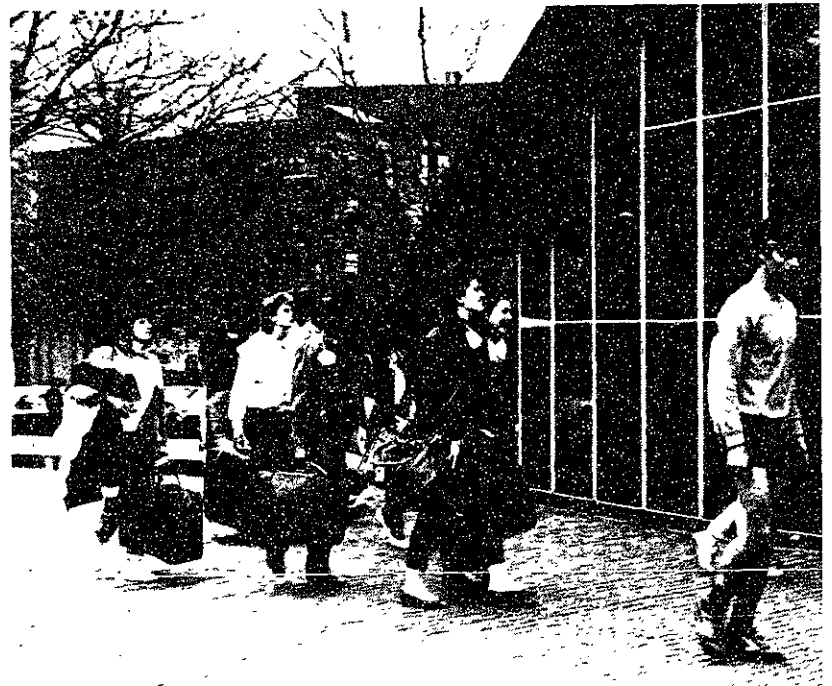
R. Tewhey, who had been searching for ways to increase the amount of all-female housing available on campus.

Tewhey did not see the absence of an all-male dormitory on campus as a problem. "There are still more single-sex male suites than there are single-sex female suites," he noted at the time.

In the first round of the housing lottery last fall, 59 women and 83 men listed MacGregor House as their first choice. The dormitory had 32 spaces for women and 43 for men.

Single-sex housing procedures change for women

MacGregor was helped in its bid to attract women by changes in the dormitory assignment process designed to accommodate female students who desired single- (Please turn to page 4)



Kyle G. Peltonen/The Tech

The increasing number of women entering MIT forced changes in the housing system.

MIT drops applied biology dept.

Faculty from the Department of Applied Biological Sciences were "shocked" at a Jan. 6 meeting when Dean of Science Gene M. Brown informed them that their program was being "phased out" due to a perceived lack of focus.

The decision to disband Course XX came with almost no prior consultation of faculty members. Even Department Head Gerald N. Wogan had not been substantially involved in the decision-making process, according to one of his assistants.

Many faculty members did not agree with Brown's assessment, believing their department was one of MIT's success stories. They cited a tremendous amount of outside funding as evidence of considerable respect for the biotechnology program.

"I was shocked," said Associate Professor Chokyun Rha '62. "Our department is so unique . . . [It has] such a high-standing program."

Applied biology is a very broad area, Brown said in an interview, ranging from molecular biology and genetic engineering to chemical separation techniques. "To expect one department to embrace all those areas . . . and to do it well . . . is almost impossible."

The department's resources and tenured faculty will be redistributed to departments with overlapping interests, such as biology and chemical engineering.

The Department of Applied Biology department evolved from the Department of Food Technology, which was formed in 1944 out of an outgrowth of the Department of Biology. In 1966 the department became the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, and it was given its present name in 1985.

Challenge to the pornography policy

By Andrew L. Fish

The future of the MIT Policy Statement on Sexually Explicit Films was cast in doubt as 1987 came to an end. The MIT Committee on Discipline refused to punish Adam L. Dershowitz '89, who violated the policy by showing the sexually explicit film *Deep Throat* on Registration Day last spring. The committee called the pornography policy "inappropriate for MIT" and said it was an "excessive restraint on freedom of expression."

The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs could still enforce the policy against a group such as the Lecture Series Committee by refusing to allow them to use MIT space, but there seems to be no way to punish individual students for violating its provisions, given the COD ruling.

Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay initiated the formulation of the policy in 1984,

and Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Tewhey pressed charges against Dershowitz with the COD for violating the policy. Although neither would comment after the ruling, Tewhey said last February that if the COD dismissed the charges against Dershowitz he would consider "modifying or scrapping the policy."

The COD urged the MIT community "to engage in a renewed vigorous debate" to address the concerns which led to the formulation of the policy. Since the ruling, the Faculty Policy Commit-

tee has been considering the policy. Tewhey refused to assure a second group of students that they would not be charged with violating it pending any faculty committee action, according to students involved.

The decision by the COD marked the first time the faculty had spoken out on the pornography issue. The current policy originated in the ODSA and was approved by the Academic Council.

Dershowitz tested the two-and-one-half years old policy by showing *Deep Throat* in East (Please turn to page 5)

A change of leadership for the Campus Police

By Andrew L. Fish

Anne P. Glavin became the new chief of the MIT Campus Police in December 1987, replacing retiring Chief James Olivieri. Glavin took over a police force plagued by ongoing labor relations difficulties and increasing discontent among patrol officers — who have brought forth allegations of overwork, racial discrimination, and unfair promotion procedures.

The Campus Police have been without a contract since 1986, and negotiations have been at an impasse since last May, according to James J. Fandel, manager of MIT labor relations. As a result, the MIT administration opted to temporarily implement a previous contract offer until an agreement can be reached.

While Campus Police Associ-

ation President Paul Conway had expressed hope that "the next chief would help straighten [the negotiations]," several officers have expressed displeasure over Glavin's role in the talks.

The major stumbling block in the contract negotiations has been the issue of work schedule. The Campus Police desire a 4-2 schedule, where officers would work four days and then have two days off. But from the start the 4-2 schedule was not acceptable to MIT. Fandel said the schedule would reduce the number of officers available to go on patrol, if needed. He contended that three additional officers would be needed, although Conway denied this charge.

Fandel also said the 4-2 plan would be very expensive — the (Please turn to page 4)

Reversal of Ruth Perry's tenure denial

By Katie Schwarz and Mathews M. Cherian

In an unusual decision last July, President Paul E. Gray '54 granted Professor Ruth Perry tenure, overturning the Humanities and Social Sciences School Council's April tenure denial.

Perry, previously a senior lecturer in literature and women's studies and director of the Women's Studies Program, was made a full professor after teaching at the Institute for 15 years and enduring an abnormally long evaluation process marred by evidence of gender discrimination.

Five years ago a literature section committee rejected Perry for tenure, but a special Institute committee appointed by then Provost Francis E. Low found evidence of sexual discrimination in the process.

The Humanities and Social Science School Council did not accept the recommendation of a second tenure committee which unanimously approved Perry. Instead, the council put Perry in charge of starting the Women's Studies Program and promised that she would be considered for tenure again by 1987.



Alice P. Lei/The Tech

Prof. Ruth Perry

Last spring an interdisciplinary committee appointed by Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences Ann F. Friedlaender PhD '64 evaluated Perry and unanimously approved her tenure. But the School Council again rejected the recommendation.

Perry then appealed the School Council's decision to Gray and Provost John M. Deutch '61. A negative decision by a department is normally final, but the President has the power to reverse the decision. MIT has no established procedure for appeal of tenure decisions, and appeals

are handled case by case, Perry said. She believed speaking to Deutch and Gray was appropriate in her case.

Perry's case was especially unusual because she had been at MIT for 15 years without tenure. Also, she was not represented in the School Council by a particular department or section. The Women's Studies Program has no faculty of its own, but faculty based in departments such as literature, philosophy and anthropology teach courses cooperatively with it.

Faculty supported Perry

Perry said the decision reflected the strong support for her from the women's studies community at MIT and from the faculty. "There really is a large community of people at MIT who care about women's studies," she said.

Many faculty members wrote letters or spoke to Gray, Deutch, and Friedlaender, and 20 to 25 attended an open meeting with the administration at which Perry was not present. Some came from outside the Women's Stud- (Please turn to page 5)



Sarah Krishnaswamy/The Tech

Anne P. Glavin



Ray T. Powell

James Olivieri

Mar. 5 President Paul E. Gray '54 announces that tuition, room, and board for 1987-1988 will be set at \$16,970, a 5.1 percent increase over the previous year. Tuition alone rose 5.9 percent, the smallest increase since 1969.

Mar. 7 A Cambridge ordinance bans smoking from almost all non-residential buildings in Cambridge — including MIT.

Mar. 9 MIT names Lester C. Thurow as dean of the Sloan School of Management.

Mar. 11 Manuel A. Rodriguez '89 and Alan B. Davidson '89 are elected Undergraduate Association president and vice-president, respectively. Only thirty-six percent of the student body voted in the elections.

Mar. 18 The Committee on the Undergraduate Program makes its first proposal for revisions in the humanities, arts, and social sciences distribution requirement to the faculty.

Mar. 25 MIT admits the Class of 1991. The class contains a record number of minorities. Director of Admissions Michael C. Behnke reported a 38 percent increase in minority applications over the previous year, reversing a national trend — nevertheless, minorities make up only 3.3 percent of those admitted.

Apr. 3 Vice President William R. Dickson '56 reveals that a new biology building will be constructed on the TRW site, purchased almost a year earlier. The physics department plans to move into space vacated by biology.

Changes in the HASS-D requirement

(Continued from page 1)

the committee implementing the requirement. The new HASS-D system will be phased in over the next three years.

Five subcommittees, each with one student member, were formed in October to draw up guidelines for each of the categories within the new HASS-D system — Literary and Textual Studies; Language, Thought, and Value; The Arts; Cultures and Societies; and Historical Studies. Courses which are approved for the requirement will continue to be reviewed every three years by the subcommittees, according to Khoury.

Criteria for HASS-D subjects states that each category should consist of "subjects that are appropriate for students who have never taken another subject in that area of learning," and that the subjects should not have prerequisites except in the case of language subjects. Also, "[they] should incorporate, where appropriate, materials and insights drawn from the full range of contemporary scholarship, including that on women, minorities, and non-Western cultures."

The overview committee placed a cap on discussion section sizes at 25 students, according to William L. Jarrod '89, student member of the committee. Jarrod said professors were encouraged to keep sections to under 20 students, but he doubted whether sections with more than 10-15 students could be effective.

Final proposals for HASS-D subjects to begin this fall were due in December, and Khoury said he was pleased both by the total number of proposals submitted and by the number of new courses submitted for approval.

While new courses are approved for three years, those derived from existing HUM-D's will receive only one year's approval, according to Khoury.

Petitions and outcries

After the original proposal was introduced in March, almost 1400 students signed a petition calling for a delay on the faculty vote so that student criticisms could be addressed. Much of the criticism focused on the limited number of distribution subjects mandated by the then-current proposal. Students felt that a system with a reduced number of courses would force them into classes in which they had little interest, decreasing the quality of the classes overall.

Students were also concerned that a reduction in the number of distribution courses would increase class size as well as diminish chances to "seek out good teaching." Faculty administering the proposal countered that large classes would simply be broken into smaller sections, hinting that individual sections could have different focuses.

Responding to the criticisms, the CUP removed the numerical cap on distribution courses before resubmitting its proposal to the faculty in May, but the revised proposal said that a "reduced list of distribution subjects" is expected.

A principal motivation for having a small list of distribution courses was the increased control it gave the administration over the courses. Cartwright argued that many faculty had sought HUM-D status for their courses out of "concern to get students, not what made sense educationally," and that the difference be-

tween distribution courses and electives had become confused.

"A failure of process"

Besides suggesting alternatives to the then current HASS-D proposal, the May report issued by SCEP criticized the reform process itself, saying, "the very fact that a petition drive had to be held — and that it struck such a responsive chord in the student body — is in a certain way indicative of a failure of process."

"Almost every action taken by the faculty to involve students in the current reform have been in response to student demands instead of faculty outreach," the report states. "We are singularly distressed."

The report suggested various measures to remedy the situation, including that the faculty amend its rules to require student representation on all committees, including standing and *ad hoc* committees and that such representation form 20% of the committees — with a minimum of two student representatives on each committee.

MIT commences fundraising drive

MIT announced on Oct. 22 an intensive five-year fundraising drive aimed at raising \$550 million in contributions from foundations, industry, alumni and others.

MIT Corporation Chairman David S. Saxon '41 said the vast and unprecedented increase in the capital base would be targeted at the core of MIT's needs: faculty support, undergraduate and graduate student financial aid, academic programs, new research initiatives, and the purchase and upgrade of facilities.

The announcement came three days after the Oct. 19 stock market crash, which lowered MIT's endowment by "between \$100 million and \$200 million," according to Allan S. Bufferd, deputy treasurer and director of investments. The stock market crash forced MIT to cancel plans to announce an increase in its fundraising goal, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Saxon and Kathryn W. Lombardi, executive assistant to the president, detailed some of MIT's fundraising priorities. They said:

- An increase in faculty support will aid MIT in the recruitment of new faculty. Young professors particularly need support, because they must often "hit the ground running" in order to come up with research funding, Lombardi said.

- MIT will use funds to help professors pursue research that is so new that industry hesitates to provide funding.

- MIT will lower the self-help level and continue to attract undergraduate and graduate students regardless of their financial background.

The primary goal of the campaign is to increase MIT's endowment, which currently stands between \$1 and \$1.1 billion, Bufferd said.

MIT's development of Simplex land

(Continued from page 1)

its sparsely developed land. MIT acquired the site in 1971 and began to study future development of the area in the mid-to-late 1970s, according to Ronald P. Suduiko, special assistant to the chairman of the MIT Corporation. In 1979, the city asked MIT to put its plans on hold while it commissioned its own study of the district.

In 1985, the City of Cambridge appointed a group called the Blue Ribbon Committee to formulate recommendations for a large development desired by MIT. This group — with representatives from MIT, MIT's developer Forest City, the Cambridge community, and outside planning experts — made recommendations in January 1987 that drew criticism from many neighborhood residents.

The group called for University Park to include areas for public exhibitions, offices for research and development, and up to 300 units of mixed-income housing. But community residents wanted MIT to provide more housing and blue-collar jobs and to avoid "bulldozing the local businesses."

Nevertheless, the Blue Ribbon report reflected numerous compromises made between committee members. Peter Chermayeff, an independent architect on the committee, said that "a sterile office environment was desired by MIT and Forest City [while] the rest of the Blue Ribbon committee wanted shared territory — R&D mixing with community, making public space a place full of life." The Blue Ribbon report also called for further traffic and environmental studies.

Councillor Sandra Graham, who fought for low-income housing as part of the development, said of the Blue Ribbon report: "This may not be the best report because of compromises, but if we do nothing, MIT has the right to build. We need to put some controls on MIT."

The Simplex site had previously been zoned as "Industry B,"

which forbids all housing and allows unlimited building height. Without any re-zoning, MIT could go ahead with every aspect of its planned development except for housing.

Residents protest

Many neighborhood residents spoke against the Blue Ribbon report at City Council meetings, and the Simplex Steering Committee presented a plan of its own that called for greater low and mid-income housing and less research and development office space. The City Council rejected the SSC's alternative proposal.

Meanwhile, in June, the Massachusetts Environmental Protection Agency found that MIT had violated state laws by storing mislabeled, open drums of waste material at 31 Landsdowne Street on the Simplex site. The discovery caused further distrust between neighborhood residents and MIT.

In October, the Simplex Steering Committee sponsored a two-day rally against MIT's planned development [see related story, page 1].

City supports MIT plan

The Cambridge City Council finally approved MIT's re-zoning petition with two amendments that were accepted by MIT. The petition passed by a 7-2 margin

on Jan. 11 after a six-hour council meeting attended by over 100 Cambridgeport residents, most of whom opposed MIT's planned development.

The two amendments cut 100,000 square feet of commercial space from the project, leaving 2.3 million square feet for development, and required MIT to start one of its housing projects in the next three years. The agreement stipulated that MIT must construct 400 residential units, including 100 units of low-income housing and 50 units of medium income housing.

Councillor Thomas W. Daney tried to get more low-income housing and a smaller commercial development but, nevertheless, supported the final plan. Daney said he would have voted against the plan if he felt that a delay would eventually bring about more housing.

David Sullivan railed against his colleagues for accepting MIT's petition. "This project is just too big for my neighborhood. I think the City Council can do a little better than where we are now."

Many Cambridgeport residents were disappointed by the vote. "This was a missed opportunity for the City Council to get more housing targeted for the most needy in the community," Cavellini said on the day after the vote.



Tech file photo
The city of Cambridge rezoned the Simplex site for MIT's planned University Park.

Solow and Tonegawa win Nobels



Donna Coveneny/Tech Talk
Prof. Robert M. Solow



Kyle G. Pellonen/The Tech
Prof. Susumu Tonegawa

Two MIT faculty members were awarded Nobel Prizes in 1987, bringing to eight the number of Nobel laureates on the faculty.

Susumu Tonegawa, a professor of biology, was named the winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology on October 12 for his pioneering research on the human immune system.

Tonegawa published a milestone paper in 1976 explaining how the immune system could generate millions of different antibody molecules from a limited number of genes. His experiments showed that this diversity results from the possible combinations which can occur when developing cells "decide" which antibody to produce. This finding contradicted the widely held dogma that a one-to-one correspondence existed between genes and their protein products.

Just nine days after the announcement of Tonegawa's prize, the 1987 Nobel Memorial Prize in economic science was awarded to Robert M. Solow, Institute professor of economics. The Nobel committee stressed the importance of Solow's idea that technological innovation played a decisive role in the growth of an industrialized economy.

Before Solow's work, most economists believed that capital formation and increases in the labor supply dominated economic growth. "We owe a lot of it to the growth of high technology," Solow said of the expansion of the US economy in the last several decades.

Apr. 15 The CUP proposes to the faculty that the Institute offer minors in HASS fields. Also, responding to almost 1400 signatures on a student petition, the faculty votes unanimously to delay its decision on the HASS distribution proposal until May 20.

May 6 Professors Brian H. Smith and Theoharis C. Theoharis received the Baker Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. Smith was the 17th Baker winner to have been denied tenure.

May 15 LSC shows the movie *Body Talk*, the first sexually explicit film it had shown since 1985.

May 20 The faculty approves a revised humanities, arts and social sciences distribution requirement, voting to adopt a new proposal made by the CUP after its original plan ran into controversy.

June 1 A total of 1762 students graduate at MIT's 121st commencement exercises to receive a total of 1929 degrees. Kenneth H. Olsen '50, president and founder of the Digital Equipment Corporation, discusses the early days of DEC in his commencement address.

June 3 Stephen P. Fernandez '87 and Steven D. Penn G are charged with disturbing a school assembly after involvement in a whistleblowing protest at commencement.

July 8 Ruth Perry, director of the Women's Studies Program, is granted tenure after twice being denied tenure in the past 10 years.

Controversy over homeless residents of Tent City

(Continued from page 1)
evict the homeless from Tent City until a mutually acceptable solution had been found. Milne had no formal response, but warned that he could not allow the situation to continue forever if an agreement could not be made.

The residents offered a written proposal to MIT, asking for certain abandoned houses along Blanche Street to be used "for the purpose of developing congregate, homeless housing" in which the residents would be "self-governed and equal." Those houses are owned by MIT, which plans to demolish them as part of the Simplex development and put 12 units, six of them rent-controlled, nearby. Milne indicated in mid-November that MIT would not respond to the demands.

Hearings, meetings, rallies

On the night of Sunday, Nov. 15, a group of Tent City residents and supporters held a "sleep-in" in Lobby 7. At the sleep-in, former State Representative Melvin H. King, who is also adjunct professor of urban studies, called MIT's actions on the issue "immoral."

A public hearing on Tent City was held in Cambridge City Hall on Nov. 16. Supporters of the encampment submitted a petition asking the Council to take the

Campus Police contract negotiation difficulties

(Continued from page 2)
plan would have cost \$150,000 several years ago, he said, although he did not know its current cost.

Fandel proposed a modified 5-2 schedule where an officer's days off would shift after a two month period, but this offer has been unacceptable to the union.

Conway charged that while the union was attempting to negotiate better benefits, medical care, and life insurance, among other concerns which they believe are essential for a contract settlement, MIT would only deal with pay and work schedule. "To be treated like this is a slap in the face," he said.

The extended labor dispute has decreased morale on the force, Conway added. He speculated that if negotiations drag on much longer, younger officers would leave the force.

Promotion policy criticized

Campus Police officers have also expressed displeasure with the promotion policies of Olivieri. Conway called it a "caste system" in which Olivieri selected for promotion a certain number of officers recommended by his sergeants.

According to Conway, Patrolmen Joseph Fratto and Brent Nelson have filed individual grievances against Olivieri, claiming that they were passed over for promotions even though they were qualified.

Also, Officer Ted Lewis claimed that after 14 years and 33 promotions, not one black police officer has been promoted by Olivieri. There were five black of-

Blanche Street properties by "eminent domain," because of MIT's alleged rent control violations with regard to them.

At a council meeting following the hearing, the City Council named a mediator between MIT and the squatters and continued its resolution for MIT not to evict anyone at Tent City. The Council offered to put a heated trailer and portable toilets on the site, but MIT refused to allow those on the property.

Real estate developer Alex Steinburgh offered to house all the Tent City residents rent-free for six months. The residents rejected his proposal. Stewart Guernsey, an advocate of the homeless, argued that permanent housing, not temporary shelter, was the issue.

MIT was not invited to that meeting and did not send a representative.

Ten arrested in morning raid

Several days later, on the morning of Nov. 21, the MIT Campus Police evicted the Tent City squatters in a raid that ended with ten people arrested. Four of those arrested were homeless.

The Campus Police arrived at the site shortly after 6:30 am that morning, according to Ronald P. Suduiko, MIT's special assistant for governmental relations and community affairs. At about 7 am, after discussions and warnings, those who refused to leave the site were arrested on trespassing charges, and some were also charged with disorderly conduct, according to Suduiko.

Patrolman Clarence Henniger charged that many talented young officers join the force only to discover the discriminatory treatment they must face from those in charge. They often transfer to a police force they believe will treat them better, he said.

Sgt. Vincent Goodridge, the Campus Police's only black sergeant, said most young officers want to work in a municipal department, regardless of specific promotion procedures in the Campus Police. Goodridge said that changes in the promotion policy would not increase the number of minorities on the force. Rather, he suggested waiving a requirement that officers have at least three years of experience on a police force. The police could then attract minorities that lacked experience.

Senior Vice President William R. Dickson '56 — the immediate superior to the Campus Police chief — and Constantine B. Simonides — MIT's equal opportunity officer — both supported Olivieri and said that all department heads have the power to designate their promotions. They also believed blacks on the Campus Police had not faced discrimination.

Nonetheless, the ongoing disputes in the Campus Police seem destined to continue well into 1988 and possibly beyond. Although officer morale continues to sag, Conway said the officers "haven't slowed down one bit despite not having a contract."

am, after discussions and warnings, those who refused to leave the site were arrested on trespassing charges, and some were also charged with disorderly conduct, according to Suduiko.

Those arrested were turned over to the Cambridge Police for booking. They included Steven D. Penn G and former MIT student Stephen P. Fernandez '87.

Suduiko, who oversaw the operation, said the major reason for the removal of Tent City that day was MIT's concern over the cold weather forecast for that night, including a wind-chill factor of -20°F. MIT was protecting the health and safety of the people at Tent City, as well as citizens who live in the vicinity, Suduiko said. But Guernsey called such claims an excuse to remove the homeless in order to continue real estate development at Simplex.

Many protesters charged that the Campus Police used excessive force in the evictions, saying they were preparing to leave peacefully when the arrests began. Nancy Ryan, executive director of the Cambridge Women's Commission, said she was dragged out of a tent while helping a resident pack. It was a "police riot," she said. But Captain Anne P. Glavin said she saw no evidence of police brutality. "When they're warned and warned and warned, and they don't go, we have to place hands on people to remove them."

The City Council, at its meeting the following Monday, censured MIT for the eviction and called on MIT to withdraw all charges against the people arrested. The Council also resolved to explore new options for housing former Tent City residents.

City Councillors Alfred Velucci, Frank Duehay and Alice Wolf called the arrests "outra-

Women in the MIT housing system

(Continued from page 2)
sex housing.

For the first time, freshmen last fall were able to designate preferences for single-sex suites on their housing assignment slips. In the past, they could have done so only after they had been assigned to a house, according to Ann Braden, former staff associate for residence programs at the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

The changes were prompted by the large number of requests — approximately 120 last spring — in recent years for single-sex female areas, according to Tewhey. "Last term, we had twice as many requests as we had spaces," he noted. "We simply have more women on campus than we ever had before."

Tewhey approached Senior House last spring with the idea of opening an all-female entry. Instead, the house decided to hold early women's rush — beginning rush activities for women two days before the regular dormitory rush began. MacGregor House was allowed to do the same.

Fraternities face difficult rush

While demand for single-sex female housing rose, the fraterni-



Tech file photo

On November 21, ten people were arrested at "Tent City."

geous" and "reprehensible," particularly in the face of their resolution.

There was also confusion as to whether the Campus Police had the authority to make arrests on the MIT-owned property that was not a part of the campus. Milne had said a week before the arrests that any actions taken against Tent City would be carried out by the Cambridge Police. The city manager reported to the council later that the Campus Police apparently did have the authority to make the arrests under state law.

In a report written for *Tech Talk*, Milne and Suduiko charged that activists supporting Tent City had used the homeless for their own agenda. Guernsey and Cavellini denied the charge.

Negotiations between the former residents and MIT began on December 2. Alex Steinbergh, a Cambridge landlord, gave two apartments he owned to Tent City's former residents rent-free un-

til Mar. 30. MIT agreed to pay the utility bills for those apartments.

Arrested found innocent in court

At their trial in mid-January, the arrested protesters charged that MIT had allowed them to occupy the land for over a month without telling them that they would be evicted, giving them "apparent consent" to stay. They also claimed that the police had not given them "a reasonable amount of time" to pack up and leave. After the prosecution had rested its case, the defense argued that there was insufficient testimony that the protesters were even trespassing at the time they were arrested.

Judge Wendy Gershengorn found four of the defendants not guilty on Friday, Jan. 15 — three for lack of evidence — and said she would dismiss charges against the rest if they each completed 16 hours of community service by mid-February.

ties found it very difficult to fill all their spaces for freshman. The independent living group system was able to attract only 350 pledges for the 420 vacancies, according to Paul W. Parfomak '88, chairman of the InterFraternity Conference.

Fraternities were forced to attempt to attract a very high percentage — nearly 60 percent — of the males in the Class of 1991 because of the low absolute number of men. "This year the fraternities were asked to do something they couldn't do," Tewhey said.

An increase in vacancies at independent living groups could drive up house bills. Currently, there is little significant difference between the cost of living in dormitories versus independent living groups. An increase in house bills could further complicate future freshmen's choices during Rush Week, Parfomak said.

Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity attempted to remedy a poor rush by accepting two female boarders last September. The women were not considered to be members of the house.

Before taking the action, TEP had sought the approval of the

ODSA and the IFC. Both Tewhey and the IFC responded that TEP should attempt to meet its financial needs however it saw fit.

But TEP did not consult its national chapter beforehand. At the time, John Gold '90, chancellor of TEP, admitted that having female residents in a house was "blatantly against the national constitution."

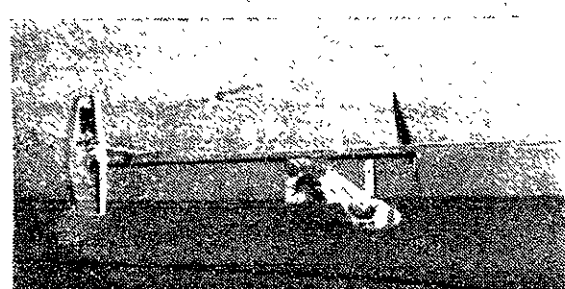
The TEP national organization discovered the situation and demanded that the MIT chapter remove the women boarders. The women, Anne C. LaFlamme '88 and Lisa B. Russell '88, left soon afterward.

The IFC had considered having a "second rush" during the fall term for fraternities that still needed pledges, according to Parfomak. But the plan fell through.

Nevertheless, some individual fraternities attempted to recruit freshmen during the term.

If the downward trend in the number of males continues, fraternities may be forced to go coed, cut costs severely, or even close down, Parfomak speculated.

Sept. 11 The United Technologies Corporation announces that it will sponsor the completion of MIT's three-year human-powered aircraft project Daedalus.



Oct. 12 Susumu Tonegawa, professor of biology, wins the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine for his pioneering research of the human immune system.

Oct. 21 Institute Professor of Economics Robert M. Solow wins the 1987 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science. Solow becomes the third member of the economics department to win the Nobel.

Nov. 1-11 MIT's solar car automobile team finishes 8th out of 24 entrants in the Pentax World Solar Car Challenge held in Australia. The Solectria IV-B finishes the 2000-mile race despite numerous breakdowns and an electrical fire.

Nov. 18 The Committee on Discipline unanimously rules that the Institute's policy on sexually explicit films is "inappropriate for MIT" and drops all charges against Adam L. Dershowitz '89.

Oct. 15 Ashdown House, 500 Memorial Drive, and East Campus receive condom dispensing machines as a result of concern over the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Oct. 22 The Institute officially kicks off a five-year, \$550 million endowment drive three days after the October stock market crash.

Challenge to pornography policy

(Continued from page 2)

Campus' Talbot Lounge on Registration Day of last spring's term. Dershowitz did not submit the film for prior approval by the *ad hoc* Screening Committee, nor did he give six weeks notice of the showing. These actions all violated provisions of the pornography policy, which Dershowitz said constituted censorship on the part of the MIT administration.

Tewhey argued at the COD hearing that the case was not an issue of freedom of speech but rather an issue of who has the power to impose definitions on the MIT community. He said he supported the pornography policy, even though a Cambridge court ruled that *Deep Throat* was constitutionally protected.

But Tewhey did concede that he believed the policy was "too vague on a number of issues."

Dershowitz said he was "very excited to see that the COD judged the policy as a big civil rights violation."

History of the policy

The policy was first instituted in response to complaints by members of the community about LSC's tradition of presenting sexually explicit films on Registration Day. The policy originally called for the Dean for Student Affairs to appoint a 12-member committee. This *ad hoc* committee had the responsibility for reviewing any X-rated or unrated sexually explicit film before it was shown and deciding whether it was necessary to set conditions on the "time, circumstances, and location" of the showing.

When the policy was first released, former LSC Chairman Timothy L. Huckelbery '84 called it "a compromise between not being able to show [pornographic films] at all and being able to show them any time."

In December 1984, the policy came under fire when McBay cancelled LSC's plans to show *The Opening of Misty Beethoven* on the grounds that the *ad hoc*



Victor S. Liaw/The Tech
Adam L. Dershowitz '89
Screening Committee had not been given sufficient notice to schedule a screening six weeks in advance of the proposed showing date.

But the original policy did not state any requirements for advanced screening, and only required campus groups to give "sufficient prior notice" of intent to show the film. Huckelbery accused McBay of "redefining the guidelines to fulfill her own purposes."

In the spring of 1985 the policy on sexually explicit films endured intense scrutiny when the Women's Studies Office sponsored an Independent Activities Period showing of the unrated, sexually explicit educational film *Not a Love Story* without prior screening by the *ad hoc* committee.

The Dean's Office had known for months that the Women's Studies Office was planning to show the film, but did not require the film to be screened.

At the time, the action was considered by many to represent an ODSA-created double standard. LSC had been barred from showing *The Opening of Misty Beethoven* even though LSC had adhered to the requirements of the policy, while the policy was disregarded for the showing of *Not a Love Story*. LSC was eventually permitted to show *The Opening of Misty Beethoven* on March 2, 1985.

On Oct. 1, the *ad hoc* Screen-

ing Committee completed a one-year evaluation of the policy. "There are issues that seem to need re-thinking," said Professor John Hildebidle, who was committee chairman during the *Not a Love Story* controversy. Among the questions that this report

brought out were: the range of sanctions that should apply to unapproved films, the groups to which the policy applies, and the membership of the screening committee.

The ODSA released a revised policy statement in early 1986 which addressed these points and made provisions for faculty members who wanted to show explicit films. Specifically, the revised policy had a new clause which exempted faculty members showing sexually explicit films in an "educational context."

LSC's interest in showing sexually explicit films has waned between 1985 and the present. On May 15, 1987, LSC showed the film *Body Talk* in Kresge Auditorium. The film had received approval from the *ad hoc* committee, exempting it from the restrictions of the policy. At that time, LSC chairman Michael Edmunds '89 explained that the film was shown because such films had been profitable in the past.

Tenure reversal for Women's Studies director

(Continued from page 2)

Program, such as Leo Marx, professor of science, technology and society, and Susan Carey, professor of brain and cognitive sciences. Students also wrote letters and spoke to the administrators.

Perry and other faculty members interviewed said they were very surprised by the School Council's decision to deny tenure, and felt her appeal had a very strong case. If the appeal had not succeeded, Perry said she was prepared to bring a lawsuit against the Institute.

Perry was strongly defended by many scholars outside MIT, according to several faculty members involved with the appeal. "There was an outcry," said Isabelle de Courtivron, professor of French literature. MIT's Women's Studies Program, which Perry founded, is considered one of the best in the country and well respected in Europe as well, de Courtivron explained.

Perry and other faculty agreed that her successful appeal represents a commitment by MIT to the Women's Studies Program, and that if she had not been successful it would have meant that MIT was not committed to a first-rate program. An MIT Corporation Visiting Committee stated last year that Perry was largely responsible for the success and high reputation of the Women's Studies Program.

MIT violated national guidelines in denying Perry tenure for 15 years

Perry's stay at the Institute without tenure since 1972 violated a long-standing rule of the American Association of University Professors, according to Pro-

Student Center renovations begin

MIT started its year-long \$7.5 million renovation of the Julius A. Stratton '23 Student Center in 1987, severely restricting use of the building. The renovations began after the Harvard Cooperative Society relocated its MIT branch from the Student Center to Kendall Square.

The renovations forced the Lobdell dining hall to close, increasing demand at MIT's other food service facilities. ARA, MIT's food service management company, is operating a temporary dining facility in the Sala de Puerto Rico, but it does not have kitchen facilities and only contains limited seating. ARA has tried to compensate by expanding operations at other dining halls.

Once the renovations are completed this fall, the Student Center's first floor will contain retail stores. MIT has already signed leases with the MIT Microcomputer Center, MIT Graphic Arts, Toscanini's Ice Cream, Newbury Comics, and Council Travel. The building will also house a bank, a convenience store, a bookstore, a stationery store, and possibly a sportswear store, according to West Plaza Director of Operations Stephen D. Immerman.

The second floor of the Student Center will house an expanded cafeteria styled as a "food court" with elevated seating.

The renovation project was made possible by the relocation of the MIT Coop to a new building in Kendall Square. The new Coop, which occupies the first floor and basement of Three Kendall Square, is about one and a half times as large as the old Student Center store.



Mark D. Virtue/The Tech
MIT began Student Center renovations in July.

Suicides shake Institute

Three MIT students and two former students committed suicide within three weeks in October 1987. "We need to recognize that their deaths have profoundly challenged us: in our pride, our arrogance, our complacency," said David Saxon '41, chairman of the MIT Corporation, at a memorial service for the students. About 100 people attended the Nov. 19 memorial service for the students.

The suicides, which attracted national attention, were discovered on three consecutive weekends:

- Jeffrey W. Liebman '88 was found hanging in his Central Square apartment on Oct. 2. He was a fifth-year senior from Walden, NY, majoring in mechanical engineering.
- On Oct. 3, Kent D. Anderson G died on his 24th birthday when he fell from the 6th or 7th floor balcony inside the Hyatt Regency Hotel to a restaurant on the 2nd floor. Anderson was a second-year graduate student in electrical engineering from Duluth, MN.
- Samuel Amponsah SM '79 and Melanie Amponsah, two former graduate students, and their 8-month old daughter were found dead in their Mattapan apartment on Oct. 16. Samuel Amponsah, a 33-year old native of Ghana, came to MIT in 1977 and lived at Ashdown House for eight years. He left MIT in late 1986. His wife, the former Melanie Hines, came from Staten Island and received a BA from Trinity College. She was a graduate student in political science and left in May 1986 to have a baby.
- Thomas F. Trobaugh G was found dead in the basement of his Somerville home on Oct. 22. Trobaugh came to MIT four years ago as a graduate student in the School of Architecture and Planning and was a PhD student in the Media Arts and Sciences section.

The Year in Review 1987

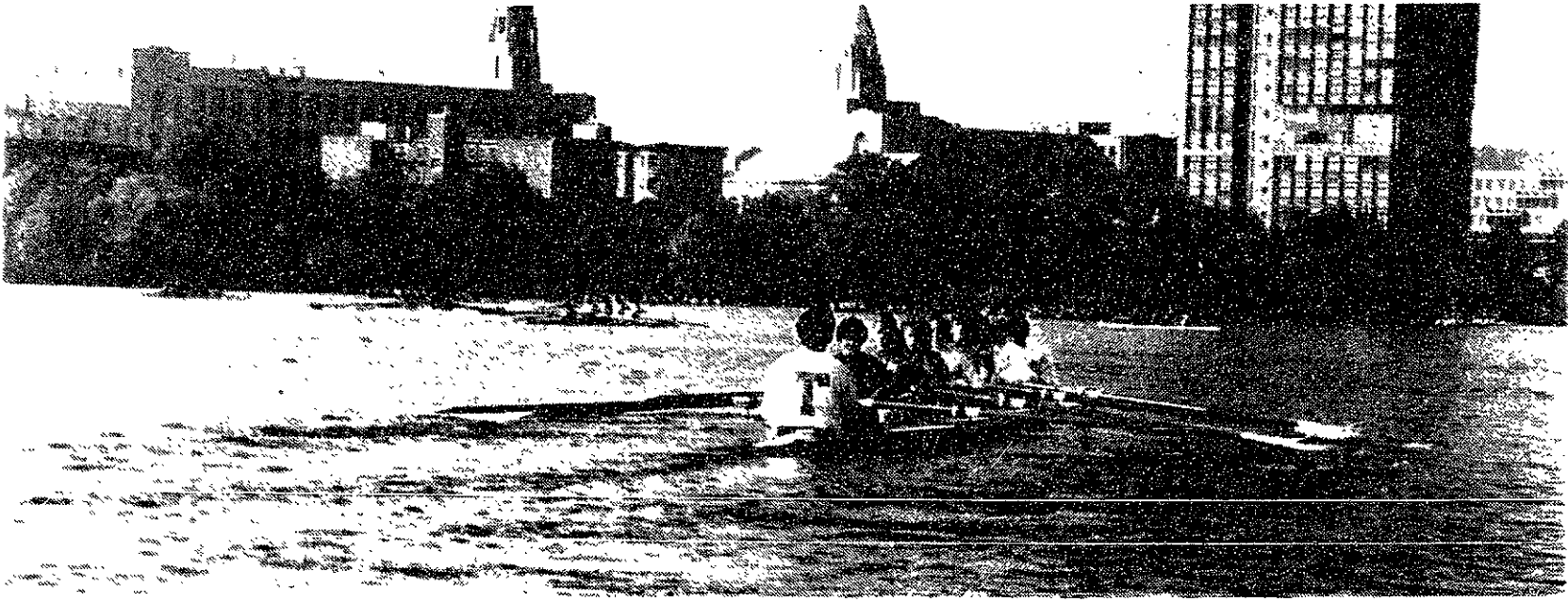
A supplement to *The Tech* Tuesday, February 2, 1988

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TheTech

<p>Nov. 19 MIT holds a memorial service for the seven students who committed suicide since October 1986.</p>	<p>Nov. 20 The MIT Campus Police — under administration orders to clear "Tent City" — arrest ten people for refusing to leave the Simplex site early in the morning.</p>	<p>Dec. 2 Gary Hart tells an MIT audience at Kresge Auditorium that he will not return to the Democratic presidential campaign. He resumes his presidential campaign one week later.</p>	<p>Jan. 11 The Cambridge City Council gives final approval to MIT's \$250 million development of the old Simplex site. The vote ends 17 years of uncertainty over the future of the 27-acre tract near Central Square.</p>
<p>Dec. 1 Anne P. Glavin succeeds James Olivieri as chief of Campus Police. Olivieri retires after serving 14 years as chief.</p>	<p>Jan. 6, 1988 Dean Gene M. Brown of the School of Science announces that the Department of Applied Biology — Course XX — will be eliminated over the next 18 months.</p>	<p>Jan. 15 A Cambridge District Court finds four "Tent City" defendants not guilty and dismisses charges against five others, contingent upon completion of community service.</p>	



Mauricio Roman



Julian P. Sachs



Joyce Ma



Lisette W. M. Lambregts



Kristine AuYeung

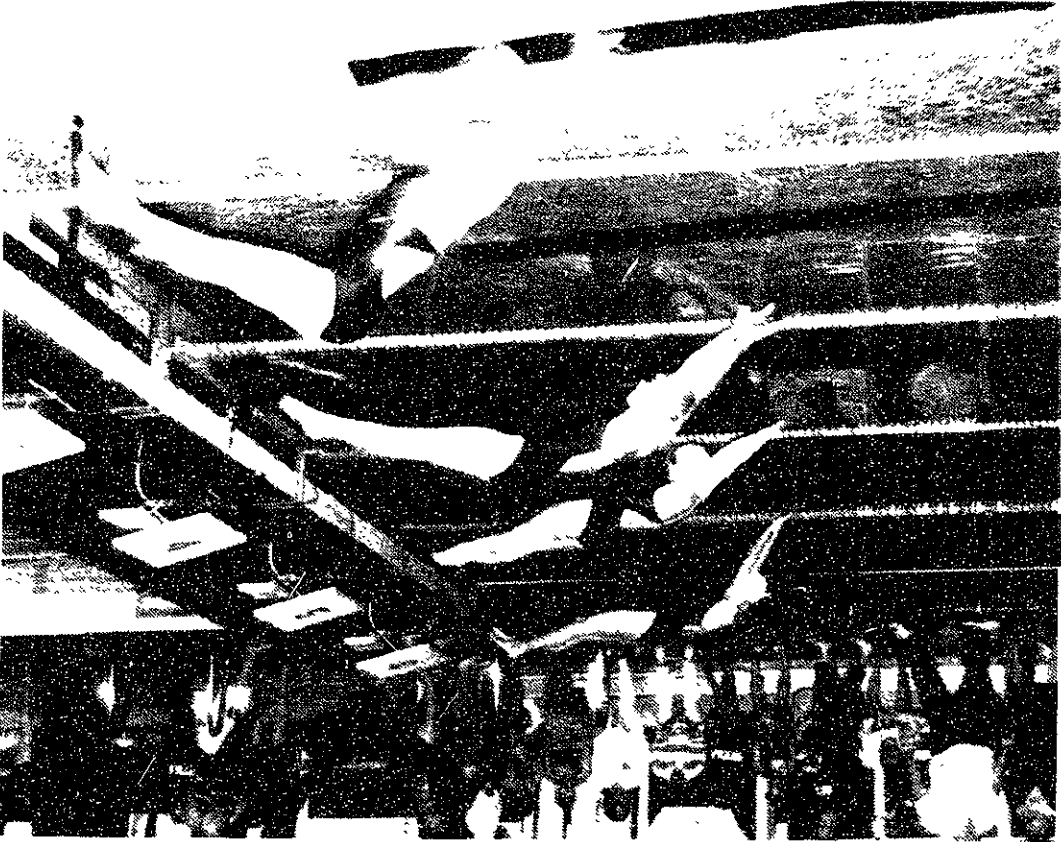


Ken Church



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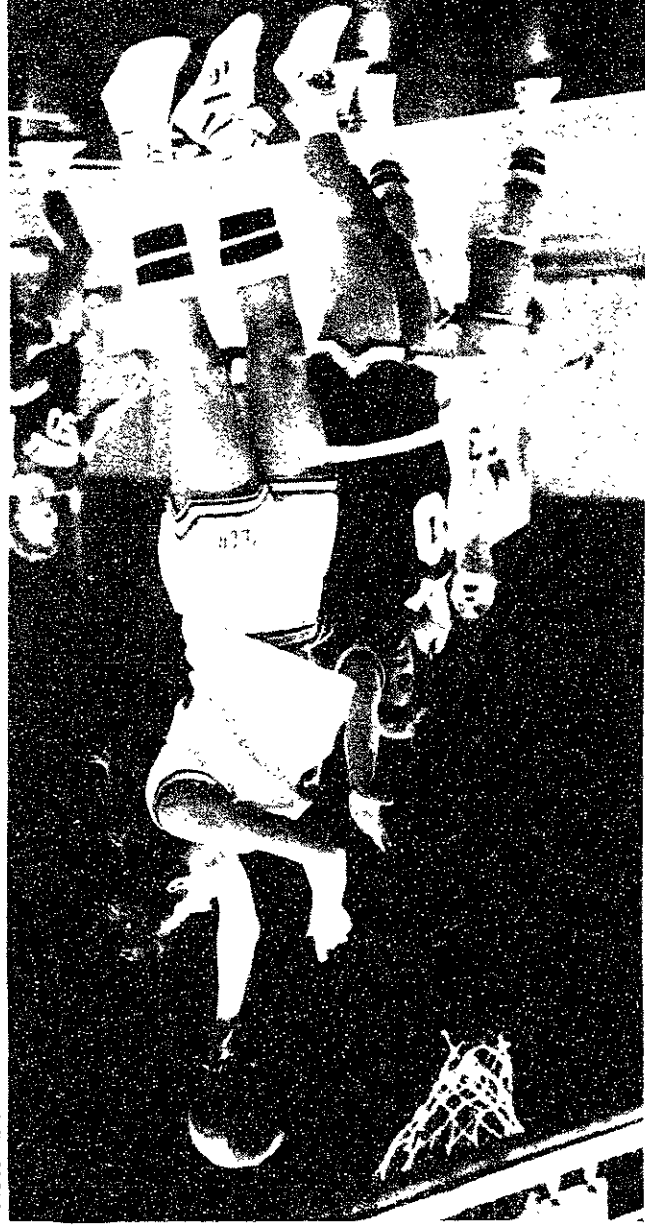
Lisette W. M. Lambregts



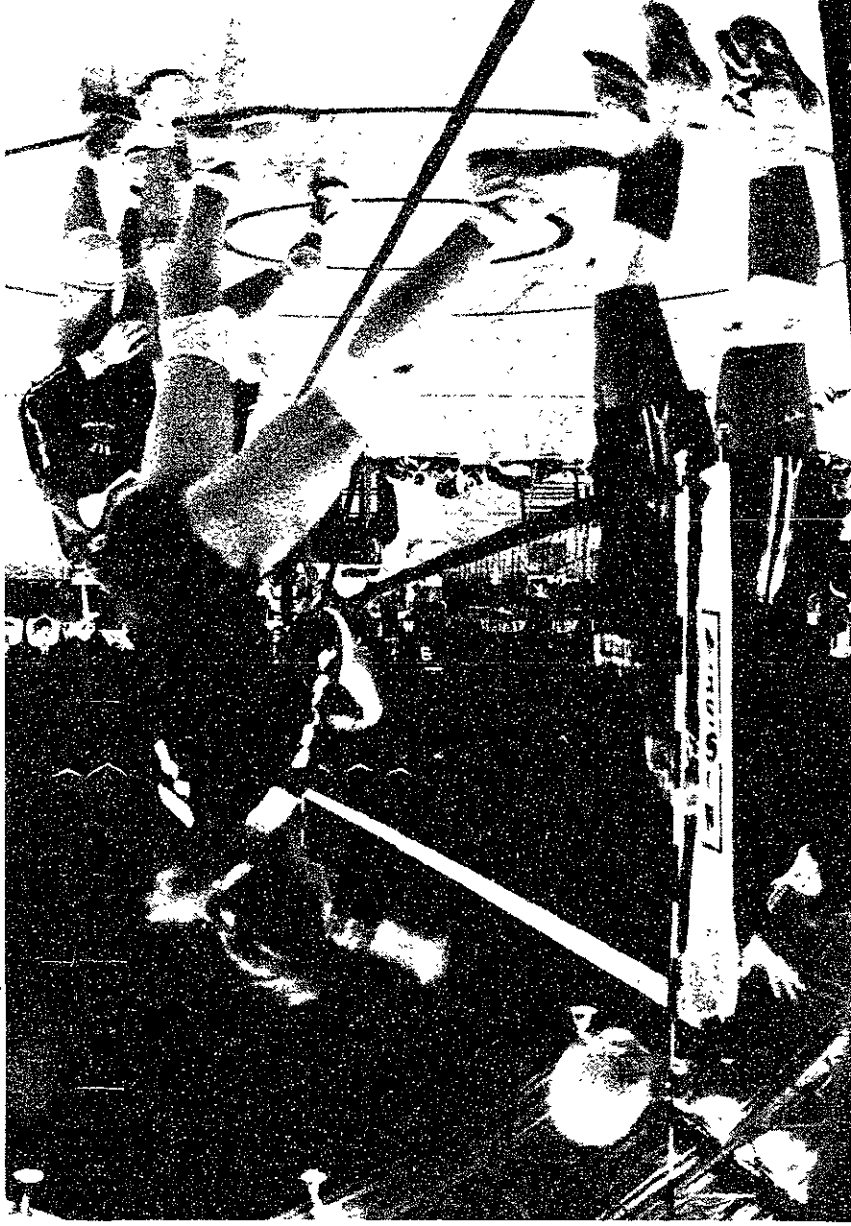
Sarath Krishnaswamy



Victor Liu



Sarath Krishnaswamy



Lisette W. M. Lambregts



The Year in Sports

Kyle G. Peltonen



Mark D. Virtue



FILM

By consensus of our film critics, another annual list of ten superior films which played in Boston, presented in no particular order:

● **My Life as a Dog (Sweden)** Family traumas and rural life from a lower perspective; this child's eye view of 1959 Sweden was as touching as it was amusing. A spirited tomboy and a poetic misfit of a narrator enjoy a pubescent romance, grounded in camaraderie, while Ingemar Johansson dukes it out with Floyd Patterson for the world heavyweight title.

● **Hope and Glory (UK)** Cheerful and quirky recreation of childhood memories from the blitz. John Boorman casually debunks the sentimental myths surrounding England's darkest hour by showing the comedy of war. Sebastian Rice Edwards debuts as Billy Rohan, a shrapnel-collecting mischievous 7-year-old, who is as cheerfully resigned to the war as his elders. Subtlety, insight, and multi-layered depth from writer/producer/director Boorman. (MT)



The Princess Bride

● **The Princess Bride (UK/US)** The most fun you could have this year for \$6, Rob Reiner's film takes a fair crack at William Goldman's delightful book. Imaginative casting found strong young principals (Cary Elwes, Robin Wright) backed by such notables as André the Giant, Mel Smith, Peter Cook, Billy Crystal, and Peter Falk. The sets were as lushly tongue-in-cheek as the characters, presenting the ultimate cliffs, the ultimate swamp, the ultimate forest... and the whole was backed by another knockout soundtrack by Mark Knopfler.

● **Full Metal Jacket (UK)** Stanley Kubrick gets more than his two cents worth about Vietnam in the best of the crop of recent films about the war. It is really two films, the first half a mesmeriz-

ing boot camp drama, the second plunging the characters into combat. The first half is staggeringly powerful, but at half-time it falls a few notches, becoming merely an outstanding film.

● **Broadcast News (US)** The best Hollywood film of the year draws topnotch performances from Holly Hunter, William Hurt, and Albert Brooks as fast track twens gaining power before maturity. This is photorealist journalism: a stunning script naturally portrays events which seem much more like real life than a film. The humor may be best for newshounds, the human warmth is for everyone. Laxness in the editing department may be excused by the desire not to emulate too closely its high gloss, fast cut subject matter. The periodic intrusion of a sugary soundtrack is less excusable however.

● **Matewan (US)** Based on the historic Matewan massacre, this is a powerful dramatization of union busting at its most extreme. When a union leader arrives in West Virginia, he acts as the catalyst for disgruntled miners, but their attempt to unionize is met by brutal resistance. John Sayles takes a searing look at an important and overlooked event in the history of organized labor. (JP)

● **Jean de Florette (France)** Certainly the most visually beautiful film of the year, the story of a goodhearted, city-bred hunchback (Gérard Depardieu) who naïvely tries to hack it as a farmer in rural France while his two mischievous neighbors scheme to appropriate his land for its valuable water source. While this film kept from taking sides, even gaining some sympathy for its two villains, its sequel *Manon des Sources* resorted to black-and-white melodrama.

● **The Dead (US/Ireland)** It could have packed a more powerful punch, but it could have been a lot worse. John Huston's last bow is based on one of the best stories ever written, the culmination of James Joyce's *Dubliners*, so it could hardly miss. It is faithful to the original in every respect, animating some great characters, and allowing a variety of interpretations. This is how films should be made, with plenty of acting and a minimum of fancy editing. The dinner table scene is a masterpiece, and the final montage sequence is unforgettable.

● **The Last Emperor (Italy/PRC)** The story of a man for the century, Pu Yi: the last hereditary emperor of China, sometime student, playboy, and puppet governor of Japanese Manchuria, he survived the Communist revolution and ten years reeducation in prison to die a gardener in Maoist Peking. If nothing else a significant film: American-style spectacle by a European director (Bernardo Bertolucci), and the first Western film to be shot inside the imperial Forbidden City in Beijing.

● **House of Games (US)** David Mamet's directorial debut is a brilliant psychological thriller about obsession and guilt. A woman (played by Mamet's wife Lindsay Crouse) meets a con-man (Joe Mantegna)



Sebastian Rice-Edwards and Geraldine Muir in *Hope and Glory*.

and is drawn into his adventure-filled world. She has to extricate herself without losing her grip. The story is good, the resolution satisfying, and the direction fine. Atmosphere is provided by Mamet's familiar staccato dialogue, seedy bars in rain-soaked Seattle, and a score which combines Bach and jazz. Magician and card-thrower Ricky Jay makes an appearance. (JP)

One film really belongs on the list, but did not get a full cinematic release locally. Only New Yorkers and Film Festival patrons were able to see this 1984 German import:

● **The Wannsee Conference (FRG)** A recreation of the a turning point in history. In 1942, Nazi leaders gathered in Wannsee adopted the policy of the Final Solution, beginning the campaign of mass extermination which would end three years later with six million dead. Director Heinz

Schirk's daring approach was to film directly a restaging of the meeting, returning to the original minutes of the conference. Never has the banality of evil been so terrifying. (MT)

* * * *

There were, as always, some outstanding performances uplifting second-tier films. To single out a few which caught my eye:

Two erstwhile comedians made the best of more demanding roles. Robin Williams was hysterical as the hammy radio-operator in *Good Morning, Vietnam*, but less good when he stepped out from behind the mike. Steve Martin, by contrast, was all-round outstanding as perch-nosed C.D. in *Roxanne*. The film stayed close to its original, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, but cut Martin enough slack for him to sparkle. (Please turn to page 9)



Matthew Modine in *Full Metal Jacket*.



A scene from *The Dead*.



POP

The year in pop music was framed by two contrasting trends. It was the year of the instant starlet: gumchewing teens with high voices and no stage presence tossed too early to dizzying slots on the charts. Paradoxically, however, the charts were full of warhorses, some with 25 years in the business: Steve Winwood rereleased a souped-up "Valerie," the Grateful Dead and George Harrison had their biggest successes to date, and at the end of the year, Robbie Robertson broke a decade's silence with a powerful new album.

The year-end charts were again a wasteland only sparsely dotted with oases. Tiffany and Starship were among the biggest hits, and a brace of number-ones by Madonna fell far short of her earlier material. Only U2 provided consistent relief for Top 40 listeners.

Squeeze came together and came to MIT; Billy Joel went to the USSR and went a little berserk. U2 went everywhere, and everyone went to see them.

I bought a few albums — now called CDs of course — and liked them. Once again, I share a dizain of them with you. Not a definitive list, just a group of albums that gave me some pleasure this year.

● **Sinead O'Connor, *The Lion and the Cobra*.** A young Irish singer sets off after Laurie Anderson and Jane Siberry down the path to nirvana pioneered by Kate Bush. A talented songwriter as well as a vocalist, she has composed a richly diverse album which augurs well for the future.

● **Suzanne Vega, *Solitude Standing*.** In praise of this album, I might say that it is every bit as good as Vega's 1985 debut. Certainly it has carried her much further with North American listeners, who are a little slow to catch on. As she develops confidence and stage presence to accompany her obvious talent, and as her folksy melodies take on a sturdier rock backing, Vega continues to grow in popularity. "Luka" was the big hit; "Wooden Horse" a haunting, soul-searching track.

● **Squeeze, *Babylon and On*.** The comeback is so complete they might never have left. Plenty of dissonance and metaphor, catchy rhythms, and not a bad track anywhere. "Striking Matches" is my favorite. A universalization of our predicament which you can dance to.

● **ABC, *Alphabet City*.** Finally, a worthy successor to the debut *Lexicon of Love*. Same clever-clever lyrics, but with more bite. Martin Fry, fighting back after a cancer scare, has a wonderful silky voice, and unfairly places himself in Mr. Robinson's shade in the beautiful hit "When Smokey Sings."

● **T'Pau, *T'Pau*.** A band from, of all places, Shrewsbury conquers the European dance charts but has trouble crossing the Atlantic. Every other North American critic would call them derivative, and parade Carol Decker as a teen idol, but shelve your hormones and listen to her voice. "Heart and Soul," for many of us the summer hit, features some fancy auto-counterpointing, but lyrics were better elsewhere.



● **Pet Shop Boys, *actually*.** Delightful cuts such as "What have I done to deserve this?" switch voices and melodies, pushing multiple movements into four-minute pop songs.

● **U2, *The Joshua Tree*.** Longtime cult followers of U2 are justified as the Irish foursome hit the big time; but the sound is still hard-hitting and the lyrics still thought-provoking. One among many great, occasionally disturbing, songs was "I still haven't found what I'm looking for."

Pet Shop Boys, actually.



FILM, CONTINUED

(Continued from page 8)

The twenty insults speech was side-splitting, and Martin's physical antics were almost as funny as his sly, off-the-cuff banter.

Michael Caine, making a single-handed effort to prop up the spy-flick genre, was almost enough to rescue the trite *Fourth Protocol*. He was exceptional in the much better — but less seen — film *The Whistleblower*, particularly in one scene in which he soaks an old friend with vodka to ply him for information.

Wish You Were Here was a bitterly nos-

talistic film which might make some top ten lists, but which really had one main asset: Emily Lloyd, who downshifted from a too-clever, rebellious teenager as she realized that for intellectual women in 1950s Brighton there was literally no way out.

Sally Kirkland gave a powerhouse performance as *Anna*, a Czech emigre who lost family, home, youth and career in 1968, and wound up a struggling actress in New York. Kirkland sustains scenes of deep psychological intensity, falling into a deep mental morass as her career plummets.

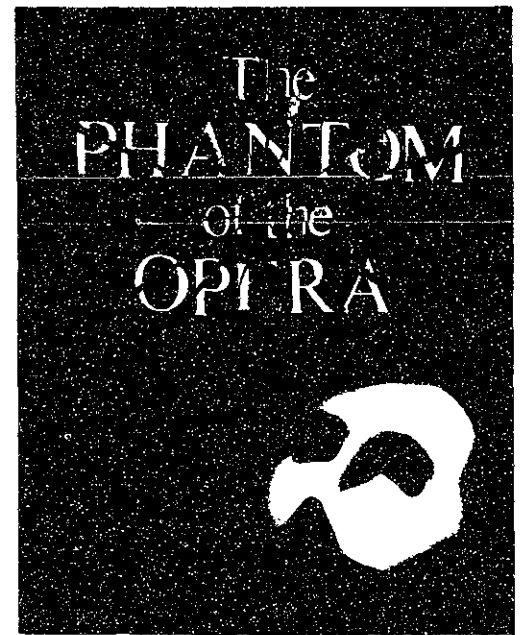
Marcello Mastroianni continues to turn in outstanding performances, the latest in the Italian-Russian coproduction *Dark Eyes*, based on short stories by Chekhov. He is best as the wiser-but-sadder old man of the framing story, relieving his wife for the benefit of a chance acquaintance on a cruise ship.

● **REM, *Document*.** Another fine collection from one of the best bands in the United States. A noticeable overall trend to longer song titles here reaches its culmination (?) with "It's the end of the world as we know it (and I feel fine)."

● **Sting, *Nothing Like the Sun*.** More successful as poetry than as anything else, but strikingly strong lyrically. The first single, "We'll Be Together," was not representative of the album; the quieter and stirring "Be Still My Beating Heart" is a better example.

● **Phantom of the Opera (soundtrack).** Forget the hype and glitz which surrounds the show, ofstage and on, and don't queue for tickets. All the best things about *Phantom* are right here: Andrew Lloyd Webber's best score yet (by far), Michael Crawford's haunting voice, and Sarah Brightman's mesmerizing soprano.

Julian West



Just when you thought it was safe to come out, I saved my "The best of 1987" music list until February. Given all of the outstanding music released this year, it certainly didn't hurt to have the extra month to listen and relisten.

The idea of a Top Ten list isn't very appealing, so listed below are what I considered to be the best recordings of 1987. Included is a spate of jazz recordings which many may not have ever heard, but are certainly worth checking out if one is interested in exploring different music. Interspersed are key motivations for selecting certain albums.

In any event, the year was certainly a good one for listening, and if January is any indication, 1988 has plenty of worthwhile sounds in store. In particular, watch for material from Terrence Trent D'Arby, Frank Zappa, Malcom MacLaren (with Jeff Beck & Bernie Worrell), Mason Ruffner, Kevin Eubanks, Dinosaur Jr., and Charlie Watts (of Stones fame) and his Orchestra. While you're at it, check out anything from Jamaladeen Tacuma. All of his solo efforts have been exceptional, and he is due for more in 1988.

In no special order:

● **Bruce Springsteen, *Tunnel Of Love*** Now that the hype is over, Bruce is back to writing real music. If the hoopla surrounding the release of his live album made you nauseous, then this is the Bruce album for you.

● **David & David, *Welcome to the Boomtown*** This duo from Southern California is heading for big times. Best song is "Heroes."

● **Sun Ra Arkestra, *Reflections in Blue*** The finest in jazz from the most cosmic of performers. Plays several dates at Nightstage in Cambridge every year. Well worth the cover charge.

● **U2, *Joshua Tree*** Oversell? Burnout? Maybe. It doesn't take anything away from Edge's guitar or the production on this album.

● **David Torn, *Clouds About Mercury***
● **Larry Carlton, *Discovery***

● **Earl Klugh & George Benson, *Collaboration***

Modern Jazz of all flavors. Klugh and Benson together is like the Dream Team of jazz guitar. The compositions on this album give both enough room to play without lapsing into disjointed solos. David Torn's personnel on *Clouds About Mercury* deliver music on the cutting edge. Larry Carlton is just plain fun to listen to. He shows the world that the guitarist is not limited only to the solos that John Bon Jovi lives for.

● **Scruffy The Cat, *Tiny Days*** Because Randall is so cool.

● **Prince, *Sign O' the Times***

● **Tom Waits, *Frank's Wild Years***

● **Sly Dunbar & Robbie Shakespeare, *Rhythm Killers***

The two men who form the world's premiere rhythm section put their chops to the test and come up champions. The ultimate groove of the year.

● **Marshall Crenshaw, *Mary Jane and 9 Others***

● **Los Lobos, *By the Light of the Moon***

● **REM, *Document***

REM seems to evolve just a bit further with each album. This latest effort shows that they've come a long way.

● **Pianosaurus, *Groovy Neighborhood***

● **BoDeans, *Outside Looking In***

● **Suzanne Vega, *Solitude Standing***

● **Robbie Robertson, *Robbie Robertson***

● **Warren Zevon, *Sentimental Hygiene***

● **Van Morrison, *Poetic Champions Compose***

The merit in these last three albums is the sustained creative abilities of the artists. Not one has succumbed to nostalgic desperation.

● **INXS, *Kick***

● **Terrence Trent D'Arby, *Introducing The Hard Line According to Terrence Trent D'Arby***

INXS knows how to put hooks the size of New Jersey into their songs. INXS backs up the hooks on this album, making this release one of their finest. Terrence Trent D'Arby is a newcomer to American music, but he'll be well-known in no time flat. Get in on the ground floor.

Mark Roman

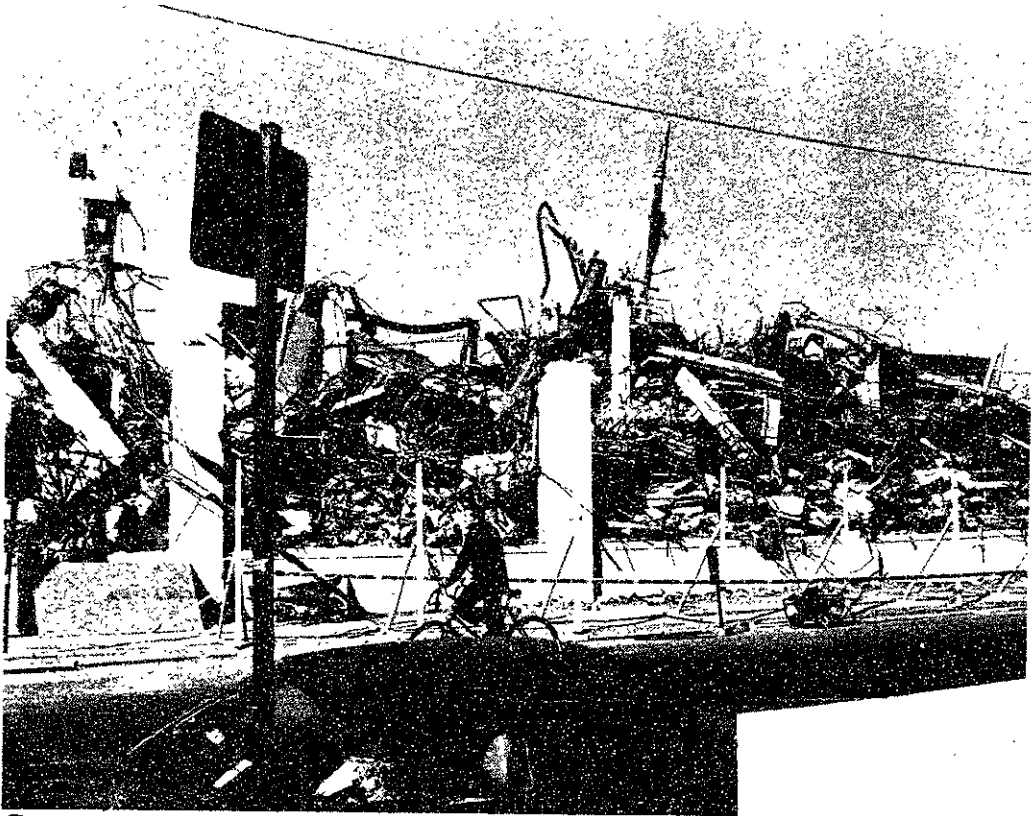
Steven Spielberg could have made better use of an unprecedented opportunity to film in Shanghai, but the heavyhanded *Empire of the Sun* is enlivened by the performance of Christian Bale as the 12-year-old protagonist. Expect to see more of him.

Finally, my nod for best performance by a town or city in a supporting role goes to Nelson, British Columbia. The interior community turned in two sterling performances this year: as Nelson, Washington, the little ski-town trying to make good in *Roxanne*; and in the more demanding role of Fingerbone in Bill Forsyth's period piece, *Housekeeping*. Expect to hear more at Oscar-time.

compiled by Julian West
contributions by Manavendra Thakur,
John Palmieri, and Peter Dunn

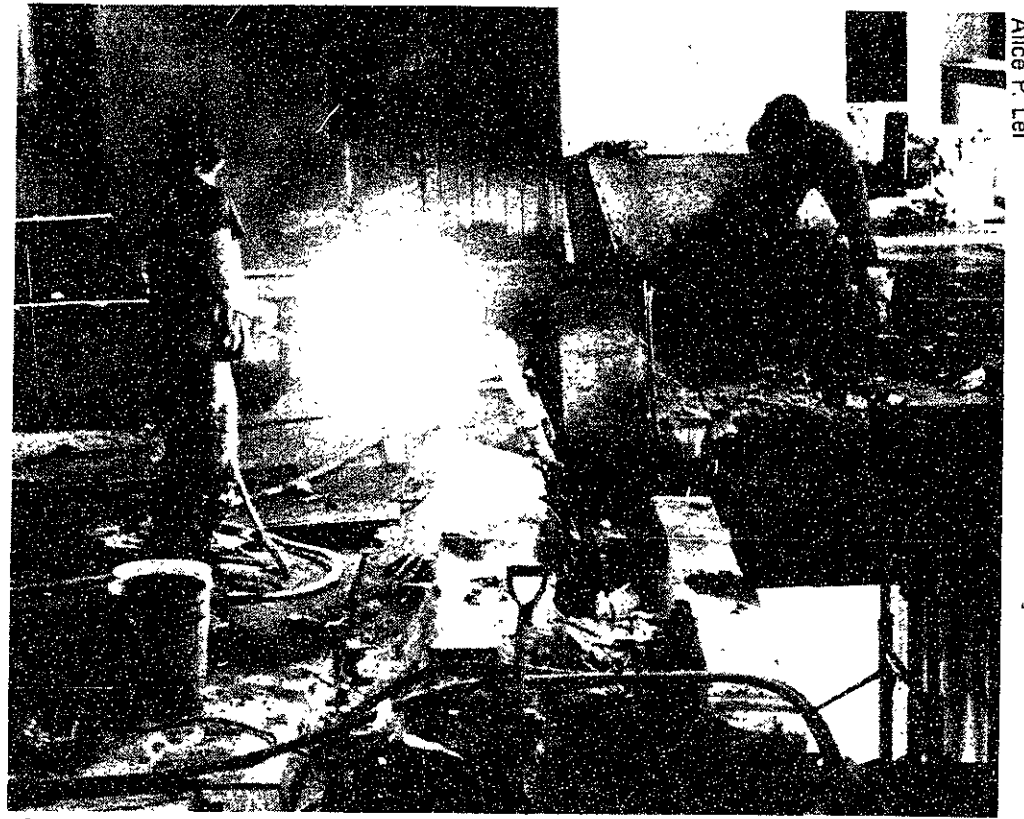


Sally Kirkland



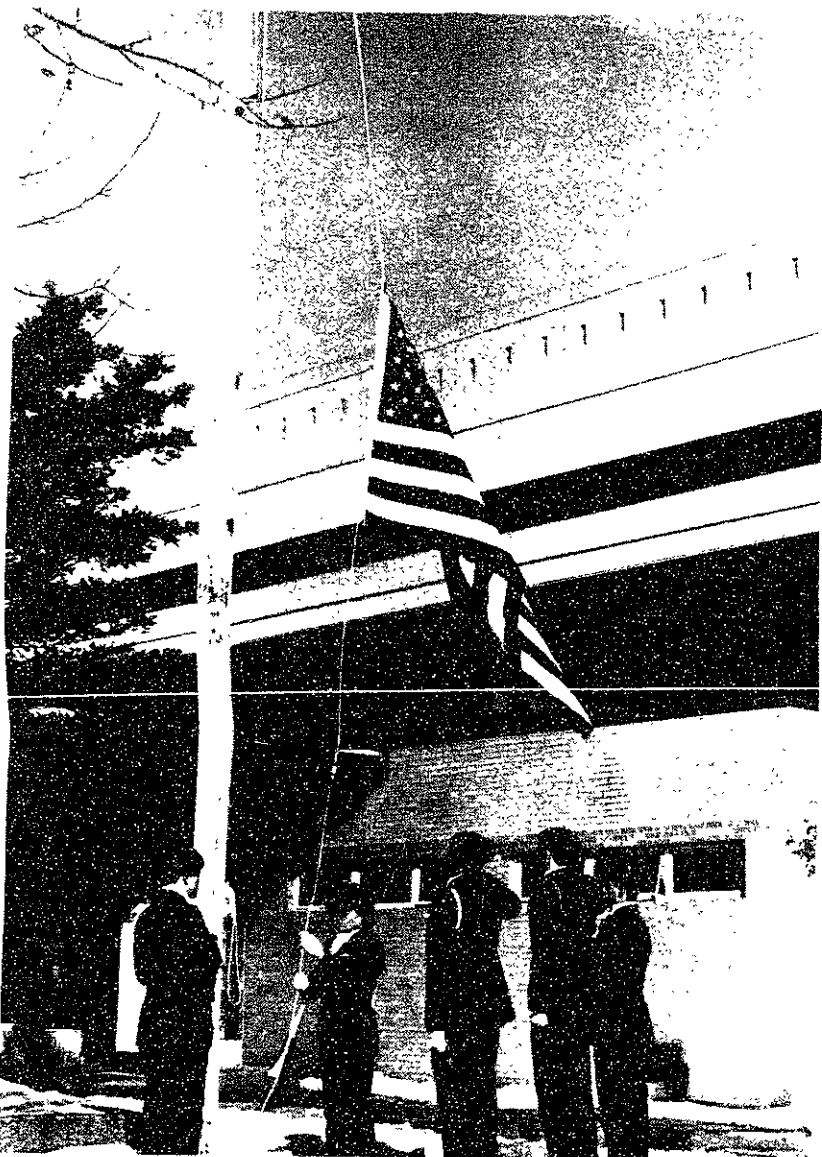
Destruction of the TRW Building

Rich Fletcher



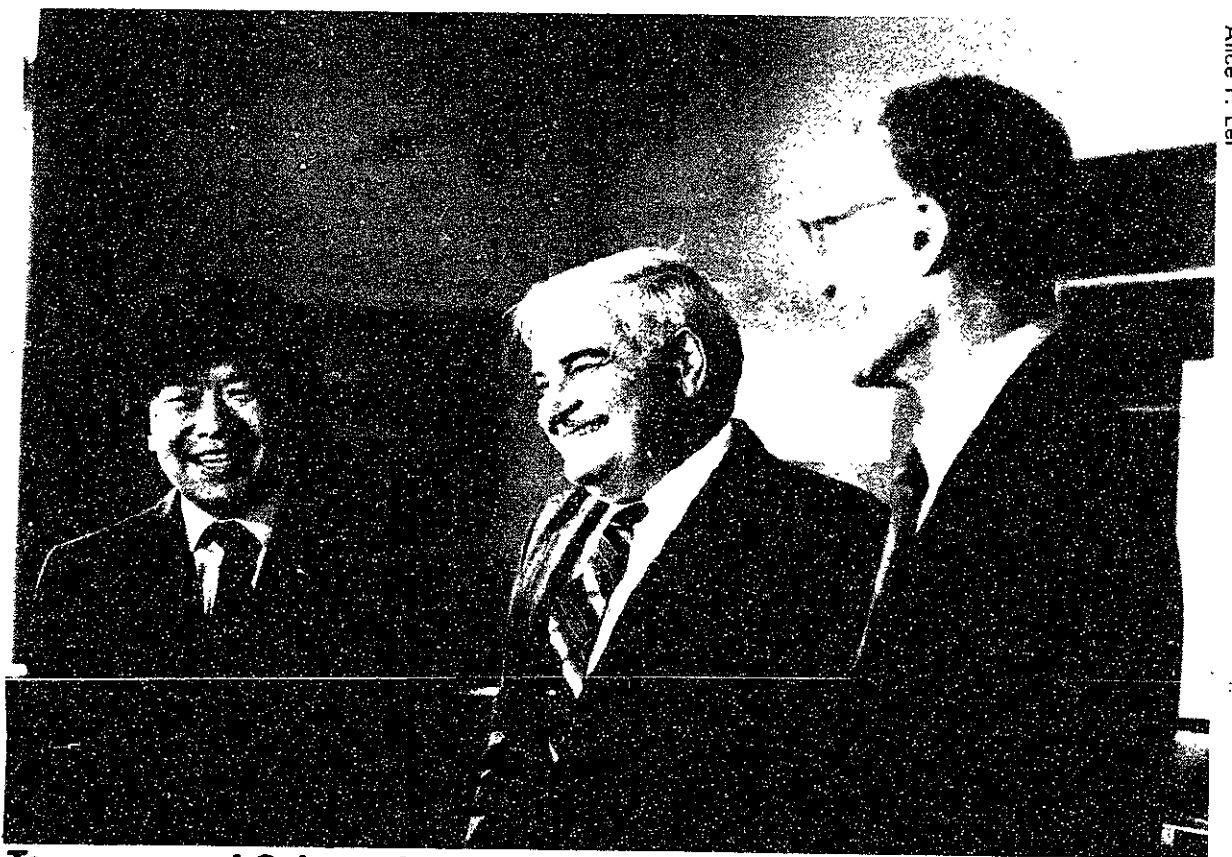
Construction at the Student Center

Alice P. Lei



AFROTC vigil on POW Day

Lisette W. M. Lambregts



Tonegawa and Solow win Nobel Prizes

Alice P. Lei

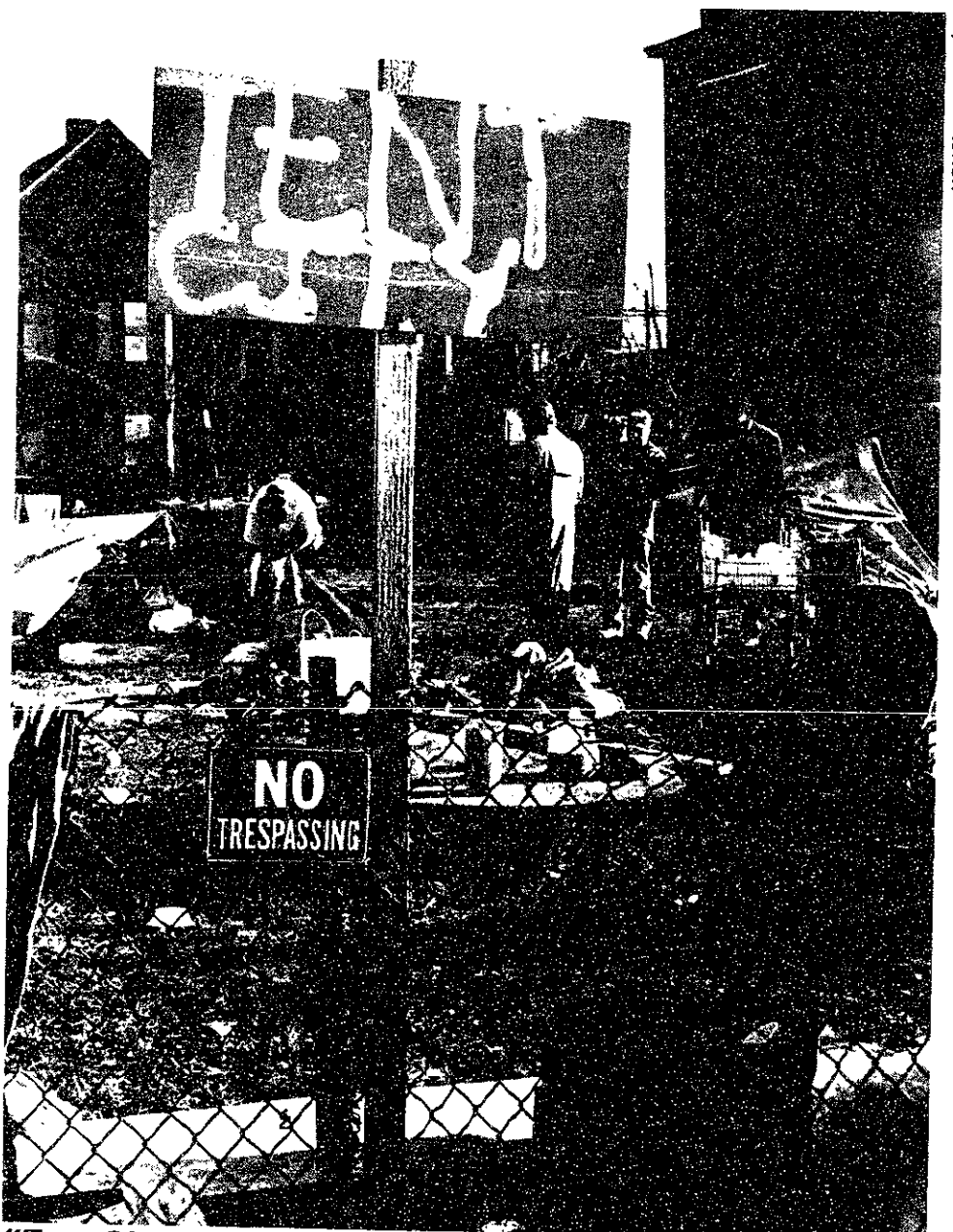
The Year in

SMOKING PROHIBITED BY LAW



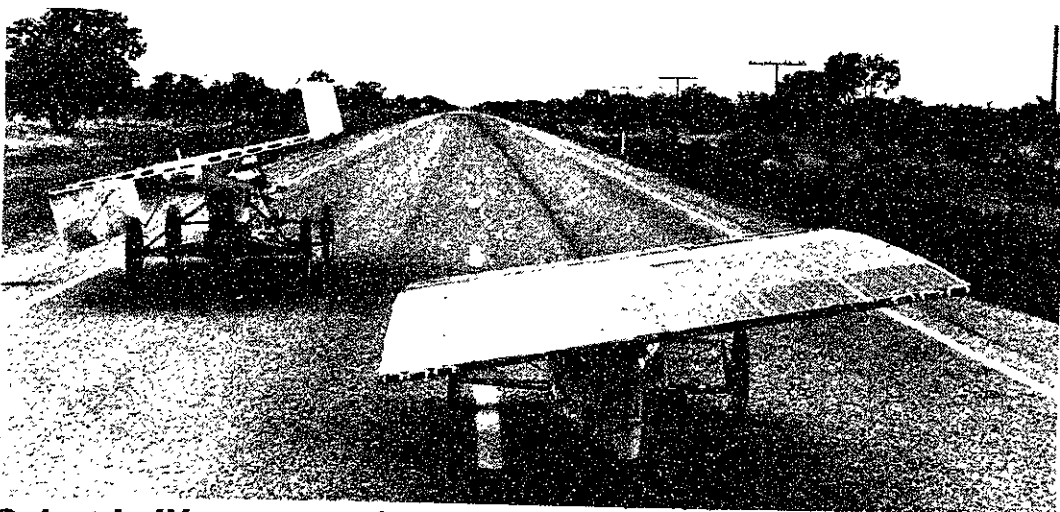
No smoking allowed in MIT buildings

Kyle G. Paltonen



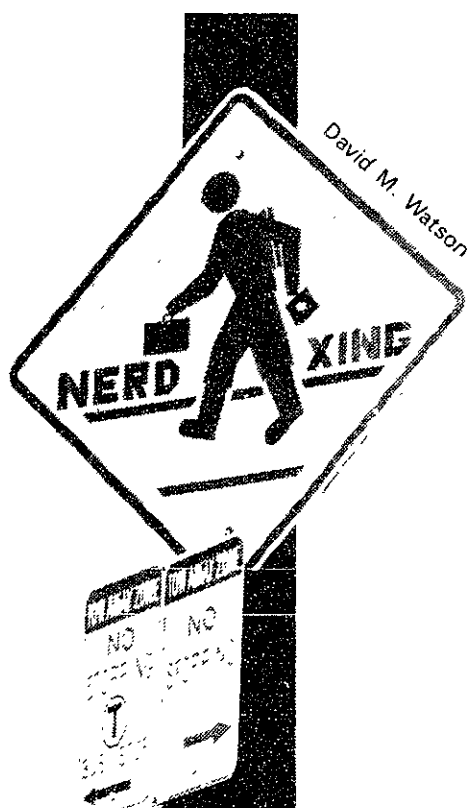
"Tent City" is established

Kyle G. Paltonen



Solectria IV competes in world solar car race

Solectria IV Crew



David M. Watson



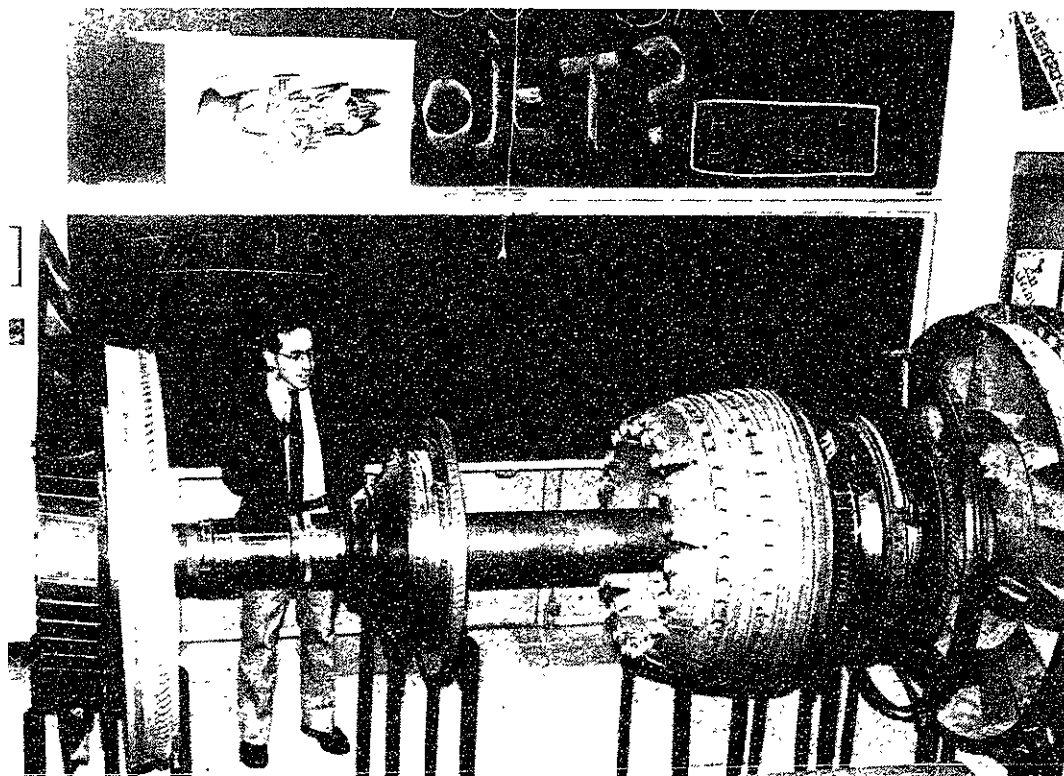
David M. Watson

The Orange Tour



Lisette W. M. Lambregts

The Chorallaries



Tom J. Coppelo

A Unified hack

Pictures



Joyce Ma

Mark Rapacioli wins UMOC

1987



Rich Fletcher

The 2.70 contest



Mark D. Virtue

Shakespeare Ensemble performs Hamlet

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