Deutch says he will not be next president

A stormy five years will soon come to an end

**Analysis**

*By Prabhat Mehta*

John Deutch's resignation in June will mark the end of a controversial five-year tenure as MIT's provost. Entering the position in the summer of 1989, Deutch quickly restructured the Provost's Office and launched an extensive drive toward educational reform.

But the MIT-educated chemical engineer soon became the center of several controversies — including a profound budget for the 1990-91 academic year and the voluntary departmental work force, both of which continue to draw criticism today.

Deutch entered the Provost's Office free of academic responsibilities. His first key move was to quickly restructure the office, bringing under his control the Office of the Dean of Students Affairs, and creating two new positions for the Provost's Office: the associate provost for educational policy and programs, and the director of the Undergraduate Student Opportunities Program. These positions, respectively, are to be the provost's direct reports.

The position is filled by Samuel J. Keyes, then head of the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy, and Robert L. Perelman, former director of the Undergraduate Student Opportunities Program. The provost's position is scheduled to become chairman of the MIT Corporation on July 1.

Deutch's name had figured prominently among potential candidates to succeed President Paul E. Gray '54, who is scheduled to become chairman of the MIT Corporation on June 30. Deutch told the Academic Council that he believes the next president should have the opportunity to name a new provost. After five years as the Institute's chief academic officer, Deutch said he plans to return to teaching and research in physical chemistry and on public policy issues.

Yesterday's announcement apparently came as a surprise to members of the Council, which is composed of MIT's top officials, and to others in the administration and faculty.

Deutch's resignation will be effective immediately. The Institute will now seek a new provost, and the president's search committee will immediately begin the search.

**Phase II change said to be working well**

*By Karen Kaplan*

In April, 1989, responsibility for administering much of Phase II of the Writing Requirement shifted from the original committee overseeing the Writing Requirement to individual departments. This was done to improve the quality of the evaluations and to make the requirement more strictly enforced. Nearly two years later, some wonder if these changes have been beneficial.

Leslie C. Perelman, coordinator of the Writing Requirement, believes they have. Seniors who have not fulfilled Phase II by the spring have an opportunity to write an essay or letter to the Registrar stating that their non-compliance was based on their placement in an appropriate degree list for graduation in June, he noted. The letter will allow students to be added immediately, Perelman said, who added that the committee will be responsive to all students with a valid reason for feeling to fulfill the requirement.

Another improvement the shift may have produced is in the quality of the evaluations that student papers receive. Phase II is designed to demonstrate a student's competence in professional discourse within his or her own field. In the writing committee's view, professors who read Phase II papers are best able to judge the quality and appropriateness of this kind of writing. Having departments administer the requirement, therefore, makes evaluations more accurate and complete, Perelman said.

Criterias stringent but varied

Of course, with the shift of responsibility from a central, school-wide coordinator to the individual departments, procedures for fulfilling Phase II and criteria for "good writing" are bound to vary. "In Phase II, we are dealing with writing within a specific discipline," Perelman explained, "so these types of criteria will be different by definition." He added that the criteria remain consistent.

Each department has adopted its own method for fulfilling Phase II. Contrary to some predictions, they are not lax, Perelman explained. He singled out the Department of Aeronautics and

**Athena report due next month**

*By Katherine Shim*

The Committee on Academic Computing, whose job is to assess the past role of Project Athena and other academic computing at the Institute and make recommendations for the future, has finished collecting data. It will release a draft report of its findings late next month.

The draft's recommendations — which will include decentralizing control of the Institute's computer network — are expected to sharply define the role of academic computing at MIT. They will emphasize the use of computing as a tool to enhance undergraduate and graduate education, and will attempt to bring definition to the previously nebulous function of Athena in education.

To analyze past and future academic computing, the committee collected information from representatives from the five schools of the Institute, the MIT Libraries, experts within and outside of the Institute, student and faculty surveys, and site visits to selected universities.

"Recently, the dean from each of the five schools of the Institute sent someone to talk about the needs, recommendations, and past involvement of each school with academic computing," said committee spokesperson Gregory A. Jackson '70. "We found that the needs of each school are quite different. The committee must try to accommodate these varying needs," Jackson added.

Its data collection process completed, the committee is presently writing a draft report which is scheduled to be circulated within the Institute in late February. The report will consist of approximately 20 recommendations concerning the organization of computing, sources of funding, and the educational role of computing.

After a period of discussion, a final report consisting of recommended courses of action will be drafted and presented to Provost John M. Deutch '61, who has promised he will act quickly on its implementation.

Decentralizing control

Although the draft report will not be released until late February, the Institute's Academic Computing Committee is continuing to distribute preliminary findings of the Athena survey.

A new Athena cluster was recently installed at the Student Center, replacing the Athena computer cluster that had been in operation. The Student Center's Athena cluster was dedicated to the memory of former MIT Corporation member and MIT Foundation Trustee John Deutch '61.

"Recently, the dean from each
Dukakis is optimistic about local industries

(Continued from page 1)

Dukakis is optimistic about local industries

China expert Pye examines Tiananmen massacre

By Sophia Ye

The Tiananmen square crisis and how it fits into Chinese history was the focus of a lecture given on Monday by Professor Lucian W. Pye of the Department of Political Science. The lecture was part of the Independent Activities Program series, "Communism in Crisis."

According to Pye, Tiananmen has become a symbol of change and of the uncertainty that has overtaken the Communist world. "Tiananmen has become a word that fits in politics, like Hiroshi- ma, the Berlin Wall, and Pearl Harbor," he said.

Pye emphasized that even though the country's mood remained good until 1987, many professors in China even four years before the Tiananmen crisis. He said that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's ideas were focused on economic reform, and the West assumed that this would move China gradually towards capitalism and democracy.

He added that "the Chinese thought a combination of a market economy, a command economy, and a socialist economy would be possible. However, the Chinese seemed to be having doubts — maybe, this isn't working."

When Deng began his reforms, there was an "outburst of energy and the mood of the people shifted from pessimism back to optimism." Discontent grew, however, as inflation aggravated agricultural problems, leading the government to give the peasants IOUs instead of cash for their grain, he noted.

Inflation problems also plagued with problems, including low labor productivity and declining exports. Large differences between state-set and free-market prices created other difficulties, including an overheated economy with inflation "as high as 28 percent" — and corruption at high levels, according to Pye.

He said that the key problem with China's ideological system was that it "tried to jump from feudalism to socialism without going through capitalism at all."

Reform movement grows

In May 1986 — 30 years after intellectuals were expelled by Mao Tse-Tung into the countryside — the first student call for democracy took place. Even though it was quickly put down, the demonstration's leader, Fung Lai, became a hero to students and liberal intellectuals.

Rumors in Beijing in 1986 linked Li Peng, who would later be an instrumental figure behind Tiananmen massacre, with the death of Hu Yaobang, a politician popular with students and intellectuals. In the aftermath of the 1986 crackdown, students began to assume the leadership of China's reform movement, Pye said.

For the Chinese, the saying "sticks and stones can break my bones but words can really shatter me" holds true, according to Pye.

The Chinese regime tried to paint the leaders of the 1986 demonstration as hooligans, and spread the idea that the students were misled. That escalated the confrontation between the government and students, Pye said.

Three years later, this confrontation would result in the Tiananmen Square incident.

In May 1989, students began to occupy Tiananmen Square. The crowds inside the square displayed heroism, standing up in the face of death, Pye said. He added that although some students began writing wills, they never expected to die.

The students understood that world attention would be focused on China for the 70th anniversary of the "May 4" democracy movement and for Soviet Presi- dent Mikhail Gorbachev's visit at the month's end, Pye said.

On May 13, workers joined the students in a hunger strike. The mood was getting nasty, but stu- dents were committed to using non-violence as their approach towards reform. Deng declared martial law at the end of May. The students wrote a final "in defense of the people's square." On June 3, Deng ordered Chinese troops to clear the students out of the square, resulting in the massacre.

China found modernization difficult because it had a historic political order in which the em- pire was equal to a moral goal, Pye said. The government felt morally justified in using re pres- sion as a way to achieve stability.

Professor Lucian W. Pye lectures on "China and the Crisis of Tiananmen" as one event in a series of lectures about Communism in Crisis, sponsored by the political science department.

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Red Army clashes with Azerbaijanis

The Soviets are apparently not making strong moves in settling the ethnic strife between Armenians and Azerbaijanis. Soviet media report that enemy troops have begun a massive military convoy yesterday, killing two reserve soldiers and a woman bystander.

The opposition, which follows a demonstration on Monday in which thousands of unspecified numbers—perhaps two million—marched through Soviet republics' capital cities. Many people killed when Soviet troops put down the uprising. The republic's legislature is threatening secession from the Soviet Union.

Colombian drug lords are plotting to shoot down Air Force One if President Bush attends next month's drug conference in Panama. Colombian ambassador to the US said he does not believe the drug cartels have anti-aircraft missiles. "There is no reason to turn back an attempt to override a veto of a measure protecting Chinese students from deportation," Senator Simpson said after yesterday's vote that there are far too few votes to override the President's veto.

Yugoslavian communists may fall soon

There are predictions that Yugoslavia's ruling Communist Party is doomed. The country's liberal republic of Slovenia has walked out of a party congress in Belgrade. The Slovenian communists complained on Monday that a reform plan proposed by the party does not go far enough. The leader of Serbia—another of Yugoslavia's republics—announced that the party and the country now could face "grave consequences."

Krenz forced out of Party

The ousted leader of East Germany's Communist Party is asking the people of his country to forgive him. Egon Krenz is accused of losing his leadership post last early last month and kicked out of the party over the weekend. It was Krenz who initially opened the Berlin Wall. On Monday, East German border guards began tearing down a 330-yard section of the wall, replacing it with a metal fence. A government official in West Berlin has told a US Senate official that more pieces of the wall will come down soon.

LaRouche plans to appeal

Political extremist Lyndon LaRouche said he plans another appeal of his conviction for mail fraud convictions. He is also proclaiming his innocence in a statement issued through a spokeswoman. A female appeals court in Virginia has upheld convictions of the former presidential candidate and six associates. LaRouche is serving a 15-year prison term.

Homeland must be helped, Bush says

President Bush addressed the homeland issue on Monday in a speech to a pharmacists' group. The President promised more funding for research of tax incentives for low-income housing. He also told the conservative-gathering that economic growth is the key to helping poor people get the economic clean to work their way out of homelessness.

Barry leaves DC for rehabilitation

Washington Mayor Marion Barry checked into a treatment center in West Palm Beach, FL, on Monday, but it wasn't long before he checked out. Just where he is heading now is not clear. The mayor left the center a day after he said he needed to heal his body and soul. Barry was arrested last week on a federal cocaine charge.

Kemp fires five administrators

Housing Secretary Jack Kemp suspended five top officials of the Pacifi, housing authority on Monday. They were accused of mail fraud convictions. Investigators allege the head of the Pacifi authority was paid nearly $250,000 in 1988 more than double Kemp's current salary.

Weapons ban on Eastern Europe lifted

Presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater said on Monday that the sale of high-tech hardware to the East Bloc did not put United States interests in jeopardy. The Bush Administration has decided to ease restrictions on the sale of advanced technology to Eastern Europe, reversing a 40-year ban. Fitzwater said the reversal comes because of the changing political and military environment in the East Bloc.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday, CIA Director William Webster testified before Congress that the Soviet Union can no longer be sure by its European allies would respond to Moscow's military directives. But Webster said that the United States still should keep up its intelligence system.

Nissan ads raise concern

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety warns Nissan to pull its television commercials for the 300ZX Turbo sports car, saying that the ad campaign is "excessive and unsafe." Nissan said on Monday that the ads showing the car flying a jet plane is an obvious fantasy that no one would take seriously.

Panamanian president does away with army

Guillermo Endara, who became president of Panama when United States troops came ashore, is abolishing his country's army. Endara made the announcement on Monday in Corinto, a US naval base in the north of his country.

Littleton shaken by earthquake

An earthquake shook the Littleton-Broomfield area Monday night, but sediments on roadways did more than rattle dishes. Dr. John Ebel, assistant director of Boulder College's Weston Observatory, said the tremor measured 2.5 on the Richter scale. He said it was detected at 7:41 pm with an epicenter about two miles northwest of Littleton. Ebel said that an earthquake of that force would not cause much damage.

Bosnian police officer Richard Price said there were numerous reports of injury or death following the earthquake. He said that the town's police building and was loud. Ebel said there are several geological fault lines that run through the area.

Fiers being recalled by GM

General Motors is recalling every four-cylinder Pontiac Fiero ever made—344,000 of them—because of a nagging engine-problem. The two-seat sports car was an immediate sales success in September 1983, but its demise at the end of the 1980 model year came nearly as quickly, partly because of the engine-problem.

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Being a nerd isn’t everything

Column by Reuven Lermer

The world must be coming to an end. Nerds are finally “in.”

In his letter (“MIT’s glorious nerd heritage must not be forgotten,” Jan. 10), Professor Hal Abelson PhD ‘73 tells us how wonderful it is to be a nerd. That is, he tells us how the world’s “intelectually intense” students.

But at what expense?

In the Soviet Union, potential athletes and artists are identified at young ages. From their teenage years onward, they work at perfecting a single skill, with no social or personal development for the sake of a single, external goal. These same students—whom we cannot stand to hear about, or who aren’t as talented as originally supposed, leave. Those who do stay, though, are lauded as geniuses and prodigies, and live long, happy lives.

Or do they?

World chess champion Gary Kasparov can play a great game of chess, to say the least. But chess seems to be the only reason he can relate to; the world to him is one gigantic tournament.

The New York Times, in describing Kasparov’s victory over Deep Thought—the world’s best chess computer—quoted the grandmaster from several years ago: “If a computer can beat the world champion, the computer can read the best books in the world, can write the best plays, and can know everything about history and literature. That’s impossible.”

Have I missed something? Are computers that play chess about to take over the world? Is chess the last place where man can compete? I don’t think so. At least, any well-educated person wouldn’t say so.

But there’s a new point. Being the best at something, even the world’s best at something, doesn’t make you educated. It makes you an automaton, able to do one task extremely well. And MIT, for all the changes in admissions policies, still admits only the brightest and most capable students.

Is that a bad thing? No. I agree. We should continue to expect the best from our students. And we should continue to be proud of our long-standing tradition of producing some of the world’s finest scientists and engineers.

In a way, he is right. If each American spent his or her entire life in research, why should I waste valuable time studying other things?

Some people at MIT have recognized this “human factor” for a long time. IAP is not “endez period,” or “reduced-number-of-units Period,” or even “Catch-up-in-Incomplete Period,” but “Independent Activities Period” — a time for each of us to catch our breath, explore subjects that we normally wouldn’t have time for, and talk to other people at MIT as people rather than as professors and students.

I don’t get me wrong — research is certainly not a bad thing, and I am a very proud UROP participant. I just wish that people would stop thinking of UROP as the central MIT experience, when there are so many other things to do.

When I first came to MIT (and being considered by MIT), my interviewer went to great lengths to tell me about the wide range of extracurricular activities. Unfortunately, he was one of the few non-students I have met who actually encouraged my involvement in these activities. Professors appear — at best — slightly upset when I mention that I don’t divide my time equally between Tech Square and problem sets. They don’t seem to appreciate the need for personal growth in areas other than the sciences. Why should I suffer because I enjoy writing? Shouldn’t the Institute be encouraging me to develop new skills?

Of course they should, and there is at least one place where that is happening. The Undergraduate Admissions Office has taken great strides to try to “de-nerd-ification.” No longer does your application to study at the world’s finest science and engineering school depend on your science and engineering skills alone. You must also show some skills at dealing with people. There are hundreds of hours calculators out there, but how many of them can function outside of the world of problem sets?

Professor Abelson does make several good points, however. Chief among them is that MIT should not just try to make itself into a second Harvard or Yale. I agree. We should continue to expect the most from our students. And we should continue to be proud of our long-standing tradition of producing some of the world’s finest scientists and engineers.

Leonid Fridman, a founder of the Harvard Society of Nerds and Geeks, wrote last week in The New York Times that “the anti-intellectual values that pervade our society must be fought.” I agree. And if being a nerd or a geek simply means being serious about one thing, then may MIT continue to attract the world’s brightest and most capable nerds.

On the other hand — as Professor Abelson would have it — nerds are those who sacrifice personal development for the sake of a single, external goal, then I hope that Harvard does become more closely identified with nerds than we. Because a university’s reputation is one of its most important assets, and I would hate to see Harvard come close to approaching ours.

Reuven Lermer, a sophomore in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, will be a news editor of The Tech next term.
Defense research funding clarified

I would like to comment on the third paragraph from the end of the article, "PAC takes input in presidential search" (Jan. 6). I think that I had a few discrepancies of accuracy in my statement, since I calculated the percentages on the spot from remembered numbers. In any case, Department of Defense funding of MIT's total research and development budget (on-campus plus Lincoln Laboratories) increased by 38 percent from 45.5 percent of the total R & D budget in fiscal year 1979 to 63.0 percent in FY88. In any case, Department of Defense funding of MIT's total research and development budget (on-campus plus Lincoln Laboratories) increased by 38 percent from 45.5 percent of the total R & D budget in fiscal year 1979 to 63.0 percent in FY88.

Professor Skolnikoff is quoted as saying "the greatest military research had not increased during that period." My memory is that just said that on-campus research did not increase as much, but it is in fact, even that is incorrect. Calculations based the annual "MIT Support of Sponsored Research" indicate that DOD funding of on-campus research increased by 61 percent from 10.8 percent of on-campus R & D in FY79 (the lowest percentage since World War II) to 17.4 percent in FY88.

I would also like to clarify the description of my comments. I do not advocate that the administration of MIT should forbid DOD funding of MIT on-campus research. However, the present administration has done much more than be neutral on the source of funding; it has actively supported increases in DOD funding of university R & D. President Paul E. Gray '54 has gone to Washington, DC, to speak in favor of such increases, and has supported lobbying by the Association of American Universities to achieve this result. Provost John M. Deutch '61 is on record supporting the 1988 Defense Science Board Fuhrman report that concluded that the DOD should expand its funding of R & D into civilian areas to maintain its 66 percent share of all federal funding of R & D in a time of threatened DOD cutbacks.

In the next MIT administration this dependence on DOD should be replaced by a clear vision of how both the most interesting basic research and the R & D relevant to real national needs could best be supported, and the next MIT president should have the leadership qualities to help achieve this.

Vera Kostiakowsky
Professor of Physics

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Alumnus recalls favorable fraternity experiences

(Editor's note: The Tech received a copy of this letter addressed to Provost John M. Deutch '61.)

In recent issues of The Tech, which I resolve on a lifetime basis as a former general manager, I have received the impression that freshmen may be prohibited from living in a fraternity during their freshman year. I fervently hope this will not come to pass, and I write to emphasize my conviction.

Vera Kostiakowsky
Professor of Physics

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CAMPUS VISITS

Feb. 8, 1990 - BS/MS/PhD
Feb. 9, 1990 - Summer Employment
Invitation to MIT Students and Community:

1990 IAP Course, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Sponsored by MIT Enterprise Forum of Cambridge, Inc.
Monday-Friday, January 22-26, 1990
1:00-4:00 p.m. MIT Room 34-101, Edgerton Hall
50 Vassar Street, Cambridge, MA.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
Barry Unger and Sharon A. Wulf, Course Directors

*Survival skills for the technology based entrepreneur.
*Practical advice on how to start and manage your own venture.
*War stories from individuals experienced in raising money, finding good people, and dealing with the many pitfalls along the way.
*Live presentation and feedback on a new company's business proposal.

Jack Derby, President, Claremont Park Associates; former President of Mayer Electronics Company; former President of CB Sports
Jerome J. Schaufeld, Vice President & COO, Phoenix Controls; Cofounder & Former Chairperson, MIT Enterprise Forum of Cambridge
Karl Chang ’65, Co-Founder and former Vice President, Verifone Inc.

Tuesday Jan 23 Planning and Finaeeng the Business: All about business plans, cash flow and raising money.
Dr. Arthur C. Partie’ Jr. ’66, Consultant’ and Entrepreneur; Co-founder & Former Chairperson, MIT Enterprise Forum of Cambridge
Joseph S. Tibbets, Jr., Partner, Price Waterhouse Entrepreneurial Services Center
Professor William Wetzel, PhD, University of New Hampshire, Whittemore School of Business
Paul Kelley, Founder and President, Zero Stage Capital Equity-Fund
Ellen Kellihar, Investment Analyst, Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation

Wednesday Jan 24 Part I: Building the Entrepreneurial Team.
Phil Orso, Consultant & Entrepreneur; former Chief of Operating Office Computek; founder and former Vice President of Cognition; former Vice President of ATEX Corporation
Nancy Faunce, Vice President of Eastman Kodak and General Manager of Kodak Legal Systems Division
Willow Shire, Secretary of the Corporate Operations Committee, Digital Equipment Corporation
Part II: Special Live Presentation and Analysis of a Startup Company
Herb Rush, President and founder of Brixton Systems, Presenter
Heny Crouse, Vice President of Strategic Alliances, Digital Equipment Corporation
Phil Orso (see above)
Nancy Faunce (see above)

Thursday Jan 25 Marketing and Sales in the High Tech Company: What is its role and how does it work?
Dale C. Troppito, Principal, Managing Technology; Former Vice President of Software Development, Lotus Development Corporation
Susan Lane, Senior Partner, Marketing Advantage
Kenneth P. Morse, Director, Aspen Technology, Inc.
Ralph E. Grabowski ’63, Marketing Consultant

Friday Jan 26 Putting Theory into Practice: Getting Started
Part I: Legal and Organizational Issues
Gabor Garai, Partner, Migran Thomajan & Lee
Susan Pravda, Partner, Migran Thomajan & Lee
Part II: Utilizing Directors and Advisors (features more live analysis of plans)
Judith H. Obermayer, PhD, President of Obermayer Associates
Peter M. Santeusanio, Partner, Hambro International Venture Fund

4:00 — 5:30 Reception:
Hosted by Price Waterhouse Entrepreneurial Center

Dr. Unger ‘70 has been a founder and/or officer of several successful technology based companies, and is also a co-founder of the MIT Enterprise Forum and its vice-Chairman elect. He is currently Associate Professor at Boston University where he is developing programs in the management of Innovation and Technology.
Dr. Wulf is Group Planning Manager/Product Marketing at Digital Equipment Corporation. She is a member of the Enterprise Forum’s executive committee, and serves on the faculty of Northeastern University on an adjunct basis.

THESE SESSIONS ARE FREE AND ARE OPEN TO MIT STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. EACH SESSION MAY BE ATTENDED BY ITS ELSELF OR AS PART OF THE FIVE DAY COURSE.
For further information, contact the MIT Enterprise Forum at 201 Vassar Street or call 253-8240.

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ENEMIES, A LOVE STORY
Directed by Paul Mazursky.
Now playing at the Nickelodeon.
Starring Ron Silver, Anjelica Huston, and Lena Olin.

Paul Mazursky's wonderful new film, Enemies, A Love Story, is a textured examination of healing.

The richly detailed interactions of its four main characters, Enemies captures the chaotic tumble of human emotions shattered by wholesale death, pummeled by the burden of faith, and renewed by the death-denying persistence of human sexuality.

Based on the novel by Isaac Bashevis Singer, Enemies traces the exploits of Herman Broder (Ron Silver), a Holocaust survivor who lives in Coney Island, New York in 1949 with his second wife Yadwiga (Margaret Sophie Steen). Nervous and guilt-ridden, Herman is haunted by nightmares because he managed to survive the Nazis while his first wife Tamara (Angelica Huston) and their two children died in concentration camps. He makes a living writing speeches with names like "Mixed Marriages: The Plague of the Jews" for a wheeler-dealer Central Park West rabbi. His marriage to Yadwiga, his family's servant before the Nazi invasion of Poland, is a loveless act of gratitude to the woman who sheltered him in her barn during the end of the war. Yadwiga, simple-minded and fiercely loyal, can understand neither the source of Herman's suffering nor his intractable disdain for the future. Embittered and lonely, Herman finds himself at odds with the opinion of post-war America.

In search of solace, he turns to Masha (Lena Olin), a beautiful Holocaust survivor who proudly displays her camp identification number and irreverently mocks the ideals she held before the war. "Our country doesn't care," she says in bleak triumph. Masha uses her considerable wit to revile her relationship with Herman and to spar with her mother, but her laughter is always frantic, tinged with regret and bitterness. Her desperate bouts of sex with Herman help them both to forget the past that haunts them and to delay the challenge of the future which awaits them.

When a mysterious ad appears in the newspaper for Herman asking him to meet the husband of his first wife, he is shocked to discover that Tamara is alive after all — with two bullets in her hip, she crawled out of an open grave in a cemetery and fled to Russia. Overburdened with three women, Herman cannot decide what to do, so he does nothing except struggle to keep up the pretense of each of his three lives. When both Masha and Yadwiga announce that they are pregnant, his romantic facade comes to a hectic, honest crisis.

It is here that Mazursky — with gentle humor and insight — explores the role of sex as a life-line. Like Singer, Mazursky is unjudgmental about sex. Even when it is merely desperate, it is seen as a welcome assertion of the life force in the face of the overwhelming death that has weighed on, but not yet crushed, these characters. Hammered into immobility by his wartime traumas, Herman cannot settle in one place with one woman. Nevertheless, his sexual encounters with Yadwiga, Masha, and Tamara represent the fighting resiliency of...

The Tech Performing Arts Series proudly announces...

MADAMA BUTTERFLY
Spectacular Offer!

$50 opera tickets for $10!

A limited number of $50 seats for the Feb. 4 and Feb. 11 3 pm performances of Madama Butterfly by the Opera Company of Boston, Sarah Caldwell, conductor, will be available to MIT students, faculty and staff for $10. MIT ID required.

Tickets available from the MIT Office of the Arts, Rm. E15-205 starting Friday afternoon.

This offer organized by The Tech in cooperation with the MIT Office of the Arts and the Opera Company of Boston.

ENEMIES, A LOVE STORY celebrates triumph of human spirit

The Tech Performing Arts Series presents...
PRO ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Tickets are now available for two concerts by the Pro Arts Chamber Orchestra. The first features two Boston premiers: Van’s Violin Concerto, with solo violinist Sara Da Cunha, and Williams’ Mannequin Man, a piece dedicated to the victims of AIDS. The program will also include Beethoven’s Egmont Overture and Mendelssohn’s Symphony No. 3 in A minor. Guest conductor: Branwell Tovey.

The second concert, to be conducted by Craig Smith, will be a performance of Stravinsky’s The Firebird Suite. The program will also include Walton’s Violin Concerto, with soloist Sue Ellen Kuzma and Fanorev, Violin Concerto, with soloist Laura Kander and Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra. Guest conductor: John M. Williams.

Tickets are on sale at the Technology Community Association, W20-450 in the Student Center. Office hours posted on the door. Call x3-4885 for further information.

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

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Enemies a complex, heart-breaking, and funny film

(Continued from page 9) his spirit. The birth of Yadviga's child demonstrates the ultimate promise of human sexuality to create another generation to replace the one taken by hatred and cruelty.

Enemies derives much of its power from its cast. Silver, who won last year's best actor for Speed-the-Plow, gives the film its moral center. His Herman is fully realized - his pain, his weaknesses, and his fears drive the film, often pushing it from funny to tragic and back again in the same scene. Huston, Olin, and Stein are incandescent as the three women in Herman's life. Olin in particular is riveting in her portrayal of the unstable Masha. Alan King, who plays Herman's boss, Rabbi Lenbeck, is hilarious and the perfect foil for Herman's indecisive nature. Mazursky, who makes an appearance in the film as Masha's first husband, is both appropriately petty and wise.

Enemies is an unusually complex film, heart-breaking and funny. In bringing the vitality of Singer's novel to the screen, Mazursky has created a film which celebrates the ability of the human spirit to rage and endure and overcome even the greatest of tragedies.
Black Civil War soldiers receive fitting tribute in Glory

By MICHELLE P. PERRY

T he Civil War was the bloodiest war in the history of the United States, and countless books, movies, and television mini-series have told the story of brave white men fighting to free the slaves. What has been neglected is the fact that thousands of black soldiers also fought in the Civil War. The film Glory seeks to rectify this omission and to honor the black men who gave their lives for freedom.

Glory is the story of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first regiment of black soldiers in the Civil War. Kevin Jarre's screenplay is based on two historical novels and the letters of the regiment's commander, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw.

Shaw, played by Matthew Broderick, is the only non-fictional character in the film. It is Broderick's most mature and challenging role to date, and is the first opportunity he has had to play a character his own age. Shaw has been raised to have a progressive attitude towards blacks. However, his position of authority as regimental commander forces him to behave in a manner which could be mistaken for coldness and contempt towards the blacks under his command. For example, a second-generation free black who is a lifelong friend of Shaw defects in the 54th. Shaw is forced to treat him as he would any other enlisted man, which means that his friend needs to request permission to advance to speak to Shaw. Broderick plays this dual nature of the character very well. His performance cleverly poker-faced self beneath the commander's exterior.

Denzel Washington plays Trip, a runaway slave who joins the 54th. His performance is a study of tattered energy and emotional intensity. Trip undergoes the most dramatic growth in the film, from a bridge, rainbow-fingered Saltysinger to the standard bearer of the regiment. The scene in which Trip is whipped for desertion is the most moving moment of the film, and Washington's performance during that scene should earn him an Academy Award nomination.

Despite the fact that Matthew Broderick has top billing, it is Denzel Washington who truly stars in this film. That is not because Washington has as much screen time as Broderick. It is simply the outstanding performance of Washington's character that makes him stand out.

The film's memorable cast includes Cary Elwes (The Princess Bride) as a lanky and gentle officer of Shaw's.

Glory is in the story of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first black fighting unit raised in the Civil War. Its director, Edward Zwick, is previously known for his work as co-creator of the television series thirtysomething and as director of the film关于 Last Night.

How did it all begin? The story of the 54th was brought to Zwick by a co-writer of the film, Albert Goines. "I am proud of my work. I am proud of both thirtysomething and Glory. I don't think people will walk in (to Glory) expecting 1860something." Zwick was brought into the project by producer Fredric Fields, who knew that Zwick would not be able to resist the powerful script.

For Zwick, Glory is not an attempt to out-do Gone with the Wind; rather, it is a chance to re-examine history. "There is a segment of the American population that has been excluded from the national myth, and that should be redressed."

Edward Zwick, director of Glory.

Zwick cites two non-fictional novels on which the screenplay is based. However, he has been criticized because the only non-fictional character is Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, played by Matthew Broderick. Zwick acknowledges that the black characters are composite of actual soldiers, but the general framework of the plot is based on fact. The facts about the 54th Regiment are startling. Its commander, Colonel Shaw, was a 25-year-old veteran of the Battle of Antietam. The regiment was assembled in 1862 despite a proclamation by Confederate President Jefferson Davis that any Negro taken in arms against the Confederacy would immediately be returned to a state of slavery and any Negro taken in federal uniform would be summarily put to death. The Confederate Congress later declared that any white officers taken in command of Negro troops would likewise be put to death. On July 18, 1863, Shaw volunteered the 54th for the honor of leading the charge against Fort Wagner, a key fortification guarding the entrance to Charleston Harbor. At the end of the battle, one half of the 1000-man regiment was taken prisoner, wounded, missing in action, dead, or dying.

Zwick defended his choice to tell much of the story of the first black Civil War regiment from the white officers' point of view. "I think the choice was to try to focus on neither blacks nor whites, but on the regiment. One of the points of the story was to explore a time in which both blacks and whites found some commonality of purpose." The fundamental focus of the film is not Shaw and the rest of the officers but the coming together of the regiment, in all its aspects.

Zwick also suggested that Boston moviegoers visit the monument to the 54th Regiment sculpted by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. It is located on the Boston Commons.

**THEATER**

Major Barbara, George Bernard Shaw's social satire pitting a tough-minded ideologue against a snobbish result in a battle of wits and will, opens today as a presentation of the American Repertory Theatre at Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle Street, Cambridge, through March 15 with performances Tuesday-Saturday at 8 pm and Sunday at 2 pm. Tickets: $6.50-$12.50. Telephone: 994-4411.

**REPERTORY**

The Mozarts, Paraphrased, by Wallace Fennell, performed by Baird, Skala, Btm, Chuck, and Mason at the Channel, 25 Newbury Street, near the Back Bay T-stop. Performances are Friday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoons starting January 27. Admission: $5 general, $4 for students. Telephone: 235-0320 ext. 10-9.

**CLASSICAL MUSIC**


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Four short films about women's lives. See The Double Feature, screened Tuesday, Jan. 30 at 8 pm at Museum of Fine Arts, features Mephisto; Oscar winner Best of the Best; Coolidge Corner Theatre Foundation's film series Mephisto, presented, January 27 at 8 pm and January 28 at 2 pm. Tickets: $6, to $9. Telephone: 734-2500.

**DANCE**

6½ Links and Dancers in the Park of Movement. Central Square. Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Thursday, January 25 at 8 pm and January 26 at 4 pm. Tickets $5.50 and $3. Telephone: 254-2052.

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by \textbf{Kaija Saariaho,\textit{}}

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\textbf{Tuesday, Jan. 30}

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\textbf{Iannis Xenakis: \textit{Mikron}}

Composer Laureate of the MIT School of Architecture and the Built Environment.

\textbf{Tuesday, Jan. 30}

\textbf{**CRITICS' CHOICE**}

**On the Town:**

Compiled by Peter Dunn

\textbf{On the Town}

Response: 2/7/90 MIT

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Francis X. Maier Editor, The National Catholic Register.

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The Swift Jump Jumbers, an avant- garde dance company, perform on the stage at the Boston Street Theater, 353 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Sunday performances are at 2 p.m. and Thursday is $15.50 to $24.50 (includes a seat).

*CRITICS' CHOICE* *CRITICS' CHOICE* *CRITICS' CHOICE* *CRITICS' CHOICE*

Talking With... - Jane Martin's play of the inner lives of 11 women as they reveal their anxieties, accomplishments, and dreams, continues through January 19 at the Unicorn Theater Company at the Boston University Theater, 665 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

Mozart, Ravel, and Dvorak at 8 pm at the Boston Symphony Hall, Symphony Hall, 255 Boylston Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

**OFF CAMPS**

Business and the Arts, a group that explores the relationship between the two, continues through February 4 at the Copley Symphony Hall, Symphony Hall, 255 Boylston Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

Off the Wall, Laura biscione's one-woman show of writings about the world of art, continues through January 18 at the Charles Playhouse, 74 Warren Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00 focus on the world of art, continues through January 18 at the Charles Playhouse, 74 Warren Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

**ON CAMPUS**

The Devil Anse's House, an unconventional historical novel by the late John Updike, continues through January 19 at the Leland Center, Boston Center for the Arts, 54 Charles Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

Counterpoint: The Charles Playhouse, 74 Warren Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

Sculpture of the Century: the American Collection 1900-1950, continues through January 30 at the Institute of Contemporary Art, 955 Boylston Street, Boston. Telephone: 497-8200.

**CRITICS' CHOICE**

The Devil Anse's House, by John Updike, adapted for the stage by Hansard, continues through January 19 at the Charles Playhouse, 74 Warren Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

Life in the Fast Lane, a comedy about the world of art, continues through January 18 at the Charles Playhouse, 74 Warren Street, Boston. Performances are Thursday-Saturday at 8:00, Sunday at 2:00. Telephone: 497-8200.

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Controversy follows Deutch

(Continued from page 1)

Edualional reform

The reformation of the Pro-

vision Office was part of a larger
effort by Deutch to begin an ex-
tensive look into educational re-
form at MIT. "We may have an
education that may be too narrow
for the successful application
of technology in society," Deutch
stated last spring. Despite the de-
mands of a profes-
sional education, students must
have time for a "broad range of
thoughts," he felt.

Educational reform has em-
phasized the importance of inter-
disciplinary study—especially
with regard to humanities and
other subjects—providing thought
on the social and political impact
of science and technology.

Specific proposals so far have
led to the reform of the Human-
ties Distribution (HASS-D) re-
quirement into what is now known
as the Context initiative; fresh-
man year pass/fail reform; the intro-
duction of humanities minors; and
changes in the Science Distribution
requirement.

Some proposals, including the
new humanities minors and the
Science Distribution reforms, have
received little opposition.

But HASS-D and pass/fail—
the two most sweeping reforms
presented so far—met with sharp
criticism from students, and
both plans were seriously re-
vised before final approval. The
main proposal in the pass/fail
plan—to abolish second-term
pass/fail marking for freshmen
—was in fact voted down by the
faculty after heated debate.

The Context courses, stifled by
minimal student interest, have
also been largely unsuccessful so
far.

Controversy develops over
AR/ARS cut

On Jan. 6, 1988, faculty mem-
bers in the Department of Ap-
plied Biological Sciences were
"shocked" to learn that their de-
partment had been disbanded.

Though tenured faculty and
graduate students were given
assurances that their positions at
MIT would remain secure, many
felt betrayed and denounced what
they considered a secretive move
without "due process."

Outcry from the much of the
MIT faculty ensued, and Deutch
and current Dean of Science
Gene M. Brown were largely held
responsible for the move. The
faculty unanimously adopted a
resolution calling for a commit-
tee to inquire into the decision-
making procedures involved in
this case and to make future
recommendations.

Deutch acknowledged that the
process was flawed and that the
announcement "would certainly
do better" in communicating its
plans in the future. At the same
time, he defended the decision
disbanded ARS, claiming that the
department no longer maintained
intellectual focus.

Throughout his career as pro-
fessor, Deutch has also taken con-
siderable heat for his involvement
in national defense policy. Since
the late 1970s, he has been active-
ly involved with the Defense Sci-
ence Board, a group of academ-
ics and Pentagon officials that
advises the secretary of defense.

While some believe that
Deutch's defense ties allow him
to bring substantial research dol-
ars to the Institute, others feel
that his links to the Department
of Defense conflict with his re-
ponsibility for overseeing all re-
search activity on campus. These
fears that he has been trying
to bring research contracts to
MIT which are purposely biased
toward defense interests.

As of late, Deutch has also re-
cieved criticism for his contacts
with outside corporate interests.
He currently earns more than
half his income from corporate
directorships and consulting
work.

A career MIT man

Despite the large amount of
controversy which continues to
surround him, Deutch has main-
tained a reputation as an effec-
tive leader. He had been one of
two finalists in the presidential
search at Johns Hopkins Univers-
ity until he dropped out of the
running two weeks ago and re-
mains a possible candidate at
Carnegie Mellon University. Until
his announcement yesterday, he
was considered the leading can-
didate in MIT's presidential search.

Deutch has spent most of his
academic and professional career
at MIT, receiving an SB degree in
chemical engineering in 1961 and
a PhD in chemistry a few years
later.

In 1970, he joined the faculty,
and served as head of the chemis-
ty department from 1976 to 1977.

He then left MIT for a short
while to serve in the Department
of Energy, and was appointed un-
dersecretary in 1979. The follow-

ing year, Deutch served on the
President Jimmy Carter's Nuclear
Safety Oversight Committee.

In 1980, Deutch returned to
MIT to become the Arthur C.
Cope Professor of Chemistry. He
has remained here ever since.

Find out by attending Teradyne's Infor-
mation Session Thursday, February 1
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is Teradyne's specialty.
Deutch to resign as provost

(Continued from page 1)

A controversial tenure

While many remembered Deutch as a hard-working, successful administrator, others faulted him for making poor policy decisions and for his ties in the military and the corporate world. As Institute's second-in-command, Deutch has been in charge of overseeing faculty research, quality of faculty, and the undergraduate curriculum.

President Paul E. Gray '54 recently hailed Deutch as "clearly the most effective academic administrator I have ever encountered." Gray appointed Deutch to replace Francis E. Low, who resigned as provost in 1983.

Other faculty also praised Deutch for his work. Dean for Undergraduate Education Margaret L. A. MacVicar '65 lauded Deutch for "having established the post of Dean for Undergraduate Education" after the need for one was "first recognized back in 1971." She also said that Deutch was responsible for an "Institute-wide reflection on the undergraduate experience."

The head of the Department of Nuclear Engineering, Professor Mujid S. Kazin '73, said that Deutch "has carried a lot of weight." In the last few years, MIT is "losing an old hand," he said.

Professor Eugene B. Skolnikoff '49, a member of the faculty presidential search committee, called Deutch "an old friend of mine for many years," and described him as "an intelligent, imaginative person."

Vice President for Financial Operations James J. Culliton described Deutch's tenure as "excellent," and said that he had been a "strong source of guidance."

Not all people were happy with Deutch's work, however. Rich Cowan '87, a former student activist who now works with the Coalition for Universities and the Public Interest, said that MIT had long felt MIT moving "toward the corporate and military ties." He had thought that "there was no way to change any of that." He said that people now realize that by speaking about the priorities of the institution, "we actually have some power in what happens at MIT."

Cowan said that Deutch leaned "toward favoring military money" because "this has made it easier for him to become president." He noted that in the end, perhaps, the reverse had actually come true. Military involvement had probably hurt Deutch's chances for the presidency, Cowan suggested, saying that "Deutch indicated that he clearly was interested in [the presidency] just three months ago."

Professor Arthur C. Smith also had mixed feelings about Deutch, saying that while Deutch "has done some good things," there had also been "incidents and events that caused difficulty." He acknowledged that Deutch had been part of the controversial 1988 decision to disband the Department of Applied Biological Sciences, but refused to accuse Deutch alone, saying, "I would not place on his door all of the blame."

Smith gave Deutch credit for having "taken very positively to a lot of requests from student groups." He also was impressed with Deutch's record on issues having to do with minorities and women.

Vice President and Treasurer Glenn P. Strehle '68 credited Deutch with being involved in "a number of very successful activities, including the faculty housing programs" and "the financial of the Institute." He added that Deutch "has made a very important and significant contribution to the Institute," and that "the programs he developed will continue and will have [a lasting impact]."

Undergraduate Association President Paul Amico '91 was "kind of Schleifert" to hear the news, and said that he had not heard anything before yesterday. Acknowledging that Deutch's announcement might affect such current issues as freshman housing and Independent Activities Period, Amico cautioned students not to forget that "the issues are still there." He added that while White and Deutch "did not necessarily agree on everything," the two of them "were able to deal with each other very well."

Steven D. Penn '90, a member of the Alternative News Collective, believed Deutch's departure may reduce the influence of the military at MIT, charging that most of the Provost's "major projects had worked against the objective of peace." Like Cowan, Penn thought Deutch's "ties had hurt his chances for the MIT presidency. "People felt uncomfortable working with him." Penn said.

President Paul Antico '91 was "kind of shocked" to hear the news, and said that he had not heard anything before yesterday. Antico said that the presidential search committees "will have a lot of good candidates" to choose from.

(Continued from page 1)

Presidential search impact

Richard M. Cyert, president of Carnegie Mellon University, expressed surprise at the announcement, saying that "I thought he would be president of MIT."

Cyert speculated that if he can't be the president of MIT, "then he doesn't want to be president anywhere." Deutch has been rumored to be under consideration for CMU's presidency.

Karmi felt that Deutch's resignation "was probably precipitated by feelings about where the presidential search was leading." It had been widely rumored that Deutch was not well-liked by all of the faculty. Penn said that he was "excited" about Deutch's announcement, adding that "I think it is fantastic that he is no longer in the running." Penn was not completely satisfied, however. He said that Deutch's statement "doesn't lead me to believe that they have excluded cold warriors from the presidential search."

Amico said that the presidential search committees still "have a lot of good candidates" to choose from.

(Editors' note: Linda D'Angelo, Andrea Lamberti, and Rachel Mehta contributed to this story.)

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Departmental control of Phase II called success

(Continued from page 1)

Astronautics for doing an "exceptional" job in coordinating its own writing requirement committee. The courses produce many papers suitable for Phase II, he noted.

Anna M. Hunter, an administrator in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, has taken on responsibility for Phase II in her department. Although professors and members of the writing program read and evaluate the students' submissions, Hunter is responsible for most of the legwork involved and has made it one of her "top priorities" within the department. "Phase II is very, very important because it's one of the words or less. Multinational corporate clients are looking for mid-career foreign grad students/researchers advising on economic, political and scientific planning in their home countries," said Hunter. Call (212) 594-0925 or send cover letter/curriculum vitae; M. B. Lawson & Associates, 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2008, New York, New York 10118.

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Call for changes in organization likely

(Continued from page 1)

any, certain features are already known. The committee is likely to recommend an organizational system, in which schools and departments have control of the computer network instead of utilizing a network controlled by a centralized organization. As a result, the committee hopes, the computational needs of each school or department can be addressed individually.

The organization of computation may be further divided so that the boundaries of responsibility between the Institute, the schools and departments, and the individual user are clearly defined.

In a possible organizational system, the Institute would be responsible for the basic services of the computer network as well as the development of curriculum for General Institute Requirement courses and similar central subjects. Schools and departments would be responsible for more specialized curricular development and for clusters with more advanced, course-related technology. Public clusters would still exist for people who do not own a personal computer.

Jackson, in a statement, predicted that, while the committee will not formally recommend that students buy their own computers, the percentage of students with personal computers at MIT is likely to rise with the new organizational system. Jackson indicated that it will become increasingly more attractive for students to buy their own computers as coursework, under departmental control, becomes more convenient for use on a personal computer. Currently, one-third of the students at MIT own their own computers, while at other selective schools one-third to one-half of the students have personal computers.

The committee is also likely to recommend a change in the policy of providing incentives for faculty to create curricular material for the computers. In the past, support was given to many projects in the hopes that a few usable curricular packages would result. The committee is likely to recommend that support be granted in a more deliberate manner so that a smaller number of projects would receive a greater amount of support.

The committee will also recommend that personal computers connect more easily to the Athena network, by means of a set of simple services. Initially, the network would be able to support and interact with Macintosh personal computers, IBM-compatible computers running on MS-DOS, and Unix workstations. This list would grow gradually over time.

An eight-year experiment

Project Athena was established in 1983 as an experimental computer network. Initially, International Business Machines and Digital Equipment Corporation contributed $32 million to the program in the form of equipment, a consulting staff, and money. MIT raised between $15 and $20 million for the project.

The installation of the network proceeded at a higher cost and at a slower pace than was originally expected, and Project Athena, originally a five-year experiment, grew into an eight-year program. Both IBM and DEC agreed to continue support for this project during this eight-year period. Financial support from these two companies will officially end in June 1991.

Although Athena did not fulfill its original expectations, it nevertheless has come to play a substantial role in education and student computing.

Last spring, in preparation for the end of external financial support for Athena, Dench formed the Committee on Academic Computation. He charged it with bringing a clearer focus to the role of Athena at MIT and suggesting a more efficient organization for academic computing.

The purpose of the committee was to redefine the educational role of Athena and the appropriate balance between technical computing and personal computing needs. The committee was also intended to evaluate the use of computing for research and administrative tasks, alternative sources of funding, and the modernization of Athena in step with the advancing technology of the next decade.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN SINGAPORE FOR NATIONALS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Talk and Video Presentation

TAN TEE HOW & LEE HOW SHENG
Singapore Civil Service

Tuesday, January 30, 1990
MIT Careers Office, Room 12-170

With a robust economy, the second-highest per capita income in Asia, and virtually no unemployment, Singapore has opened its doors to individuals from other countries who have the qualifications to make a contribution. Opportunities exist in the private sector, in public administration, and in higher education. The presentation will discuss the range of opportunities and what newsmakers can expect from life in Singapore. Mr. Lee How Sheng is spending this year at the Kennedy School. Students who cannot attend the presentation are welcome to call him for more information at 668-2682.

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By David Rothstein

The track and field team finally met its match in a regular season meet, losing for the first time in six-and-a-half years. It took a good Division I school, Northeastern University, to topple the Division III Engineers, as the Engineers' three-meter perch atop a 62-meter win streak, with a 1:56 win Friday evening at the Johnson Athletics Center.

The Northeastern meet, scheduled last fall, was cause for much question mark. In the end, Northeastern's strength in the 800 and 3000 meter races was the difference.

MIT jumped out to a quick lead as the weight men and the long jumpers went to work. John-Paul Clarke '91 came up with a huge, 23'-11" throw in his first turn at the 35-pound weight, which put him in first place for good. Teammate Eric Shank '90 pulled out second place with a 55-4" toss on his last attempt.

At the meet's midway point, Northeastern edged ahead, 41-40, and as the Huskies swept the top three places in the 800 to take a 50-46 lead, it became apparent that the tides of fortune were turning slowly against MIT.

"We gave it a hell of a try," said co-captain Singhose at the end of the meet. "But we couldn't quite pull it off."

Singhose pulled out three firsts (100 meters, pole vault, hurdles) and a second (triple jump), and ran on the winning 1600-meter relay, but could only watch as Northeastern took one-two in the 3000 on the winning score of 46-51, and ruling out the chance of an MIT upset.

The loss was the first that any of the current Engineers track and field men had experienced as MIT, and for the first head coach Gordon Kelly in a long time.

"I don't feel badly about losing," said Kelly. "I knew that could happen with any team, and when you have a good team, you are going to lose one."

The consensus feeling among the runners was that they expressed no regrets and merely exhibited at having been tested to their extreme.

"Losing is painful," said Makatiani. "Most of the meets have been pretty easy, but this makes it kind of interesting."

"I think it makes us more prepared for the bigger championship," said Singhose.

"This is the way we should lose it," said Singhose. "If we're ever going to lose one, we should lose it in this fashion. We got the best team we could go up against, and we gave it our best.

The championships, which begin on the first weekend of February, are the Greater Boston Championships, the New England Division III Championships, and the NCAA Division III Championships, which MIT will host Feb. 23 and 24, and the NCAAs in March.

"I think it makes us more prepared for the bigger championship," said Singhose. "We gave it a hell of a try," said Singhose. "If we're ever going to lose one, we should lose it in this fashion. We got the best team we could go up against, and we gave it our best.

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