"Work like hell. Tell everyone everything you know. Close deals with a handshake. And have fun."

Harold E. "Doc" Edgerton
1903 - 1990
MIT seeks new leader as Gray resigns

By Buenos L. Rivera

Corporation and faculty search committee members spent the better part of 1989 looking at possible successors to President Paul E. Gray '41, who announced last March that he will step down after 14 of this year to become chairman of the MIT Corporation. Gray replace David S. Saxon '41, who is retiring.

Saxon immediately announced the appointment of Carl M. Fellers '44 as chair of the Corporation presidential search committee. The faculty chose a presidential search committee of their own, chaired by Professor Robert M. Solow. Though the faculty committee is technically only an advisory group, the two committees have been meeting and working together during the entire search process, according to members of both groups.

The Corporation is expected to approve the committees' choices at its March meeting. Solow said that the committees have received over 200 suggestions for candidates. Of these, a large number went through initial interviews. The search committees have reportedly met with people from both within and outside of MIT, other universities, and from industry. One committee member said that many more candidates are "from outside, but that is because there are many more people outside." Members of both committees have repeatedly denied the existence of a "short list," or a final list of candidates from which the final choice will be selected, but other sources within MIT claim that such a list already exists. One committee member acknowledged that they are no longer looking at new candidates, but are focused on finding the best candidate within one set of candidates. Committee members refused to confirm or deny the candidacy of individuals.

According to members of the faculty committee, input has been sought from the members of the MIT community. A forum held on Dec. 29 provided a modi- fur for those on the faculty com- mittee to update the community on their progress to date, and to field questions from the audi- ence. Many of the people in attendance expressed dissatisfaction with the selection process, and criticized the lack of student participation.

There was also a great deal of concern about MIT's connections with the Department of Defense. Students and faculty alike criti- cized the closeness of the two bodies, and one student went so far as to say that MIT had "no social conscience.

Provisional candidates leave the race

There is a great deal of uncertainty even now concerning possi- ble candidates, due in large part to the resignations of two of the most likely candidates. Professor David S. Baltimore '61, a Nobel laureate and direc- tor of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, announced in October that he had accepted the presidency of Rockefeller University, a biomedical research center in New York City. Baltimore had been considered a leading candidate in those races, as his prominence in the scientific community justifies his candidacy for the academic community.

Professor John M. Deutch '61 had been the most likely candidate until he an- nounced two weeks ago that he would not become the next presi- dent, but would instead return to MIT after academic life. Resigning from his post on June 30. Deutch's aggressive management style and his many years of experience as an administrator have placed him on short lists for leadership positions around the country. During the entire presi- dential search here at MIT, there have been numerous reports of Deutch's candidacy for the presi- dency at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. Deutch was in fact one of two can- didates at Hopkins until he pulled out of the race in the middle of January.

The provost's aggressiveness has often been regarded as both a liability and an asset. One faculty member who has repeatedly denied any interest in Deutch's candidacy at Johns Hopkins said, "MIT is a faculty high level and is felt by high numbers of faculty.

Deutch's controversial tenure as provost has been marked by a major initiative on educational reform, the highly disputed dissas- semblance of Biological Sciences, and in- timate involvement with national defense interests. It is still unclear exactly who the remaining candidates are, who is both within and outside of MIT, and how those candidates have been sought and chosen.

Andrea Lamberti

The year in sports

The year in pictures

The year in music

The year in theater

The year in film

The year in music

Photography

A 1989 timeline

By Frank Schott

The Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences that will add substantially to the major building in the

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Deficit forces tuition hike

By Andrea Lamberti

MIT's budget deficit continued to rise in 1989, prompting the Corporation to approve increases in tuition and the self-help level, and to limit faculty salary increases.

These measures will distribute the burden of the deficit among faculty, students, and staff. Provost John M. Deutch '61 said in October.

"If we can adhere to these pa- rameters, the budget problem should be eliminated in a couple of years," said Victor Palevsky '66 for Financial Operations James C. Culliton.

The Corporation actions came in response to the recommenda- tions of an ad hoc committee ap- pointed by Deutch to address the problem.

The ad hoc committee predicted that its plan would reduce the deficit from its fiscal year 1989 level of $1.4 billion to $1.3 billion in the year 1995.

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Aaron will be accepted today's 110th year of publication of The Tech. We include this, the fifth annual Year in Review supplement, to provide a comprehensive review of the issues and events of the past year.

The past year may be remembered as one of the most tumultuous in MIT's history. The Institute concluded a period of major change and prepared for the challenges of a new decade. A fitting symbol of the new era will be the inauguration of MIT's 15th president in July. Questions of MIT's role in society will have to be addressed as the Institute searches for direction in a post-Cold War world. Defense department cutbacks and federal budget constraints will undoubtedly put a dent in MIT's large government grants, forcing a review of research goals.

In part, that review has already begun. Critics of MIT's links with industry ignited a debate which led to Congress in June. Paul Gray was "ambushed" there by questions of technology transfer to foreign companies involved in the Industrial Liaison Program. David Noble, one of the most outspoken critics of the Institute's links with industry, continues his three-year tenure suit, claiming that he had been rejected because of his criticism.

A larger issue of concern to those involved in the presidential search has been MIT's future role in public affairs. The MIT Commission on Industrial Productivity compiled a book in May calling for a new emphasis on science and technology in education. Stemming from a growing concern over American competitiveness, recommendations of this nature will likely generate considerable discussion.

Close to campus, the end of an era was marked by the conclusion of debate on key educational reform measures and a retreat from admissions liberalization.

Attention has shifted to housing — likely to become the most important and volatile issue in the next few years — and the mounting deficit and tuition problems. With the specter of a Justice Department anti-trust investigation hanging over the heads of administrators from here to Stanford, the problem of blotted tuition costs may soon turn into a battle for control between high-priced universities and near-broke parents and students.

Singular events also played an important part in shaping the year that was. Nobel laureate David Baltimore '61 announced that he would leave his position as head of the Whitehead Institute to become president of Rockefeller University. Faculty activities participated in two marches on Washington, DC, in support of a woman's right to choose.

But perhaps the most emotional and painful event of the year was the death of MIT's beloved professor, Harold E. Edgerton SM '27. His pioneering technological accomplishments contributed to the education of the many hundreds of students who passed through his laboratory and classes are immeasurable.

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A controversial recommendation to house all freshmen in dormitories provoked sharp debate in the fall about the future and objects of MIT's residential system.

At the heart of the debate was the question of whether the present method of residence selection at MIT contributed to a sense of community at the Institute and to the university's intellectual objectives. The Freshman Housing Committee answered that it did not, and the FHC November report called for the most substantial change in MIT's housing system since 1966.

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XL added to help frost in fall term

By Irene C. Kuo

A new fall-term program was appoasd to Project Interphase as a result of a compromise reached by Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay, faculty members, and students on May 23. The creation of Program XL came four days after 50 students conducted a demonstration on the steps of 77 Massachusetts Avenue to voice opposition to the original program proposed by McBay.

Student representatives said the dispute over the revised course, a summer program which provides newly admitted minorities with academic and social preparation, arose from a breakdown in communication between the administration and students. Too often administrators assume that if students are not complaining, they are satisfied, said Edward L. Jones '89.

Motivated by concern about low graduation rates among minority students, McBay originally proposed that students remain in their Interphase study groups through the first term while taking a prescribed set of courses: Calculus I (1.01), Physics I (1.01), a non-writing humanities class, and an undergraduate seminar. Students who did not participate in the fall term phase of the program would not receive 12 units of writing credit that the others would.

The proposed program came under criticism from former Interphase participants who disliked the rigid fall-term study requirements and warned that the study groups would "fragment" the minority community.

In contrast, Program XL is voluntary and open to all freshmen, though it had been oversubscribed (it could accommodate 60 students). priority would have gone to Interphase and other underrepresented minority students. It is administered by the Office of Minority Education. "Program XL has fewer re- (Please turn to page 6)

Test scores rise in response to concerns

By Andrew L. Fish

In 1989 the MIT Admissions Office shouldered a freshman class with significantly higher standardized test scores than in previous years. This move came in response to faculty concern about declining student performance, a report of the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid.

CUAFA asked the Admissions Office to place greater weight on standardized test scores and grades, saying that "non-academic activities, and personal qualities should be given a greater weight on standardized test scores and grades, saying that "non-academic activities, and personal qualities should be given a greater weight in the admissions process."

Director of Admissions Michael C. Behrke said last spring that the CUAFA report "lent urgency" to the process of "getting the top math and science talent." Indeed, the number of applicants admitted with SAT math scores between 750 and 800 jumped by 224 to 972 students. Such students comprised a means of distinguishing among students of comparable academic ability.

Director of Admissions Michael C. Behrke said last spring that the CUAFA report "lent urgency" to the process of "getting the top math and science talent." Indeed, the number of applicants admitted with SAT math scores between 750 and 800 jumped by 224 to 972 students. Such students comprised 31 percent of the accepted pool, as compared to 24 percent last year.

The CUAFA report, issued a year after a long study of the admissions process, said the Admissions Office has been placing more weight on the personal qualities of applicants in recent years. The report implied that this change has led to "a growing sense among the MIT faculty... of a decline in student performance in those subjects that demand the interest and ability to deal with topics in quantitative terms."

The report also recommended greater faculty involvement in the admissions process. Speaking at last May's faculty meeting, CUAFA Chairman Keith D. Stolzenbach '66 said, "We have proposed that the lack of faculty input... has resulted in a situation where the implicit weighting in admissions decisions does not reflect the views of a sufficient number of faculty regarding what constitutes an excellent applicant for MIT."

This perception was brought into focus in a report prepared by Professor Anthony F. French in 1988. French found that over the past 20 years the freshman class has had a progressively smaller fraction of students with math and science scores of at least 750. SAT math scores between 750-800. The CUAFA report revealed that when applicants were grouped into various categories based on their test scores and test scores, a similar phenomenon was found — more applicants in the "top" and "high" ranges were denied admission to MIT, especially between 1986 and 1988, the first three years of Behrke's tenure.

The trends noted in both of these studies were reversed this year. The number of admitted students with math SAT scores of at least 750 jumped from 748 to 972, and the mean SAT math score rose from 714 to 741.

The number of applicants with "top" or "high" profiles who were rejected dropped from over 400 to about 225. The report said more emphasis was placed on "intellectual promise" this year.

By Andrew L. Fish

At the May faculty meeting, Behrke explained that complaints from faculty had played a role in the change. "The administration picked up signals from the community and tried to act on them," he said.

But Professor Robert M. Fogelson of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning cautioned that the CUAFA report offered "striking conclusions based on interviews with few faculty members." He noted that the committee's recommendations have great implications for the future of MIT and suggested that the faculty should discuss "the proper direction for MIT."

At October's faculty meeting, Professor Behrke said MIT was considering the possibility of retaining the "top" and "high" ranges, but emphasized that a final decision had not yet been made. He said that the university was looking for "a balanced approach... and not simply a cut-off score." He said that the university was also considering the possibility of retaining the "top" and "high" ranges, but emphasized that a final decision had not yet been made. He said that the university was looking for "a balanced approach... and not simply a cut-off score." He said that the university was also considering the possibility of retaining the "top" and "high" ranges, but emphasized that a final decision had not yet been made. He said that the university was looking for "a balanced approach... and not simply a cut-off score."

Mean Scores of Accepted Students

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<th>SAT Verbal Mean</th>
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Justice Department launches investigation of universities for anti-trust violations

Prompted by public concern over the rising costs of educatio in America's top private universities, the Justice Department on January 14 launched an investigation of 55 universities and colleges — including MIT — for possible anti-trust violations.

Last fall, the Justice Department began a study of the process used by the universities to make admissions and financial aid decisions for evidence of price-fixing and collusion to keep tuition artificially high.

The department has remained silent about exactly what it is looking for in its investigation, or what it intends to do if an antitrust violation of collusion is secured.

According to James I. Cullen, vice president of financial operations at MIT, the investigation is "cautious" because none of the schools involved "have any idea what the Justice Department wants with them."

Like several of the other institutions under investigation, MIT has run a budget deficit for the past few years. MIT maintains that the deficit is the prime reason for its tuition hikes.

In an article in The Chronicle of Higher Education, the range of tutions of many of the schools under investigation was shown to be quite close, with no more than a $2500 separation between the highest tuition in the group and the lowest one.

The focus of the Justice Department investigation revolves around a 23-school consortium called the Overlap Group. Members of the Overlap Group — including MIT — met after admissions decisions have been made to compare financial aid packages and other information on students. All 23 schools in the consortium — including the Ivy League — are under investigation.

Like other institutions under investigation, MIT has had to keep a team of lawyers and hire special employees to sift through financial documents and decide which ones need to be sent to the Justice Department.

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MIT corporate ties raise concern

By Amabile Boyd

1989 witnessed growing concerns that new corporate ties at MIT were interfering with traditional academic norms and the public interest. In mid-June, a congressional subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations met in Washington, D.C., to discuss the University-Industrial Liaison Program as a technology transfer operation which was seeking access to privileged, federally-financed research to foreign corporations.

At a hearing on June 13, Rep. Theodore S. Weiss (D-NY), chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, subcommittee of which he was a member, said MIT's ILP is open to both US and foreign companies, the foreign firms — particularly the Japanese — are its biggest users.

MIT President Paul E. Gray said the ILP was opened to foreign companies in an effort to improve the nation's industrial competitiveness.

"In Japan," Weiss said, "we have a much more comprehensive pattern of interaction with foreign companies. We have successfully worked with Japanese and on the establishment of an ILP office in Tokyo. We have developed a program whose research results will be sold to Japanese industry, which will not necessarily benefit the American public. Weiss asked.

"Are you all concerned that American taxpayers are paying for research whose results are being sold to Japan's industries that will not necessarily benefit the American public?" Weiss asked.

Gray said he was not concerned, and explained that the Tokyo office had been set up not to solicit Japanese firms, but for the convenience of MIT faculty members visiting Japanese members of corporations.

"If your concern is the extent to which federally-funded research search is exploited by other countries, you shouldn't focus on ILP or programs like it at other universities," Weiss told the subcommittee.

"You'd have to change the whole context in which university research and graduate education take place and put it under wraps," Weiss said.

Tenure and research policies

One of MIT's fiercest critics regarded with regard to corporate ties is David F. Noble, a former associate professor of history at MIT who was denied tenure in 1984. Noble claimed in a 1989 interview that MIT's ties to the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research were "flawed because American science is exploited by other countries.

Jeffrey L. Curtis, the ARA committee chairman, said that "ARA's service is available to all MIT students who want to cooperate with industry. The ARA committee's job is to support curriculum changes in biology, chemistry, engineering, and health sciences. ARA is one of MIT's mechanisms for linking researchers and companies.

"I think that [Gray] would have called both for greater federal funding of research and for stronger business-university ties as ways to help US competitiveness, and he maintained that the establishment of an ILP office in Tokyo proved that the program was working against that goal.

"Are you all concerned that American taxpayers are paying for research whose results are being sold to Japanese industries that will not necessarily benefit the American public?" Weiss asked.

"That's your concern," Weiss responded.

"Weiss said that ILP records did not give us the return we expected. At the same time, Alan Noble, a former executive associate, said that he was "unaware" of any problems with service. Leo is the vice president of student life at MIT. The committee collected and organized the responses into a list of changes to be implemented. They focused on health issues, printing, service, and quality. Weiss said that the primary subject of the complaints, according to student affairs director Paul H. W. H. H. Whitehead, was the quality of the service. The committee had suggested that students might be better off with a US-sponsored boycott, but students reported improvements within the four-week deadline set by the committee.

The ARA committee also suggested time limits on some issues, such as introducing competition and re-evaluating the meal plan system. So far, no action has been taken on these suggestions.

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"You'd have to change the whole context in which university research and graduate education take place and put it under wraps," Weiss said.

Tenure and research policies

One of MIT's fiercest critics regarded with regard to corporate ties is David F. Noble, a former associate professor of history at MIT who was denied tenure in 1984. Noble claimed in a 1989 interview that MIT's ties to the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research were "flawed because American science is exploited by other countries.

Jeffrey L. Curtis, the ARA committee chairman, said that "ARA's service is available to all MIT students who want to cooperate with industry. The ARA committee's job is to support curriculum changes in biology, chemistry, engineering, and health sciences. ARA is one of MIT's mechanisms for linking researchers and companies.

"I think that [Gray] would have called both for greater federal funding of research and for stronger business-university ties as ways to help US competitiveness, and he maintained that the establishment of an ILP office in Tokyo proved that the program was working against that goal.

"Are you all concerned that American taxpayers are paying for research whose results are being sold to Japanese industries that will not necessarily benefit the American public?" Weiss asked.

"That's your concern," Weiss responded.

"Weiss said that ILP records did not give us the return we expected. At the same time, Alan Noble, a former executive associate, said that he was "unaware" of any problems with service. Leo is the vice president of student life at MIT. The committee collected and organized the responses into a list of changes to be implemented. They focused on health issues, printing, service, and quality. Weiss said that the primary subject of the complaints, according to student affairs director Paul H. W. H. Whitehead, was the quality of the service. The committee had suggested that students might be better off with a US-sponsored boycott, but students reported improvements within the four-week deadline set by the committee.

The ARA committee also suggested time limits on some issues, such as introducing competition and re-evaluating the meal plan system. So far, no action has been taken on these suggestions.
Rent control dominates city politics

By Linda D' Angelo

The past year marked significant victories for rent control forces and animal rights activists in the city of Cambridge.

Proposition 1-2-3, a referendum which would have allowed tenants to buy their rent-controlled apartments, was defeated by an approximately 9-1 margin, and the city council gained a 6-3 majority in support of rent control after the November elections.

Over the summer, the council set a nationwide precedent when it approved an ordinance regulating animal experimentation in all universities and private institutions in Cambridge.

Had it passed, Proposition 1-2-3 would have allowed "any tenant who has occupied a rent-controlled unit for at least two years . . . to buy it . . . if the tenant and landlord both agree." This would have modified a 1979 city ordinance precluding tenants from buying their rent-controlled apartments without a city removal permit.

Supporters of 1-2-3 contended that the referendum would increase the stock of low- and moderate-income housing available for ownership and pointed to Tufts as the referendum which would have established a fund to provide money for affordable housing.

However, argued that the referendum would have reduced the stock of rent-controlled housing by providing a mechanism for selling units into condominiums.

Animal research ordinance approved

The newly elected city council, approved by the council on June 26th, set a national precedent and represented a "victory for those who legislate that animal research needs greater regulation," said Ken Russell, assistant director of the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Animal Research.

The ordnance made the approval of the ordinance a two-year process. The referendum began on May 8th when the city council banned certain animal research procedures commonly practiced in the city's 13 research institutions. The Directive took effect at the end of the testing of cosmetics, was banned, but "the Cambridge ordinance groups of animals are poisoned without anesthesia until half of them die."

This move, "the first time any referendum on these issues has been banned because it was considered cruel and unnecessary," according to the CCRA to sponsor the initial ordinance, Russell said. But fearing the promises of MIT and other research institutions officials to actively fight the proposal, the activists aborted a move to put it on a referendum in the city council.

These events, coupled with a "sharp increase in the number of complaints from Cambridge citizens and students," led Mayor Alfred Vellucci to appoint a Blue Ribbon Committee on Laboratory Animals (BRL), chaired by John M. Moses, the chair of MIT's animal care committee, serving on the BRC with Animal Legal Defense Fund president Stephen Wise and psychiatrist Stuart Weiss, who was appointed to the panel as an agreed-upon neutral arbiter.

The recommendations of the BRC formed the basis for the legislation, which required the appointment of a commissioner of laboratory animals to "oversee the care and use of animals" by performing unannounced inspections.

The ordinance further specified that the BRC should "promote an understanding of minimal welfare, physiology and psychology," yet not be "aligned with an anti-Vietnam or repressive faction . . . If the tenant under the ordinance, all unincorporated and private institutions in Cambridge are required to register with the CLA and provide it with information such as the "number and species of animals used" and the "result of all federal and state inspections concerning animal care and use in the previous year."

As the "representative of the public," the CLA would also "be informed back to the public," according to Russell. This reporting feature would allow the public to see if the city requires the requirements being adhered to as well as provide a vehicle for any questions raised by the public, according to a statement by MIT spokesman Ronald P. Sudiko last July.

Lastly, the ordinance made all institutions in Cambridge subject to federal and state regulations. Previously, privately funded institutions which did not use cats and dogs were not subject to inspections. Now, Sudiko said, "the ordinance heightens public awareness of the issue, it will not result in any major changes in the regulation of the laboratories," Sudiko said.

In the past, animal research at MIT has been monitored by an animal care and use committee, which conducts a monthly review of lab facilities. And since it is federally funded, MIT has always been subject to annual federal and state inspections, Sudiko said.

Now council elected, new issues on the horizon

Of the nine members elected to the city council, Alice Wolf, Frank H. Dudley, Walter J. Stiff, William Walsh and Sheila Russell were incumbents. The remaining members, in order of number of votes received, were Ed Cys, Ken Reeves, Jonathan Myers, and Timothy Toohey.

The newly elected city council contained a 6-3 majority in favor of rent control (Walsh, Russell and Sullivan are members who have been critical of the current rent control policy). In the past, rent control was "a constant focus. She promised to "keep it a focus," according to Russell, "and called attention to the opening of three affordable housing units in Cambridge.

Wolf also urged MIT to look into the issue of low-cost housing itself, calling it "an ongoing problem that MIT has to relate to." Noting that "MIT has been very active in putting up housing," Wolf said she would not oppose the construction of new housing if it would not interfere with other Cambridge residents.

Program XL established after dispute over Interphase changes

(Continued from page 4) Restrictions and complements everything that exists at the Institute," Youngman said. "It takes advantage of campus resources, so that students will be hearing talks on topics ranging from the attribution to study skills to the meaning of an MIT degree.

Participating this past year were encouraged to take part in over 54 units, of which six came from XL. They met for six weeks under the guidance of a "facilitator," as well as regularly with their advisors to discuss their academic progress and career interests. Discussions involving diminished minority role models were also offered throughout the program.

Student representatives expressed mixed disagreements about the removal of chemistry from the curriculum, as well as that they would continue the examination of Interphase in the fall term chemistry courses. Other students were in order to gauge the effect of their exclusion from the summer session.
Cold fusion claims disputed

By Niraj S. Desai

Soon after two University of Utah researchers announced a breakthrough in the decades-long quest for fusion energy, scientists worldwide — including several MIT teams — rushed to repeat their experiments. But in the following weeks, hopes for "cold fusion" greatly diminished and research on the phenomenon withered.

The initial reaction in the scientific community was of skepticism, but by the middle of February, the scientific community had become convinced that little evidence supported the claim. The scientific community now believes that fusion energy is impossible to produce at room temperature.

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After debate, P/F stays

(Continued from page 3) many faculty members feared that the initiative would end up as a loosely defined survey course. "I really don't see a place for it," said Professor of Chemistry David S. Kern.

Last spring, Mark S. Wrighton, also of the chemistry department, said, "There has been a tradition at MIT that core subjects are an introduction to the discipline." He felt that the integrated course might fail in providing adequate depth of coverage.

Some students also found fault with the course, noting that it would further restrict the curricula.

In spite of the criticism, the faculty approved a gradual implementation of the integrated sequence, and last fall over a hundred members of the Class of 1993 admitted interest in Chemistry, Materials Science, and Biology (SPOI), a pilot version of the course. The three departments administering the course will evaluate the success of SPOI and administer the course will evaluat...
FHC looks at MIT housing

(Continued from page 3)

hat students choose to live in the dormitories and build friendships with people like themselves rather than seeking out other elements in the community, the FHC report said. At the same time, the FHC questioned whether Residence/Orientation Week constitutes an appropriate introduction to the Institute. The week is dominated by residence selection and little time is left for an introduction to academic life and traditional orientation matters, the report said.

Moreover, having residence selection, especially fraternity and sorority rush, during R/O week means that students "begin MIT with an inherently elitist, paternalistic experience." Rush forces freshmen to compete with one another for the approval of administrators, and subjects those who do not receive bids to feelings of failure, according to the FHC report. "At university, the relevant basis of evaluation and achievement is intellectual, not social; the ideals are democratic, not exclusi-

Additionally, the committee recommended making freshmen "unfettered days" to look for housing. One person felt that moving rush to the spring would extend the burden of looking for a place to live. The Undergraduate Association added its voice to the dam-

or against the proposal by issuing a statement labeling the PHC's main recommendation that all freshmen be housed on campus as "untenable in MIT undergraduates."

Members of the ILG residential system — 27 fraternities, five coed houses, and one all-fem-

male house — especially reacted with concern to the FHC report. ILG members feared that many freshmen would not be able to bear the financial strain of lett-

ing their freshman membership.

The FHC acknowledged that its proposal would have serious detrimental effects on ILGs. Committee chair Mary C. Potter speculated that the percentage of undergraduates housed by ILGs would go down from 30 percent to 25 percent. But the FHC argued that a decline in the size of the ILG system would not be inconsis-
tent with the lower number of male students in the MIT stu-

dent body in recent years.

Working groups formed

Provost John M. Deutch '67 appointed two working groups after the release of the FHC re-

port. One, chaired by Associate Provost Samuel J. Keyser, is studying how to improve under-

graduate life in the dormitory.

The other is examining in detail the practical problems of transition and implementation. It should be at least 90 percent to 25 percent. But the FHC argued that a decline in the size of the ILG system would not be inconsis-
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The Year in Review

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Poem:

Once upon a path lay here.
It served the needs of many a year.
Now it lies beneath the green.
And fewer words have found a home.

Photograph:

Title: a path lay here.

Santa Clara, CA - JANUARY 19:

Andy Geter

Title: a path lay here.

Santa Clara, CA - JANUARY 19:

William Chu

Title: a path lay here.

Santa Clara, CA - JANUARY 19:

Kristine Au Young

Title: a path lay here.
The Year In Theater

The Gilbert and Sullivan Players staged a delightful Sorcerer.

Young lovers Seymour Krelborn and Audrey in MTG's production of Little Shop of Horrors.

Dramashop's Arms and the Man featured Jennifer Duncan '91 as Raina and Jonathan Amsterdam G as Bluntschli, her "chocolate-cream soldier."

A gentle poet was the embodiment of aesthetic beauty in the Gilbert and Sullivan Players' Patience.

A bewitching moment in the Dramashop Spring production of Pars.
By Michelle Perry, Kristine An Yeung, Annabelle Boyd, and Debby Levinson

What follows is our "lucky" thirteen — 13 movies of the past year we all enjoyed. They are listed in alphabetical order.

Batman

More than just a cinematic treatment of a comic book hero, Batman brought depth and stark realism to its main character and its futuristic setting. Director Tim Burton's dark fable about a man whose obsession with his parents' murder forces him to vent his anger through becoming a vigilante had all the power of a Wagnerian epic. As permillionaire Bruce Wayne, Michael Keaton delivered the finest performance of his career, but it was Jack Nicholson's manic, Joker, who stole the show.

Born on the Fourth of July

Oliver Stone's gripping reappraisal of the life of Vietnam war veteran Ron Kovic explores the price the Vietnam War extracted from a generation. Tom Cruise's brilliant, bitter portrayal of Kovic gives the film enormous visceral impact. In depicting the gut-wrenching transformation of Kovic from eager young soldier into crippled head of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Stone has crafted his most complicated, powerful film to date.

Dead Poets Society

Although it is billed as a vehicle for Robin Williams, it was really newcomer Robert Sean Leonard who was the star of this drama about adhering personal independence. Williams plays John Keating, a boarding-school English teacher whose loose-limbed lecturing — Latin for "seize the day" — inspires his students to challenge authority and, ultimately, their own humanity. Leonard, who plays Keating's eager pupil Neil, is full of a refreshing youthfulness that promises great things from him in the years to come.

Do the Right Thing

Spike Lee's controversial third film challenges audiences to recognize the deep-seated nature of racism in American society. Do the Right Thing is wonderfully non-confrontational; it is not a preachy film. Instead, it employs the wit,argaic techniques and reader-ability to make its audience re-think and re-define racism.

Drugstore Cowboy

Gus Van Sant's clever film traces the exploits of Bob Hughes, a drug addict who supports his habit by knocking off drugstores with his girlfriend Diane. Matt Dillon does a fabulous job with the character of Bob, playing him as a sensitive, seedy thief who hides his worst fears under a thick layer of bravado. Kelly Lynch is equally impressive as the rebellious, doomed Diane. Through its gentle humor and innovative photography, Drugstore Cowboy tenderly addresses the human frailties that push people into vices.

Glory

Edward Zwick's tribute to the heroic 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first black regiment recruited in the North for the Civil War. A fine performance by Matthew Broderick in his first mature role. Denzel Washington deserves an Academy Award nomination for his portrayal of a black soldier who refuses to retreat in face of certain death.

The Little Mermaid

Adapted from the first of four volumes of an epic by author Martin Andersen Nexo, Pelle the Conqueror is an intelligently made and stands out as a fine example of luxuriantly unhurried storytelling. The film stars Max von Sydow and Peter Hansgard as Vito and his young son Pelle, who come to Denmark, where he brings his worst fears under a thick layer of bravado. Kelly Lynch is equally impressive as the rebellious, doomed Diane. Through its gentle humor and innovative photography, Drugstore Cowboy tenderly addresses the human frailties that push people into vices.

The War of the Roses stars Kathleen Turner and Michael Douglas as a couple whose divorce becomes an exercise in destruction.

...and blatannt propaganda, it's an excellent primer on how bureaucratic ignorance and red tape can unwittingly cause human suffering. The filmmak-er's efforts to garner an interview with General Motors chairman Roger Smith in the hopes of convincing Smith to tour Flint, Michigan, where GM layoffs of almost 30,000 workers nearly turned the city into a wasteland, are both sad and funny. Over a scene showing the closing down of Auto-World — an indoor theme park devoted to the car industry and designed to help rejuvenate Flint, Michigan's floundering economy — Moore dryly comments: "Some people don't like it when someone impose on their day at work." And though the film's viewpoint is decidedly one-sided, the story it tells about the downsides of the Reagan era is a necessary one delivered in a palatable way.

What follows is our "lucky" thirteen — 13 movies of the past year we all enjoyed. They are listed in alphabetical order.

Arrested Development

A horrifyingly funny black comedy from the twisted mind of Danny DeVito. The story of the birth, life, and death of the Rose family, played by Kathleen Turner and Michael Douglas. As told by a divorce lawyer (DeVito) in a poten- tial client, it is the story of a fairy tale courtship, a bitter marriage, and an unswerving plunge into the darkest pit of despair and hatred. Creative cinematography enhances the emotional rollercoaster ride.

When Harry Met Sally

Nora Ephron's witty script and Rob Reiner's careful direction were a strong foundation, but it was really the interplay between Billy Crystal and Meg Ryan that made this movie the success it was. The humor of antagonism that turns to friendship and slowly matures into love made this one of the happiest movies about relationships seen in 1989.
A jam-packed farewell performance at Fear of a Black Planet, Enemy is set to release their latest album, broke up in protest to what they considered Professor Griff (controversial for his racist state) of flux. After firing "spokesman" son for his discontent. The popularity of the stage during a concert, citing drug and alcohol, some younger groups fell by the wayside. After taking out full-page ads in The Times, Ocean Blue (now involved in a high-profile lawsuit with Robyn Hitchcock and Winter Hours).

The only group of last year who seemed to attract the attention of CBS Records. They graduated from high school, managed to impress the label just after singer Glenln Phillips' graduation from high school. The equivalent of its more sensitive, emotional songs as it fed out his cynical lyrics over the hardcore punk bands. (Lead singer John Stabb's Westminster seems to be the only one with any real potential, however.)

Local music had another banner year with the release of the Pixies' Doolittle and the Throwing Muses' Housepawk and the signing to major labels of Heretics and the Raindogs used their newfound major label support to release, respectively, A. D. and Last Soul.

This is hardly a definitive list, these are merely our personal preferences for the top 20 albums of 1989. They follow in alphabetical order:

THE TWO BEST ALBUMS OF 1989... Bob Mould - Workbook

When Husker Du imploded, fans and critics alike mourned the death of one of the most introspective, philosophically charged punk bands around. And since Husker also had the reputation of being one of the nation's most abrasively hardcore bands, front leader Bob Mould surprised everyone by releasing Workbook, a relatively acoustic album that still managed to pack a powerful lyrical punch. Fed on the venom surrounding the Husker split, the songs on Workbook seethe with Mould's bitterness and rage about the breakup. Yet the album's strength lies not so much in its acerbic nature, but rather in the nature of its more sensitive, emotional songs - "See a Little Light" and "Heartbreak a Million," to name two - and the way in which Mould's pain but still finds hope, too. It's more than a fitting elegy for Husker Du.

Kirsty MacColl - -

Long sought after as a backup singer by the likes of the Pogues and the Smiths, Kirsty MacColl finally came out with a full-length album of her own in 1989. Although she had released some singles in the U.K. - most notably covers of the Stones' "You Just Haven't Earned It Yet, Baby" and Billy Bragg's "A New England" - she was still relatively unknown to U.S. audiences, a situation that was not helped by Kirsty's unusually high price tag and limited distribution. It's well worth the effort to seek it out, though. Colly, sweetly, subtle, sweetly, it is the ideal counterpart to her frequently acerbic, witty lyrics. Kirsty's influences are mostly folk and new wave with nods to the Beatles ("Dancing in Limbo") and the Kinks (a cover of "Days"). It's a CD buyers should not find the CD on this side of the Atlantic: the CD version of Exile contains three extra tracks, including "You Just Haven't Earned It Yet, Baby" and two songs in French.

Ringo Starr - -

The equivalent of two full-length albums, Exile is a triple CD opus that features Ringo Starr singing with everyone from the Rolling Stones and the Beach Boys to Bob Dylan and Elton John. It's a great collection of" nice" songs, each one more pleasant than the last. But the album is still more of a collection than a true album, with Ringo sounding a bit too happy-go-lucky at times. It's not a bad album, but it's not as good as the band's previous efforts, either.

Kate Bush - -

The Sensual World Bush's most graceful, and yet, sensual album to date, The Sensual World opens with "Aero-Press," which is more introverted and sensual than any of the songs on her previous albums. It's a beautiful album, with Bush singing softly and with a more introspective, emotional quality. The album features such songs as "A World Without You," "The Keys," and "The Big Day Out." It's a great album, and it's especially notable for its mellow, acoustic "A World Without You."
flying than his already fine work with the Heartbreakers. He owes a large debt to the folk-rock of the 60's, a debt he repays with his stellar cover of the Byrds' "I'll Feel a Whole Lot Better When You're Gone." There isn't a weak track on the album, and if this is an example of Petty's most mature work, his next recording with the Heartbreakers should be spectacular.

The Red Hot Chili Peppers — Mother's Milk

A driving, passionate album, Mother's Milk marks the resurgence of the Red Hot Chili Peppers after the death of guitarist Hillel Slovak. Songs such as "Higher Ground" and "Takeout the Trash" pair death-obsessed, insightful lyrics with the bass and horns that are the Chilis' trademark.

The Replacements — Don't Tell a Soul

Don't Tell a Soul is the Replacements' third major-label album and their first with new guitarist Slim Dunlap (replacing Bob Stinson, who was fired two albums ago after succumbing to alcoholic excesses). Consequently, it's got a slightly different sound from their last record and a very different sound from their first punk masterpiece, "One Foot in the Door/the other one in the gutter/the sweet smell you adore/well, I think I'd rather smother." Always afraid of being dragged into the limelight (after all, Westerberg is the man who sang "One foot in the door/the other one in the gutter/the sweet smell you adore/well, I think I'd rather smother" on the Mats' last album), the Replacements achieved success in spite of themselves with Don't Tell a Soul.

The Rolling Stones — Steel Wheels

Unlike the Who, who didn't bother recording a new album before embarking on a multi-million dollar tour, the Rolling Stones overcame their mutual differences long enough to produce their finest album since Tattoo You. "Sad Sad Sad" recalls the days of "Honky Tonk Woman" and "Start Me Up," and despite a not-so-subtle pun in "Mixed Emotions" ("Mick's Emotions"), Steel Wheels is as tight an album as the Stones have released.

The Smithereens — 11

Their third full-length recording, 11, featured more of the Beatleque pop for which the Smithereens have become famous. They've more than just imitators of the Fab Four, however; songs like "Yesterday's Child" and "A Girl Like You" bring a much-needed hard edge to their style. While 11 will never match the pure pop glory of Especially for You, it's a recording that can stand on its own and a good introduction to a band that deserves more airplay.

Various artists — Young Einstein

Even if you didn't like the movie, the soundtrack was superb. A sampler of the best in Australian music, Young Einstein includes songs by Mental as Anything, The Saints, Icehouse, the Lime Spiders, and the Models. My personal favorite is Paul Kelly and the Messengers' "Dumb Things," a song with an irresistible chorus and harmonica line. Even if you can't bring yourself to spring for the two dollars to rent the movie, live a little — spend the eight or ten bucks for the soundtrack. It's worth it.

The Waterboys — Fisherman's Blues

The Waterboys have always been compared to U2. Both bands are Irish, both appeared at about the same time, and both feature lead singers who are more poets than traditional lyricists. Yet while U2 have veered more towards the political side of things, the Waterboys continue to sing about love and sorrows. And while Mike Scott doesn't have much of a voice — like Bob Dylan, his scratchy nasal vocals are an acquired taste — his lyrics are as romantic as any poem by Byron or Keats. "Your beauty is familiar/and your voice is like a key/it opens up my soul/and touches up a fire inside of me," Scott sings in Fisherman's best song, "When You Go Away." It's an inspiring and compelling album full of the vitality of life.
The Year in Review
The Year in Sports

Hoops most improved team in New England

(Continued from page 20)

tions to the program. The team was also well-recorded in the National Colle-

gie Athletic Association statistical books. The defense held its opponents to a mere 42.6 percent shooting, in the top 20 in the country in both categories.

As for MIT records, Fraser scored his 1000th point on the year. The final was not set aside for points in a game during a 112-61 bombing of Emerson. The win-loss record itself was only bettered by the 1965 team, which was MIT's +12.5 per game rebound margin, which allowed, only 63.3. The most impressive statistic, however, was MIT's 12+5 per game rebound margin, which put them fourth in their 1965 season. The New England Basketball Coaches Association named the team the 1965 team. The Associated Press and the United Press International named Osogbo New England, and the National Association of Basketball Coaches named him Coach of the Year. Only eight such accolades were award-

The season itself was highlighted by a late-season eight game winning streak. During the streak, it looked as though the only way the team could lose was when they wanted to. Unfortunately, just as the team was peaking, the season came to an end.

As the team failed to qualify for postseason play, its full potential was never realized.

Volleyball wins NEW8, advances to nationals

(Continued from page 20) to the Pioneers the year before. It was the Engineers' second NEW8 title since the conference's inception three years ago.

Along with the championship, MIT was honored by the selection of senior co-captain Cecilia Wraith as NEW8 Volleyball Athlete of the Year and Kenya Altman '78 as Coac'h of the Year.

Wraith was also named to the all-tournament teams in the Salem State and Eastern Connecti-

The tech team was not extraordina-

ry when it came to playing spoiler.

Soccer team wins conference in upset

The soccer team provided the most pleasant surprise of the season as they captured the NEW8 title after a season that seemed to be one of the most difficult to pull off.

The team won its first two games of the season, then went on to finish fifth in the Eastern College Athletic Conference Division III champi-

The team set school records for goals and wins, and was the only team which could upset the defending champion and top-

The team also enjoyed a great deal of success in cross-country. In the New England Women's Eight Championships, MIT finished fourth overall. Theresa Emmons '92 finished 63rd and Chris Goh '92 finished sixth, and both were named NE8 All-

Softball

Despite an impressive 8-5 season in dual meets, culminated by a fourth place finish in New England, the team was not extraordina-

ary when it came to playing spoiler.

Volleyball wins NEW8, advances to nationals

The season, ranking highest among the 20 lowest averages in the conference, was the only team which could upset the defending champion and top-

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Cross Country

MIT also enjoyed a great deal of success in cross-country. In the New England Women's Eight Championships, MIT finished second in the New En-

Championships, and then went on to finish fifth in the Eastern College Athletic Conference Division III champi-

Gymnastics

Despite a 3-5 record on the season, the gymnastics team made their presence known in post-season tournaments, finishing second in the New En-

Championships, and the University Invitational tournament.

The team finished the season with a 9-6 record. Dianne Di-

Massa '89 won an award for lettering all four years while at MIT.

Skiing

The ski team finished with a season's best 25-27 record for the season. Rebecca Emerson '89 won an award for lettering all four years while at MIT.

William Chu/The Tech

Shane LaRoiiouse '90 set new MIT records for points in a season and yards in a career during the '89 season.

Tennis

In the spring, the tennis team concluded its season ranked 28th in the nation.

The team also enjoyed a great deal of success in cross-country. In the New England Women's Eight Championships, MIT finished fourth overall. Theresa Emmons '92 finished 63rd and Chris Goh '92 finished sixth, and both were named NE8 All-

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The Year in Sports

Baseball

For the first time in its history, the MIT baseball team qualified for post-season play, finishing with a record of 17-12. Though the Engineers did not advance in the tournament, the first round, the 17 wins marked a high in the 41-year history of the program.

Head Coach Fran O'Brien won his 200th career victory during the season. Catcher Tim Day '89, third baseman Mike Murray '89, and pitcher Fran Paterson '89 received the highest accolades. Day was the second leading hitter in Greater Boston League play, hitting .316, made second team All-New England, and was ranked in the top 50 hitters in all of Division III with his .428 average. Murray was named All-New England, making the third team, and Paterson was the first best ERA in all of Division III, allowing only six earned runs in 445 innings, while compiling a 5-1 record.

Hockey

Being an underdog club, the hockey team managed to win most of its goals. The team record was a disappointing 6-10. The high point of the season was an impressive 19-goal outburst at the end of the season against Gordon College.

Swimming

Pistol

Pistol has consistently been one of the top teams at MIT, and this year was no exception. The team placed highly in all three events at the national level, and individual team members distinguished themselves throughout. Eric Reifschneider '89, as well as the Honorable Mention All-American in this event. His performances earned him a spot on the US Junior National Air Pistol team.

Squash

The squash team went on to finish sixth at the nationals, achieving an impressive 19-13 record. The team had trouble finishing in the top four. As a team, the Engineers broke a school record as they finished in 12.2 goals per game.

Tennis

The tennis team finished the season at 15-10, ranking fifth nationally. Kai-Yee Ho '89 was the individual winner of the tournament past the first round. He and Brian Brown '89 were the top doubles tandem in the nation. As a team, the Engineers qualified and went on to the NCAA Division III Championships.

Water Polo

Water polo was another sport experiencing a rebuilding year. The team struggled to win any games, losing its first six matches. The Engineers placed eighth overall, finishing eighth in the NEIGRA Championships.

Baseball

The baseball team finished the season with a 17-12 record, and were ranked fourth in the nation. The team started with a strong showing in the first round, but fell in the second. The team was led by third baseman Mike Murray '90 and catcher Tim Day '89, who had 200 career victories during the season. Catcher Tim Day '89 had the highest record in the NEIGRA Championships.

Hockey

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Swimming

The swim season was also one of the greatest accomplishments in MIT sports this year. There were national championships in five events and four All-Americans. The team finished sixth in New England Division III (the best performance in five years) and 14th in nationals.

Squash

Despite an uninimpresive-look ing 11-14 record, the squash team was nonetheless potent. The team wound up ranked 17th in the nation. Eric Reifschneider '89 was the team's top performers, becoming MIT's first All-American as he made the second team.

Tennis

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**The Year in Sports**

### Men spikers go to nationals

By David Rothstein

The men's volleyball season, marked by early and late injuries to key players, marked an end to the Martin Era. It also began a new beginning with the addition of five freshmen, who apparently will define the course the follows for the next three years.

The Engineers finished the season at 23-11 (6-2 in the Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association conference), which was under the command of Edwin Martin '89, who had been the head coach for four years. The team's strong performances in the conference and in the ECAC and NCAA tournaments were among the highlights of the season.

### Outdoor track still on top

By David Rothstein

These are the golden years for the MIT track and field team, as they continue to perform at a high level. The team has had a string of successful seasons, with many of their athletes setting records and competing at the highest levels.

### Football rewrite record book

By Shawn Mastrian

Before the football season started, good things were predicted for the Beavers. Linebacker Bob Kephart '89 was a Division III pre-season all-American, and wide receiver Steve Delamere '90 was ranked fourth in the nation. The Beavers' defense was the key to their success, as they were the only team to shut out the Engineers.

### Women go undefeated in conference

By David Rothstein

MIT continued its dominant form in the New England Women's Eight Volleyball Conference, as they beat both Athlete of the Year candidates in the ECAC and NCAA tournaments. The team's performance in the conference and in the ECAC was among the highlights of the season.

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**Tech photo**

This meant that if MIT were to have an undefeated season, they would win the inaugural conference title. MIT has historically had trouble with the Falcons, but this time they proved no exception. Despite a heroic comeback effort, driving the ball 90 yards with about 25 seconds left for a touchdown to put MIT within one, the Beavers fell as the two-point conversion attempt failed. 21-20 was the heartbreaking final score, two points away from the title.

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**Outdoor track still on top**

By David Rothstein

The teams MIT faced in the season were tough, but MIT was able to cope. The last team was 6-2, and they were ranked third in the nation. The team's strengths were their endurance and their ability to compete in every event.

### Cagers post successful season

By Shawn Mastrian

The 1989 men's basketball season was a success, with the team finishing in the top 25. The team was led by seniors Darcy Prather '91 and Mike Casagrande '89, who were key players in every game.