MIT is most expensive College Board estimates costs at $23,000
By Brian Rosenberg
MIT is now the most expensive college in the country, replacing
Brown University, in Providence, R.I., which was tops last year.
In fact, the office of student financial aid said that the school
raises its tuition roughly every fall to keep up with the rate of
living costs, which includes the cost of living for students.

Panel members discuss discriminatory policy
By Kai Tao
Panel members at Wednesday's colloquium titled "MIT and
ROTC: A Future Together?" agreed that it was a shame
if the Reserve Officers' Training Corps were removed from cam-
pus, but stressed their determination
to change the military's poli-
cy of excluding gay men and
lesbians.

Memorial services
A memorial service for Younes Borj '90 will be held in honor of
Younes Borj in the Vannevar Bush room (10-101) at 3:00 p.m. The
service will conclude with a reception at the Vannevar Bush room.
You are welcome.

Media Lab marks fifth anniversary
By Andrea Lamberti
The Media Laboratory celebrated its fifth anniversary on
Monday and Tuesday, with an open house, lectures, exhibits,
and performances.

Although it is only five years
old, the lab was "actually born in
the 1970s, when the first thought
was giving some high school stu-
dents a form even close to
MIT's total cost as $22,600. This figure differs by $35 from the $22,640 that the Financial Aid Office gives as its estimate of total costs. The difference stems from the College Board's inclusion of a $540 transportation expense, which the FAO does not.

Differences in estimates of the costs of books, supplies, and other items bring the estimated discontinuity between estimates down to $35. Two of the board's other estimates are lower than MIT's estimates. The board's figure of $353 for books and materials is $40 less than the $493 that MIT estimates, and the $1360 Board estimates for personal expenses is $65 short of MIT's $1425.

That $345 substantially affects MIT's and most other institutions' estimates of the costs of living at MIT. The difference between the $22,600 that the Financial Aid Office gives as its estimate of total costs and the $22,640 estimates by the College Board is $8 that is covered in the $540 transportation expense, which the FAO does not.

In an interview yesterday, Media
Lab Director Nicholas P. Negroponte '66 described the in-
tellectual development of the lab over the past decade.

Negroponte said the lab has basically taken three steps since 1980. Initially, "the basic idea was human computer inter-
action." As that time, computers were rather "sensory deprived," he said, and personal computers did not exist in a form even close to their present state.

By 1985, when the lab opened
(Please turn to page 15)

Dorow said the series came about partially as "a result of the Medicaid bill that's passed not only at MIT but around the country." The series presents "perceived problems that the fragilities might improve themselves [as well as society] that are facing us as a whole.

Pledge 101 tries to put everyday
issues on the agenda of the public. It is not to make a large num-
ber of mistakes made during the production process is in order to achieve a perfect product the first time.

There are many advantages to
leak production, according to Roos. "You can manufacture goods of significantly higher quality with roughly 50 percent of the effort that was previously required",

"You can do it in a far shorter time period (about a third less) and you can do it with a much smaller number of errors, and you end up with a much broader diversity of product," Roos explained.

Also, leak production workers are more involved in the produc-
tion process. Rather than perform a specific task over and over, they work in groups and are involved in many stages of produc-
tion, including engineering.

With leak production, "you're pushing responsibility down" they are involved in many stages of produc-
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With leak production, "you're pushing responsibility down" they are involved in many stages of produc-
tion, including engineering.
Roos: higher quality from half the effort

Interview

By Karen Kaplan

After a five-year research study on the automobile industry, the International Motor Vehicle Program or IMVP presented its findings in a recently published book titled "The Reconfiguration of the World Economy," which was edited by Daniel Roos '61. Daniel Roos '61 is an interview on Oct. 29.

Q: What was the focus of this study, and what were you hoping to discover?

A: The focus of this study was both specific and general. From a specific point of view, the focus was to examine the way industries could be organized so they are undergoing and to understand what the principal forces of change were. From a more general point of view, it was to determine how much potential we had called the lean production system, which is a fundamentally different approach than the traditional mass production system, as it relates to a lot of different manufacturing goods, not just automobiles, and to understand what the basic principles are in production.

Q: Can you briefly describe how lean production works?

A: Let me begin by giving the characteristics of it. You can mass produce. With lean production, you can produce more efficiently than you do with mass production. With mass production, you want to produce lots of copies of the same product. With lean production, you can do it with less effort and at a much broader diversity of final products. The lean production combines the best features of craft production and mass production.

It also surprised us how badly the European manufacturers did in comparisons of productivity and quality. We differentiated between luxury cars and the so-called premium differentiated cars. In both cases we found the same phenomenon. As a matter of fact, we found a case where one luxury manufacturer spent more time in the final repair area than the manufacturer spent in the final repair area. That's a real red flag. It is a system set of principals that guide all aspects of the production system.

Q: How did you become involved in this project initially?

A: Actually, this was a follow-up study to one that began about 10 years ago, and let me talk about it from an MIT point of view, because there are two characteristics that are important.

First, the subject matter was such that lots of different groups at MIT could make contributions. It was an exciting project from an interdisciplinary point of view, bringing together the whole community, from the policy and social science community to the management community, to focus on an important set of issues. MIT can go beyond the boundaries of one discipline or one group at MIT. A second was a series of policy forums where the committee had a chance to stop the production line. Now that implies that one has to have intelligent workers, that you can't have workers that just routinely do a task without understanding how this fits into the overall production process. Rather than simply opening the production line, you have to have good organized teams that cooperate with one another. They share ideas; they share improvement. They've got pushing responsibility down the ladder, from top management to the work floor. It is a system set of principals that guide all aspects of production.

Q: Did any of the results of your study surprise you?

A: We knew that Japan would have very good plants but what surprised us, and many things surprised us, was the variance in Japanese plants. There were good Japanese plants and bad American plants. The best American plants were better than many of the Japanese plants. What we tended to find was corporate structure was more important than international competition. A company had good plants in the United States it had good plants in Europe, it had good plants in Mexico and Japan. And that was very important because one of the principal conclusions of the study was that, yes, there is a new kind of way of operating things, we call them Japanese, that did originate in Japan, and it is not a function of Japanese culture, it's technology, and we see the principal now being transferred here in the United States.

Q: Will it be more difficult for lean production to catch on here in Japan?

A: It was not. It was not. It was that the first program was first introduced in Japan after World War II. That was 40 years ago. We don't think it's going to take 40 years for it to be implemented here, but clearly it's going to take some time. We don't think it's more like a decade.

Q: What is the problem with labor unions?

A: Workers will have to be more intelligent, and that's a big plus. What is a real social dilemma is that it's clear that fewer workers are needed, not just because of lean production, but also because of automation. We don't think there will be any big changes in the labor market. We don't see labor markets that are up to Japan, but we don't think the challenge or the change in terms of the government can play a creative role that certainly is one, to bear more of the responsibility.

It's clear that fewer workers are going to be needed, not just because of lean production, but also because of automation.

Q: What would be the consequences if the United States continues in mass production?

A: What we're seeing is a very disturbing trend of the United States losing market share in many of its industries. In the automotive industry, 44 percent of cars are made by foreigners or in foreign countries, and that percentage is going up as the Japanese are entering new market segments. There's concern that the penetration will continue to other industries, and if we do not look at a number of public policy issues in terms of how the government can play a creative role that certainly is one, to bear more of the responsibility.

Q: Are you going to lobby the government in any way to encourage them to subsidize companies?

A: No, we don't view the role of MIT as a lobbying or an advocacy group. The contribution of MIT is supplying some understanding and knowledge so that appropriate public policy is developed. And in the area of labor, there are less of advocates of different ideas claiming different results and so very frequently we just don't know who's right. We have not developed a good enough data base and analyze different alternatives so that intelligent choices can be made.

Q: In speaking to various groups about your findings, what ideas have you heard most frequently?

A: That's a very tough one. It's the general consensus that we ought to be aware of, and that these ideas are transferable to the United States. It's important that we as a country move forward if we are going to be competitive but regain a productive edge. We have enormous technological strength, and although we have lost some of our technological strength, we still are superior in many, many areas, and those are just enormous capabilities that should be harnessed in terms of this country's capabilities to compete in the future.

Q: You recently received funding for a new investigation.

A: It will build upon this program. This program was to identify what conditions both here and abroad that, fortunately, that what constitutes best practice can be systematized in terms of what we call the lean production system. We have found very interesting results which have implications for both the workers in the work floor and socially responsible, how a lot of social concerns can be factored into the strategic planning process, and what we hope to do is build upon those key ideas to, I think, be a much more important objective for all companies, both foreign and domestic.

The second major point will be to understand how best practice can be broadened to include many of the so-called intangible objectives: How do you value human resource, and socially responsible, how a lot of social concerns can be factored into the strategic planning process, and what we hope to do is build upon those key ideas to, I think, be a much more important objective for all companies, both foreign and domestic.

The third area of focus is going to be on technology and how companies gain access to new technology. In an era where the rate of technological development and the speed of technological change is getting faster, we think that the company or company can gain access to everything, and therefore can result shared understandings. We want to look at Europe and the United States and Japan and see how different ventures are being followed.
World

Bush supports possible arms treaty

President George Bush is praising a tentative agreement to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons in Europe. Secretary of State James A. Baker III and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, have talked down the main points of the treaty, which should be signed next month. Bush says it will clear the way for military changes to match the political changes sweeping Europe.

Bush said the proposed agreement will "re-draw the military map of Europe." He said that despite the fall of the Berlin Wall last year, "the site of the greatest concentration of armed strength in the world." Twenty-two countries are expected to sign the pact.

Soviet presence in Gulf increases; arms sales to Saudis will continue

Two Soviet warships moved through the Suez Canal today to join an international fleet massed in the Persian Gulf yesterday. The Saudi Arabian Coast Guard discovered the men after they had spent two days crossing the Gulf. The escapers told the London Daily Mail they swam away from Iraq on Tuesday because it was a religious holiday, and Iraqis were allowed to go fishing.

Philippine soldiers stage rebellion

Philippine rebels appear to have seized two cities on the island of Mindanao, about 500 miles south of Manila. Witnesses estimate the strength of the group at up to 600 soldiers. The rebels are reportedly marching around the port of the city of Cagayan de Oro in a virtual "victory parade."

The Philippine military chief of staff has vowed to do "whatever is necessary" to prevent an overthrow of Corazon Aquino's government. The rebels are holding a group of government soldiers as "political prisoners" against defense against "terrorists." The officials say there will be more sales to the Saudis and perhaps their neighbors Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, as well as new military aid for Israel.

Nation

German re unified after 45 years

German television announced "Germany is one again. Germany is sovereign," on Monday morning as hundreds of thousands of people celebrated the country's reunification. A replica of the Liberty Bell rang as fireworks exploded over Berlin.

German lawmakers met yesterday in the Reichstag, the first such meeting in nearly 60 years. The ceremonial session involved members of Germany's united parliament. Those delegates will serve until elections on Dec. 2.

The Reichstag was burned to the ground a month after Adolf Hitler became chancellor in 1933, and has not hosted lawmakers since.

Mapplethorpe trial ending

Closing arguments are expected today in the Cincinnati obscenity trial involving photography by the late Robert Mapplethorpe. The prosecution has accused Cincinnati's Contemporary Arts Center of pandering to adult material and using children in nudity-related material.

NASA investigating loose beam

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is forming a new team of investigators to find out how a 94-pound metal beam could have been left to crumble inside the Space Shuttle Atlantis, scheduled to be launched next month. NASA says officials are reviewing Discovery's paperwork to make sure there is not a similar problem in that craft. Discovery is scheduled for lift-off this weekend.

Justice Department looking into oil prices

The Justice Department wants a good look at the records of major oil companies, marketers, and refiners. It says it has summoned those records as part of its investigation of gasoline price hikes since Iraq invaded Kuwait.

But the oil industry does not seem worried. Mobil Oil Corporation spokesman John Lord and others predict the probe will not find any evidence of price gouging.

Justice Department investigators have interviewed oil company officials about the price hikes. James Kil of the agency says now investigators will be able to determine the accuracy of their estimates by looking at company records.

According to the American Automobile Association, the average price of a gallon of gasoline has jumped by more than 27 cents since the Aug. 2 invasion.

The Justice Department is trying to determine if oil refiners or marketers worked together illegally to raise prices to take advantage of the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Red Sox clinch division; fans celebrate wildly

The baseball faithful were out at Fenway Park in the cool morning air yesterday, waiting to buy tickets for the American league playoffs. It went to the last game of the season before the Red Sox swept the AL East yesterday.

The Sox swept the White Sox, 3-1. The victory touched off jubilation in Fenway, which spilled over into nearby streets.

The Sox have a few days to ready themselves for the best-of-seven series against the Oakland A's. The Red Sox said they will send Roger Clemens to the mound for the 8:30 pm start of Saturday's game.

The teasers set a lifetime attendance record this season, drawing more than 2.5 million fans to Fenway Park. The stadium is the smallest in Major League Baseball. The 2,528,986 fans who went to the park this season represent 92 percent capacity.

Rubes® By Leigh Rubin

"Don't stop munching yet...we still have one hundred and seventy five box tops to go before we can send away for the rubber raft.

Weather

Mild and dry

Sunny mild days and clear cool nights will be the rule over the next several days as cyclones track well to the northwest of southern New England. In the Atlantic, tropical storm Klaus is expected to move to the west-northwest, passing the smaller islands of the northeastern Caribbean today and tonight. The storm could reach hurricane intensity later today.


Friday night: Clearing and cool. Low 55°F (13° C).

Saturday: Partly sunny and mild. High 74°F (23° C). Low 60°F (16° C).


Forecast by Michael C. Morgan

Compiled by Brian M. Rosenberg
Another friend of ours flew away. Why, we ask? What was going on in his life? What was it that he wanted to escape from? What did he feel at the moment he jumped? What was he thinking? Did he want to be free? Has he become free?

During our lives, we occasionally experience sad or depressive times. Sometimes, these incidents can make us question the meaning of life; sometimes, our inability to find the right answer can make us desperate. I don't know what has made that particular friend choose to fly away from us, and I don't know how such a friend has had an experience of being suicidal. But I know someone who survived, and I'm writing to you about her — especially to those of you who have had such feelings.

Before she took a leave of absence from MIT one year ago, she was never happy. Bad things always seemed to happen to her.

Over the course of three years, she had lost her father, her grandparents, and three of her dear friends. Their deaths left her weak and depressed. At the same time period, her brother and mother were hospitalized. Her brother was twice misdiagnosed as having leukemia, and her mother had a suspicious tumor removed. Finally, she herself was raped.

To her, it was almost funny that she was stolen three times and that her insurance was cancelled during the same period of time. It seemed that life was a big joke.

She had a hard time keeping up in her courses. Her poor English ability hindered her work. Her physics professor took her aside one day after class and asked, "What are you doing here?" implying she didn't belong at MIT.

But the saddest thing was the change in her relationship with her family. It's as if she was a monster. Perhaps she disappointed her professor by not realizing her potential as well as expected, or the professor might have been overwhelmed by her student's problems. Distance grew between them.

Making friends was also difficult for her. After the death of her father, many people expressed their sympathy. But if you have had an experience of being suicidal, you become isolated too; one enjoys being friends with someone who only talks about problems — often in tears — and who rarely says, "I'm fine."

There was one more incident that made her utterly desperate.

"Why must I suffer? Why me?" The more she questioned, the more unhappy she became. Life seemed completely meaningless to her.

There had been a few earlier times when she thought of committing suicide. But this time she was actually ready to kill herself. She felt worthless, that her family would remember her as a neat bank account to her brother. And she gave her high school diploma to the professor. She killed herself. She killed herself. She killed herself.

"Sometimes, these incidents can make us question the meaning of life. Sometimes, our inability to find the right answer can make us desperate."

Yu Hasegawa '89 is in the Department of Mathematics and the Program in Women's Studies.

"There were some positive incidents that made her utterly desperate."

"Why must I suffer? Why me?" The more she questioned, the more unhappy she became. Life seemed completely meaningless to her.

"I've had a few earlier times when she thought of committing suicide. But this time she was actually ready to kill herself. She felt worthless, that her family would remember her as a neat bank account to her brother."
Israel's defensive efforts are justifed

Ennio Rimawi '91 and Adelle W. Shanas '92, "Accumulation of Pressure on Israel will铅 to the Defeat of its Defense Forces." (to Andrew D. Yablon '92)

The threat to Israel's security is not just a matter of numbers in which Israel's survival will be at stake, but also factors affecting the security of Israel, including the security of its territory in the West Bank,- Sep. 5.

Two factors would make you believe that the Palestinians welcomed an open army that was a part of their own. In the early 1990s, attacks on Jewish settlements and border taking place throughout the early 1990s. In fact, Jews being Nazi Eu- rope during the 1940s were turned back from landing in what is now Israel by the British war who ruled under imperial control. Many of these forces were people who were forced to leave Europe and were sent to the war chambers. They erroneously claim that prior to Jewish immigration, "the whole area was already a Palenstinian state." This would probably come as news to the British (who controlled the land from 1918 to 1940) and to the Greeks who ruled it for the previous 40 years.

The column states that the Zionists unilaterally declared this area a Jewish homeland. On the contrary, the United Nations parti- tioned the area after the British left in 1948. The people of the terri- tory to the Arabs to form Jor- dan, whose population is now 70 percent Palestinian) into an Arab and Jewish area.

The Jews were forced to return to their own state in the area provided for them by the other nations. Had the Palestinians accepted this settlement peacefully, they would have had a real state of their own.

The threat to Israel's security is not just a matter of numbers in which Israel's survival will be at stake, but also factors affecting the security of its territory in the West Bank, and the greater the chance that AAPS will succeed in being a 1993 program.

The answer is that they must prepare a strong defense in order not to feel secure. The threat to Israel's security is not just a matter of numbers in which Israel's survival will be at stake, but also factors affecting the security of its territory in the West Bank, and the greater the chance that AAPS will succeed in being a 1993 program.

Survival of IAP depends upon increased student participation

It is already time to look for- ward to Independent Activities Fall, which offers undergraduate education Margaret A. Mac- Killop '96 and the IAP Policy Committee are currently review- ing IAP and they are concerned about the program's educational value. This concern has arisen from a low rate of involvement by all of the MIT community. This year's IAP was the last one, but a two-year ex- tension is allowing the program to continue through January 1993.

Where IAP goes from here is up to all of us. If the administra- tion continues to see a lack of in- volvement, this extension could very well be the last chance IAP receives.

Undergraduates, graduates, and faculty all need to take an active role in the program. The more people become involved, the greater the chance that IAP will succeed in being a part of the continuing education. IAP is the one opportunity that MIT students have to create change. Students are encouraged to sponsor events that appeal to their specific interests are required to teach that one class that the de- partment head would never allow. The opportunity to explore new research projects without the burden of doing all the work. The opportunity to explore new research projects without the burden of doing all the work. The opportunity to explore new research projects without the burden of doing all the work.

Jimm is more than just OK

(Ebler's note: The Tech re- ceived a copy of this letter addressed to "Jimm.")

Every time I began working at IAP last year, I've meant to write to you and tell you how much I enjoyed your strip, although I'm not sure why.

Georgia Taylor Department of Civil Engineering

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The Tech page 6
A Vision Of Leadership.

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ARCO Chemical representatives will be on campus on October 16, 1990 to conduct interviews with Chemical Engineers (BS/MS/PhD).

These exciting and rewarding times at ARCO Chemical Company and considerable opportunities await the talented individuals who will help shape our future.

*ARCO Chemical*  
"Seeking the Leaders of Tomorrow"
I illnesses caused by habits such as wanting refunds for different reasons. The examples of other potential objections are plentiful, but few are as incendiary as those pro-Lifers have raised. MIT Pro-Life wants to force people to pay for services they oppose, even if such services are considered by anyone to be the equivalent of voluntary euthanasia or physician-assisted suicide, the procedures covered by MIT insurance which is considered by many to be the equivalent of voluntary euthanasia or physician-assisted suicide. MIT Pro-Life would like this coverage to be made optional for those students who have moral objections to sharing the cost of elective abortions.

Considering how divisive the abortion issue has become, it is not surprising that MIT, which prides itself on having an atmosphere of tolerance and diversity, recognizes the need to respect the moral convictions of part of the student body. Other schools have already done so. Harvard University, for example, has been allowing students to obtain abortion coverage rebates for years. As you probably are aware, Harvard has made its request for rebates this past February. On that occasion, our request was denied by Linda L. Rounds, executive director of the Medical Department. rounds apparently believes that providing rebates to students with moral objections to abortion would "instigate a chaotic system with different people wanting rebates for different reasons." This line of reasoning is suspect in view of the following facts: (1) As mentioned above, abortion coverage rebates are already being provided at other universities without inducing "chaos." There is no reason to believe MIT's experience would be any different. (2) There is no other medical procedure covered by MIT insurance which is considered by anyone to be the equivalent of voluntary euthanasia or physician-assisted suicide. The examples of other potentially objectionable procedures which Rounds has described simply do not raise an ethical dilemma on the scale of abortion. She suggested that people might oppose paying for the treatment of illnesses caused by habits such as smoking or for procedures linked to contraception. But who in the world has moral objections to drug rehabilitation care? And though Lehigh's Witness opposed blood transfusions when performed on themselves, they do not stop others from receiving them. Furthermore, they do not believe blood transfusions constitute murder.

Perhaps Rounds thinks that the number of students with strong moral objections to abortion is not sufficient to justify making optional MIT's abortion coverage. Indeed, according to the article in The Tech, Rounds "will still consider the issue of abortion funding if student concern is substantial." To give you one idea of the level of concern in the MIT community, we have enclosed the signatures of over 100 MIT students, parents and staff who support this option. Note that we were able to collect these signatures without any major campaign efforts (in fact, it only took two people and a few hours).

It is also possible that Rounds does not believe that the moral objections of these MIT students should be respected, because they are the views of (to use her words) "a special interest group." But considering how divided the country is on this issue (as evidenced by political contests throughout the nation as well as by the recent controversy over the Supreme Court confirmation hearings), we think it inaccurate to consider MIT students a special interest group. Rather, we believe that they are merely expressing the views of the student body, just as does the MIT Medical Department.

In the above case, it should be noted, the Supreme Court suggested that an appropriate remedy to the institutional coercion would be (1) a refund of the abortion coverage option; and (2) the reduction of future charges by the same proportion. MIT Pre-Life is currently in contact with an attorney to take possible legal action against MIT if students are not allowed to waive abortion coverage.

Margaret F. Kendy '83 President MIT Pro-Life Insurance Liaison MIT Pre-Life and 110 others

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<b>Friday Evening, October 9, 7:30 PM</b>  
<em>see you there!</em>

(MIT Student Life with the Support of the GSC)

<b>Tuesday Evening, October 9, 5:00 PM</b>  
<em>Masses in the MIT Chapel</em>  
Saturday: 5:00 pm  
Sunday: 10:00 am and 5:00 pm

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Lewis follows up hilarious Cane Toads with wonderful Dogs

**FESTIVAL OF FESTIVALS:**

**THE 15th ANNUAL TORONTO INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL**


**THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF DOGS**

Directed by Mark Lewis

Australia, 1990.

In a hilarious follow-up to his equally delightful Cane Toads — *An Unnatural History,* Australian director Mark Lewis' new pseudo-documentary film explores The Wonderful World of Dogs. This 32-minute film, which identifies and immortalizes certain myths about dogs, is filled with amusing anecdotes about how dog owners love their pets. In one sequence, a woman cries her heart out as she recalls how her pet saved her family and guests from a possible fire. Caucasian viewers over 4 or after tasting the food that had been prepared for dinner. In another sequence, Lewis recreates what it would be like for a small dog to be carried off by a hungry pelican. None of this is real, of course — the woman in question is a paid actor hired by Lewis, and the close-ups of the dog inside the pelican's pocked belly are obviously faked — but the results are hilarious. While some purists might legitimately look askance at the truth-stretching endemic in Lewis' films, it's equally difficult to resist the charms of a dog in trouble. The development of a "dog-cam" as one of its major accomplishments, DAS SCHRECKLICHE MACDCHEN

[THE NASTY GIRL]

Directed by Michael Verhoeven.

West Germany, 1990.

In what is sure to be a huge hit, director Michael Verhoeven has crafted a crowd-pleasing black comedy about what happens when a young girl named Sonja (Lena Stolze) living in a small Bavarian town decides to write an essay on "My Town During the Third Reich." Laced with wit, the film portrays how the conservative forces in the town try to keep the past buried by blunting Sonja's efforts. Years lat-

After Sonja marries and has children, but she's still determined to get to the truth, and the townsfolk who supported her once are equally determined to keep her from uncovering too much.

Verhoeven makes a noble attempt to satirize attitudes that lead people to repress unpleasant truths and underlying realities. Unfortunately, while striking much humor from the situation, Verhoeven torpedoes any attempts at emotional depth in the film. The director whitewashes any emo-

tional fallout in what is perhaps the film's most unforgivable moment. Verhoeven has his heroine first voice and then dismisses any second thoughts she might have in a mere ten-second sequence. Certainly, Verhoeven has a right to sati-

sify whatever he sees fit. However, his par-

ody backfires because his satire is neither

incisive nor outrageous enough to survive the onslaught of humor that he packs in his film. The film fails to induce its view-

ers to think or even find any genuine emo-

tions about the issues and topics that Verhoeven raises. While cultural and his-

torical concerns of monumental impor-

tance get overshadowed by slapstick hu-

mors, it is safe to say that the satirist has

squandered his responsibility.

RIO NEGRO

Directed by Atahualpa Liethy.


Most film adaptations of Gabriel Garcia Márquez stories have been woefully inade-

quate. This film is perhaps the first one to

ever international audiences to truly capture Garcia Márquez' landscape — a

noteworthy feat considering that this film is not based on any Márquez stories.

The scene is 1912 as a new mayor ar-

rives in the Venezuelan Amazon. Initially harassment by vigilante groups and pes-

tered by his French wife, who cannot bear

the thought of living in the jungle, the governor asserts his control and consoli-

dates his power after eliminating the oppo-

sition. A new order reigns - this one even
closer. Gone are the rollicking good-

times with the classy prostitutes, and once, less that he is an exciting new presence in Latin American cinema.

MISTER JOHNSTON

Directed by Bruce Beresford.


Fresh after the commercial success of his Oscar-winning *Driving Miss Daisy,* Britain Beresford's satirically revealing new film *Mis-

(If you turn to page 1)

November 18: Pro Arte's long tradition of performances with the Back Bay Chorale continues as conductor Beverly Taylor directs an evening of Mozart and Mozart-related themes. Before Amadeus, there was Mozart and Salieri, and Pro Arte will present Rimsky-


Concerts at 7:30 pm in Sanders Theater.

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The Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra has made available to the MIT community several subscriptions for its fall and winter concerts. Join Pro Arte for their 13th season of wonderful performances. Subscriptions include tickets to their October, November, and January concerts. And best of all, you get seats worth $45 for the special price of only $17!

The concerts for which you will receive tickets are:

October 21: Principal Guest Conductor Gunther Schuller leads the orchestra in Mozart's Concerto No. 19 for piano and orchestra in F, K.459; Liszt's "Malediction" with tenor Gregory Mercer, and baritone James Maddalena; and the Overture to "Lucio Silla," K.155.

Concert at 3 pm in Sanders Theater.

November 18: Pro Arte's melodramatic performances with the Back Bay Chorale continues as conductor Beverly Taylor directs an evening of Mozart and Mozart-related themes. Before Amadeus, there was Mozart and Salieri, and Pro Arte will present Rimsky-


Concert at 7:30 pm in Sanders Theater.

January 12: A concert for the whole family! If you can't afford tickets to Phantom of the Opera, you can still see the Boston premiere of *The Phantom of the Orchestra, or "The Dark Side of the Symphony."* Script by Justin Locke and music by Mozart, Beethoven, et al. If you liked Pro Arte's presentation of Peter vs. the Wolf last year, you'll love *The Phantom of the Orchestra.* To be conducted by Max Hobart.

Concert at 2 pm in Sanders Theater.

If you would like a subscription to Pro Arte's magical fall performances, or even if you would just like more information about them, please contact Deborah Levinson at *The Tech,* x-1541.

(Please pay by cash or with a check.) You may pick up tickets for all three concerts at the Sanders Theater Box Office the night of Sunday, October 21.

Offer closes on Friday, October 12, so act now to get your subscriptions!
THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE FOR HACKS, TOMFOOLERY AND PRANKS AT MIT.

By Brian M. Leibowitz '82.

The MIT Museum, 158 pp., $19.95.

But my will proved indefatigable, and as the atmosphere of MIT began to penetrate my soul later that year, I gladly took a job which my advisor, MIT Museum Director Warren A. S. Seaman, offered me in the collections department. My mission: to organize the piles of information the museum had collected over the years on hacking at MIT. The information, I was told, would be used for slide presentations and, possibly, a book. For the next four months, I sifted through piles of photographs depicting everything from crook streakers running across Kresge Oval to miscellaneous Senior House residents breaching their own space in the 1918 days of Prohibition. And so when Brian M. Leibowitz '82 came by The Tech a couple weeks ago with the final version of his book before it was to be printed, I took an eager preview, and anxiously awaited the arrival of the review copy. I wasn't disappointed.

The Tech Performing Arts Series announces

MOSCOW SOLOISTS

Vladimir Bashmet and his virtuoso colleagues embark on their American premiere tour. Program: Schubert-Mahler, Death and the Maiden; Britten, "Lachrymae" for viola and string orchestra; Schnittke, "Two Concertos." Symphony Hall, September 17 at 8 pm. MIT price: $36.

SHANGHAI ACROBATS AND IMPERIAL WARRIORS OF THE Peking OPERA

Two years ago, the Shanghai Acrobats astonished audiences with their acrobatic feats. They return for another evening of dazzling acrobatic display and historical Chinese opera. A Bank of Boston Celebrity Series event. Symphony Hall, October 19 at 8 pm. MIT price: $36.

The Tech PAGE 9

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A RTS
Journal of IHTFP a delightful record of hacking at MIT

(Continued from page 9)

But the photographs used in this book have been carefully chosen from the museum's collection, which contains many third-hand reproductions. The cover photograph of the "Great Pumpkin" hack — in which the Great Dome was dressed up to represent the Jack-O-Lantern of Phaeton character Linus' dreams — was masterfully re touched by an artist who painted the appropriate color of paint into each crack. The result is a beautiful red-orange depiction of the Institute coming to life on Halloween night, 1962.

The "Great Pumpkin" hack is just one of the wonderful photographs in the "Building" chapter, which I consider to be the best. Like the pumpkin, other hacks on MIT buildings have attempted to give them personality or alternate purposes. My favorites include the 1972 "George" hack on the Small Dome — in which the entire structure was covered by black polyethylene sheeting. Two eyes are painted to give the impression of a scared little giant peering over the 77 Massachusetts Ave. entrance to the Institute. Others might prefer the "stipple" hacks — in which structures were placed on the tops of the domes to depict "Mamma Maxima Scientiae" (Great Breast of Knowledge) — but I found it to be uncomfortably realistic. (Imagine the Institute as your mother ...) Of course, building hacks have not been limited to the domes. One classic caper which took place in the Infinite Corridor was the 1985 "Massachusetts Toolpike," which included road signs, yellow lines, and even a car parked in Lobby 10.

OTHER sections of this book cover the freshman picnic, Harvard, and the now nearly defunct humor magazine Vice Deo. The Harvard chapter includes the infamous Harvard-Yale game hack of 1982. Lebowitz interestingly points out that the media attention focused on Delta Kappa Epsilon's balloon hack neglected two other MIT hacks that day. The MIT marching band managed to get onto the field and spell the letters "MIT," and placards thatunknowing Harvard fans raised in hopes of spelling "BEAT YALE" in the fourth quarter in fact spelled out "MIT." There can be no doubt who really won that game.

There is so much more to be said about this book, so many moments of sheer MIT brilliance to discuss. But I have neither the space nor desire to keep telling you about them. You'll just have to go out to the museum or the MIT Museum Shop on the first floor of the Stratton Student Center and buy the book for yourself. Flipping through one last time as write this review, though, I can't help but tell one final story. "As you read this book, you will see that even the president of this august institution is not immune from the hackers' thrust," writes President Paul E. Gray '54 in the "Acknowledgments." I wondered what he meant for a while, until I reached a photograph on page 71 of two young men on the roof of East Campus. Nothing special, except that both are on a car, and one would go on to become the 18th president of M.I.T. He was the late James R. Killian Jr. '26, hacker extraordinary.

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INTERVIEW ON:
Thursday, October 18, 1990
PhD Organic Chemistry (Department of Chemistry)
Tuesday, October 23, 1990
BS / MS Computer Science

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Portuguese cinema in the 1980s showcased at Toronto Film Festival

Each year the Toronto Film Festival picks a country whose films are little known in North America, and this year, Portugal. Manoel de Oliveira — have practically defined international conceptions of Portuguese cinema for the last several decades. His first feature film, Akini-Bobi (roughly translated as Aholcahda), is a delightful and very funny film about a group of children on the streets of a city called Porto on the banks of the Douro River. The film is told with narrative wit, poetic realism, and cinematic beauty. De Oliveira's direction is totally uncluttered and the story unfold with eminently believable logic.

His next film was O Acto de Primigeros (Act of Spring, or The Passion of Jesus), a five-hour straight-through production of the Passion Play that suddenly ends with a furious montage of images that parallel the ways of modernity with the crucifixion of Jesus. This ending creates a no-man's-land of interest in an otherwise conventional film.

Passado E O Presente (Past and Present), made nearly a decade later, was considerably more successful. It's a scathing and satirical film about a woman named Vanda (played by Maria de Saisset) who continually abuses and insults her second husband. Her friends are all self-absorbed society snobs. The melodramas, carryings-on, and decadence of the idle rich are relentlessly satirized by de Oliveira and his camera.

In the 1980s, de Oliveira became more interested in both history and theater. An example is Le Soulever de Satan (The Satin Slipper), a seven-hour film made for television in 1981 that was edited to 169 minutes for theatrical release. The film documents a production of Paul Claudel's play about a Spanish conquistador who is unable to consummate his love for a noblewoman and who eventually surrenders his earthly desires by finding spiritual salvation.

Because this is a filmed record of the theatrical performance, it represents a perfect half of what a modern audience can experience. Paco de Oliveira's merging of cinematic and theatrical techniques points out the artifact inherent in both stage and film. The film's exploration of Catholic philosophy is also interesting, but nothing warrants the extremely long running time.

Much more palatable is de Oliveira's newest film, Non — Ou a Vida de Mendo (Non — Or The Blind Gaze of Communism), which was completed in 1989 and concerns a group of Portuguese soldiers being transported on a truck during the Angolan war. The men begin wondering about why they are still fighting colonial wars in modern times, and soon one officer begins telling them fascinating stories about famous battles waged by Portuguese explorers in the 15th century that led to the establishment of the Portuguese empire.

Effortlessly cutting back and forth between past and present, de Oliveira explores how these historical events influenced and shaped the reality of the film's final sequences of the film powerfully portray how the soulless glorification of glory can victimize entire peoples.

De Oliveira is respected throughout Europe as the father of Portuguese cinema. His long, illustrious career, and particularly his steadfast refusal to compromise his international conceptions is Joao Botelho's 1985 film Um Outro Brasil (A Portugal). The film movingly reflects the efforts of a family to come to terms with the death of the oldest son Augusto, who was killed in action in Angola 12 years earlier. A mood of sadness permeates almost each scene in the film, in many ways analogous to the situation of the White families who find solace at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Other Portuguese films were featured in the Toronto retrospective, but these two films were perhaps the most notable. As the retrospective made clear, Portuguese cinema is as well on its way toward establishing its international reputation.

FESTIVAL OF FESTIVALS: PORTUGUESE RETROSPECTIVES Sep. 6-15.

By MANAVENDRA THAKUR

Each year the Toronto Film Festival picks a country whose films are little known in North America, and this year Portugal. Manoel de Oliveira — have practically defined international conceptions of Portuguese cinema for the last several decades.

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By John Thompson
Lean production is wave of the future

Panel debates ROTC future

(Continued from page 1)
to bring about change, Drake said that "we must lobby for the elimination of the discriminatory policy. We hope other universities will follow MIT's lead."

Rubenstein took a stronger view and urged MIT to set a date to remove the ROTC program if the policy is not changed. Con- trasting sharply with Drake's sugges- tion, Rubenstein stressed the importance of working from out- side the system to lobby for change. Only then, he said, would the Department of De- fense pay attention to the serious- ness of MIT's intention.

Dyer, commenting on his ef- forts from within the system, dis- cussed his April 1990 letter to Secretary of Defense Dick Che- ney. Dyer said he never expected the amount of publicity the letter generated. At the colloquium he recounted tales of friends and colleagues who were shocked that he took such a bold stance against such a "touchy" subject.

The surprise stemmed from the fact that the issue was not raised by a "radical," but by the pro- vest of a major university with strong ties to the DOD.

Deutch said the DOD was un- comfortable over his use of the phrase "discrimination based upon sexual preference" since policy-makers in the DOD felt that barring homosexuals was morally correct.

Dyer joined the president's out- cry against the ROTC program. As a lesbian and the daughter of an MIT graduate who was in Navy ROTC, Dyer said both she and her father found it absurd that she cannot serve her country just because she is gay.

Dyer proclaimed that the battle she is fighting is not against ROTC, but rather a battle to- ward ending all forms of dis- crimination.

Pointing out that ROTC dis- criminated based on race or gen- der today, she said, "It would not tolerate it, Dyer found it outra- geous that the same standards are not applied to discrimination against homosexuals."

Dyer continued by declaring that the present policy exists only for the "local minority," which amounts to two percent of the armed forces.

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"Brigadier General John G. Dyer joined the provost's out- cry against the ROTC program. As a lesbian and the daughter of an MIT graduate who was in Navy ROTC, Dyer said both she and her father found it absurd that she cannot serve her country just because she is gay.

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Seminars to educate pledges

(Continued from page 1)

know about," Dorow said.

AIDS Response at MIT (ARMIT) is sponsoring the pre-

senatorial seminar of the Student Assistant Services, the Office

of Minority Education, and the Campus Activities Office will

collaborate on "Understanding Multiculturalism."

The MIT Medical Department will present the remaining two

seminars — date rape and sexual abuse, and alcohol education.

Anne L. Gilligan, MIT student health educator, has spoken to

45-50 percent of the ILGs at MIT on those and other issues, she

said. But this is the first time a large-scale education effort has

been targeted specifically for fraternities, she said.

Although fraternity members and the Dean's Office have ex-

pensed wholehearted enthusiasm for Pledge '91, some pledge edu-

cators said it will require some extra efforts to convince pledges
to attend, and not all fraternities are making attendance manda-
tory for their pledges.

Daniel J. Rothman '91, pledge evaluator at Sigma Phi Epsilon,
said, "With a little work [the se-
rvice will] be successful. It's some-
thing new, and it's a change, and it
always takes a little extra push-
ging" to get people to attend.

"I'm looking forward to it becom-
ing a new standard for pledges at MIT," Rothman added.

His fraternity made attend-
dance for pledges mandatory. 
Tim's fraternity, Phi Kappa The-
ta, has also required attendance.

Chi Phi, however, is not re-
quiring its pledges to attend the seminar series, according to Ariel

Warszawski '90, pledge educator.

He felt that "overall the idea is
very good," but that attendance
should not be required.

Warszawski said that "the
main problem, as is always a
problem at MIT, is [that] people have a lot of time constraints."

Sigma Kappa President Arlene R. Yang '91, said it is "highly
recommended," but not mandatory, for Sigma Kappa pledges to
attend the seminars. She said that Sigma Kappa has held independ-
ent educational seminars on subjects such as eating disorders
and alcohol awareness.

Media Lab holds birthday fete

(Continued from page 1)

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cording to the anniversary book, "The "worlds of publish-
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And so, Wenograd said, "The transition will be toward content and image understand-
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[The Media Lab's] charter is to invent and creatively exploit

Board's cost estimate differs from FAO tally

(Continued from page 1)

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straints," according to the

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The lab is composed of 12
groups: epistemology and learn-
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and modeling, spatial imaging,

interactive cinema, movies of the

future, television of tomorrow,

electronic publishing, graphics

and design, computer graphics

and animation, advanced human

interface, and speech research.

Approximately 1800 people —

industrial sponsors of the Media

Lab as well as members of the

MIT community and other in-

vitees — flowed through the events

on Sunday night, Monday and

Tuesday, Negroponte said.

"There was a two-day sympo-

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Tennis defeats Babson

By Jennifer M. Moore

An exceptionally large number of fans showed up to cheer the women's tennis team to an 8-1 victory over Babson, which raised MIT's season record to 4-4. MIT swept the singles matches, winning each of the six contests in the minimum two sets. The doubles matches were closer, tests in the minimum two sets. es, winning each of the six contests in the minimum two sets. The doubles matches were closer, tests in the minimum two sets.

Despite MIT's obvious domination in the match, all the games were extremely friendly, as each player commented on strong plays and accurate shots made by her opponent.

Captain Fiona Tan '91 never stopped smiling as she beat Babson's Meg Hennensby in first singles, 6-0, 6-2. Tan used the net well, scoring more than once on net balls. Both Tan and Hennensy executed strong strokes; one of Tan's serves was strong enough to break Hennensby's racket string. Because of this, the most common mistake of both was the long ball. Fiona's sister Valerie Tan '94, in second singles against Babson's Jo Saunders, had one of the closer matches, winning 6-4, 6-1. Tan trailed at first, 3-2, but strengthened her game, executing excellent diving saves and volleys. In the fifth set, MIT's Jackie Nerney '94 against Babson's Kris Roberts was the only other close match. Both Nerney and Roberts started out weakly, but eventually regained their form and played a strong game. Both had strong strokes, but had trouble with height, repeatedly hitting the ball directly into the net. In the second set, Nerney made several excellent shots down the line and into the corner, and scored on quite a few well-placed volleys.

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Especially notable was the first doubles team of Parrisna Rao '92 and Nicole Mitchell '94. Playing Babson's Hennensby and Anna Newbern in Rao and Mitchell's first doubles match ever, they played the closest match of the day, coming out on top, 7-6, 7-5. Royer proclaimed this match the highlight of the afternoon.

Other winners on Tuesday afternoon were Seema Jayachandran '93 over Newbern, 6-2, 6-1 in the No. 3 singles; Sue Bach '93 over Tracy Demore, 6-2, 6-0 in the No. 4 spot; and Janet Chen '94 over Alex Diteso, 6-0, 6-0 in the No. 6 singles.

Sports Update

MIT is hosting the Rolex New England Div. III Men's Collegiate Tennis Championships this weekend (Friday to Sunday). The championships are one of two men's and women's regional events that make up the Rolex Small College Regional Championships, which culminate in the "Super Bowl" in Corpus Christi, TX, on Oct. 21.

Among the local schools represented at the championships will be MIT, Worchester Polytechnic Institute, the US Coast Guard Academy, Brandeis University, Bardwell College and Amherst College.

Scores

The women's team defeated Brandeis University, 3-6, on Tuesday evening, . . . Women's soccer continued its slide, losing to Wellesley College, 2-0 ... . . . Women's tennis won a pair of matches Tuesday, beating Babson College, 6-0, while losing to Brandeis, 7-2.

Compiled by David Rothstein and the Sports Information Office

By David Rothstein

Yvonne M. Grierson G., a four-time national Division III champion and the 1990 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III co-Swimmer of the Year, was named yesterday as the recipient of the Honda-Broderick Athlete of the Year Award. This is the highest award given to an MIT athlete. Grierson joined in her freshman year, beginning one of the most successful sports careers any MIT athlete. Grierson will be flown to Nashville on Jan. 9 to attend a presentations banquet. Along with her four national titles (three times in the 100 fly, once in the 100 freestyle), Grierson has to her name many MIT and other national honors. These include: 1987 MIT Female Athlete of the Year; 1988 and 1990 MIT Female Athlete of the Year; 1989 New England College Athletic Conference Division III Female Athlete of the Year; and 11 NCAA Division III All-America awards.

Yvonne M. Grierson G., recipient of the Honda-Broderick Athlete of the Year Award.

Record-smashing swimmer honored