MIT celebrates black history

By Joanna Stone
February 17, 1990

Black History Month, and in celebration, the Institute is holding a series of weekly events to highlight the achievements of black people throughout history. Dating to the early 1900s, Black History Month is celebrated nationwide and is officially recognized. The idea behind the month originates from Carter G. Wilson, one of the first black historians, who saw the celebration as a way to increase understanding of and appreciation for black history.

MIT has celebrated Black History Month for well over a decade and this year's program features more events than have been featured in previous years, according to Associate Dean of the Graduate School Isaac M. Colbert. "We've increased the number of events and expanded their variety," said Colbert, who has overseen Black History Month at MIT for 13 years.

Low non-black participation

"In all that I've been here, Colbert said, "there is one thing about Black History Month that has not changed, however, and that is the involvement of the majority community. Colbert felt non-minority students, visibly absent from Black History Month events, are missing out on a potentially enriching experience. "When the majority community sponsors an event, such as a well-known speaker from the majority community, it is thought only natural that minority students participate and attend. Unfortunately the reverse is not the case," he said.

Gene B. Robbins '90, on-chair of the Black Students Union, also expressed concern over the lack of non-black turnout. "We've had a great turnout among the black community. But, for the most part, the non-black turnout has been extremely slight," he noted.

The problem may be due to simple misunderstanding, Robbins said. "The term 'black' is not meant to be taken literally in Black History Month." (Please turn to page 15)

Studio renovations complete

By Mauricio Román
After a month of work, the student-led renovation of the third floor of Building N52 was completed last week. Four architectural design studios are now housed in the renovated space, along with a lounge and two exhibition rooms.

Two architecture students, Albert F. Vallecillo G and Daniel B. Johnson G, were the project coordinators. They supervised a crew of more than 30 students and coordinated the work of subcontractors who laid down new floors and did electrical work.

The renovation also included the removal of walls, painting, and the addition of poster boards for "pin-ups" and reviews. The architecture department paid for materials and subcontractors, according to Professor William L. Popkin G '69, chair of the department.

The master plan for the renovation was designed from student designs by a Joint faculty-student committee. "The plan came from Chris Falliers [G]," Vallecillo said, "but a lot of the people who were doing the work actually designed the details."
An interview with MIT Provost John M. Deutch

By Brian Rosenberg

John M. Deutch '61 announced in January that he would resign as provost effective June 30. In an interview on Feb. 12, Deutch reflected on his tenure at MIT and pointed forward into his future and the future of MIT. Deutch agreed to this interview with the restriction that the MIT presidential search not be discussed.

Q: What do you think your greatest insight through the years has been?
A: I don’t think I will mark any one event in my career as being the most important. What I do think is that when I became provost, Paul Gray and I spoke about having the Institute pay more attention to undergraduate education, and that the appointment of Jay Keyes as the head of the newly established Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences was happily merged when I was dean of science, the Department of Brain and Cognitive Science, and the Department of Psychology became the Department of Neuroscience.

Q: There’s been a lot of discussion recently about your involvement with corporations and organizations outside of MIT.
A: Do you see that at having affected any of your decisions or policies as provost?
Q: There’s been a lot of discussion recently about your involvement with corporations and organizations outside of MIT.
A: Do you see that at having affected any of your decisions or policies as provost?

Q: As provost, you have the responsibility to do it properly.
A: Although it is not the only interest that I have pursued in the governmental activities, it is one of the most important to me as anything I do.

Q: You have noted that when I became provost, Paul Gray and I spoke about having the Institute pay more attention to undergraduate education, and that the appointment of Jay Keyes as the head of the newly established Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences was happily merged.

Q: Do you think the Institute should be somewhat modified, that they would see students would also see their views being evaluated. I would

Q: Why did you feel that the Institute as a whole needed to change while you were provost?
A: If you asked me to point to matters which would, I would say, as provost, I think, particularly, a welcome greater attention only to undergraduate education, but also to undergraduate life. We’ve also seen an important change in the interests of the School of Engineering, and especially of the School of Science and the School of Management, in contrast to just technology development — in both the educational and research programs. There’s been a welcome change in the importance placed on the arts.

Q: How do you feel that the Institute as a whole has changed while you’ve been provost?
A: I have been provost for five years. The new president should be in a position to make decisions about the direction of MIT significantly.

Q: If you were to look back on your career and ask what you would have done differently?
A: The single greatest disappointment of my career has been the closing of ABS has regrettably made it more difficult to pursue a more productive educational program, and the -closing of ABS has regrettably made it more difficult to pursue a more productive educational program, and also it also has medical applications. As long as research is basic and open, we and it also has medical applications. As long as research is basic and open, we and it also has medical applications. As long as research is basic and open, we and it also has medical applications. As long as research is basic and open, we...
World

Jetliner crashes in India

An Indian Airlines jetliner, flying to an airport in Bangalore, crashed on final approach Wednesday. At least 91 people were killed and 55 survived in the crash of the Airbus 320, authorities said. Airline officials do not know what caused the crash, but an Indian news agency reported that the plane was short of the runway. An airport official in Bombay, where the flight originated, said the jetliner burst into flames when it hit the ground.

Conventional force treaty is still far away

Bush Administration officials said yesterday the United States and Soviet Union are still far away from a treaty on conventional forces in Europe, despite a superpower agreement on reducing troop strength. Officials said the two sides must now agree on how many combat planes will be stationed in Europe, among other things.

Sports

Baseball players reject proposal

The Major League Baseball Players' Association has rejected a contract settlement proposal put forth by the game's commissioner. Fay Vincent had given the proposal to both the union and management this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday. Players attending the union's convention this week, and both sides discussed it Wednesday.

School board fires Wilson, faces charges of racism

Dr. William Wilson, the Boston school superintendent, was fired yesterday. Wilson had been under review for four months for his handling of the public schools. The school board's decision came after a nine-month investigation by the firm PriceWaterhouseCoopers, which reviewed the school district's personnel files. The investigation turned up evidence of wrongdoing by both Wilson and members of his staff. Wilson was the city's first black school superintendent.

Boy drowns in Merrimack river

Officials in Lawrence, MA, said an 8-year-old boy was pulled unconscious from the Merrimack river Tuesday night. He was taken to a hospital, where he later died. The boy, identified as Jonathan Ortiz, died at Children's Hospital in Boston. The child's father said he was playing with three friends on the river.

Nation

Drug summit agreements stress cooperation

President Bush and the leaders of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia vowed to ally their nations against narcotics in a one-day, heavily-protected summit in Cartagena, Colombia, that produced a series of agreements to escalate the war on drugs.

At a joint news conference, Bush pledged that the US government will strive to cut the demand for cocaine while the leaders of the three Andean nations will take steps to curb production of the drug. At the same news conference, Colombian President Virgilio Barco ' 41 said it will not be necessary for the US Navy block drug shipments off his country's coastline.

The four leaders vowed to work together toward "dynamic programs" to fight the flow of drugs to the United States and pledged cooperation to exchange information and intelligence. But, in an apparent foreshadowing of the use of US military forces in the region, the agreement asserted that "each country may invoke its armed forces in this fight within its own national territory."

In addition, Bush agreed to provide increased equipment and training to the law enforcement agencies and the militaries of the South American nations. The summit nations also called for a "world conference against illicit drug trafficking in 1991" and the four nations agreed to hold a high-level follow-up to yesterday's session "within six months."

Although the statement broke no new ground, it sounded a strong theme of cooperation. It noted that persuading Andean farmers to turn away from cocaine production in legal crops would have "significant, immediate and long-term economic costs" on Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Therefore, Bush promised to work towards an economic aid package from Congress to help offset these costs.

Mine workers' vote could end 11-month strike

Leaders of the United Mine Workers will allow members to vote on a contract by the Pittston Coal Group. Miners in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky have been on strike against the company for 11 months. The UMW had previously said it would withhold a rank-and-file vote until a final court ruling was made on $64 million in fines levied against the union for its strike tactics.

Barry faces eight drug-related counts

After a 14-month FBI investigation, a federal grand jury has indicted Washington, DC, Mayor Marion Barry on three charges of perjury and five counts of cocaine possession yesterday. He was accused of smoking crack cocaine and lying repeatedly to a federal grand jury questioning him about drug use. Barry was arrested in a drug raid last month and has since turned over his control to the city administrator and entered a substance abuse clinic in Florida.

Pilgrim Plant off watch list

Federal officials announced yesterday that the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant was among three facilities removed from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's watch list. The NRC cited safety and operational improvements as the reason the Pilgrim units were removed from the list of facilities that require special oversight. A spokesman for Boston Edison, which owns and operates the Plymouth plant, said they were pleased with the decision.

Dukakis releases impounded funds

Gov. Michael S. Dukakis bowed to a strongly-worded court decision yesterday and agreed to release money for the Turning 22 Fund, a fund for severely retarded adults. Judge Ernest Rotenberg ordered Dukakis to release the funds, saying that the state went too far when it froze the funds, saying that the state went too far when it froze the

Local

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Weather

A mixed bag ahead

Friday: Mostly cloudy. 70 percent chance of snow showers. Breezy. Highs 55-60°F (13-16°C).
Saturday: Snow or rain showers. Highs 35-45°F (2-7°C). lows 25-35°F (−4-2°C).
Sunday and Monday: Fair. Highs in the 30s. Lows in the 20s.

Compiled by Katherine Shim

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FROM PALMER & DODGE

OPEN DISCUSSION TO FOLLOW

Compiled by Katherine Shim

Opinion

The tech

Sports

News

Start by W20-483 and find out more
German reunification will prevent future militancy

The Tech is a popular student newspaper at MIT. This page contains an article titled "German reunification will prevent future militancy" by Bill Jackson, a student at MIT. The article discusses the historical parallels between the post-World War II division of Germany and the current reunification process. It argues that the historical precedents suggest a peaceful resolution. The article also mentions the militaristic tendencies in the former East Germany and how their dismantlement could prevent future aggressions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Column by Bill Jackson

Transparent Horizons: Scourge of the east

In truth, I do not see them with thee eyes. For they are in a thousand errors gone.

William Shakespeare

The Berlin Wall. The Soviet Consummation Party. The jail term of Nelson Mandela. The presidency of Paul Krugman. Many great synopses of oppression are falling all around us. Yet the peoples of the world continue to don the white, which is why I write today. During my first semester I moved the last side of campus. I recently moved to the Far West with the rest of my belongings, and yet in the back of my mind I know that I still have a debt to pay to my former home.

On our eastern side of campus there is a problem, a hideous beast that has plagued the area for years. Over the years the natives desperately try to avoid it. They avert their eyes when passing and rarely speak of it. Perhaps west campus and ILL densizen pass it occasionally, on trips to the Coop or the Med Center. But to those who live on the eastern shore, it is something they live with. It is "Transparent Horizons." Unfortunately, it is neither transparent nor horizon-like.

"Transparent Horizons," for the fortunate uninitiated, is the name of the big black thing at the north end of the parallel between the two sides of East Campus (if that means anything to you). It resembles a Rochester type of picnic lawn ornament rolled into one. It has redefined grotesque for generations of students, faculty, and staff. Lightly prancing the world over - is the latest achievement of proving their on-camera appearance - make pitiful efforts to MTT to have their photo taken next to it.

It is "Transparent Horizons." Unfortunately, it is neither transparent nor on the horizon.

My quest, which I feel is a responsibility, is to relieve the disgrace of "Transparent Horizons" permanently. I ask that the administration of the Institute take the necessary steps to eliminate this metal monstrosity. I don't care what they do with it. Crush it. Dismantle it. Make it. Ship it off campus if you want. Just make sure you deliver it. UPMPS, or Purolator Courier (and pay the bill).

Now, I understand that it is foolish to ask for something in change for nothing. Every day is a test to make a deal. Here are the terms.

The luckiest administrator who claims responsibility for the dismantling of the alleged sculpture, subject to approval by The Tech's staff, will be named the next office make this big career move before their next job with a major research university. It will include 'detailed reports on how admired and peaceful. Today in peace...

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A joke popular in East Germany during the early 1980s has former leader Erich Honecker returning home to East Berlin from a trip abroad, finding the apple deserted and his driver gone. A self-proclaimed proletarian, he drives himself in town through crampy walk-streets and finds no one home anywhere. Puzzled, he decides to take a walk along the Berlin Wall. After a few steps he discovers a hole in the concrete with a brief note addressed to him: "Come on Erich, you're the last one... please turn out the lights!

In retrospect the joke may prove a prophecy: There are now many holes in the wall, hundreds of thousands of East Germans have left and it may soon be lighted out for a battered economy and a state that is quickly losing its socialist notion of eire. Talk of reunification abounds and Germany's neighbors in East and West should measure the strength of a revitalized and potentially aggressive giant in Central Europe. History and geography tell us too obviously and their lessons strikingly conclusively: War is not a united Germany that plunged the world into war two and a span in a span of only 25 years?

And yet, the historical parallels are misleading. Germany today is one of the most profoundly non-militaristic countries anywhere in the world, and the reunification that appears to be very different from the consolidation that produced Biackmer's unified Germany.

That Germany was consolidat-

ed by a belligerent Prussian state from East to West. Unification came on the wings of military success first with the creation of the North German Union in 1866 following Prussia's victory over Austria and later with the construc-
tion of the German Reich after victory over France in 1871. Prussia's advantages and ideas dominated the new state, and its military success lent prestige to its need for problem solving in all spheres of German life.

Tomorrow's reunification lights will be different. First and foremost, it will be a unification from West to East. Germany's population growth has been neg-
avive for some time. To the east and west, on the other hand, France has significantly over the last 10 years "The Road to Damascus (A Na-
tion without Breathing Room)," a phrase common in Pre-War Germany, sounds hollow today.

Perhaps All in the Family's Ar-

Drees '89

Frank Drees '89
Sharp nomination reflects increased humanitarian concerns at MIT
Column by Rich Cowan

The New President

MIT's next president, Professor of Biology Phillip A. Sharp, and Provost John M. Barnicle, are in many ways two of the few who advocate for the federal government to support research. And both have been men. That's about it.

Instead of a Defense Science Board expert on chemical and biological warfare, our next president will be an expert on cancer research. More specifically, he is an ethical advisor to the human genome project. People who care about the cause of humanistic science, and who see an untapped potential for science to serve human needs, have cause to celebrate.

It is not yet clear how long the party will last.

Sharp, who serves on only one outside board of directors, was not the favored candidate of the corporate side of MIT. He is a scientific heavyweight but an industrial lightweight. But he was chosen anyway.

Deutch"s political involvement was valuable to the MIT Corporation only when it was hidden from public view. When exposed in the national press, this asset became a liability. Having made a bad investment, and with its corporate ties under continued congressional scrutiny, the Institute decided to cut its losses.

Deutch's role in using Applied Biomedical Sciences, his press releases supporting Pentagon policymaking and corporate consulting, his destructive meddling with humanistic programs, and his inaccessibility helped to trigger the academic equivalent of a coup d'etat by students and faculty. But Deutch's leadership was only half of the problem.

We have the feeling that science and engineering need to regain the confidence of the country, and that can be done from an unassailable perspective," stated Professor Robert M. Solove, chair of the faculty advisory committee to the presidential search, to the New York Times.

In other words, the willingness of the public to accept the corporate side of MIT's mission was wounded.

The power and influence of the corporate side on the supposed neutrality of science and technology. Military contractors, electric utilities, and biotechnology companies have hired and used scientists to gain federal approval of new technologies when the public is unwilling to accept the risks or costs. Decisions about nuclear power, military spending, and the use of recombinant DNA technology carry more weight if they are viewed as scientific judgments, untainted by political influences.

Exposing the myth of political neutrality reduces "the hold upon our lives enjoyed by those whose social power has long been concealed and disguised by seemingly technological agendas," claims former MIT Professor David F. Noble in the preface to his book, Forerunners of Production.

President Paul E. Gray's advocacy of more federal funding for compartmentalized technical research favored by the largest companies once carried scientific weight. But congressional hearings last June exposed MIT's bias in technological transfer. The Industrial Liaisons Program favors multi-national companies over small US firms whose prosperity would reduce the trade deficit.

Similarly, Deutch's political involvement was valuable to the MIT Corporation only when it was hidden from public view. When exposed in the national press, this asset became a liability. Having made a bad investment, and with its corporate ties under continued congressional scrutiny, the Institute decided to cut its losses.

The rejection of Deutch and appointment of Sharp, by those whose social power has long been undisguised, is an attempt by the Corporation to save face and restore public confidence in MIT. It is not yet clear how long the party will last.

The faculty and the students have spoken. They have issued a mandate that the office of the presidency be used for educational ends. The mandate means a reversal of the damage that has already been done. It means restoring the status of toxicology and nutrition programs. It means rebuilding the foreign languages program, and strengthening the Women's Studies and Science, Technology and Society programs.

The mandate means instituting ethical studies and increasing the number of tenured female and Hispanic faculty members to at least 10 percent, rather than one per cent. It means completing, three years late, the follow-up investigation of military research at MIT and releasing the report which was kept secret from the faculty.

It means honestly examining the sexism which is rampant in the Department of Material Sciences and Engineering. It means removing those faculty members who seek social relevance in their research or are guilty of the crime of good teaching.

Now that Deutch is out and Sharp is in, some members of the community may take issue of Institute affairs. But it would be a mistake to assume that any new president can "take care of" reforming and democratizing MIT. No person alone can redirect institutional momentum.

All the power is still held by the Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation, which will be headed by Gray. President Sharp will have to act within the guidelines they lays down. Only by participating in a local and national movement to expand the people's role in shaping higher education can we make those guidelines more democratic.

If we wish to free science from corporate and military control and unleash the human potential for technological education for social purposes, we will have to battle for the freedom of science, the faculty, and the students. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Rich Cowan, who received a SM from MIT in Computer Science in 1987, is now a research coordinator for the Washington, DC based National Coalition for Universities in the Public Interest.

Sharp was a speaker at Northeastern. The Tech staff proudly featured him on its front page (and both) Fox Wisdom (FW) switch. As President Paul E. Gray '54, "a plausibly beelectrical engineer" with a "shy, shrewd, and unassuming personality," moves out of almost 131 Memorial Drive and Phillip A. Sharp prepares to assume the tenure, the TW provides a reminder of the key candidates to the presidents for the 15th president.

John Deutsch '61
President, MIT

Lester Thurow
Dean, MIT Sloan School of Management

George Shultz PhD '49
Former Secretary of State

David Baltimore '61
Director, Whitehead Institute

Shells Widnall '60
Professor of Astronautics and Aeronautics

Donald Kennedy
President, Stanford University

Arno A. Penzias
Head of Research, AT&T Bell Laboratories

Frank Press
President, National Academy of Sciences

Dean Eastman
Vice President of Research, IBM

Solomon J. Buchsbaum
Executive Vice President, AT&T Bell Laboratories

James F. Gibbons
Dean of Engineering, Stanford University

Phillip A. Sharp
Director, MIT Center for Advanced Research in Engineering

The Corporation and faculty search committees

Old TW: Bell Labs! Nobel laureate the perfect candidate for the information age. New TW: What do we need him for; we already replaced domine.

Old TW: Boring NAS head turned down last time around. New TW: Nothing's changed.


Old TW: Another Bell Labs honcho, but with the vital corporate connections. New TW: Corporate cold-warrior is Deutch in sheep's clothing.

Old TW: Turned down CMU presidency for MIT. New TW: Should have accepted the CMU offer.

Old TW: Lasker Award winner does this good as Cancer Center head. A favorite of the faculty. New TW: Faculty finally gets its way.

Old TW: March 2 announcement allows Friday news break for crass staff at The Tech. New TW: Early announcement preempts Tech scoop.
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CINEMA PARADISO
Written & directed by Giuseppe Tornatore.
Starring Philippe Noiret, Salvatore Cascio, and Marco Leonardi.
At the Nickelodeon.

BY MARIE E. V. COPPOLA and JIGNA DESAI

IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY Giuseppe Tornatore's second full-length feature film Cinema Paradiso won the Special Jury prize at the Cannes Film Festival, as well as nomination for Best Foreign Film in this year's Academy Awards. The film distinguishes itself with its superb acting and fluid direction.

Cinema Paradiso, set in a rustic, close-knit Italian village in the 1940s and 50s, opens with Salvatore's mother trying to contact him with news of the death of Alfredo (Philippe Noiret), Salvatore's childhood, father-like friend. Upon hearing of his friend's death, Salvatore's mind flies to his youth in the village and his relationship with Alfredo, a projectionist, and the movies they showed together.

Toto, as the young Salvatore is nicknamed, is played with mischievous naiveté by eight-year-old Salvatore Cascio. While the enterprising monkey-like antics and energy of the impish Toto frustrate Alfredo, he cannot help but befriend the fatherless boy. Their relationship is based on a mutual love and fascination with films. Together at the Cinema Paradiso, they bring the villagers under one roof to view and experience images of faraway John Wayne and westerns, as well as local and familiar ones of a fascist Italy. As the only regular entrance to the world through films—to continue developing, he must now enter that world, not simply observe it on the screen.

Upon Salvatore's return to the village 30 years later, Cinema Paradiso displays a touch of sentimentality as he journeys through the memories that surround and overwhelm him—memories that he thought he was strong enough to handle. In particular, the gift that Salvatore receives in the final scene brings forth repressed memories in a moment of catharsis that reflects the passion that he and Alfredo shared in their friendship.

The appeal of the three actors who portray Salvatore is inversely proportional to their ages. The youngest, Salvatore "Toto" Cascio, makes his debut as a child captain of the world of celluloid. Cascio's uncanny ability to immerse himself in the film, manifested by his memorization of his entire audition scene (including director's notes on camera angles, character descriptions, etc.), is all the more striking considering that he had never seen a film, much less acted in one.

The adolescent Salvatore, played by Marco Leonardi, brings a more focused passion to the screen, still directed toward films but including Elena, his first love, for whom he braves the elements for 100 nights in a vigil outside her window. Leonardi's sexual charisma and intensity evoke memories of one's own torrid early romances.

Jacques Perrin, who plays the oldest Salvatore, is not given a chance to prove himself until the end of the film. It would have been nice to see a transition from Salvatore's village life to his current life in order to gain insight into his development from a boy wielding a camera with an unexperienced eye to a man who creates acclaimed films. It would also have been nice to explore his transformation after his return to the village after 30 years, to fully understand its effect upon him.

Noiret, an internationally known actor, imbues Alfredo with the warmth and tenderness that carry the film. Although an uneducated village, Alfredo observes the world through the films that pass through his hands, and gains from them the wisdom that urges him to command Toto to leave his birthplace.

Also noteworthy is the camerawork and the cleverly designed transitions between different time periods and characters. For instance, the transition between the young Toto and the adolescent Salvatore occurs as the blinded Alfredo carries the child's face. As his hand moves away, the face of the young adult is revealed.

The camera captures the essence of the villagers' lives through vignette-like clips. A particularly memorable one is of a couple who begin their romance with a glance from the balcony to the floor seating in the Cinema Paradiso—later we see them cosily seated together during their courtship, and later again with their squalling child in the theater. At the end they reappear as an elderly couple and silently acknowledge the role that Salvatore played in bringing them together.

Although a touch sentimental, the film captures a deep and passionate friendship while exploring the effect that movies have on our lives. Cinema Paradiso deserves the acclaim it has received.
ATTENTION ALL GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Student Council is seeking two graduate students to represent MIT graduate students at the Governance of the Harvard Cooperative Society (the Coop).

The governance of the Coop includes ten stockholders and twenty-three directors, eleven of whom are students from MIT and Harvard.

Interviews will be conducted on Tuesday, February 20, 1990 at 7:30pm. If you are interested in participating in it, please call the GSC office at 253-2195.

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Molecular biologist Sharp to succeed Gray

(Continued from page 11)

Although he has only been in a major administrative position for five years, Sharp is also considered to be a first-rate manager and administrator by many of his colleagues. Biology Professor Phillips W. Robbins called him a "great administrator," and said that "we loved having him as head of the Cancer Center.

Weinberg agreed, saying "if Phil Sharp had been a member of the chemistry department, he would have been an "equally strong candidate."

"I have worked with [Sharp] for many years... it is a wonderful decision to nominate Sharp," Mary Lou Pardue, a professor in the biology department. She continued, "He will be excellent, but we will miss him in the department."

A relative unknown

Solow said Sharp was selected, in part, because "we wanted someone who took a broad view of science and engineering education and could look at MIT from a fresh eye." While Sharp is an MIT insider, he is not an engineer and thus combines "the best of both worlds," Solow said.

In contrast with many of the other candidates, Sharp was relatively unknown to students and faculty. One high-level administration source commented that he "had never met him," and said that "most of the guys in my department would not know who he was... I would not recognize him if I bumped into him in the hall." Many students from outside the biology department had not heard of Sharp before this week.

If elected, Sharp would be the first president to come from the biology department. Previous presidents came from such disciplines as electrical engineering, physics, economics, and management. Some biologists saw this as a triumph for their field.

Co-founded local company

Sharp has not spent all of his time in the cancer center, however. In 1978, he co-founded Biogen, a Cambridge-based genetic engineering firm. According to Viki Sato, Biogen's director of research, Sharp was "one of two people who were really critical" to the company's founding. The other person is Wally Gilbert, a professor of biology at Harvard University.

Sato said that Biogen develops, but does not market, recombinant DNA-derived drugs. The company also licenses the use of products it develops. Sato said that Biogen hopes to eventually be able to market its own products.

Sharp is still very much involved with Biogen. He is one of 13 members of the firm's board of directors, and acts as a scientific consultant to the company. Sato said that he is not a staff scientist or researcher, but advises Biogen on its work. Sharp reportedly owns 325,000 shares of Biogen stock, worth approximately $5 million.

Biogen is within the "top half dozen [biotechnology] firms" with respect to products on the market," Sato said. The company's two most important developments to date have been Alpha Interferon, which is used in the treatment of various cancers and hepatitis, and recombinate DNA-derived Hepatitis-B vaccines and drugs.

Sato praised Sharp, calling him "one of the most fair-handed people I have met." She described him as highly critical of MIT's policies and procedures.

Prominent candidates out of contention early

Sharp's nomination ends nearly one year of speculation as to who would succeed Gray. One high-level administration source commented that Frank Press, president of the National Science Foundation, and George P. Shultz PhD '49, former US secretary of state, were simply too old for the job, saying, "He is probably a young person's position." Press was considered the runner-up in the last presidential search, and Shultz had been mentioned prominently in The Boston Globe.

Professor John M. Deutch '51 was considered a leading candidate from the beginning. But Deutch announced in January that he would not be MIT's next president. It is not clear whether Deutch pulled himself out of the race, or if the search committees told him that he would not receive the nomination. Deutch is presently rumored to be a candidate for the presidency of Carnegie Mellon University.

Nobel laureate and Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research director David Baltimore '61 was similarly considered a leading candidate. Baltimore announced in the fall that he would leave MIT in July to assume the presidency of Rockefeller University, a biomedical research facility in New York City.

Before Wednesday's announcement, Sharp was one of the people rumored to have been on the short list of candidates to replace Baltimore.

James F. Gibbons, dean of engineering at Stanford University, seems to have been Sharp's closest contender. Gibbons was seen on campus as late as last week, which would seem to indicate that he was one of the last candidates on the short list. According to The Tartan, CMU's student newspaper, Gibbons turned down a presidential offer from their school last week, but remained on the short list.
Not everyone gets a chance to peer into the future. But on Wednesday, February 21, you'll have that unique opportunity.

Join us and our hosts, Harry West and Robert Weatherall, from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., when Ford Motor Company opens the doors of the Ford Technology Resource Expo exclusively to MIT students. Experience firsthand tomorrow's technological breakthroughs. Take part in what's high tech and what's to come in the world of progressive engineering. Talk with Ford engineers and managers. And explore the exciting activities that make up our FUTURE:

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4:00-4:30 p.m.

Charlie Haddad
Advanced Engineering Manager
Design Center
Ford Motor Company
"The Future of Automotive Engineering"
6:00-6:30 p.m.

John Heywood
Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Director of Sloan Automotive Laboratory
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
"The Global Warming Effect"
7:00-7:30 p.m.

Chuck Risch
Principal Staff Engineer
Environmental Safety Engineering
Ford Motor Company
"Alternative Fuels"
7:30-8:00 p.m.

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February 21, 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Hyatt Regency Cambridge Hotel
Presidents' Ballroom
and assume the events are geared solely to blacks, but that's not the case."

Robbins did point to one event in which non-black turnout was high. "We co-sponsored an event with Hillel and the turnout was great. A lot of Hillel members, as well as BSU members, attended the event," she explained.

The event, which took place Monday, involved a theater group that performed various scenes and then questioned the audience about their reactions.

Another performance event, the African American Living Museum, will feature members of the BSU acting out the roles of prominent figures in black history. Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ayda Mthembu, who developed the event, believed that it would bring a higher non-black turnout than events held earlier in the month. The performance is scheduled for Tuesday.

The MIT drama program has been very supportive of the museum event, Mthembu noted. "They're donating costumes, and have offered to help in any way they can," she said.

Black history classes urged

While Mthembu was pleased with the support certain departments have offered to the events, she hoped that in the future there would be more support from the Institute as a whole. "I can foresee a time when we'll be asking for more money for programming that's geared to minorities," she said.

Mthembu added that she would like to see more black history classes such as Politics of Race and Ethnicity in America (17.258/17.259), which is being taught by visiting Associate Professor James Jennings.

Colbert echoed Mthembu's desire. "I think it would be wonderful to see black history fully integrated into the curriculum," he said. This could be accomplished by hiring one or more tenured minority faculty members and also by encouraging more visiting professors such as Jennings, he believed.

Adding instruction on black contributions into the curriculum would also help to complete an already abundant offering, Colbert said. "There is room in the rich tapestry of MIT to add some additional thread," he asserted.

The contributions of black scientists as well as other prominent figures in black history, are often overlooked," said BSU co-chair Charles D. Robinson, Jr. "90.

As an example of such oversight, Robinson pointed to Louis Vladimir, a turn of the century physicist. It was Vladimir, not Thomas Edison, who designed today's typical lightbulb.

Few MIT students are aware of this fact and "that's why Black History Month is so important," Robinson said. "It gives people (like Vladimir) the long overdue recognition they deserve."

The Tech News Hotline 253-1541

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We will also be interviewing on campus February 28th for full-time and summer positions. See your Career Planning and Placement Office for more details.

Bachelor's, Master's and PhD candidates welcome.
N52 studio renovations complete

(Continued from page 1)

The new studio space created

used as storage, and probably

had not been cleaned in 20 years. Walls were brown, there were
dangling wires, and one half of

the drop ceilings were up and
down," he said.

Student-led projects are a

visible

way for the department to

afford renovations, Vallecillo be-

lieved, and he hoped that stu-
dents will have a chance to

coordinate another project next

summer. A possible choice is to

make a rooftop deck for building

N52, he said.

Department divided

between two buildings

Both architecture students and

professors are concerned about

the department being divided be-
tween the main Institute build-
ings and N52. Last term three

meetings were called by students
to discuss problems faced by the
department, among which was
the issue of its physical division.
The students recommended to

Porter and Jean P. de Monchaux,
dean of the School of Architec-
ture and Planning, that all design

studios be housed in the same

location by September 1990.

Architecture studios had been

housed in the same place until

last year when "the absolute

number of students had grown

beyond the capacity of the avail-
able space at the main Institute

buildings," de Monchaux said in

December. Because of this, a

large number of students was

moved to available space in

building N52 last fall, he added.

"The close proximity of all lev-

els of the design program permit-

ted a large amount of TA-student

interaction," Lambert T. DeVoe '91 said last term, since "in

one community there is more to

gain from our educational

experience."

Most students believe, howev-
er, that during the near future

Architecture at MIT will remain

one community there is more to

gain from our educational

experience. Six positions have been funded for 1990 under the

MIT Council for the Arts.

Refreshments will be served.

MIT Poetry at the Media Lab Series Presents

Natan Zach

Thursday, February 22

7:30 pm

Bartos Theater

Weisner Building (E15)

Natan Zach is one of the leading poets of Israel. He has written six collections of

poems, many of which have been translated into 12 languages. In 1981 he was

awarded the Bialik Prize (Israel's most prestigious Literary Award). Last year he

represented Israel at the Rotterdam International Poetry Festival and was on an

11-member Israeli delegation to the USSR, the first ever officially invited to that
country. He is also one of 20 international poets invited to talk this month at
the Moscow Parnasen Jubilee commemorating the poet's 100th anniversary. The
Jubilee is held under the auspices of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and Natan Zach has
been invited to meet and talk with the Soviet leader personally. Natan Zach's
most recent work in the English language, The Static Element, was published by the
Athenaeum Press in 1982. Mr. Zach will be reading his own poetry, and the
poetry of those who have influenced him. This is the first of five Thursday night
readings scheduled this term. Refreshments will be served. Series funded in part
by the MIT Council for the Arts.
The MIT men's ski team, defending NCAA Division II champions, won last weekend's meet hosted by Skidmore College at West Mountain, NY, for the alpine event and at Putney, VT, for the nordic. The team did this without top nordic racer Steven K. Bull '90 in the individual race. Bull raced Saturday at the Dartmouth Carnival placing 12th among Division I skiers to qualify for the Nationals in classical cross-country.

Despite Bull's absence, the combined alpine and nordic teams destroyed their competition. MIT scored 255 points compared to Colby's 214, St. Michael's College's 202, Bowdoin's 192, Harvard's 164, and Johnson State's 152.

The trail to victory began on Friday on the strength of Paul M. Zackin '90's first and Gregg K. Motonaga '92's third place finish in the slalom. Alexis P. Photiades '91 was MIT's third top finisher with a 15th place. Scoring only included the top three finishers per school, yet Peter O. Rexer '91 and Jason C. DeSantis '91 skied solidly, finishing 19th and 20th, respectively, out of a field of 60.

In the men's cross-country individual 15K loop, Terry C. Tote-meier '91 placed 6th, Douglas P. Rodger '93 14th, and Andrew F. Parsons '91 15th. MIT won the cross-country 10K relay the next day with Bull returning to ski the fastest relay leg.

Back in New York, giant-slalom specialist Motonaga skied two sizzling runs. He was the fastest skier on both the first GS course and the more open second course. Motonaga's win was followed up by an 8th place for Zackin and a 17th place for Photiades.

The women's team did not fare as well as their male counterparts. With nordic captain Heidi Gibson '92 out with a knee injury, MIT could not field a three-member relay team. However, in the 10K individual race Kathleen A. Bergeron '93 finished a strong 7th and Wendy J. Rowell '91, in her first racing season, finished 18th.

Rebecca L. Dumas '90 was in good position after the first run (19th), but fell on her second run. Wendy E. Krause '93, after a first run mishap finished 17th in the second run to move up to 21st overall. Cynthia G. Madras '91 and Betty Chang '91 both finished in the top 30. In the giant slalom, Krause was the top MIT racer, finishing 16th overall.

The ski team will defend its 1989 Division II title this Friday and Saturday at Mount Snow (alpine) and Putney, VT (nordic). This year, under a new format, the champion will be determined by combining scores from all four categories — men's and women's, alpine and nordic events.

(Rebecca Dumas '90 is captain of the women's alpine ski team)