Deutch named Inst. professor

By Joanna Stone

John M. Deutch '61, former MIT provost, has been named Insti-
tute professor. The announce-
ment came from President Charles M. Vest, Provost Mark S. Wrighton and Faculty Chair Henry D. Jacoby.

"I'm enormously pleased and honored," Deutch said in an in-
terview yesterday. "This is the third best thing that's happened to me at MIT," he added, ex-
plaining that the first was being ad-
mitted as a student to MIT, the sec-
ond was being hired as a profes-
sor.

The title of Institute professor is bestowed on a faculty member to acknowledge outstanding lead-
ership, accomplishment, and ser-
vice in the scholarly, educational and general intellectual life of the Institute or wider academic com-
muinity. Deutch's appointment brings the current total of Insti-
tute professors to nine, in addi-
tion to Edwin H. Land, a visiting Institute professor.

Deutch's appointment comes at a time when his decision of whether or not to accept Har-
vard's offer of a tenured position in his Division of Applied Sciences remains uncertain. Jacoby said Deutch's selection as Institute professor was by no means an attempt on MIT's part to keep Deutch from going to Harvard.

"The nomination process be-
gan last March... At that time the possibility of a move to Har-
vard's offer was not known, or rather I don't believe it was known by anyone," Jacoby said.

Jacoby interprets Deutch's ac-
ceptance of the Institute profes-
sorship as a decision to stay at MIT. "I assumed it meant that he has said no to other opportuni-
ties," he added. "I don't know what he'll do in the future.

Gould promotes the entity theory of evolution

By Brian Rosenberg

Why are people so afraid of heights? It was one of the questions addressed by Stephen Jay Gould, professor of paleobiology at Harvard, at a Tuesday-afternoon lec-
ture.

The lecture, sponsored by the Technology and Culture Seminar at MIT, was originally scheduled to be at 9-150, however, 15 min-
utes before the lecture was about to begin, it was moved to 26-100, after the original room had reached capacity. Room 26-100 is usually the smallest lecture room at MIT.

Gould began by characterizing the origin of humanity as "the re-
sult of a series of highly contin-
ued events that would not hap-
pen again if we could rewind the tape of human evolution.


The first class, which he called "tendency theories," are being displaced by entity theories, he said. He explained that tendency theories view the development of human consciousness as the result of "a genetic tendency that natural selection favors something like humans." Entity theories, on the other hand, re-
gard species of animals as entities that emerge through evolution, usually as the result of "quirky contingencies of history."

Tendency theories, Gould said, are frequently represented in the popular view of what he called "evolu-
tionary topology." Evolution tends to be portrayed as ladders rather than bushes, he said. "We see natural selection as a stairway, ladders, or rungs.

"I have been very impressed, along with the rest of the faculty, by his credentials. [If he does de-
licate the professorship] I would feel a loss of a potentially very valuable colleague," Gold said.

Before serving as MIT provost, Deutch held the position of dean of the School of Science from 1982 to 1985, and was head of the Department of Chemistry in 1976 and 1977.

From October 1977 to March 1980, Deutch served as Assistant Secretary for Energy Research at the Department of Energy. He also served from 1973 to 1977 as director of the Office of Energy Research at the Department of Energy.

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sorship as a decision to stay at MIT. "I assumed it meant that he has said no to other opportuni-
ties," he added. "I don't know what he'll do in the future."
Report raises concerns

(Continued from page 3)
speaker to a charge of harass-
ment and to the possible imposi-
tion of discipline.

Thomson noted that "There are a number of definitions that would obviously be in order if MIT were a public university." The language of the committee's definition of harassment, she added, is similar to some of the language in the University of Michigan's anti-
discrimination policy which a United States district court de-
cided unconstitutional.

However, Maya P. Paczuski, a member of the committee and a member of the 1989 Ad Hoc Committee on Sexual Harass-
ment, said that the University of Michigan policy was much more restrictive than MIT's.

Paczuski also said that the de-
bate of containing free speech too often becomes an abstract ar-
gument, and any discussion of free speech in connection with discrimination or harassment must take into account concrete examples and the damage inflicted on the receivers of harass-
ment, real phenomena that affects real people in an advanced way.

Adam Derwosch, a campus free-speech advocate, felt that free speech is a right of the definitions by limiting their scope in legislation or in regulations, even if what they want to say isn't the sexual harass-
ment, the committee was so broad that anything will be con-
strued as harassment," he said. "People will worry about what they say for fear of punishment, even if they don't intend anything." "What is a problem," Derwosch added, "is that people don't know what they can't say or what isn't harassment. The commit-
tee's solution is to include every-
thing that could possibly be con-
strued as sexual harassment and to go beyond that, including things that are clearly not sexual harassment.

In response to the concerns raised for protecting free speech, Keyser questioned the need for members of the community to exercise their right to call someone a name, for example, even if they have the right under free-
speech of speech.

Keyser said it is possible that parts of the report in question may be reworded in response to concerns such as these. "The Faculty Policy Committee is go-
ing to take that up," he said.

However, Andrew P. Streble '91, a member of FPC, said the discussion of these issues is not on the agenda for this semester, and the agenda for next semester has not yet been set. He felt that those concerned about the report's language should speak with Keyser, because the FPC is usually the last stop for reports before they go to the floor of the faculty.

Streble also said that FPC dis-
cussion of the report in Novem-
ber focused mainly on the pro-
cess concerning an incident of harass-
ment, and did not directly address free speech in connection with the report.

Deutch appointed Institute professor

(Continued from page 1)

Deutch to a two-year term on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

In addition, he currently serves as a member of the Defense Poli-
icy Board, the Science Advisory Board of the National Security Agency, and the Defense Science Board.

The process between nominat-
ing and naming Deutch Institute professor took about eight months. "We found the process definitions by outlining the Policies and Procedures book," Jacoby said.

The procedures are as follows: Nominees for Institute professor are made by members of the faculty representing different departments, preferably different schools at MIT.

On receipt of a nomination, the chair of the faculty consents with the president, provost and dean of the nominee's school to determine whether the nominee's qualifications justify proceeding further. If so, the chair then consents with the Academic Council and determines whether the appointment will result in increase in number of Institute professors, lead to an inapposite dis-
tribution of Institute professors within the different segments of MIT.

If they decide to continue, the chair, jointly with the faculty, then appoints an ad hoc faculty committee, including members from within as well as outside MIT.

This year's committee was headed by Institute Professor John D. Cline. "Out of the MIT Sloan School of Management, and included Professor of Chemi-
ical Engineering Daniel I. C. 1979, Professor of Chemi-
cal George H. Burch, Stanford Business School Dean Michael Spence, and Harold Brown of the Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University.

The committee presents its recom-

dendations to the president, who brings the recommendations to the Academic Council for re-

view and advice and then submits the appointment to the Executive Committee of the Council for formal approval.

Deutch remarked of his recent appointment: "It makes me feel my colleagues value me; that's very important to me."
Trade talks may grind to a halt

International trade talks in Belgium may be near to breaking down, and a cooling-off period may be necessary. The United States and its trade allies are deadlocked with European nations over farm issues, specifically how much the 12-member European Community is willing to reduce subsidies to farmers. The Europeans have offered a 10-percent cut over 10 years, starting retroactively in 1986. The United States wants cuts of 75 to 90 percent over the next decade. Proponents of the cut say the subsidies distort world farm trade. At stake in the talks are increased access to world markets for poor countries and those with developing democracies, protection against copyright theft, and the extension of fair trade rules. US trade negotiators said an agreement could double world trade by the end of the decade. Trade now totals $3.8 trillion a year.

Kahane followers riot in Jerusalem

Police in Jerusalem have detained about 25 supporters of an extreme Jewish radical group known as Kahane, who was killed last month in New York City. An Arab gunman is charged with the killing.

Weld will axe Mass. budget

Governor-elect William F. Weld said he will send a package of proposed budget cuts to the Legislature shortly after he takes office. Weld told a meeting of the Massachusetts Newspaper Publishers Association that without the cuts, the state will end the year in the red again. He declined to say how many workers he would cut or what services would go, but he did say that economic development will be his major priority.

In a separate speech, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Richard Veale said Weld cannot balance the budget and cut taxes at the same time.

New gas tax offsets price drops

A state survey said a drop in wholesale gasoline prices over the past month dampened the impact of a new five-cent federal tax. It said that the average full-service price for a gallon of unleaded gasoline rose two cents to 91.35 cents. The average self-service gallon of unleaded is $1.47, up three cents. The federal tax went into effect Dec. 1. Commissioner Paul Grumer said the oil market is beginning to respond to the impact of additional supply and demand. Grumer said there is plenty of oil available. He said Bay State motorists should note that prices for gasoline in the next few weeks. Gruner added that if prices do not come down, consumers should demand as explanation.

Keep in touch with the 'Tute...

The Tech's been keeping in touch with the Institute for over a century — connecting folks both on and off campus that affect MIT students. From the future of student loans to the future of pass/fail grading, from fun on the football field to fun in and around Boston and Cambridge. The Tech has kept its readers informed and entertained since 1881. There's no better way for parents (and aunts and uncles and brothers and sisters and goldfish!) to keep in touch with MIT than by getting on the Tech's Subscription. Subscribe to The Tech — join 15,000 readers who keep in touch...

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**Weather**

**Eyes on the storm**

Following the passage of a weak cold front yesterday evening, a small area of high pressure will give us fair and marginally cooler weather today. From then on, it will be a cold and damp weekend. A low-pressure system will develop off the southeastern coast tonight. Expect rain along the coast on Saturday, and snow and rain inland. Clearing afterward will largely depend on how far off shore the next storm will be; at present it looks like only the Eastern Seaboard will see another snowfall. Conditions on Sunday will be more dependant on pressure. **Sunday:** Mostly sunny with northwesterly winds around 10 mph (16 kph) gradually shifting to the northeast and east late in the day. High temperature around 49°F (4°C). Light winds from the northeast.

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**Sports**

**Baseball players to receive $280 million in collusion settlement**

The executive committee of the Major League Players Association has approved a $280 million settlement with the club owners as compensation for teams not signing free agents. The 26 major league teams, which had been found guilty of collusion for three seasons by an independent arbitrator, voted for the settlement yesterday. Besides the payoff, 15 players will become "new look" free agents in three or four days as part of the deal. The $280 million payoff amounts to $10.7 million per team. The full amount is due on Jan. 2 of next year. It will be the largest payment in sports history from management to players. The union must then determine how to divide the money up among the affected players. Among the players who will fall under the "new look" free agent heading are Gary Gaetti, Brett Butler, Jack Clark. The $280 million settlement was the largest in baseball history.

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**World**

Hussein announces hostages will be freed

Iraq President Saddam Hussein announced yesterday that all foreign "guests" held in his country would be freed. Iraq's ambassador to the United States said he expects his country to begin the release of the hostages in a matter of days, and added that he hoped they would all be home by Christmas.

Saddam explained his surprise move by saying that he no longer needed the hostages to serve as human shields because his forces now have the upper hand in the military conflict with multinational forces in the Persian Gulf. According to the Pentagon, Baghdad has added 30,000 troops and 200 tanks to its fortified positions in Kuwait and southern Iraq. Iraq now has more than 480,000 soldiers in the region.

President George Bush has welcomed the announcement, although he said Saddam should not use the hostages to garner drug payoffs to the former Panamanian dictator. The United States and its allies have been demanding that Iraq release the hostages in the hope of pressuring Saddam into a peace settlement.

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**Nation**

**1991 budget deficit estimated to be $300 billion**

A congressional panel estimated the current budget deficit and the huge cost of bailing out the savings and loan industry will push the federal deficit to more than $300 billion. But the report said the recently enacted deficit-cutting law, coupled with improved economic news, will shrink the shortfall by 1991.

**Co-defendant says Noriega is guilty**

A top co-defendant in Manuel Noriega's drug case called him guilty. Luis del Cid pleaded guilty yesterday to giving drug payoffs to the former Panamanian dictator. He claimed he was following the orders of a superior officer. Del Cid's plea arrangement could let him go free in as little as two years. He originally faced up to 70 years in prison.

**New AIDS drug tested successfully in vitro**

A drug firm said yesterday a new anti-viral compound was tested successfully in a laboratory of AIDS virus reproducing in lab experiments without the help of other drugs now in use. In a report to appear in the journal Science, a pharmaceutical company, Burroughs Wellcome, said the compound (B1-RG-587) works by blocking a key enzyme. The company said it will go into clinical trials next year.

**Computer problems aboard Columbia**

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration had little luck in tracing the computer problems that plagued the空间 shuttle Columbia. The space agency said when it tried to power up a computer that had failed earlier, the astronauts smelled something burning. The same smell had wafted through the shuttle cabin when the computer trouble first cropped up.

**New contraceptive expected to gain approval**

Government and industry sources said the government is expected to approve soon a contraceptive that would work for five years. The device consists of hormones in films or condoms for use by those who want contraception without the bother of drugs now in use. The new contraceptive would be inserted into a woman's upper arm. One expert with the Population Council said the system has already been approved in 16 countries and is almost completely effective for most women.

**Mudder rates up in many US cities**

With about three weeks left, more than a dozen of the United States' largest cities have broken 2000 murders — up from last year's record of 1905. However, it is likely that the national capital will remain its murder capital, Washington, DC's previous record of 434 homicides fell last month. The District of Columbia has the highest murder rate per capita in the nation. But some cities, notably Detroit and Miami, experienced a decline in the number of murders over last year.
Caption: The Tech welcomes letters from its readers. All letters are subject to editing and publication at the editorial discretion. Authors may retain copyright on their letters. All letters should be under 500 words. In the 20th paragraph, add: as the editors' discretion. Letters to the Tech's office on the Fourth Floor of the MIT Student Center or send them to: Letters to the Editor, The Tech, F-520, MIT-Back Campus, Cambridge, MA 02139 or to radio@techmail.mit.edu by interdepartmental mail. Letters may be mailed to tech@business or faxed at 253-1541. ALL LETTERS ARE SUBJECT TO EDITING.
Campus crime deserves greater attention by CPs

Column by Dave Watt

On Tuesday, The Tech reported that MIT has the highest crime rate per capita of any college in Massachusetts, and the fifth highest in the nation. (MIT crime rate tops state.) Campus Police Chief Anne F. Glavin downplayed the statistics, arguing that they don't really reflect how safe students are on campus. That is strictly true, but misleading. The campus has a serious problem with property crimes, and even though Glavin said, "many of the incidents reported have nothing to do with students," to claim these do not have an effect on student lives is to deny reality.

MIT's police felt defensive about these statistics. Glavin feels that because the statistics USA Today published are based on the number of students at each campus, rather than the total population, they make comparisions misleading. Also, some campuses didn't provide any hard numbers. For example, the University of Chicago, nestled in the heart of Chicago's dangerous South Side, declined to participate, as did a quarter of the schools located in New York state.

But some schools participated in this survey despite having never provided statistics to anyone before. Harvard University, for one. Even Glavin was surprised to find out that they had sent some numbers to USA Today. Perhaps the thought of seeing the words "Harvard University -- refused" in a national newspaper struck fear in their hearts. Two years from now, the campus will be a sieve.

The campus is a sieve.

they will be unable to refuse. The Campus Crime Security Act, recently signed into law by President Bush, will require schools to disclose statistics on campus crime, beginning in 1992. Overall, USA Today sent surveys to 330 campus police departments; 49 declined to provide information. Jurisdictions also present a challenge to control, as some areas on campus are vulnerable. Cambridge has one of the worst per capita rates of car theft in the nation. I know three people whose cars have been stolen while parked near campus in the past year. Mine was parked in front of Ashdown, where it disappeared overnight. It was a professional job. My car was recovered near Boston Common, its INSides stripped of everything of value. And yet, Glavin claimed in Tuesday's story that these crimes are committed by professionals, and should not be considered campus crime. Okay, it's not the CP's jurisdiction, but students have to park there.

Car thefts out on Memorial Drive are not a part of the statistics compiled by the Campus Police. We live under three different police jurisdictions on this side of the river, so if your car disappears, the police you call depend on where you last thought your car was. Memorial Drive belongs to the NDCD; Cambridge police write the $15 "Storage" tickets I've gotten during this summer on Ash东方财富 Street; MIT's people patrol the alleys, parking lots, and campus. With all of these overlapping jurisdictions, I wonder how well patrolled certain areas of campus are. Cambridge's police seem more interested in writing harassing parking tickets and catching speeders on Massachusetts Avenue than going after car thieves.

Auto thefts are not the only other property thefts affecting students. Robbery in the Institute buildings affect many graduate students. A $700 laser head was stolen from a research lab down the hall from where I work. MIT's insurance covered it, since it was MIT property (less a $1000 deductible), but a friend of mine lost nearly four months of research time because part of his experiment was lost.

What can be done about thefts on campus? The campus is a sieve; anyone can get in at any time. That's unfortunate, but necessary. Graduate students and teaching undergraduates need access to campus all day, every day. And because of MIT's lay-out, the moment that you have one outside door unlocked, you make the entire campus open to everyone. So people have to lock their office and laboratory doors at night. That's just common sense. But not common enough.

On the other hand, where are the Campus Police at night? Other than around paid events, like Lecture Series Committee movies and parties, they're hard to find. If you call emergency, they will show up, but they are reactive, not proactive.

Why not have more good old-fashioned foot patrols on campus? They could wander around a few buildings, and get to know people. Over time, they'd find out who has been there that their habitants who knows, they might even make some friends.

We have some foot patrols now, but not many. I have no idea who they are, or when they are. Wishes I did. At Ashdown, someone once left a note on my door telling me that it had been left unlocked, and anything inside could have been stolen. Why doesn't someone do the same outside buildings? And sign their names to it, so I can talk to them later.

The dormitories have nightwatchmen, and the Campus Police drop by the dorms at night. But again, they're more interested in writing tickets than in the safety of their community. Why don't they concentrate on the students living there?

Controlling non-residence thefts requires more money. Both the police and the people working there must take a more active role. But downplaying the issue is not the answer. We need to be more concerned about student safety.

What can Glavin do to help? Cambridge has one of the worst per capita rates of car theft in the nation.

Today's compilation, Columbia University's, was done on the border of Harlem in New York City, reported lower crime rates per capita than in their jurisdiction than MIT. I don't believe that MIT is less safe than Columbia. And I'm sure their students won't believe it either.

MIT's crime statistics would have to be an amalgam of numbers from police departments in Cambridge, Boston, Brookline and the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police District Commission, in addition to our own numbers, if they were to accurately reflect all student-related crime. Thefts from residences -- a statistic we can trust since they all go through the Campus Police -- are down. In other areas around or near campus, however, it doesn't appear thefts are on the decline. (Contrary to what Glavin has said, thefts outside residences do affect students.)

Those of us who park our cars near campus are vulnerable. Cambridge has one of the worst per capita rates of car theft in the nation. I know three people whose cars have been stolen while parked near campus in the past year. Mine was parked in front of Ashdown, where it disappeared overnight. It was a professional job. My car was recovered near Boston Common, its Inside stripped of everything of value. And yet, Glavin claimed in Tuesday's story that these crimes are committed by professionals, and should not be considered campus crime. Okay, it's not the CP's jurisdiction, but students have to park there.

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What can Glavin do to help? Cambridge has one of the worst per capita rates of car theft in the nation.
HOW TO HANDLE OVERWHELMING STRESS

KEEP THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE. LIFE CAN SEEM MUCH WORSE WHEN YOU ARE IMMERSED IN YOUR OWN PE TTY PROBLEMS.

DO SOME STRETCHES. YOU’LL BE SURPRISED WHAT A LITTLE MOVEMENT CAN HAVE ON YOUR DISPOSITION.

FACE REALITY. YOU MAY V EY WELL BE TRAPPED IN A HORIZBLE, NO-WIN PRECINCT. SOMETIMES ACKNOWLEDGING THIS MAY HELP YOU SLIGHTLY.

RETREATING INTO FANTASY OFTEN HELPS IN AN INtolerabe SITUATION.

IF ALL ELSE FAILS, ACHIEVE INNER PEACE.

GET ORGANIZED. NOTHING ADDS TO STRESS LIKE A SLOPPY WORK AREA.

MEET YOUR STRESS HEAD-ON. TALK ABOUT THE PROBLEM WITH THOSE AROUND YOU.

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Neck and Neck caters to fans of Atkins, not Knopfler

NECK AND NECK
Chet Atkins and Mark Knopfler
CBS Records

By Chris Wanjeck

Back and Neck is a decent country album — and this is great considering the current state of country music. But the fact that the album is only above average is also shameful, considering it was made by two legendary guitarists: Chet Atkins and Mark Knopfler. The album starts off fast with dual guitarists running through "Poor Boy Blues." Unfortunately, this song doesn't set a standard for the rest of the album. It slows down immediately, only to perk up on two more songs. The slower songs, including five instrumentals, are nice but boring in the long run.

"I'll See You in My Dreams Tonight" is the best of these instrumentals, but even this song leaves Knopfler unchallenged. The best song on the album is the only new song — Knopfler's "The Next Time I'm in Town." This is Knopfler's only worthy contribution to the album. I really don't understand Knopfler's role on the album. His occasional solos are sparse at best. And his rhythm guitar is uneventful. Anyone could have played his part. Hopefully this isn't the direction that Knopfler is going — cowboy country twang. It's obvious that he has a soft spot for country music. Many Dire Straits songs have their roots in country. And the venture last year with "The Nothing Hillbillies" dove even deeper into the Tennessee hills. But these earlier songs, at least, were interesting — more than just background music. Knopfler wasn't meant to play background music.

Neck and Neck was made more for Chet Atkins fans than Knopfler fans. Atkins is the lead singer and guitarist on most of the songs. And the mellow song selection definitely caters to a middle-age crowd.

"There'll Be Some Changes Made" is proof of this. Atkins adds his own parody lyrics to this country standard and the outcome is truly silly. "I'll start wearing make-up like Jackson and Prince," Atkins sings as he ponderers whether he should change his style. "I'll get my money for nothing and my chicks for free."

The song turns into one of those curious question-answer show tunes with Knopfler responding, "Those groupie girls aren't what they're cracked up to be." Then Knopfler adds the obvious rhyme: "Gee, [pause], I don't know."

Only the 50-year-old refugees from the Crosby/Hope era can appreciate stuff like this. So if you're a Chet Atkins fan (or, more likely, if your parents are fans) the album won't let you down. It's a nice album, but certainly nothing to brag about. If you're a Mark Knopfler fan, wait for the new Dire Straits album which should be out soon. The only thing you'll miss on Neck and Neck is that original song that closes the album. But I'm sure his upcoming album will have many more songs like this one.

Teach For America
application deadline for spring interviews
January 4, 1991

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The Tech Performing Arts Series announces

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Tickets are on sale at the Technology Community Association, W20-450 in the Student Center. Office hours posted on the door. Call x-4485 for further information.

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

BURCHARD SCHOLARS PROGRAM

ALL MIT SOPHOMORES AND JUNIORS

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The Burchard Scholars Program brings together distinguished members of the faculty and promising juniors and sophomores who have demonstrated excellence in some aspect of the humanities and social sciences as well as in science and engineering. Twenty Burchard Scholars are invited to a series of dinner-seminars throughout the year to discuss topics of current research or interest introduced by faculty members, visiting scholars or Burchard Scholars. The 1991 program begins in February.

For information or an application, contact: Dean's Office, SHSS, E51-234 (x3-8961) or the HASS Information Office, 14N-408 (x3-4443).


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By John Thompson

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Eusden said that all MIT parking would be deemed "employee parking" and that under the new ordinance, when MIT added additional parking, it must apply to the Internal Park Control Committee for permits.

The total number of additional spaces to be granted in the future has been set at 500 for the entire city, with some spaces to be made available as permits expire. For example, about 450 spaces are opening because the temperature at Lechmere is closing.

"In the worst-case scenario (the parking situation) would worsen significantly in the future, because there wouldn't be any more parking spaces to apply for," Eusden said.

A more comprehensive State Implementation Plan is currently in the works that will address the issues of "special considerations" for employer parking. MIT is hoping to help work on SIP.

"We'd like to turn parking allocations into a positive thing," Eusden said. "It's a way of giving a little bit of hope to the people who pay for parking and only charges a $10 administrative fee for the sticker." She added, "Whereas at Harvard people pay a lot of money to park at far-away places, she added.

Gould speculates about the origins of humanity (Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page 1)

and increasing brain size to be one of the advantages of the "modern" branch, he said, adding that "there are a pitiful remnant of their entire order."

Gould contended that the evolution of a successful branch of animals, such as rodents, was never shown because people "don't know how to handle that." He went on to say that "when only one end of an evolutionary branch is left, as in the case of horses, that people tend to see that branch as the "culmination of a tendency."

Gould noted that human beings are part of just such a branch. And then asked, "Why are people here?" His first answer was that about 800 million years ago, a "small species of fish developed fins that were capable of catching fish."

His second answer was that "mammals were spared when whatever climatic changes occurred to wipe out the dinosaurs" about 65 million years ago.

Gould's point was that there is no predictability to evolution that points to an overall trend toward human beings. Homo sapiens, or any other species, he said, is an "accident in the evolution of the earth." Gould then discussed the recent idea that there was a single "branching point of human origin" much more recently than had been thought previously. This conclusion, Gould explained, is based on a study done on a racially diverse group of people. The study found that the differences in DNA composition among these individuals indicated that our species originated around 200,000 years ago in Africa.

The implications of this, Gould said, are far-reaching. "Human beings are less different racially than we ever thought," he said. Gould also specialized that the "commonality in human myths may be some historical memory." He suggested that the theory would also help establish ties between linguistic and genetic history.

Eusden said. She said she would like to see organizations such as MIT rewarded with parking spaces for effective traffic mitigation plans.

For example, things like T-pass programs, changing employee shifts, and car and van pooling would help lessen traffic and alleviate pollution, Eusden said. "We think traffic mitigation is a good thing and want to be part of it," she said, adding that there would be no better way to encourage such efforts than through a positive rather than punitive allocation process.

Although currently many students and employees wanting parking spaces are denied them, Snover insists that MIT's parking situation is a comparatively good one.

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Fencing teams compete in marathon meets on Sat.

By Sara Ontiveros

The MIT women's fencing team took three out of five meets last Saturday in duPont Gym, bringing the season record to 6-2 thus far.

The United States Air Force Academy was kind enough to preserve the Tech winning streak, falling to Lady Blades, 13-3.

The next meet was not so easy as Baruch's women surprised Tech by scoring the first three bouts. Kathryn Frick '92 put an end to that, however, and by the end of the second round the meet was tied, 4-4.

Winned back and forth, leading to a sudden death final bout situation where Baruch was ahead in the bout score, 8-7, but Tech was ahead on touches scored, 52-51. Alice Chang G. '92, with nerves of steel, hooked up the two teams to set the pace, and before we knew it we had to play to catch up.

As the day went on, Baruch joined the ranks of Air Force, losing to the Tech women, 13-3, and in the last meet of the day Tech lost to top-ranked University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 12-4.

Top scorers of the day included Alice Chang G. '92, and Captain Fiona Swapp '92, 12-4. This Saturday morning MIT will host Cornell University.

(Sara Ontiveros '92 is a member of the women's fencing team.)

By Ken Ellis

Last Saturday the MIT men's fencing team participated in a marathon meet, in which it competed against opponents from the US Air Force Academy, Women's Polytechnic Institute, Brown University, Brandeis University, and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Against UNC, the team lost, 20-7. The epee squad, which lost by a narrow margin of one bout, was carried by Henrik Martin '93, who scored a victory in all three of his bouts.

The team also lost to Brown, by a score of 15-14, although the foil squad won, 5-4, with Ken Ellis '93 sweeping two of his bouts, 5-0, 5-0. For the epee squad, Henrik Martin also scored a 5-0 victory against nationally ranked Scott Abernardo.

The sole team victory of the day for MIT came against WPI, by a score of 16-11, with saber and epee winning, 5-4 and 7-2, respectively. The epee squad then went on to deviate the Brandeis team, again with a 7-2 victory, with William Chavez '94 winning all three of his bouts.

(Ken Ellis '93 is manager of the men's fencing team.)

Rob Silva '93 ($200) looks for an opening against the Gordon defensemen. MIT blasted Gordon in Tuesday's game, 14-3. Until last night, the Beavers were undefeated at home [see photo, page 1].