

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

## Vest Looks to Future in Inaugural Address

By Jeremy Hylton  
MANAGING EDITOR

**A**lthough the pomp and circumstance of the presidential inauguration last May hardly qualifies as the year's most significant event, President Charles M. Vest's inaugural address confronted many of the issues that will face the Institute during the 1990s.

Vest's address focused in part on the public's declining confidence in the cost and conduct of research at major universities. "We need to rebuild trust in this nation's research universities and scientific enterprises. We must ensure that the foundation of scientific and scholarly research is secure," he said.

Vest's attention to public support of research apparently referred to two of the year's most significant events: indirect research costs MIT inappropriately charged the government for and the controversy surrounding scientific misconduct at the Center for Cancer Research.

MIT and the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research made payments totaling over \$700,000 to the federal government to make amends for what the Institute claims was a misunderstanding. Nevertheless, auditors continue to assert that MIT owes the government \$22 million.

The scientific misconduct involved a paper co-authored by former Whitehead Director David Baltimore '61. A government investigation that determined another author of the paper falsified her data sparked a debate over the policing of science.

"The year has been dominated by an unfortunate series of contentions between the Institute and the federal government — and much more broadly between some in the federal government and in the universities," Vest said in an October interview.

"One thing that I was disappointed about [this year] was the amount of time that my colleagues and I have devoted to arguing against our own federal government," he continued.

A third conflict with the government involved the so-called Overlap Group of 22 private col-

**"The American public is calling into question the value of the research universities and no longer tends to view science and technology as the foundations of progress."**

**Charles M. Vest**

leges and universities that met to discuss student financial aid packages. The Justice Department took the Institute to court because it felt the group violated anti-trust laws.

**'Confidence must be restored'**

All three events eroded the public's confidence in MIT and other research universities. "The American public is calling into question the value of the research universities, and no longer tends to view science and technology as the foundations of progress," Vest said.

"Public confidence in our research universities must be fully restored," Vest said during his inaugural address.

"Our response, as an academic community, [however] must not be one knee-jerk defensiveness against our critics," he cautioned.

Vest's concerns were echoed by Frank H. T. Rhodes, president of Cornell University, in his remarks at the inauguration. "We have an obligation not only to uphold both integrity and excellence in our scholarship, including both teaching and research, but also to be responsible and prudent stewards of the resources entrusted to us," said the British geologist, who served as an administrator at the University of Michigan while Vest was a professor there.

Vest felt his most important accomplishment during 1991 was engaging "the MIT community in discussions — and ultimately actions — regarding the major issues in higher education today."

One of the most visible discussions involved the importance of teaching: the "Teaching Within A Research University" colloquium. Vest felt the colloquium began "to engage people in trying to understand how we can better interweave teaching and research to make a strong learning community."

During his inaugural address, Vest made several such promises for change within the Institute. In setting his agenda for his tenure as president, Vest looked to "give shape to the future — the future of MIT, our nation and our world."

**A global village**

Conjuring the image of Marshall McLuhan's global village, Vest identified areas where advances in science and technology have affected the human condition. Vest focused on environmental protection, electronic communications and MIT's role as an international institution.

Inauguration, Page 20



STAFF PHOTO BY WILLIAM CHU

**Paul E. Gray '54, current chairman of the Corporation, identifies Boston landmarks for Charles M. Vest before Vest's inauguration as the 15th president of MIT.**

## MacVicar's Death Leaves Undergraduate Void



PHOTO COURTESY MIT NEWS OFFICE

**Margaret L.A. MacVicar '65**

By Reuven M. Lemer  
NEWS EDITOR

**M**argaret L. A. MacVicar '65, dean for undergraduate education and creator of the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program, died on Sept. 30 at the age of 47 after a year-long battle with lung cancer.

MacVicar, MIT's first dean for undergraduate education, was universally praised by administrators, faculty and students as a leader in curriculum reform and a champion for students' needs.

President Charles M. Vest described MacVicar as "one of those rare individuals whose thoughts and actions transformed a great institution and influenced thousands of young men and women. Her development of UROP brought a potent combination of teaching and research to the education of MIT undergraduates. She engaged her profession and her life with an intensity and a courage that have inspired and touched us all."

She was "an amazing woman who had a great vision for undergraduate education," said Undergraduate Association President Stacy E. McGeever '93.

At the time of her death, MacVicar was a patient at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston. The Institute community remembered her at a ceremony on Oct. 31 in Kresge Auditorium.

**Creator of UROP**

MacVicar will perhaps be remembered best as the creator of UROP, the innovative program that put students in Institute laboratories. Originally a group of 25 students when it was founded in 1969, UROP has grown to include nearly three-fourths of MIT undergraduates. In that time, it

has been praised by a number of educational and scientific authorities, including the US Department of Education and the National Science Foundation.

She was also involved in the push for increased diversity among the student body, the adoption of the Humanities, Arts and Social Science Distribution system, a revision of the science distribution requirement and changes in the pass/no credit freshman grading system.

Most recently, MacVicar led the fight to make biology a General Institute Requirement, along with calculus, chemistry and physics. Following her suggestion to "take the bold move now," the faculty voted overwhelmingly at their May meeting to add the subject to the core curriculum.

MacVicar was also the Institute official responsible for policy regarding the Reserve Officer Training Corps, and issued a statement last April criticizing the military's policy of excluding homosexuals from the program. She said such policies were "deeply troubling," and that they "run counter to the values of inclusion and equality which are at the foundation of this institution."

**Smith may fill void**

In the wake of MacVicar's death, the Undergraduate Education Office she helped to create faces dissolution. While the administration has not announced any plans for reorganization, it is generally understood that programs formerly run by the Office for Undergraduate Education will be administered by the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

Dean for Student Affairs Arthur C. Smith, who currently reports to Samuel J. Keyser, asso-

MacVicar, Page 10

# INTRODUCTION

## Change Marks 1991, at MIT and Around the World

By Brian Rosenberg  
EDITOR IN CHIEF

Another year has passed, taking with it a multitude of images, sounds, and memories. Things have changed in that year, both right here at MIT and around the world. Change in 1991 wasn't a gradual thing: Before many of us could switch to CNN, the Persian Gulf war began with the shriek of fighters and the eerie glow of tracer rounds, and ended with a 100-hour armored drive across the desert. The Soviet Union disintegrated quietly, like an old book that has turned to dust without anyone noticing. Former Soviet citizens standing in lines for bread and milk made more noise than the men who plotted to seize control of the world's largest nation.

Though the U.S. economy was crumbling, news in the world at large was good. With a few notable exceptions in the Middle East (as usual) and Yugoslavia, the world looked as though it might be ready to sit down and talk about peace for a while.

On campus, things were not so rosy. Despite her illness, Margaret MacVicar's death left many people wondering why they had never considered what MIT would be like without her. Or that it *could* be without her.

Students killed themselves, and tried to kill each other. Others stole computers or the efforts of their peers. The record of convictions, probations, and expulsions is staggering: 78 students went before the Committee on Discipline because a computer program flagged them as having turned in an assignment remarkably similar to someone else's. In some cases, the resemblance was coincidental. In most, however, the COD found enough evidence of cheating to recommend some sort of punishment.

Two students were expelled for the theft of \$70,000 in computer equipment, and a third is linked to the crimes but not penalized. The three are expelled from their fraternity.

A student sets his suite on fire after an argument with a suite-mate and is sentenced to 10 years in prison. (For many of you, that's half as long as you've lived.)

And who can blame them? The adults around them, teachers and administrators, are themselves being put under a whole series of microscopes

which reveal behavior that is far from exemplary: A Nobel Laureate and president of a prestigious university admits he was wrong to defend a colleague's work, work which is almost universally believed to have been falsified. To add insult to injury, the laboratory that he once worked at is forced to return the money it took from the federal government to lobby on his behalf.

The financial funny business only begins there. At MIT and a score of other high-caliber universities across the country, government investigators are finding that the taxpayers' money has been used to pay for weekend cruises, champagne dinners, and yachts. These revelations have called the entire process by which science is done into question. Public confidence in the ivory towers is gone.

MIT also finds itself wrestling with the Justice Department over meetings at which many of those same universities discussed financial aid for incoming students. The match will move to the courts later this year. Relations between the government and universities have not eroded — there's been a mudslide, and half the house is at the bottom of the hill.

There are glimmers of sunshine peeking through these gathering clouds, however. A Committee on Values has been formed to examine and deal with many of the issues and dilemmas raised by the situation. More locally, a booklet aimed at preventing harassment was distributed, and discussion about often uncomfortable topics such as safe sex and rape flourished. A shuttle service that can prevent untold crimes and keep people warm in the process began. Project Athena survived the loss of its corporate sponsorship with little more than a change on the nameplate.

Speaking of nameplates, you may have noticed that this newspaper doesn't look like the one you picked up nine days ago. Change has come to *The Tech* as well. Look it over for a while. Put it right up in front of your nose and ask a friend to hold it up across the room. Drape it across the sofa. And decide what you think of it — the whole thing, not just the new look. We'll be asking you soon enough.

Welcome to 1992 and the 112th volume of *The Tech*.

### JANUARY

**22** Professor Joel Moses PhD '67, former head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, is appointed dean of the School of Engineering.

### FEBRUARY

**1** Sigma Alpha Epsilon is placed on probation for one semester by James R. Tewhey, associate dean for residence and campus activities, for allowing minors to consume alcohol at a party in December.

**1** South African President F. W. de Klerk announces his intent to repeal laws segregating most of South African society. President George Bush calls the proposals "historic measures," and the European Community promises to lift economic sanctions once the laws are repealed.

**4** Faculty members in the Department of Mechanical Engineering vote to limit the length of time graduate students can take to complete a master's degree. The motion says, "A typical master's degree in mechanical engineering should not take longer than one and a half years."

**4** Israel promises to consult with the United States before retaliating against Iraq for Scud missile attacks against Tel Aviv and Haifa.

**4** The board of directors for baseball's Hall of Fame votes unanimously to deny Pete Rose membership while he is banished from Major League baseball.

**5** The Committee on Discipline completes its review of 78 students accused of cheating while enrolled in Computers and Engineering Problem Solving (1.00). Most students are placed on internal or informal probation, but a number of others are suspended or put on formal external probation.

## Institute Releases New Alcohol Policy; Dean's Office Rejects DormCon Proposal

By Sarah Keightley  
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

This past year, the consideration of two separate alcohol policies — the Dormitory Council's alcohol policy and the Institute's *Policy Statement on the Use of Alcohol* — received much attention and criticism.

The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs required DormCon and the individual dormitories to submit their own versions of an alcohol policy by Oct. 31, 1991. Associate Dean of Student Affairs James R. Tewhey said in the spring he would take students' input into account, then rejected DormCon's proposal in November.

DormCon's policy focuses on the use of dormitory house taxes to purchase alcohol, an issue which affects the insurance liability of the Institute. The Institute's policy, on the other hand, summarizes state and local laws pertaining to alcohol and outlines the rules for all Institute events where alcohol will be served.

Under DormCon's October proposal, dormitories would be allowed to spend a percentage of house tax on alcohol equal to the percentage of residents over the age of 21.

This fall, Adam S. Lechner '92, Baker House treasurer, estimated that 17 percent of Baker's house tax was spent on alcohol. Of the \$2900 Baker spent on alcohol last term, \$1400 went towards the two cocktail parties Baker has for the faculty each term, he added.

Other dormitory treasurers calculated slightly lower amounts of spending on alcohol, ranging from 6 to 15 percent.

Despite assurances by Tewhey that he would take students' input into account, he rejected DormCon's proposed policy in early November, saying the percentage of house tax it allowed dormitories to spend on alcohol was unacceptably high.

Tewhey had other problems with the proposal. He said that the alcohol policy should work toward a mechanism to assure that no underage drinking takes place in dormitories.

Several dormitory housemasters agreed with Tewhey's rejection of DormCon's proposal, finding DormCon's proposed limit on the amount of house tax that could be used to purchase alcohol too high.

"In a group where everyone is above 21, no one would dream of spending 100 percent of an entertainment budget on alcohol. It's not quite appropriate," said Random Hall Housemaster Irwin A. Pless.

Members of DormCon sent a letter of complaint to Tewhey soon after he rejected their proposal. DormCon then came to an agreement with the ODSA to draft a list of objectives stating what they would like to see the alcohol policy accomplish. DormCon would then "see how much overlaps with the Dean's Office," said David W. Hogg '92, president of Senior House.

Hogg said one of DormCon's main objectives is to have a policy that discourages over-drinking.

"We are much less concerned with underage drinking than responsible drinking."

MIT's policy changed little

The dean's office released the new Institute alcohol policy in October. Aside from two modifications, it is substantially unchanged from its predecessor.

Both the draft and final versions of the policy were written by Tewhey. These drafts were based in part on reactions by the administration, housemasters and the APC to earlier versions.

The Institute's policy now applies to the entire Institute community. Before, the InterFraternity Council regulated the alcohol policy in independent living groups. The policy requires ILGs to register parties with the IFC.

The other major change in the alcohol policy allows dormitories to serve alcohol without a cash bar, reflecting a change in administration thinking.

The final draft of the *Policy Statement on the Use of Alcohol* aroused criticism within the UA that student views were ignored in the final drafting process, said J. Paul Kirby '92, UA vice president. In particular, the decision to cut the proposal that closed events be registered with individual dormitory housemasters was made without student input, Kirby charged.

The policy currently states that students must register all events serving alcohol with the Office of Residence and Campus Activities and obtain approval from the Campus Police.

UA studies alcohol problem

Last spring, the UA Alcohol Policy Committee conducted a survey on registration day. Forty-three percent of the 305 respondents said they were against using dormitory funds for alcohol. Over half of the others who responded opposed spending a large proportion of house taxes on alcohol. The committee judged the poll's 15 percent response rate to be good.

The APC submitted its final report to the UA Council in May. Two of the 17 recommendations in the report were quite controversial and were eventually rejected by the UA Council. One rejected proposal recommended the creation of a Dean for Alcohol Education within the ODSA.

The other proposed that house taxes not be spent on alcohol at all. Because DormCon was not represented on the APC, many students felt the committee had no right to direct the use of house tax when dormitory residents were not specifically represented. The version of the APC proposal which was passed allowed each dormitory to decide if their house tax would be used to purchase alcohol.

## Rape Allegations Result In Fraternity Sanctions

By Josh Hartmann  
CHAIRMAN

Concern about alcohol use was heightened after a student claimed she had been raped at a party at which alcohol had been served to minors.

An MIT sophomore reported to the Boston Police that she was raped by Thomas M. Fahy '91, a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, after a December 1990 party at SAE.

While a court magistrate later ruled that formal charges were not warranted, the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs placed SAE on probation for providing alcohol to minors.

"It has been determined

and acknowledged by the fraternity that SAE fraternity allowed minors to consume alcohol that was provided by the fraternity at a social event" that night, stated a letter to SAE from James R. Tewhey, associate dean for student affairs. The conditions of the probation included a ban on the use of alcohol at all fraternity social events.

Alcohol played a significant role in the incident, according to a source who was close to the alleged victim. "If [the victim] were sober, this never, ever would have happened," the friend said.

According to the source, both Fahy and the woman consumed alcohol at the party, although they did not

attend the party together. The woman became drunk after her own date became "very drunk and . . . passed out," the source said. The source said after the alleged victim became drunk she then flirted with Fahy.

A lawyer for Fahy, however, disputed that the alleged victim was drunk, citing interviews with male and female witnesses.

The sanctions "address what the fraternity was at fault for, which was providing alcohol to minors. What happened as a result, the alleged rape, is being dealt with through [other channels]," said Neal H. Dorow, advisor to fraternities and independent living groups.

# Ongoing Probe into Institute's Use Of U.S. Funds Results in Hearings

By Eva Moy  
STAFF REPORTER

The Defense Contract Audit Agency claimed in early January that MIT owed the government \$22 million, then retracted its claim only a few weeks later.

The DCAA had recommended that MIT withdraw \$22 million of the amount billed to the government for research-related expenses for fiscal year 1992. The audits had been ordered by the House Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, headed by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), after the subcommittee held a hearing on Stanford University's use of government funds one year ago, according to Dennis B. Fitzgibbons, a spokesman for the subcommittee.

The "committee is responsible for federal research money. . . . [It] always has interest in seeing that the taxpayers' money is properly spent," Fitzgibbons said.

About a dozen other schools are the focus of such government audits, including Stanford, the California Institute of Technology, Columbia University and Harvard Medical School.

The DCAA retracted the entire \$22 million request on Jan. 17 to allow further investigation, according to James J. Culliton, vice president for financial operations. The retraction letter said circumstances had changed since the audit began, including a \$778,261 payment by MIT to the government and the creation of a \$6 million trust fund for employee benefits, Culliton said.

MIT claims that most of the disputed amount stems from disagreements and changes in policy rather than erroneous or improper accounting. The government customarily signs Memoranda of Understanding with universities, under which it agrees to determine reimbursable expenditures in certain ways, Culliton explained.

Eight of the 10 MOU that MIT has signed with the government have been disputed by the DCAA, Culliton said. "The MOUs that we entered into are contractual obligations. . . .



Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.)

Retroactively they should not be aggravated."

MIT also disagrees with DCAA's audit concerning where research assistants' tuition is accounted and the allowable library cost recovery rate, among other items.

If the Office of Naval Research decides to accept the DCAA's recommendations, MIT will challenge their decision at the judicial level of the Armed Forces Board of Appeals, Culliton said.

#### MIT questions audit

MIT and the DCAA disagree on several related issues. The agency has recommended distributing the cost of research assistants' tuition to individual projects. This expense is currently grouped with the rest of the Institute's salaries, Campbell said. Though the move would save MIT money, Campbell believes it would also

decrease the number of RA's each project could hire, thus reducing MIT's ability to compete with other research universities.

Also in question is whether off-campus administrative costs, such as those associated with Lincoln Laboratory, can be included as indirect costs. These costs total about \$8 million, Culliton said.

The audit also scrutinizes overhead, which includes building use, equipment depreciation, operations and maintenance, departmental and general administration and partial maintenance of libraries for research purposes, according to an MIT News Office release.

MIT had signed an MOU with the government to set the library cost recovery rate at 49 percent for 1986-1990, Culliton said. DCAA has proposed that MIT recover only 21.5 percent of library costs for FY 1992, a change which would cost MIT approximately \$3.4 million. Culliton did not think this would be an issue after the DCAA examines the results of MIT studies which confirm that a 49 percent recovery rate is appropriate and in line with previous years' charges.

MIT has begun another such study and has invited both the DCAA and the ONR to participate.

#### \$11 million accounted for

About half of the disputed \$22 million should not be in question, according to Culliton. MIT has reimbursed the government for more than \$750,000 and never actually charged an additional \$4 million. Another \$6 million will be removed as soon as a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association is set up, Culliton said.

MIT sent the government a check for \$778,261 for money billed for expenses including receptions, an MIT Corporation party and a trip to Barbados. Also included is money claimed by

Audit, Page 9

## Wrighton Fills Four Vacant Dean Posts

By Joey Marquez  
NEWS EDITOR

Provost Mark S. Wrighton appointed four new deans to fill positions left vacant by resignations last year. The processes used to select these deans brought strong reactions from the Undergraduate Association.

The four who won new appointments were Joel Moses PhD '67, Dugald C. Jackson Professor of Computer Science and Engineering, who became dean of the School of Engineering; Arthur C. Smith, professor of electrical engineering and computer science, who became dean for student affairs; Robert J. Birgeneau, former head of the Department of Physics, who became dean

**"I'm very much in favor of search committees and student participation on them. On the other hand, it seems foolish to have a committee which would have this result as something of a foregone conclusion."**

**Arthur C. Smith**

of the School of Science; and Philip S. Khoury, professor of history, who became dean of the School of Humanities.

#### Moses heads engineering

Last January, Professor Moses succeeded Gerald L. Wilson '61, who had been dean of engineering since 1981. Moses, who headed the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science from 1981-1989, is best known for the development of MACSYMA, the largest computer system of symbolic algebraic manipulation.

"A number of outstanding people at MIT could do the job. However, I think at this time



Robert J. Birgeneau

that Joel has the combination of talent and experience which is most appropriate," Wrighton said when the appointments were made.

"[Moses] has the commitment to continue projects started under Wilson as well as start new things for the school," Wrighton said. "I am looking forward to working with him to maintain MIT's engineering school as the best in the country, and maybe even make some improvements."

The search for a new dean of Engineering was marked by pressure from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Student Council to include a student on the advisory committee that made a recommendation to Wrighton.

"Students were given some input into the committee, but its short-term nature made student participation ineffective," former UA President Manish Bapna '91 said.

#### Smith appointed dean of student affairs

Smith, who had been acting dean for student affairs since July 1, 1990, was officially appointed to a two-year term as dean effective July 1, 1991.

Wrighton said, "Professor Smith has had a major impact on the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs. The role he has played as a faculty member, as an advocate for the students, and as an administrator has been exceptional. I felt it was appropriate to formalize his role as a leader at the Institute."

Smith felt eager to begin his term as dean.



Philip S. Khoury

"There a lot of issues I'd like to address while dean," he said. "I'm really glad to see the Undergraduate Association and a number of fraternities adopting their own alcohol policies. One of the major sources of negative incidents on campus is the irresponsible use of alcohol."

Smith's appointment came as a shock to members of the Undergraduate Association. Hans C. Godfrey '93, chairman of the UA Governance Committee, said, "I was given a direct impression [from Wrighton] that there would be much student input [on the selection of a new dean]. It surprises me that [Wrighton] would make a move like this without notifying [the UA]. There's a great lack of communication here."

Godfrey continued, "I have had several meetings with Wrighton concerning dean appointments, and I was always very concerned that there would be student input [for the dean of student affairs] if not for the other deans. The UA considered this sacred," Godfrey added. "The academic deans don't have a direct effect on students' social lives, but the dean for student affairs does."

"I am, however, pleased that the new dean is [Smith]. I wanted him to be dean," he said.

"It's not the case that every appointment will require a lengthy search process," Wrighton added. He said he thought "the element of student input has been received in the level of enthusiasm

Deans, Page 20

## FEBRUARY

**6** Salvador E. Luria, Institute professor and professor emeritus of biology, dies at the age of 78. The Nobel Prize winner had researched the replication and genetic structure of viruses, and was the first to discover virus host restriction in bacteria.

**7** Secretary of State James A. Baker III proposes a bank to rebuild the Middle East once the Persian Gulf war ends. The bank would help expand free trade and investment in the region.

**7** The Irish Republican Army claims responsibility for mortar shells fired at British Prime Minister John Major. The shells, which landed next to the prime minister's residence on 10 Downing St., forced Major to move a war cabinet meeting to another room but did not cause any harm.

**7** The Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest, becomes the first democratically elected president of Haiti.

**10** Kappa Alpha Theta is formally installed as the fourth sorority on campus.

**11** A member of the Supreme Soviet denies Moscow had anything to do with crackdowns in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in January.

**13** Steven H. Baden '92 pleads innocent to charges of burning a dwelling and five counts of armed assault with intent to murder. The charges came after a fire in the "kosher suite" in Burton-Conner House on Jan. 18.

**14** Arthur C. Smith, professor of electrical engineering and computer science and acting dean for student affairs since July 1, 1990, is appointed dean effective July 1.

**14** The Committee on Academic Performance issues twice the usual number of academic warnings to freshmen. The increase is attributed to a change in grading policy which raised the passing grade for freshmen from a D letter grade to a C.

**18** Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev proposes a peace plan for the Persian Gulf war, under which Iraqi President Saddam Hussein would not be punished in exchange for a complete withdrawal from Kuwait.

## FEBRUARY

**20** The Undergraduate Association recommends moving an information center sponsored by the MIT Initiative for Peace in the Middle East to the first floor of the Student Center.

**20** The Committee on Discipline recommends that Andrew W. Howitt G, a former Senior House entry tutor, be expelled because of his December 1990 conviction on drug charges. Howitt had been the focus of scrutiny following the death of David M. Moore '91, a resident of Howitt's entry.

**20** Paul L. Antico '91, former president of the Undergraduate Association and chairman of the UA Food Service Committee, presents a new meal plan to the UA Council. The plan would not require any student to buy a meal plan.

**22** China Altman, director of arts communications for the Office of the Arts, says personal conflicts between her and Associate Provost for the Arts Ellen T. Harris led to Altman's dismissal. Harris refuses to comment, saying that "Personnel matters are personal."

**23** The last phase of the Persian Gulf war begins as allied forces wage a ground war against Iraq.

**25** Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact nations sign an agreement to scrap the military aspects of the alliance by the end of the month.

**25** An Iraqi Scud missile hits an American barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 27 soldiers. US Central Command claims a Patriot missile had been fired to intercept the Scud.

**27** Antiwar activists begin fasting in Lobby 7 in remembrance of the casualties resulting from Operation Desert Storm.

**28** Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, tells UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Iraq will comply with all 12 UN Security Council resolutions.

**29** The United States claims victory in the Persian Gulf war, and calls for a cease-fire.

THE TECH YEAR IN REVIEW  
JANUARY 31, 1992  
PAGE 4

# Course VI Considers Adopting Five-year Master's of Engineering Program

By Jeremy Hylton  
MANAGING EDITOR

The Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science may replace its current undergraduate program with a five-year Master's of Engineering program. The department first considered the five-year plan in 1989, but reached a critical milestone when a program was discussed at a late November EECS faculty meeting.

At that meeting, Professor Paul L. Penfield ScD '60, head of the department, asked each faculty member to write him a letter indicating whether they supported the program discussed and noting any problems they had with it. Penfield and the Ad Hoc Curriculum Committee, headed by Campbell L. Searle SM '51, professor of electrical engineering, are currently discussing the criticism provided by the letters.

The department hopes to print information about the change in the next MIT Bulletin, according to Penfield. The information would say the department is considering a five-year program that may become the standard for the Class of 1996. If approved, the program would also be open to a small number of current students.

"The seven people on the committee have read all 84 letters and are giving very careful consideration to all of the letters," said Searle. He described the letters' suggestions as constructive and useful.

Most of the faculty present at the November meeting supported the move to a five-year program, though many disagreed with the specifics of the program presented, according to Searle. "What I heard were two or three very negative comments. The rest were positive," he said.

### 'Depth area strings'

The program, authored by Searle, Ford Professor of Engineering William M. Siebert '46, and John V. Guttag, professor of computer science and engineering, consists of an 18-course curriculum beyond the General Institute Requirements. The common core will remain largely the same, but will be supplemented by three "depth area strings."

The strings are three-course sequences for

each section of the department. Each sequence has an introductory class that is a prerequisite for all the other classes in the sequence.

The department will also require two classes that will count as part of the GIRs. The common core would also include Differential Equations (18.03) and a probability class: either Probabilistic Systems Analysis (6.041) or a to-be-created class aimed at computer science majors (6.042).

"By extending the program to five years, you get not only greater breadth and depth, but greater flexibility for students and faculty," Siebert said. The proposal adds seven classes to the department's requirements.

The proposed program would also guarantee that all students in advanced courses have a common background, Guttag explained. This would eliminate the need for instructors to review more basic knowledge necessary to their classes. "I think this sort of thing will make a big difference in the long run. If the content of the subjects doesn't change, we will have missed a great opportunity," he said.

The program was designed to have little impact on the doctoral program. Like the VI-A internships, the M. Eng. program would be separate from the doctoral track. The five-year program would also be open to students with undergraduate degrees from other universities.

The M. Eng. degree would be the principle degree offered by the department, but graduates would also receive bachelor's degrees. Typically all students in good academic standing would be accepted into the M. Eng. program at the end of their junior years. A bachelor's degree will also be offered for students who are not eligible for or cannot afford the expanded program.

Although the program admits nearly all students, the department plans to financially restrict enrollment. Financial support for the fifth year would be limited to about 75 students and be distributed on a merit basis. Students would be accepted into the program without guaranteed financial support.

"Support is merit-based, which I think we need to maintain quality," Searle said. "The system is going to be support limited."

With this constraint in mind, Searle estimated

**By extending the program to five years, you get not only greater breadth and depth, but greater flexibility for students and faculty.**

William M. Siebert '46

the program would increase graduate student enrollment by 100 students. Financial support would come from teaching and research assistantships paid for by tuition from the new students, an expansion of the VI-A internship program, and other industrial liaisons.

Initially financial aid will support only a few students. Searle projected that 5 juniors, 35 sophomores, and 60 freshmen could participate in the first year.

Despite the attempt to keep the caliber of students high, some faculty members believe the program admits too many students normally refused. "We will be dealing with a diluted student body," said Professor of Electrical Engineering Stephen D. Senturia PhD '66.

Many of the best students will be admitted to the doctoral programs or go to other universities, he said. "The lower students will all show up on the doorsteps," said Clifton G. Fonstad Jr. PhD '70, professor of electrical engineering.

The most vigorously opposed part of the program was the relaxation of master's thesis requirements. Professor of Electrical Engineering Mike Athans said, "I am very bothered that we're not going to see as much depth in the master's thesis." His sentiments were echoed by Professor Jeffrey H. Lang '75, associate director of the Lab for Electromagnetic and Electronic Systems. He described the proposal as "the scuttling of the master's thesis."

## NSF Grants University of Florida New Magnet Lab

By Dave Watt  
SPORTS EDITOR

The Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory narrowly averted a complete shutdown last year, winning a \$27 million grant from the National Science Foundation which will fund the lab through September 1995.

The grant serves as a consolation prize for the Bitter Lab's 1989 loss of a \$120 million grant to build a National High Magnetic Field Laboratory (NHMFL) to Florida State University.

Delays in construction of the new NHMFL led the NSF to award this smaller grant to MIT. The new lab, under construction in Tallahassee, Fla., will take four years to build, instead of the two years originally planned.

Also, scientists working in the field protested a temporary move to Grenoble, France, citing the high cost of living in Europe. The NSF had asked Bitter Lab scientists to stay in Grenoble for a year

while the new lab in Florida was being built.

The decision to fund the Bitter Lab until the FSU facility is complete marks a complete reversal of the NSF's original plan. Before the construction delays, the NSF had intended to end funding for the Bitter Lab by last October.

But the Bitter Lab's days are numbered. "If Florida State has a working magnet lab [by 1995], Bitter will probably be phased out," said Donald T. Stevenson PhD '50, a former associate director of the lab.

### FSU grant controversial

Following the advice of then-NSF Director Erich Bloch, the National Science Board announced on Aug. 17, 1990 that FSU would be awarded the \$120 million NHMFL grant. FSU and MIT had submitted very similar grant proposals, and MIT immediately protested, citing repeated reviews of the MIT proposal which had

judged it technically superior. Former MIT President Paul E. Gray '54 wrote that the NSF staff reports evaluating the two grant proposals were biased against MIT.

But an NSF administrator said MIT's support for their proposal was lackluster. "What was very clear to me . . . was that the level of commitment of the two institutions was strikingly dissimilar," wrote David A. Sanchez, an assistant director of the NSF, in a staff memo from August 1990.

MIT sent a 45-page packet to each member of the National Science Board in an unprecedented attempt to overturn the NSB's decision. Users of the Bitter Lab also sent a petition to the NSB in protest, but to no avail.

In addition to maintaining the Bitter Lab, \$9 million from the new grant will be used to construct a 45 Tesla magnet, which will be transported to the Florida facility when it is completed.

## Discipline Committee Targets Cheating, Dishonesty

By Karen Kaplan  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Last year's resolution of the largest case of student cheating in MIT history prompted the Committee on Discipline to directly address the problem of academic dishonesty on campus.

The COD completed six months of hearings on 78 cases of cheating in the Computers and Engineering Problem Solving (1.00) class given during the spring term of 1990. The cases involved students accused of turning in problem sets containing identical code.

Most of the 78 students received one of a variety of punishments, including informal probation, internal probation with a letter to the student's faculty advisor and formal probation with a notation on the student's transcript. Though a few students were suspended from MIT, none were expelled, according to Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics Sheila E. Widnall '60, former COD chair.

Though students were permitted to collaborate on problem sets, Professor of Civil Engineering Nigel H. M. Wilson SM '70, who taught the class, specified that all programs must be written individually.

In order to prevent a similar problem from arising in the future, "the rules on what is consid-

ered cheating, which I spelled out verbally, are now made explicit in writing," Wilson said. He also said that problem sets were now routinely monitored by a program that checks for duplicate code in students' problem sets. No other cases of cheating in 1.00 have been reported since.

### 'Culture encourages cheating'

Members of the COD were surprised to hear students' attitudes toward cheating. The COD found that the prevailing student culture was to work together on all types of assignments, including coding. Even though students knew of the prohibition against joint coding, "this awareness did not deter their behavior because many regarded the policy as being counter to the dominant student culture," Widnall wrote in the COD's report on the case.

The committee also found that students thought professors expected them to cheat on assignments, ignored the possibility that misconduct could affect their professional lives, and thought the only problem with cheating was getting caught.

After concluding their hearings, the COD sent a letter to students expressing concern over the possibility that "cheating and plagiarism have become rampant on campus." The letter was meant to promote student discussion on the sub-

ject. "We decided it was time to reemphasize" academic dishonesty, said current COD Chair Nelson Y.-S. Kiang.

### COD supports honor code

In an informal poll last fall, the COD unanimously supported the adoption of an honor code at MIT. Although the COD is not a policy-making body, Kiang said, "We're going to try to find out more about schools that have such a system," such as Wellesley College and the California Institute of Technology.

Student reaction to the idea of an honor code was mixed. Many felt that such a code could not be successfully implemented at MIT. "It is very difficult to agree in principle and to think it will work here," said Undergraduate Association Vice President J. Paul Kirby '92.

Other students felt that an honor code at MIT was unnecessary because cheating affected them little, if at all. Some said that as long as students learn the material, cheating on an occasional problem set or quiz has no long-term harmful effects.

A series of discussion groups this spring will focus the community's views on cheating in



TECH FILE PHOTO

David Baltimore '61

By Josh Hartmann  
CHAIRMAN

When the National Institutes of Health concluded that data in a scientific paper written at MIT had been faked, researchers around the country found themselves defending the scientific process against a wave of public suspicion.

Last March, the NIH found that a former MIT researcher, Thereza Imanishi-Kari, fabricated crucial data in a paper coauthored by David Balti-

# Accusations of Fraud Force Baltimore to Resign Post

## Admits *Cell* Paper Defense Was an Error

more '61 and others. The paper, based on work done at the MIT Center for Cancer Research, was published in the scientific journal *Cell*.

Baltimore, who had staunchly defended the paper since its publication, asked shortly after the NIH announcement that it be retracted. He later apologized for his long-time defense of Imanishi-Kari.

Many observers believe the controversy surrounding the *Cell* paper forced Baltimore to resign from his position as president of Rockefeller University. It is well known, however, that many of Rockefeller's faculty were opposed to his leadership of the university.

In their report, NIH investigators did not directly accuse Baltimore of fraud, but they called his continued defense of the *Cell* article and Imanishi-Kari "extraordinary" and "difficult to comprehend." The report accused Imanishi-Kari of "serious scientific misconduct," stating that she "repeatedly presented false and mislead-

ing information" to the investigators and expert scientific panels. Imanishi-Kari is currently a researcher at Tufts University.

The *Cell* article reported experiments on laboratory mice that seemed to indicate that the introduction of foreign genes into an animal could lead to the expression of related genes within the animal, a topic which the biological community is still debating. The finding, which has not been confirmed, could have implications for immunological study and gene transplant work.

Soon after the paper was published, Margot O'Toole, a former postdoctoral fellow at MIT, challenged its findings. MIT, Tufts, the NIH and the Congressional Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations all launched investigations.

The NIH report quotes Baltimore as saying that "in my mind you can make up anything you want in your notebooks, but you can't call it fraud if it wasn't published." The NIH called these statements "deeply troubling."

The report added that Baltimore's remarks were "all the more startling when one considers that Baltimore, by virtue of his seniority and standing, might have been instrumental in effecting a resolution of the concerns about the *Cell* paper early on, possibly before Imanishi-Kari fabricated some of the data later found to be fraudulent."

### O'Toole praised as 'heroic'

The report praised O'Toole, calling her actions "heroic in many respects" and saying that she "deserves the approbation and gratitude of the scientific community for her courage and her dedication to the belief that truth in science matters."

O'Toole said she was "very relieved that the truth has finally come out." She called the report "an act of courage on the part of the people that wrote it."

Baltimore apologized for his defense of the paper on May 2. In a 14-page statement, he also rebutted some of the criticisms of the NIH draft report and apologized for his criticisms of congressional intervention in the matter.

"I realize now that I erred in failing to heed the warnings" of O'Toole, Baltimore said. "The better course would have been to suspend further comment on the matter until I had a full opportunity to review and digest all of the new information," he added.

In his statement, Baltimore also apologized to O'Toole. "I commend Dr. O'Toole for her courage and her determination, and I regret and apologize to her for my failure to act vigorously enough in my investigation of her doubts," Baltimore said. "[I have] tremendous respect for Dr. O'Toole, personally and as a scientist," he added.

### Legal costs troublesome

The Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research reimbursed the NIH in April for legal

Baltimore, Page 7

## MARCH

1 The Corporation's Executive Committee votes to increase tuition by 8.3 percent, to \$16,900. In addition, the self-help level for financial aid is increased by \$400, or 7 percent, to \$6100.

1 A Middlesex County Superior Court judge rules in favor of MIT in its suit against the Cambridge Rent Control Board. Under pressure from tenants, the board had delayed approving the removal of two three-story houses on Blanche Street, inside MIT's proposed University Park complex.

3 Los Angeles police look on as other officers kick, club and stomp on Rodney King, an apparently innocent bystander. The incident is videotaped by a witness who accuses the police of brutality.

4 Two women in Washington state die after taking cyanide-laced Sudafed capsules. Officials say this may be a case of attempted murder.

4 The Soviet parliament approves the October unification of East and West Germany, and offers a plan to withdraw Soviet troops from the country.

5 A four-year lawsuit brought by David F. Noble, a former associate professor in the Science, Technology and Society program, against MIT is dismissed in Middlesex Superior Court. Both MIT and Noble, who had accused MIT of having denied him tenure because of his political

views, claim victory. Provost Mark S. Wrighton says he will to form a committee to review MIT's tenure procedures.

5 A Boston Municipal Court clerk decides not to issue a criminal complaint against Thomas M. Fahy '91. A sophomore had accused Fahy of rape after a party at Sigma Alpha Epsilon on Dec. 9.

# Whitehead Returns \$129,000 In Indirect Costs to U.S.

By Katherine Shlm  
NEWS EDITOR

The Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research refunded a total of \$129,411 to the federal government last year for funds incorrectly billed as indirect costs.

In early May, the Whitehead refunded \$33,128 to the Department of Health and Human Services for funds spent on entertainment, travel, automobiles, gifts and flowers, community education, art insurance, investment consultants and costs relating to charges of scientific fraud in a research paper signed by former Whitehead Director David Baltimore '61.

A statement released last May by Whitehead Director Gerald R. Fink said, "Like many other academic and research institutions, Whitehead is re-evaluating [its] policies and procedures with respect to indirect costs. As part of this re-evaluation, the [Whitehead] Institute has identified certain costs inappropriately included in past

indirect cost reports, particularly for the year 1988."

The statement continued, "The Whitehead Institute has reimbursed the government for these costs in two separate payments. The re-evaluation process will continue in an effort to ensure the best compliance with government policies."

### NIH reimbursed in April

On April 6, the Whitehead sent \$68,966 to the National Institutes of Health as reimbursement for legal costs incurred by Baltimore during his term as Whitehead director. By 1988, the Whitehead had hired Washington-based lawyers and lobbyists in what *Boston Globe* sources said was an attempt to influence a congressional committee investigating Baltimore.

In a letter to the HHS, Whitehead officials admitted that "a total of \$114,943 of expenses related to the matter of the *Cell* paper were erroneously included in the 1988 report."

According to a statement

released by the Whitehead, "The inclusion of those charges was an error on the part of the Whitehead administration, made only in 1988. Similar costs were properly excluded in 1989 and subsequent years."

Of the \$144,000 spent by the Whitehead on legal fees, \$100,000 went to Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer, and Feld, a Washington-based law firm that is registered as a lobbying firm in Congress, the *Globe* reported. In addition, Rep. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), a member of Dingell's committee, told the *Globe* he recalled being lobbied about the Baltimore case by a member of that firm.

Whitehead also paid over \$12,000 to the Boston firm where Baltimore's lawyer, Normand Smith, works.

### Fraud allegations

In 1986, Baltimore, Thereza Imanishi-Kari, now a researcher at Tufts University, and several others pub-

Whitehead, Page 7

# Noble Withdraws Lawsuit Against MIT

By Brian Rosenberg  
EDITOR IN CHIEF

David F. Noble withdrew his \$1.5 million dollar suit against MIT in February after a four-year struggle to bring the case to court. Under the terms of an out-of-court settlement he made with MIT, nearly all documents relating to the case have been made available to the public, and MIT will conduct a formal review of its tenure practices.

Noble, now a professor in the department of history at Drexel University, was denied tenure in MIT's Program in Science, Technology and Society in February 1984. Then an associate professor in STS, Noble filed a \$1.5 million lawsuit charging that MIT had denied him tenure on political, not academic grounds.

A Middlesex County judge later dismissed eight of the nine charges Noble brought against MIT, allowing only a charge of breach of contract.

Noble received no money from the agreement. "My objective has never been monetary," he said.

Both Noble and MIT claimed victory in the case. "In a nutshell, we have opened university decision-making up to public scrutiny, as we believe it should be. That's a great gain," Noble said.

Noble "waged a five-year campaign to impugn the integrity of the tenure process [at MIT], then admitted failure. He was unable to prove that MIT violated its contract with him or

did anything improper. Nobody in the real world should mistake this for anything but a defeat" for Noble, said Michael N. Sheetz, then an attorney with the firm of Palmer and Dodge, which represented MIT in the case.

The agreement specified that documents from the tenure review and the subsequent case would be made public. Authors of letters of evaluation used during the tenure process were given the opportunity to explain why their letter should remain confidential.

### Charged with contempt

When Noble released many case documents in early April, MIT charged him with contempt of court. The charge stemmed from a disagreement over the exact wording of the court order authorizing the documents' release. Noble alleged that MIT changed the date on which documents could be released from 30 days after the settlement to 30 days after evaluators had been notified.

Noble said this week that the contempt charge had been dismissed.

The agreement also stipulated that MIT conduct a review of its tenure policy, though no change in policy was mandated. A committee to review "promotion and tenure processes" will be formed shortly, Provost Mark S. Wrighton said this week. Sheila E. Widnall '60 will lead the committee as part of her new responsibilities as associate provost.

Noble prepared a critique of MIT's tenure

procedure for review by the committee. He cited three major deficiencies in current Institute tenure policy: the absence of a comprehensive tenure code, the absence of written appeals procedures and the absence of consideration of political views in tenure deliberations.

"The tenure process at MIT is ad hoc right now," Noble said. "What I'm asking for is standard procedure at many other universities — a system of checks and balances in university decision making."

"In particular at the Institute, many things are not written down as a lot of rules. Though tenure policy is written down in the *Policies and Procedures* manual, a lot of tenure procedures are case law," said Henry D. Jacoby, then chair of the faculty.



David F. Noble

TECH FILE PHOTO

# Computer Thefts Lead to Two Expulsions

By Brian Rosenberg  
EDITOR IN CHIEF

The theft of computer equipment worth over \$70,000 led to the expulsion of two students last spring. Garret M. Moose '91 and John S. Fortunato '91 were expelled after Campus Police linked them to the missing equipment. Campus Police also linked a third student, Justin M. Glotfelty '92, to the thefts, but Glotfelty was not expelled.

No criminal charges were brought against the students.

Moose said he and Fortunato were expelled with the option of petitioning for re-admission after June 1, 1995. The two were not allowed to complete their classes.

All three students were members of Phi Gamma Delta (Fiji), where some of the stolen equipment was installed. In response to the case, the national organization of Fiji conducted a membership review and created a set of objectives for a chapter reorganization. Under these objectives, the chapter is being supervised by local alumni and national representatives, according to Robert E. Baney III, a Fiji national representative.

MIT placed the chapter on a three-year proba-

tion with no restrictions.

Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Tewhey would not comment on why punishments of varying degree were meted out, but said it would be a "reasonable conclusion to draw" that the expelled students had prior offenses or were on probation when they were linked to the thefts.

Computers stolen from three labs

The three were accused of stealing computers from the Technology Laboratory for Advanced Composites (TELAC), the Space Engineering Research Center (SERC) and a mechanical engineering laboratory in Building 3, according to the Campus Police. Nearly all the stolen equipment was owned by MIT, though some was federally owned.

Each of the three laboratories lost approximately \$15,000 in Macintosh and related equipment. The thefts occurred between August 1990 and January 1991.

Campus Police detectives had been investigating the thefts since they began. The investigation was stepped up last January when detectives were tipped off by an informant, who wished to remain outside the investigation. This request contributed to the Campus Police's decision not to press

charges, said Campus Police Chief Anne P. Glavin.

An investigation into possible links between these thefts and others on campus, possibly involving other students, "turned out to be a dead end," said Campus Police Detective Eugene H. Salois this week.

National required interviews, set up long-term goals

The national organization interviewed every member and asked them to commit or decline to commit to a set of expectations, with the stipulation that none of the brothers would be involved in any thefts in the future, according to Baney.

During the interviews, each brother was asked he knew about the stolen equipment, and if so, why he did not act on that knowledge. Interviews also focused on members' general attitude and commitment toward the fraternity, Baney said.

In addition to the interviews, a Board of Control was set up to provide "supervisory and disciplinary authority over the chapter," Baney said. The board is made up of both MIT and non-MIT fraternity alumni. The chapter was required to submit a plan outlining how it would be operated in the future.

## MARCH

7 Thousands of would-be refugees stream to the port city of Durres, Albania, to escape the country's hard-line government. Authorities declare martial law in an attempt to stem the flow.

9 Recycling begins in all campus dormitories.

11 The State Department cancels its terrorism warning for Americans traveling abroad, on the same day as an Army announcement releasing 7300 National Guard and Army Reserve units. A spokesman for the Navy says American ships are returning to their home ports. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, who led Allied forces in the Persian Gulf, says he will not "slam the door" on a political career.

13 Stacy E. McGeever '93 and J. Paul Kirby '92 are elected Undergraduate Association president and vice president, respectively. Only 33 percent of eligible students vote in the election. A referendum on the ballot indicates that most students would be willing to pay to keep Project Athena on campus.

14 Members of the Overlap Group, an organization of colleges and universities that includes MIT and the Ivy League schools, announce that they will not meet to exchange financial aid information about prospective students.

14 The "Birmingham Six," wrongly convicted of murder in 1975 by a British court, are released from prison. Prime Minister John Major promises a thorough study of the British courts as a result.

18 Israel says it will not speak with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, even after PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat tells a French magazine that Israeli acceptance of an eventual Palestinian state would not be a precondition. Meanwhile, Israeli newspapers call for an investigation of reports that up to 25 percent of gas masks distributed to civilians during the war were defective.

18 The crown prince of Kuwait tells a US congressional delegation that his country will implement democratic reforms, but remains vague on the timetable.

# Baden Sentenced to 10 Years for Armed Assault after Setting Fire to Burton Suite

By Katherine Shim  
NEWS EDITOR

Steven H. Baden '92, who was arrested Jan. 18 and charged with arson after setting fire to the "kosher suite" of Burton-Conner House that morning, is serving a 10-year sentence at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Concord.

The fire, which began around 6 a.m., forced an evacuation of the dormitory. One student suffered a broken jaw after falling down the stairs while evacuating the building, according to the MIT News Office. Several others were treated for smoke inhalation.

Concern over 'kashrut'

Joe Quinlan, assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, who was present at Baden's arraignment last January, said that Baden's actions were "a culmination of a dispute of long standing with another resident of the suite," who was identified as David E. Borison '91.

A week before the fire, Borison and Baden had a major quarrel concerning the standard of "kashrut," or "kosherness" in the kitchen that resulted in the suite's stove being broken.

Shifra S. Teitz '92, president of MIT Hillel said that she and others had been concerned over the level of kashrut in the suite. "There are only two kosher kitchens on campus, and their's was the larger one. Many members of the Jewish community used the suite's kitchen, so there was great concern that a certain degree of kashrut was maintained," she said.

Baden was president-elect of MIT Hillel when the fire occurred.

Baden pleaded guilty to charges of burning a



STAFF PHOTO BY WILLIAM CHU

Steven H. Baden '92

dwelling and five counts of armed assault with intent to commit murder on June 7 in Middlesex Superior Court.

Judge Paul A. Chernoff of Middlesex County Superior Court handed down the sentence of 10 years in prison for armed assault with a concurrent suspended sentence of six to 10 years for arson on Aug. 21.

Baden had originally pleaded innocent to the charges in February when the case moved from district court to superior court. Cambridge District Court, where Baden was first arraigned, does not have jurisdiction over the charges against him.

Baden will be eligible for parole after one

year and will have access to psychiatric counseling and therapy while incarcerated. If necessary, he will complete the suspended sentence for burning a dwelling at MCI-Cedar Junction.

"One of the conditions of Baden's parole is that he is forbidden contact with the people involved and other people from MIT," said Head of Student Assistance Services Robert M. Randolph.

Baden was suspended from MIT. His chances of returning to MIT "are nil," said Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Tewhey.

Every door but one

Baden first became suspect the morning the fire occurred when police investigators found that the "pour mark" of the gasoline in the suite existed in front of all doors in the suite except for Baden's and "a newspaper rolled up to approximately 36 inches and burnt on the end" was found in Baden's room, according to the police report.

Soon after being questioned by the police, Baden "admitted to setting the fire and that he bought the gas and placed it in his room" the afternoon before the fire, the report stated. Early in the morning on Jan. 18, he "removed the gas from the two plastic containers into a waste basket" which he used to pour the gasoline on the floor, according to the report.

He then "took a paper torch and set the gas on fire," the report added. The fire then "flared up, scaring him," the police report states.

Baden also admitted to unlocking Borison's door with a spare key that he obtained while working at the Burton House desk. The fire blew the door of Borison's room open.

# Class of 1997 Will Face Biology Requirement

By Eva Moy  
STAFF REPORTER

The addition of a biology requirement to the core curriculum received overwhelming approval from the faculty last year after much debate among students, teachers and administrators. The Class of 1997 will be the first affected by the new requirement.

The requirement would be satisfied by Introduction to Biology (7.01). The course would be a broad-based introductory class and not necessarily engineering-based, said Thomas J. Greytak '62, chairman of the Committee on the Science Requirement (CSR).

The CSR was formed in 1989 to study Institute requirements under the supervision of the Committee on the Undergraduate Program. The CUP recommended two other changes, both of which were approved.

The CUP suggested a change from the name "Science Distribution" to "Restricted Electives in Science and Technology" (REST). They also recommended that the number of subjects required in REST be reduced from three to two. Both may be specified by departmental programs, but no more than one may lie inside the department.

The committee also proposed to establish an ad hoc committee to further investigate the scope and content of the General Institute Requirements (GIRs) and the Institute calendar. Greytak said

the committee saw the Independent Activities Period "keeping [itself] as a block of the time" during which intensive "crash courses" could be given for biology credit.

New version of biology

The CUP also recommended that the course be labeled 7.01n. This way the subject could come in "several different versions (7.011, 7.012, etc), with each version having a similar core but emphasizing a different aspect or application of biology for students with different backgrounds and interests."

About two-thirds of the semester would be spent covering the basics, and the remaining third would be devoted to different "flavors of biology," including environmental biology, human biology, gene splicing, medical genetics, physiology, neurobiology, development and biotechnology, Greytak said. The content of the elective portion of the class would vary from term to term.

According to Professor Richard O. Hynes PhD '71, former head of the biology department, the biology requirement is "a good idea," and the biology department is "very willing to do it and do it well." Hynes said the addition of biology would be very beneficial to MIT's curriculum. To support this view, he said that biologists provide another perspective on science. He added that modern biology has affected the lives of many

people, and will continue to do so in the future.

Provost Mark S. Wrighton expressed his belief in the importance of a requirement that would give students a general knowledge of biology, but was concerned that freshmen might be overloaded with requirements during their freshman year. "We should find some palpable way to make sure freshmen do not feel they have to take [7.01 their first year]," Wrighton said.

President Charles M. Vest endorsed the biology proposal. "I personally believe it would be a strong leadership move to do this," Vest said.

Tight schedules a concern

Opponents of the proposal claimed that an additional core requirement would burden students' already tight schedules as well as departmental programs.

"This is particularly critical for engineering students in highly structured professional or pre-professional programs who already have quite limited freedom and many diverse and important objectives to be realized," William M. Siebert '46, Ford Professor of Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science said in an article published in the *Faculty Newsletter*.

"Where is there the flexibility to explore what

# MIT, Justice Dept. Will Go to Court Over Overlap Group Meetings

By Karen Kaplan  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

MIT will go to trial this April to defend itself against accusations made by the Department of Justice that the Institute, along with 22 other private colleges and universities, violated antitrust laws in meeting to discuss the financial aid packages offered to students admitted to more than one school.

The Justice Department investigation studied "alleged violations of the Sherman Act in con-

Court in Philadelphia, where the attorney general filed suit. MIT's request to move the case to the US District Court in Boston was denied last summer.

In addition to MIT and the Ivy League schools, the Overlap Group includes Tufts University and Amherst, Williams, Middlebury, Colby, Bowdoin, Trinity, Wesleyan, Barnard, Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Mount Holyoke and Bryn Mawr colleges.

## MIT refused consent decree

Last spring, MIT declined to sign a consent decree that would have settled the suit with the Justice Department. All eight Ivy League schools signed the decree, former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh announced last May.

As part of the settlement, the Ivy League schools agreed "that they will no longer collude or conspire on financial aid," Thornburgh said. The schools "also agreed not to discuss or agree on future tuition or faculty salary increases," he said, although the issues of tuition and faculty salaries were not mentioned in the suit.

The settlement also bars direct or indirect agreements with any other college or university regarding financial aid formulas, individual financial aid packages beyond what is required by federal law, the offering of merit aid, and the setting of student fees and faculty salaries. The schools are also prohibited from exchanging information about budgetary plans or projections.

In addition to MIT, several of the schools which signed the consent decree said the Overlap Group meetings — which they still contend were lawful — assured that available financial aid money from universities and the government served the largest group of eligible students.

The objective of the meetings was to make it possible for students to "optimize their educational aims without regard for their financial means," Wrighton said.

He added that the meetings allowed schools to agree on the best financial packages for prospective students and freed them to "make a judgment based on their own interest about where they would like to go" rather than on which school offered them more aid.

Without the Overlap meetings, schools competing for the same students can use financial aid as an incentive, Harvard's Steiner said. He predicted that a "bidding war," in which applicants

receive offers of financial aid whether they need it or not, would result.

Assistant Attorney General James F. Rill said at a news conference last May that the lack of merit-based aid was one of the concerns that led the Justice Department to file suit. He said the action was an effort to challenge the schools' alleged agreement that no merit-based aid would be offered and that the schools would follow a common formula for calculating need-based aid.

The Ivy League schools said they signed the consent decree in order to end a costly legal battle. Wrighton said he could not estimate what the cost of not settling out of court would be for MIT, but Vice President Constantine B. Simonides said the investigation has cost MIT "an awful lot" in terms of time and money.

## No change in aid

Financial aid packages for students in the class of 1995, the first to have their aid decided without a meeting of the Overlap Group, were not very different from packages offered in previous years, said Leonard V. Gallagher '54, director of student financial aid. "MIT's financial aid offerings have not been affected by the suit" or by the end of the inter-school discussions, he said.

But the Institute's 1991 report on the "Admitted Student Questionnaire," a summary of the responses of students admitted to the class of 1995, indicated that the lack of conversations with other schools may have hurt MIT's competitiveness.

The report shows that of admitted students who chose not to enroll, 28 percent said that MIT offered them the smallest financial aid package of all the schools that accepted them. An additional 17 percent said MIT offered them financial aid that was lower than most of the schools that accepted them.

Stanford and Harvard/Radcliffe are MIT's two biggest competitors for students, according to Admissions Office Senior Secretary Elizabeth H. Johnson. Forty-five percent of students who chose Harvard over MIT and 32 percent of those who chose Stanford said that financial aid was a significant factor in their decision. However, Johnson warned that students often do not take the questionnaires too seriously.

**MIT's financial aid offerings have not been affected by either the suit or the end of the inter-school discussions.**

## Leonard V. Gallagher '54

nection with tuition, faculty salaries and financial aid at colleges and universities" within the so-called Overlap Group, which includes the eight Ivy League schools, Justice Department spokeswoman Gina Talamona said.

The Overlap Group did not meet as usual last spring "in light of the concerns that the Justice Department has expressed," Daniel Steiner, vice president and general counsel for Harvard University told *The Boston Globe*. "We thought that as a sign of good faith, we would not meet . . . while discussions are under way to resolve outstanding differences."

Normally the member colleges and universities meet to exchange information on the financial need of common applicants and agree to offer those students roughly the same financial aid packages.

The case will be tried in the Federal District

## Institute Booklet Addresses Sexual Harassment

By Eva Moy  
STAFF REPORTER

A booklet, *Stopping Sexual Harassment: A Guide to Options and Resources at MIT*, was sent to all students, faculty and staff during the fall.

The booklet, one of a number of recommendations made by the MIT Committee on Sexual Harassment, defines sexual harassment, suggests ways people may deal with harassment and lists people and organizations to which people can turn if they have questions or need help.

The committee, chaired by Samuel J. Keyser, associate provost for educational programs and

policy, released a report which addressed the problem of harassment on campus and expressed concern about its impact on free speech. It included representatives from the Academic Council, faculty, administration, staff and students.

The report revised the current Institute policy on harassment and suggested eliminating harassment through the use of "policy, education and prevention and procedures."

In addition to describing MIT's policy on sexual harassment, the booklet includes examples of actual harassment cases. Keyser said the examples were included "because the discussion about

sexual harassment tends to become very abstract without examples."

The booklet also deals with "religious, ethnic and other" forms of harassment. "I'm hoping that sensitivity to gay and lesbian harassment will be heightened," he said.

## Harassment: 'Unreasonably interfering'

MIT's policy defines harassment as "any conduct, verbal or physical, on or off campus, which has the intent or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's or group's educational,

Harassment, Page 11

## Baltimore Defense Raises Questions about Indirect Costs

Baltimore, from Page 5

costs Baltimore incurred during his term as director. Whitehead had wrongly billed the NIH nearly \$69,000 for Washington-based attorneys and lobbyists to attempt to influence a congressional committee investigating Baltimore.

Current Whitehead Director Gerald R. Fink ordered a complete reevaluation of Whitehead's policies with respect to indirect costs to ensure compliance with government regulations.

## Whitehead Returns Thousands to U.S.

Whitehead, from Page 5

lished a paper in the scientific journal *Cell*, the conclusions of which were later found to be unsubstantiated. The paper asserted that the insertion of a foreign gene into a mouse would stimulate the production of related antibodies, a finding that other researchers have not been able to confirm.

Investigations were subsequently undertaken by MIT, Tufts, the federal Office of Scientific Integrity and the Congressional Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which is chaired by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.).

On April 24, MIT, while under investigation by Dingell's subcommittee, announced it would pay back the federal government \$731,000 for money inappropriately claimed as indirect costs, including \$27,317 claimed by the Whitehead to cover legal expenses relating to the 1985 *Cell* paper.

The \$27,317 was paid to the Washington-based law firm of Kirkpatrick and Lockhart. Lawyers from the firm assisted three MIT officials in testifying before the subcommittee in 1988 and 1989 on the question of scientific fraud in the *Cell* paper.

sities. The proper response to that is not to turn away from the controversy, but for universities to forthrightly meet these questions and attempt to restore confidence in these terrific assets of the nation."

MIT responded to this lack of confidence in April when President Charles M. Vest and Provost Mark S. Wrighton established a Committee on Values, with an aim that Wrighton said "goes beyond the concerns raised in connection with the NIH investigation," though he added that it is "certainly one of the areas about which we do have concerns."

The committee's four-part mission, according to Wrighton, is to review and articulate values MIT holds in the conduct of academic research, to examine MIT's policies and procedures in view of those values, to compare MIT's policies with federal and private guidelines governing research grants and contracts, and to suggest constructive changes in MIT's current practices.

Broader aims of the committee include raising community awareness of values connected with scholarly research, developing a mentoring system for rising MIT faculty and researchers, and strengthening communication between the Institute and incoming faculty members, Wrighton said.

## MARCH

**22** A preliminary report by the National Institutes of Health concludes that a former MIT researcher, Thereza Imanishi-Kari, fabricated crucial data in a 1986 scientific paper. Nobel Prize winner David Baltimore '61, former director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research and president of Rockefeller University in New York, is not accused of fraud, but the NIH report calls his defense of the article "difficult to comprehend." Three weeks later, MIT forms the Committee on Values to examine attitudes and policies regarding academic misconduct.

**28** The Association of Student Activities votes to allow only one poster per group per bulletin board, and authorizes MIT to remove posters for events not affiliated with MIT.

**29** Lee Atwater, former chairman of the Republican Party, dies at the age of 40 from a brain tumor.

**30** Two men unaffiliated with MIT are stabbed at a party in the Student Center, one in Lobdell Court and the other in the Wiesner Gallery. The party was registered under the name of the Black Student Union, but the BSU denies any connection with the gathering.

## APRIL

**1** The minimum hourly wage is increased by 45 cents, to \$4.25 an hour.

**1** A Florida woman says she was sexually assaulted at the Kennedy family compound over the weekend. Senator Edward Kennedy's office says the Massachusetts Democrat has "absolutely no involvement in the alleged incident."

**2** The 2009 students admitted to the Class of 1995 are statistically similar to the Class of 1994. Thirty-six percent of the admittees are women, up 1 percent from the previous year.

## APRIL

**3** The Interfraternity Council votes 23-4 not to recognize the reorganized chapter of Alpha Epsilon Pi. The vote comes one year after the disbanding of the Mu Tau chapter and the formation of a new fraternity, Delta Pi, by many of the former AEPI members. David E. Borison '91, president of the new chapter, says the vote will only hurt incoming freshmen.

**3** James H. Williams '67, a professor of mechanical engineering, stages the first of four fasts to protest against MIT's minority hiring and education policies. Williams fasts outside the President's and Provost's offices every Wednesday in April.

**4** The United States urges Turkey to open its border with Iraq. Over 100,000 Kurdish refugees had fled from Iraq into Turkey since the end of the Persian Gulf war. Many are reported to have died from exposure and starvation.

**4** Sen. John Heinz (R-Penn.) and six other people die when their small plane collides with a helicopter over suburban Philadelphia.

**4** The Los Angeles Police Commission suspends Chief Daryl Gates in the wake of the beating of Rodney King. Gates is reinstated by a court days later.

**4** The Committee on the Science Requirement presents its proposed changes in Institute requirements to the Undergraduate Association Council. The changes include requiring students to take an introductory biology course in addition to calculus, physics and chemistry.

**5** MIT files a complaint for contempt of court against former professor David F. Noble, claiming that his release of certain documents from his tenure case violated the terms of the agreement settling his 1986 suit.

**6** The Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research reimburses the National Institutes of Health \$68,966 for legal costs incurred by David Baltimore '61 during his term as Whitehead director. The Institute had wrongly billed the NIH in 1988. The Whitehead refunds an additional \$33,128 to the Department of Health and Human Services in early May.

# RCB Ruling Clears Way for U. Park

By Joanna Stone  
ARTS EDITOR

**A**fter a decade of demonstrations, hearings and general dispute, the fate of University Park and the Blanche Street houses finally reached a conclusion last spring when the houses were moved to their new location on Franklin Street in Cambridge. The relocation of the houses was the last obstacle on the road to construction of a 300-room Sheraton Suite Hotel on that site and the completion of the University Park project.

For several years, the two MIT-owned three-story houses remaining on Blanche Street — occupied by a total of four people — had been the only thing standing in the way of MIT's completion of the plan for University Park: the construction of the hotel and convention center in the so-called Simplex parcel in Cambridgeport.

The relocation of the houses to a site 1,000 feet away from their previous location had been approved by the Cambridge Rent Control Board in 1989 and was upheld in Middlesex County Superior Court last summer. MIT had agreed to pay for temporary housing for the four tenants and to provide care for any animals they own.

However, due to the July 1990 parking freeze in Cambridge, the case was brought in front of the Cambridge Rent Control Board again. The tenants claimed that the freeze changed University Park's situation enough to permit the board to declare the removal permits null and void.

At a hearing last January, the board found that circumstances had not changed, but delayed the issuance of certificates of eviction "until MIT presents evidence to the [Rent Control Board's] executive director that it has secured financing of the development proposed for the subject sites."

MIT decided to sue the Rent Control Board for what they saw as a violation of the original agreement. "The board made an agreement, we've lived up to our side of it, we've provided all that they requested and now they're asking for more," said Scott Lewis, an attorney for Palmer and Dodge, the law firm representing MIT in the case.

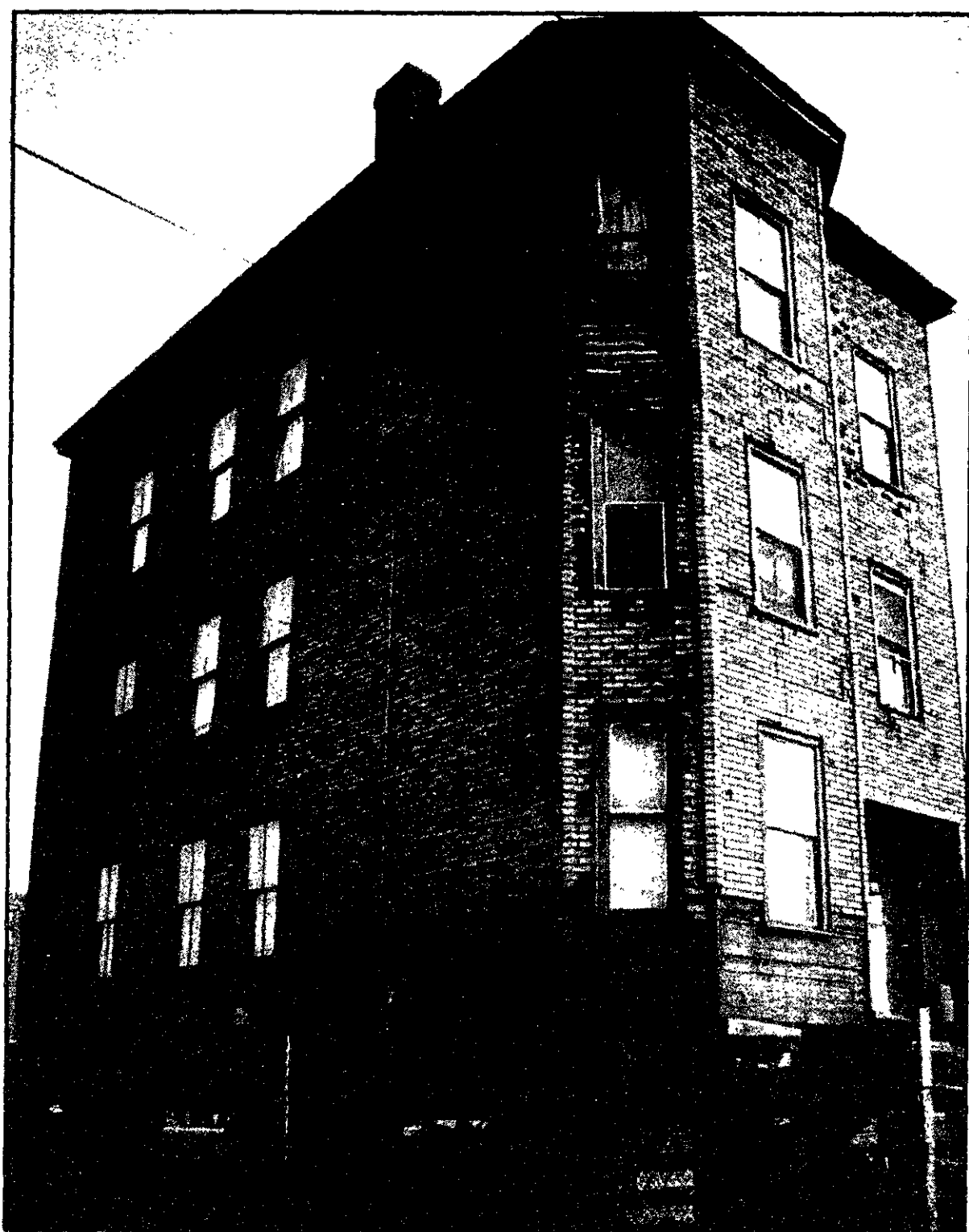
MIT eventually won the suit.

Bob Dilorio, associate director of the MIT News Office, noted MIT's enthusiasm over the fact that University Park can finally move towards completion. "We're very pleased that the project is moving forward and that it's one step closer to being a reality." He also noted that this outcome seems to be a positive one for all the parties involved.

Even tenant Peter Valentine expressed his approval of the project for the first time in an interview with *The Boston Globe*.

"What is important after all these years is that there has been a relatively harmonious conclusion. . . I am happy with the decisions that have been made," Valentine said.

In the past Valentine had been a staunch opponent of the development project, and had



STAFF PHOTO BY JOSH HARTMANN

The last of the Blanche Street houses awaits its removal, which cleared the way for the next phase of construction of MIT's University Park.

come to represent the intangible hardship that would be suffered by Blanche Street residents from the removal of their homes from their present site.

In a board hearing in 1990, Valentine testified that he could not be moved from his home because he was currently in kharma with his energy fields and relocation might jeopardize this karma.

His testimony was accompanied by unadmitted evidence, including a bag of gray hair which Valentine claimed had been his own and a display of other hairs which he said showed he had found a way to turn gray hair back to its original color without the use of chemicals, "in other words, to reverse the aging process."

Valentine claimed that if research like his were occurring at MIT, all efforts would be made to accommodate the researcher. He had said that he had to remain at his current residence, in its current location on Blanche Street, in order to continue his research.

The controversy surrounding MIT's planned development of University Park began about a decade ago, when three three-story buildings located on MIT property on Blanche Street were

left vacant and uninhabitable.

The buildings entered the public spotlight in 1988 when protesters constructed a "Tent City" and asked MIT to allow them to renovate the houses so that the homeless could live in them.

Some people claimed that MIT had purposely allowed these houses to deteriorate in order to remove them from the rental market and vacate the land, in an attempt to expedite the development of University Park.

"University Park development is a definite improvement over what was there before," said Catherine Woodbury, Cambridge City project planner, who helped oversee the development of the University Park land.

"Prior to all of this, the character of that part of Cambridgeport was older industrial," she noted. "There used to be chemical, bigger type factory buildings."

"I think this fits in much better with the residential surrounding neighborhood," Woodbury said.

Woodbury speculated that University Park's days in court are probably over. However, she contended, "It's not always possible to identify what might become a controversial issue in the

## Administration, Students Revive Housing Debate

By Dave Watt  
SPORTS EDITOR

After years of false starts, serious discussions began in October on reforming the housing system at MIT. In addition, the administration finally provided the first glimpses of its plans for the construction of new on-campus dormitories.

The Undergraduate Association responded by forming a committee to propose an alternative to the *Report of the Freshman Housing Committee*, which met with widespread student criticism when it was released in October 1989.

The committee, chaired by former Provost John M. Deutch '61, was asked to examine the way freshmen choose their living groups and are oriented when they first arrive at MIT. Among other things, the report suggested that all freshmen should live on campus, with rush for independent living groups postponed until later that year.

Many administrators actively promoted the report. "The system of residence selection was designed for another era," said Associate Provost Samuel J. Keyser at a UA forum on housing in November. "The system that is in place now was designed for white, Anglo-Saxon males. . . If you're a white male, you're across the river. In the fraternities, three percent are minorities, the rest are white males. I believe it is important to have as wide a com-

munal experience as possible."

Other faculty, and many students, have expressed serious reservations about the freshmen housing proposal. "This is not a problem that can be settled within one day or one week," said Dean for Student Affairs Arthur C. Smith at the UA forum. "It's always easier for the institution to tell people what to do. It seems to me that we have to resist that tendency whenever we can," he added.

But demographic changes may force further housing reform. The rising proportions of women and minorities at MIT make some sort of change inevitable, according to Director of Planning Ovadia R. Simha MCP '57. "Our female population is 30 percent. If it were to go up to 40 or 50 percent, the housing problems would be exacerbated. . . We must be willing to look beyond our own personal interests."

But many students, concerned about the varied cultures created by ILGs and dormitories, oppose any changes to the current system. "Putting rush off to sophomore year would make fraternities even more homogeneous and would just hurt the dormitories," said Burton House President Susan K. Raisty '92 at the forum. "Freshmen are the life blood of a living group. . . The dormitories would just become buildings."

One student at the forum warned that many ILGs would be in financial trouble if the hous-

ing system were to change. "If you push rush to sophomore year, a house's population would be decreased by one-fourth. If my sources are correct, one-third of the ILGs will be in serious trouble. Many fraternities will fold. I would like to see justification before this is done," the student added.

The UA has formed a committee to offer an alternative to the FHC proposal. Their report is due in March.

### New dorm plan revealed

MIT revealed some of its plans for new housing construction in September in response to a proposal by Cambridge residents to rezone the area northwest of MIT, known as South Cambridgeport.

MIT plans to build undergraduate dormitories on Vassar Street, on land near the Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcohol Rehabilitation (CASPAR) homeless shelter at 240 Albany St. Due to the state of the economy, there are no plans to begin construction right now, according to Sarah J. Eusden, assistant for government and community relations.

But despite MIT's declared goal of housing 50 percent of its graduate students, no new graduate dormitories are planned at this time, Eusden added.

# ARA Returns, but Accepts Risk of Loss

By Reuven M. Lerner  
NEWS EDITOR

Students and administrators spent several months last spring discussing possible changes in the meal plan and the choice of a contractor to provide food service for the next five years.

Discussion about the meal plan began one year ago, when the Undergraduate Association Council recommended that MIT adopt a new food service plan. The proposed plan would have reduced dormitory dining service to dinner only, given meal card holders a 10 percent discount on food and required meal plans only for students living in dormitories without dining rooms.

The chairman of the UA Food Service Committee, Paul L. Antico '91, explained that discounts would make the meal cards more attractive to faculty, graduate students and staff, most of whom do not currently hold meal cards.

"It is our belief," said Antico, "that a 10 percent discount on food purchases to those paying with a meal card will provide the food contractor with a significant profit, and there may even be no need for mandatory meal plans in the next two or three years."

The proposal also recommended that the McCormick Hall dining hall be converted into a health food facility where health, vegetarian and kosher foods would be sold. Dining facilities would no longer be available, and a mandatory meal plan would no longer be required for McCormick residents.

Students expressed dissatisfaction with the Institute plan described by Lawrence E. Maguire, director of housing and food services, that would have required students to eat five dinners per week in a residence dining hall at a cost of \$500 per term. If the student wished to eat breakfast or lunch at MIT dining facilities, they would have to purchase more money on their plan on a declining balance system.

"The point of view of the administration," Antico said, "is that contractors would need to be ensured that some people would eat at the dormitory dining halls. If people don't, then MIT loses money."

## Profit and loss

But by the summer, when MIT awarded ARA its second consecutive five-year contract, the Institute no longer had to worry about making a profit from campus food services. Under the new contract, ARA was entitled to keep any profits it might make — but it would also have to live with

its losses. This was a big change from previous years, when MIT covered ARA's losses.

MIT earlier turned down a proposal from ARA that would have simply renewed its old contract, eliminating any other companies from consideration. The Institute instead allowed several companies to compete for the contract.

While some of the five companies that submitted bids were never under serious consideration, members of the search committee split over which company should be awarded the contract.

Of the four student members of the search committee, only Antico, a graduating senior, ranked ARA higher than the other companies. Two students preferred Marriott, while another ranked the two of them equally.

The new contract included several provisions that the UA had requested, including having residence dining halls open only for dinner and requiring a \$1,000 declining balance. Some aspects of the MIT-ARA relationship, including the Institute's right to set prices, remained unchanged.

The profit-and-loss contract is believed to be the first of its kind in a university setting. "Now they've got to please you in order to make you

spend your money. The community will see a 'can we be of service' attitude from both MIT and ARA," said John T. McNeill, associate director of food service.

ARA responded to the new profit-and-loss system by adding services that appealed to students more than the traditional cafeterias. Networks, the ARA restaurant on the first floor of the Julius A. Stratton '23 Student Center, began selling Pizza Hut personal size pizzas. These pizzas, according to Alan Leo, general manager of MIT Food Services, account for 40 percent of Networks' sales.

But not all of ARA's experiments were successful. ARA's proposal to call Networks "Hacker's Haven" was quickly withdrawn after students expressed their displeasure with the idea of diner-style food in a restaurant decorated with pictures of famous hacks.

Students also complained when ARA closed Lobdell Court at 2 p.m. during the 1992 Independent Activities Period, forcing them to stand in long lines at Networks. In addition, complaints about the food's quality and prices remained constant.

## Domino's Begins Accepting Meal Cards

By Eric Richard  
STAFF REPORTER

In an effort to expand services offered to students, ARA has been working with local restaurants to allow students to pay for food deliveries on their meal cards.

In March, Domino's Pizza in the Back Bay became the first company to set up a working agreement with ARA. Under the agreement, ARA receives a 20 percent commission on all pizza deliveries purchased with a meal card.

During the first week of the agreement, orders placed on MIT meal cards accounted for 25 to 30 percent of the Back Bay Domino's business.

Since that time, ARA has been talking with other companies in response to the students' desire for more options.

ARA is currently talking with local Chinese restaurants in hopes of securing a second agreement soon. "Our goal is to add one more company prior to spring term, preferably a Chinese restaurant," said Alan Leo, general manager of MIT Food Service.

ARA's search for participants has been very selective, Leo said. "We want a delivery service that is available late into the night, preferably 1 or 2 a.m., and is open 7 days a week. . . . Some restaurants charge extra for

delivery or specify a minimum order for free delivery, and that doesn't result in the best deal for the students."

From the initial stages of negotiation, the issue of paying a commission to ARA has been an issue. "Most companies do not want to pay money to ARA for the program, but they do not realize how much business they could do," Leo said.

"The reason [Domino's] is willing to pay a commission is that they're capturing the whole market of people who have [meal] cards. They are bright enough to see that they don't need the whole 100 percent. The volume will help them cover the overhead," he said.

## Athena Loses Funding, Becomes Part of IS

By Ben Reiss  
STAFF REPORTER

The eight-year experiment in educational computing known as Project Athena ceased to exist on June 30, following the loss of grants and support from the Digital Equipment Corp. and IBM. As a result, groups involved in the support of the Athena network on a day-to-day basis merged with Information Systems.

IBM and DEC said they did not want to continue funding Athena in its present form, adding that servicing equipment should be MIT's responsibility.

The companies feel that they helped us to create it, and now we should pay for it, said Athena Director Earl M. Murman.

Athena was successful in developing "a new computing service infrastructure" on campus, Murman said. The challenge now is "to start a second-generation project for the type of leading-edge educational and systems research which is the other component of Athena," he added.

## Merger affected Athena structure

Murman did not expect the loss of 20 Athena

staff members to affect student involvement with Athena.

Wrighton agreed, saying that student participation played a "critical role" in Athena's success. "We've been very fortunate to have very talented students working with Athena," he said, adding that students' role in Athena's future is unclear.

IS has considered installing either additional Athena clusters in dormitories or Ethernet drops in dormitory rooms. Such drops would enable students to connect their own computers to the campus network.

## MIT pays computing bill

The Institute is providing all of the \$3.7 million budgeted for academic computing during 1991-1992. Although overall funding declined 60 percent because of the loss of outside sponsorship, the Institute's contribution rose from \$2.4 million last year.

IBM and DEC contributed a total of approximately \$6.6 million for Project Athena during the 1990-1991 academic year, and both may support future academic computing initiatives, Wrighton

said. "I believe that both DEC and IBM are pleased with the Athena project and are anxious to see what we will do next."

Wrighton still hopes to obtain outside funding for what he terms the infrastructure of Athena. He said he would still "like very much to secure additional support" for more workstations and improvement of the service segment of the campus computing network.

Murman said he was not displeased that Athena's experimental period was over and that continued research would have to be done under the Center for Educational Computing Initiatives.

"It's like the Apollo program and going to the moon," he said. "You set a goal, you take a giant step forward, and once you've done that, it's time you take on new direction. We've set up a computing environment, Act I has been completed, and it's time we raised the curtains on Act II."

Wrighton was extremely pleased with the results of the Athena experiment. "I think it's been a remarkable achievement. It went from something very much research-oriented to something that provides [a variety of services] for a large fraction" of the MIT community.

## Culliton Says MIT Saved Government \$8 Million

Audit, from Page 3

the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research to cover legal expenses relating to charges of scientific fraud for a research paper signed by former Whitehead Director David Baltimore '61.

"To put it another way, our accounting for indirect costs for those five years is around 99 and 84/100 percent accurate. That does not excuse the errors that were made; it simply puts them in some perspective," Culliton said in the News Office release.

To prevent future inappropriate indirect cost charges, MIT will give all Institute account supervisors an "update on the process for identifying and screening unallowable costs as now defined." In addition, the MIT Audit Division will tighten its screening of costs billed to the government, Culliton said.

"We have the responsibility to American taxpayers, including ourselves, our own faculty and employees, to make sure that scientific research

in the non-profit university environment is being conducted economically," said President Charles M. Vest in a statement.

MIT also saved the government about \$8 million over five fiscal years because of "an understanding" under which MIT does not take advantage of the indirect cost policy, Culliton said.

"Although MIT research policy is to assure full cost recovery for properly allocable expenses, we have consistently not established or used procedures that would take advantage of . . . government accounting rules," Culliton said.

If MIT is forced to decrease its overhead charges, professors and graduate students might be required to spend more research money on equipment. Such a decrease could also lead to higher tuition if the Institute tries to recover its costs by other means.

MIT's current indirect cost rate is 57.5 percent, which means that for every \$100 a professor actually spends from a federal research grant, the Institute charges another \$57.50 to pay for its

overhead costs.

Since most MIT buildings are used both for teaching and research, a percentage of the building cost is charged to the indirect cost rate, based on the part of the building used for research.

If more teaching occurs in the building, then MIT general funds — including funds from the endowment and tuition — pay for more of the building. On the other hand, if more building space is used for research, then the federal government pays more of its cost. Thus, in the long run, the more research that takes place in MIT buildings, the less MIT has to pay for them.

"To the extent that an increase in instructional activity adds to total indirect costs, the demand on MIT funds is increased further," Culliton said.

MIT's new biology building, currently under construction, is likely to drive overhead rates up four percentage points over the next several years. Researchers all over the campus, even those outside the field of biology, wind up paying for the cost of the new building, Culliton noted.

## APRIL

8 MIT announces that it will open an office in Washington, D.C., with the stated purpose of helping government officials and organizations "by contributing to the understanding of technical issues."

8 The president of the U.N. Security Council says Iraq has accepted the council's demands for peace, including one requiring that the country's weapons of mass destruction be destroyed.

10 The Corporation informs the Coalition Against Apartheid that it has decided not to divest from companies doing business in South Africa. A member of the CAA says that the Corporation has instead decided to look into providing aid for South African students.

11 Anne P. Glavin, chief of Campus Police, says three undergraduate students are responsible for the theft of about \$70,000 in computer equipment. Sheila A. Widnall '60, chair of the Committee on Discipline, says the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs will handle the matter.

11 The United Nations declares the Persian Gulf war officially over.

17 At its April meeting, the faculty debates adding a biology requirement for all students beginning with the Class of 1996. The proposal would also reduce the number of required Science Distribution subjects, from three classes to two.

18 Three members of Phi Gamma Delta (Fiji) accused of stealing computer equipment are expelled from the fraternity. The chapter submits a proposal to its house corporation outlining what steps it will take to prevent future incidents. Campus Police Chief Anne P. Glavin says no criminal charges will be brought against the students.

18 The Undergraduate Association-sponsored Alcohol Policy Committee presents a summary of its recommendations to the UA Council. Among other things, the committee recommends that house taxes not be spent on alcoholic beverages.

## APRIL

**19** Pascal R. Chesnais SM '88, a systems programmer at the Media Laboratory, wins the annual Alpha Phi Omega Big Screw contest with a total of \$416.35 in donations. The runner-up is Ellen T. Harris, with \$184.08.

**20** An Institute-sponsored safety shuttle, "A Safe Ride," begins running between campus buildings and recognized living groups. The shuttle, which was originally proposed by the Undergraduate Association, replaces the system under which Campus Police provided students with escorts back to their living groups.

**22** The White House promises to account for trips made by Chief of Staff John H. Sununu '61 on military jets. White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater says the records will back up Sununu's contention that he had reimbursed the government for personal trips at military expense.

**22** Kuwaiti leaders promise Secretary of State James A. Baker III that they will hold democratic elections within one year. They also promise to stop rounding up Palestinians accused of being sympathetic to Iraq during the Persian Gulf war.

**24** MIT announces it will pay the federal government \$731,000 for money "inappropriately" claimed as indirect costs. The announcement comes in response to an April 8 letter from Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) requesting that MIT review its indirect cost records for the last five years.

**25** ARA, in conjunction with the MIT Hunger Action Group, begins distributing leftover cafeteria food to the Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcoholism Rehabilitation.

**29** Prospective food service contractors submit proposals to MIT Food Services. A search committee expects to choose a new Institute food service based on these proposals, and make a final decision by May 22.

**30** Furio Ciacci G, a student in the department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, is elected president of the Graduate Student Council.

# ODSA Allows AEPi to House Freshmen

## IFC Previously Denied Fraternity Membership, Feels Its Authority Was Undercut

By Joey Marquez  
NEWS EDITOR

Despite the InterFraternity Council's rejection of the reorganized Mu Tau chapter of Alpha Epsilon Pi, the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs granted the chapter approved freshmen housing status in May. The decision angered many people, including members of the newly formed Delta Pi fraternity.

Current AEPi President Jonathan A. Oleinick '94 said that the ODSA's decision "will help the chapter a lot to grow and expand" and "will help the MIT community as a whole."

Oleinick said that after the IFC's vote, he met with Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Tewhey, and asked him to consider granting the fraternity approved housing status.

After meeting with IFC President Holly L. Simpson '92, Tewhey told Oleinick he did not feel the IFC's reasons for refusing to recognize AEPi were "sufficient enough" for the fraternity to be denied freshmen approved housing, Oleinick said.

"There's some rationale for not recognizing AEPi as a fraternity at MIT, but I don't think it outweighs the qualifications that AEPi has met to be approved housing for freshman," said Neal H. Dorow, advisor to fraternities and independent living groups.

### AEPi rush plans questioned

The granting of approved housing status to an ILG that is not a member of the IFC raised questions about AEPi's conduct during rush. The IFC has traditionally established and enforced rush rules dealing with issues ranging from alcohol

use in fraternities to when members may first give out "bids," or invitations to join an ILG. AEPi was not bound by any of these rules during rush, however.

Before rush, AEPi pledged that it "will not slander other ILG's, will not wear letters in public before the freshmen picnic, and will not serve alcohol at any rush activities," Oleinick said.

Oleinick said he hoped that "when the other fraternities realize that we will not use any of the benefits to go against the IFC," they will "let us in" to the IFC.

Despite these assurances, members of several other fraternities expressed concern that AEPi would not rush fairly. A special locker was set up on Athena to provide a forum for this discussion.

"I don't think it is at all unlikely that one or many of the IFC members will end up in a cross-rush situation against AEPi," wrote Phi Kappa Sigma Rush Chair Robert M. Polansky '92.

### Vote was 23-4

A year after 45 members of the Mu Tau chapter were asked to leave and formed DPI, the IFC voted to deny recognition to the reorganized AEPi. The vote was 23-4, with five abstentions.

Discussion held before the vote brought forth differing opinions from members of both the reorganized AEPi and DPI.

Keith MacKay '91, president of DPI, commented that AEPi is a fraternity that is "uncomfortable with people who don't follow Jewish ideals all the time." He also said that a statement given by AEPi to all living groups indicated that AEPi, although not directly stating that they would like an all-Jewish fraternity, indicated that

the chapter was biased toward Jewish members. Another IFC representative said that the former members of AEPi, who are now members of DPI, were treated unfairly and suggested that the IFC and the Institute should wait to re-recognize AEPi until all DPI brothers have left MIT.

Dorow insisted that the administration was not involved in the reorganization of AEPi, and that they were dismayed when they heard that the national was reorganizing the MIT chapter.

Dorow also said that AEPi does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race or religion, as some former members of AEPi had charged.

A decision to recognize AEPi would have made the MIT chapter a non-voting member in the IFC for one year. Such a trial membership is subject to suspension by a simple majority vote. Trial members must pay half of the normal dues and give the IFC a list of all activities, officers and financial statements.

### Decision weakened IFC

Some IFC members feel the ODSA's decision effectively rendered the IFC powerless. "What is the point of any of our decisions where we say that we should police ourselves?" Polansky wrote in the Athena locker. "If [the ODSA does not] agree with them, they will just overrule them."

"I'm worried about the fact that the MIT administration is taking away every last right to govern ourselves that we have," wrote Michael S. Tovino '92, rush chair of Theta Delta Chi. "Right now, the IFC is a puppet organization that exists solely because a university with fraternities needs an IFC."

# Outing Club Cabin Destroyed in November Blaze

By Sarah Keightley  
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

A fire completely destroyed the MIT Outing Club's cabin in Bartlett, N.H., on Nov. 12. Despite early suggestions that an error made by the Delta Upsilon pledge class may have caused the fire, the New Hampshire Fire Marshal officially found the cause of the fire to be undetermined.

The undetermined ruling means the investigator is "not sure — he may suspect something, but it can't be ruled if it was arson or accidental," said New Hampshire Deputy Fire Marshal John M. Gregoire in January.

DU's pledge class stayed in the cabin on Sunday and Monday, said DU president Erik D. Larson '92. The cabin was standing and the gas was shut off when they left, he said.

"When the DU pledge class was up there the night before, they didn't know how to turn on the gas heater," said Harold C. Payson, manager of the cabin, in an interview in December. "They didn't know they had one. They found what they

thought was a wood-burning furnace and threw on some logs."

The freshmen actually lit the container for a composting toilet — fiberglass filled with woodchips, sawdust and bacteria to allow decomposition, Payson said.

"The directions [at the cabin] said the furnace was in the basement, and it is in the basement ceiling," said Larson, who was not at the cabin. The freshmen later realized their mistake and lit the real furnace, then put out the fire in the toilet and stirred the coals.

While eating lunch the next day, one member of the group smelled burning fiberglass. They opened up the toilet and saw glowing coals, Payson said. They then poured 20 gallons of water over the coals to extinguish them. Larson



PHOTO COURTESY MIT OUTING CLUB  
Fire officials examine the charred remains of the Outing Club's New Hampshire cabin.

said some pledges put their hands into the coals and were convinced that the fire was out. The cabin burned down the next morning.

"There wasn't much left to put out when [the fire] was discovered," said Bartlett Fire Chief Roger Labbie.

Payson added that the fire investigator told him informally there was no evidence to contradict what Larson had reported, and that the fire was not considered suspicious.

Matthew J. Cutler '95, a pledge at DU, said, "There's not a whole lot to tell. We gave our president an exact chronology, and he told everything to the Outing Club."

### Insurance claims under review

Maltz said the cabin was insured and the insurance claim is being processed. "The insurance company is still processing claims, which will take another month or two," Payson said this month. Earlier, he said the insurance company may seek reimbursement from DU at the completion of its investigation.

Three Outing Club members built the cabin in 1980 on land the club owned, replacing a cabin that had burned down on that site. Maltz said it is "tough to say" what the value of the cabin was, although the materials cost \$20,000 10 years ago. The cabin was used "basically every weekend," including during the summer, he said.

In December, Payson said that since there was no formal value on the cabin, a professional contractor would be sent to the site to evaluate the worth of the three-story, 1800-square-foot building.

Maltz had said that the Outing Club wanted to build a temporary structure in place of the cabin to last throughout the winter.

"No temporary structure was built, because MIT didn't want anyone going to the property," since the issue was "unresolved," Payson said. They wanted to leave the site undisturbed, and now there is too much snow on the ground to build another cabin, he said.

"Hopefully, we will be rebuilding in the summer or fall" of 1992, Maltz said in November.

# Course Guide May Survey Cheating

Cheating, from Page 4

preparation for an Institute Colloquium which will likely be held this fall, said Hans C. Godfrey '93, chair of the UA Governance Committee.

### CEG may survey cheating

In response to discussion of academic dishonesty, the UA considered a proposal last fall to include questions about cheating on the Course Evaluation Guide questionnaires which are distributed at the end of each term. A proposed series of questions would ask if students cheated and whether this cheating was caused by the pressure or difficulty of the course.

Godfrey said this week that the UA had tabled the proposal until more information is available.

Kiang said a question like "Do you know of someone who definitely cheated in this class?"

would be better than one like "Did you cheat in this class?" "If you did something in a class, there is a tendency to not call it cheating [because of] rationalization," he said. "I think the results of such a survey could change based on how you asked the question."

UA President Stacy E. McGeever '93 said the UA hopes such questions would provide relevant data about individual classes. "If the surveys show that a lot of people were copying but were doing well on the tests, this information would be indicative of something in the course," she said.

McGeever also said professors would find the information useful if it showed that students "aren't being forced to learn much outside of class." The results could also deter students from cheating if they indicated that cheating did not help students perform better in a class.

# UEO Suffers from MacVicar's Death

MacVicar, from Page 1

ciate provost for educational programs and policy, would report directly to Provost Mark S. Wrighton once this change takes place.

Smith would comment only that his office is "in the middle of a process and the decisions are not yet in their final form."

Members of the Undergraduate Association Executive Committee have been generally upbeat about the reports. "Smith has been an excellent dean and we are confident that he will do the right things if he is given the additional charge of undergraduate education," said UA Floor Leader Hans C. Godfrey '93.

McGeever agreed that students would benefit

from integration of the UEO and the ODSA. "A lot depends on the details of the merger and we cannot comment on the effectiveness of the merger unless the details are spelled out clearly."

UA leaders were concerned that programs the UEO had sponsored would disappear. "The UEO is undergoing a major reorganization at the present stage and we are concerned about the future directions taken by the office," McGeever said.

Godfrey added, "MacVicar initiated so many programs that have helped student education on campus. We are concerned that these programs not be jeopardized in any way in the future."

# Student Safety Shuttle Begins Operation

By Karen Kaplan  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Last year witnessed the birth of MIT's safety shuttle system, "A Safe Ride," and its evolution from a one-van on-call service into a multiple-van program with designated routes in Cambridge and Boston.

The movement to create a shuttle system around campus was spearheaded by the Undergraduate Association's Campus Safety Committee last spring out of concern for the safety of members of the MIT community who had to walk alone after dark.

The shuttle service, which was made available to the entire Institute community last May, originally offered rides on request all around the campus and to independent living groups near Central Square and in Boston. The shuttle largely



STAFF PHOTO BY MICHAEL OH

Students board a Safe Ride van on Massachusetts Ave.

replaced the campus police nighttime escort service, Campus Police Chief Anne P. Glavin said.

The first van was purchased by the Department of Housing and Food Services for \$20,000. Operating costs, including the wages of three drivers for each van, are paid by the Provost's Office.

The startup of the shuttle service had been delayed repeatedly during the spring term because of complications in the hiring procedure for drivers and trouble finding vans of the proper size.

## System grew quickly

In early November, a second van joined the safety shuttle fleet. The two vans continued to run on a request-only basis for another month, although proposals were under consideration to convert the system into one with designated routes in Cambridge and Boston.

In December, such a route system was adopted. Riders now wait at designated stops for a van to appear according to a schedule. The two vans now travel separate routes, with one circling the MIT campus and the other visiting ILGs in Boston. Both vans stop outside Building 7, so riders who need to transfer from one route to the other can do so.

The routes do not go to

Epsilon Theta. Students who would like a ride from those places must call in advance.

"Changes were originally made because Campus Police was getting swamped with calls from people going to parties," said van driver Katie O'Ryan. "The van was becoming a party van, not a police-run escort van. The system had to be changed," she said.

One problem brought on by expansion was "concern about safety levels at different stops," said UA President Stacy E. McGeever '93. The safety committee considered adding lights at certain stops, but no progress was made.

## Shuttle's purpose questioned

Since the program started, the purpose of the shuttle has been debated. The program's initial goal was safety, but many students now want a full-blown transportation system, said Anne S. Tsao '94, co-chair of the safety committee.

Students must now convince the Institute that they want a convenience system, she said. If students argued for it, "I'm sure [administrators] would be very favorable to a large convenience system," she said.

If the program were expanded, it is uncertain whether the campus police would continue to run it. Eventually the program could be contracted out to a private company, McGeever said.

A full-blown operation seems likely in the next 20 years, according to Stephen D. Immerman, director of special services. "One has to assume that the institution will evolve into a more fleet-type operation" like the one at Harvard University, he said.

# Institute Forms Committee on K-12 Education, Seeks Greater Role in American Classrooms

By Eva Moy  
STAFF REPORTER

In an attempt to increase MIT's involvement in primary and secondary education, a newly founded Council on Primary and Secondary Education made a series of recommendations last fall.

The council aimed to use the media to change the national perceptions that science and technology are hostile and that MIT is an ivory tower, using the economic future of the United States as the "hook," said Ronald M. Latanision, the council's chairman.

America's educational problems are "rooted in America's cultural values, massive social and demographic changes and global economic trends," Latanision said. "The problem is that the US doesn't realize how much of an impact science and technology have" on its ability to compete economically in the future, he added.

## Many collaborations suggested

The council recommended that MIT gather a committee of leaders of universities, businesses, government and religious organizations to publicize the importance of math and science education and sponsor the creation of a nationwide network of summer institutes for teacher improvement.

The council also suggested that MIT faculty collaborate with school teachers on a long-term research program and curriculum development effort in K-12 math and science classes. MIT should form "regional and national electronic networks to link teachers and schools with one another, with colleges and universities and with

## Faculty Approves Biology Requirement

Biology, from Page 6

discipline [freshmen] are going to study?" said former Undergraduate Association President Manish Bapna '91.

The chemical engineering department also objected to the CUP's proposal, arguing that their undergraduates must also take General Biochemistry (7.05).

Earle L. Lomon '54, professor of physics, introduced a controversial amendment to the CUP motion which suggested that the biology requirement could be met not only by 7.01, but also by Genetics (7.03) or General Biochemistry (7.05). "The difference is that students and departments will have some choice," Lomon said. He said that as the original CUP policy is stated, students might think they have to take 7.01 their freshman year.

"It doesn't necessarily have to be a freshman course for all students," Hynes said. Some ver-

other educational resources," said Latanision. The planned network is to be called "Project Archimedes" after the ancient Greek mathematician and inventor.

There are already numerous programs at MIT that bring science and technology to K-12 students, ranging from campus tours and open houses to having MIT students visit elementary and secondary schools to talk about science, Latanision said.

Latanision noted that these efforts had not been coordinated by MIT as a whole in the past, and that the committee hoped MIT would take these initiatives as an institution, going "beyond the mission of higher education and research."

Also among the recommendations was one for an advisory committee to be created to assume primary responsibility for the execution of the council's recommendations, Latanision said.

## Education gap may widen

One concern, expressed by Associate Provost for the Arts Ellen T. Harris, was that only successful schools will have the resources to take advantage of MIT's programs, while schools with problems would be left out in the cold. Those schools which have the organization and resources to take advantage of MIT's help will most likely be those that are already "successful schools," she said. This situation will only exacerbate the overwhelming gap between more successful schools and those that have trouble, Harris said.

In an article describing the committee's findings, Latanision said, "Science and math education in K-12 is not somebody else's problem — it's a shared responsibility and it is now time for MIT, as an institution, and as a citizen of Cambridge, of Massachusetts and of the United States, to engage the problems of the K-12 sys-

# MIT Distributes Harassment Brochure

Harassment, from Page 7

work or living environment."

The booklet suggests several options for any student, faculty or staff member who experiences sexual harassment, including reporting to a housemaster, faculty advisor, ombudsperson, department head, the Committee on Discipline or the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs. Such reports would be followed by investigative procedures, mediation or more informal procedures.

John M. Deutch '61, provost when the committee was established, suggested that the committee's recommendations be incorporated in the Institute's *Policies and Procedures*, that harassment statistics be kept and that the committee's new definition of sexual harassment be incorporated into the basic rules and regulations for MIT-approved living groups.

## Harassment on campus

At a faculty meeting just before the booklet was mailed out, Keyser released the results of a survey of 2700 faculty and staff members. Of the 994 respondents, 183 said they had been involved in a harassment incident. Keyser reported that about half the reports were of gender- or sexually-based harassment, one-third were of general harassment and the remainder were of racial, ethnic or other forms of harassment.

Based on responses about how much time was spent dealing with the incidents, Keyser estimated that harassment costs MIT between \$750,000 and \$1 million per year, a figure which includes an estimated 2500 work hours lost as well as settlement and court costs.

Keyser also reported on harassment complaints received by the MIT ombudsperson, Mary P. Rowe and Clarence G. Williams. Between the summers of 1990 and 1991, Rowe and Williams received 776 complaints, 320 of which were sex- or gender-based.

A third survey focused exclusively on harassment of undergraduates. Prepared by the house governments of East Campus and Baker House, the survey focused on harassment between undergraduates and harassment from people in positions of authority, such as faculty members or teaching assistants. The survey asked if a student had "personally been subject" to a variety of harassing acts at MIT.

The preliminary report presented to the faculty includes 359 responses, or 49 percent of the Baker House and East Campus residents surveyed. Seventy-four percent of the undergraduate women who responded had received "unwanted teasing, jokes, remarks or questions of a sexual nature" from another student, and 12 percent had received similar remarks from someone in a position of authority. Thirteen percent of female respondents reported having been victims of an "actual or attempted rape or sexual assault" from a peer, and one individual reported such an incident from a person of authority.

The survey also asked how students responded to the incident or incidents. Fifty-four percent of the men and 51 percent of the women said they ignored the incident, while 24 and 62 percent, respectively, chose to avoid contact with the offender. Seven percent of the females filed a formal complaint with a member of the faculty or staff, as did two percent of the males.

## MAY

2 An unofficial tally from leaders and officials in Bangladesh says 100,000 people are dead as a result of a typhoon. The nation's head of disaster relief estimates that \$1.4 billion in aid will be necessary.

2 The Undergraduate Association Council rejects two recommendations made by its Alcohol Policy Committee. The committee recommended creating a dean for alcohol education within the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, and preventing the use of house taxes to buy alcohol.

3 At its quarterly meeting, the Corporation's executive committee decides to maintain a policy of "selective investment" in American companies doing business in South Africa.

4 Approximately 2500 people participate in The Johnson Games, the first event in a week of activities celebrating the inauguration of President Charles M. Vest.

5 President George Bush checks into Bethesda Naval Hospital after developing an irregular heartbeat while jogging. He is released the next day. Bush is later diagnosed with Graves' Disease, a condition marked by an overactive thyroid gland.

9 Professor of Physics Robert J. Birgeneau is named dean of the School of Science, effective July 1. He replaces Gene M. Brown, professor of biology, who had held the position since July 1985. The committee selecting Birgeneau is the first to include students.

9 About 15 members of the Coalition Against Apartheid hold a sit-in on the eve of President Charles M. Vest's inauguration. The students, who took over the president's office, offer to leave if Vest announces his support for a binding referendum in the MIT community on the issue of divestment from South Africa.

10 Charles M. Vest is inaugurated as the 15th president of MIT.

10 Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) holds a short press conference behind the Johnson Athletic Center, where he addresses the allegations that his nephew, William Kennedy Smith, raped a woman at the Kennedy family compound in Florida. The next day, Smith is charged with the crime.

## MAY

**16** At its May meeting, the faculty approves the addition of biology as a General Institute Requirement. At the same time, it reduces the number of Science Distribution subjects from three to two.

**22** MIT declines to sign a consent decree that would settle a Justice Department suit against the Institute for consulting with other universities on financial aid offers to prospective students, in violation of antitrust laws.

**29** ARA is awarded a five-year contract to provide food services on campus. The company is hired on a new "profit-loss" system, under which they are entitled to their profits but responsible for losses.

**31** Two seniors, John S. Fortunato '91 and Garret M. Moose '91, are expelled for allegedly stealing over \$70,000 in computer equipment and installing it in the Phi Gamma Delta (Fiji) house. Justin M. Goble '92, also involved in the thefts, is not expelled. MIT places the chapter on a three-year probation with no restrictions.

**31** The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs decides to let Alpha Epsilon Pi house freshmen beginning in the fall despite the chapter's rejection by the IFC. James R. Tewhey, associate dean for student affairs, says the reasons behind the IFC's decision are not sufficient to prevent AEPI from housing freshmen.

## JUNE

**2** The emir of Kuwait announces that elections will take place in his country by October 1992.

**3** MIT awards about 1900 degrees to 1773 seniors and graduate students at its 125th Commencement. Walter E. Massey, director of the National Science Foundation, addresses the graduates and their relatives in Killian Court.

**4** Edward B. Hontz Jr. '92, who lived at Zeta Beta Tau over the summer and at Senior House the previous year, dies after falling from the roof of Building 66. He leaves no note, but Robert M. Randolph, head of student assistant services, says there is some indication Hontz was depressed.

# The Silence of the Lambs And Beauty And The Beast Top the Crew of 1991 Films

By Chris Roberge  
ASSOCIATE ARTS EDITOR

It's time again for another totally subjective list of the best films of the year, but first, a few disclaimers. Most importantly, there are probably some grave omissions from this list simply because I never had a chance to see some reportedly great movies, including *Life is Sweet*, *My Father's Glory*, *My Mother's Castle*, *An Angel At My Table*, *Paris Is Burning*, *Rambling Rose* and *The Commitments*. Also, this was a fairly strong year for movies, and as a result there were many very good features that didn't rank with the ten best, such as *Ju Dou*, *Poison* and *Hot Shots!*, to name three wildly different offerings. What follows are the ten most engaging, moving, intelligent and exhilarating films that I saw in 1991.

## 1. The Silence of the Lambs

No movie succeeded on as many levels last year as this amazing thriller from director Jonathan Demme. As a psychological shocker, *The Silence of the Lambs* was immensely more effective than typical serial killer fare, thanks primarily to Anthony Hopkins' great performance as Dr. Hannibal Lecter, a vision of evil incarnate whose gruesomeness is demonstrated most directly by his astonishing intellect and insight. Jodie Foster delivered what was probably the best acting by anyone in 1991 as FBI trainee Clarice Starling. Foster created a woman who was both fiercely motivated and deeply pained, and her intricate and subtle performance was astonishing. Demme's film is much more than a good nightmare, though. A great deal of the story focuses on society's objectification of women and examines

how such warped views lead to sexual violence. *The Silence of the Lambs* was the one undisputed masterpiece of the year.

## 2. Beauty and the Beast

With respect to animation alone, *Beauty and the Beast* ranks with the artistic brilliance of such classics as *Pinocchio* and *Fantasia*, and the excellent score and songs by Alan Menken and the late Howard Ashman were hook-laden enough for kids and witty and inventive enough for adults. But Disney's latest film will be remembered most for the warmth and gentleness of the story. This is one of the most sophisticated works that Disney has ever released, and the characters were wonderfully drawn and realized. Belle's independence and charm were irresistible, and Beast's transformation from a cold and temperamental recluse to a kind and caring soul was genuinely touching. The fluidity, energy and beauty of Disney animation is evident here as it rarely has been before.

## 3. Barton Fink

Easily the most hallucinatory film of the year, *Barton Fink* is a movie to be surrendered to more than understood. The talented team of Joel and Ethan Cohen told an alternately funny and frightening story of a Hollywood scriptwriter suffering from severe writer's block and his very physical neighbor who provides salvation in a very unexpected way. As in most of the Cohens' films, nothing is what it seems, least of all the hellish Hotel Earle, where most of the action takes place. The claustrophobic and collapsing rooms and

infinite halls of the decaying hotel perfectly set the story's suffocating tone and deserve to go down in cinematic history.

## 4. L.A. Story

Steve Martin spent years writing this film, which is definitely his most personal. It was brought to the screen perfectly by British director Mick Jackson and almost no one saw it at the theater for reasons that totally escape me. *L.A. Story* was easily one of the year's funniest movies, with wall-to-wall gags presented in the rapid-fire style of *The Naked Gun*. But what set the film apart as truly great was the wonderful balancing act of tone between hilarious comedy and delicate fantasy. Martin's vision of L.A. was not one of a geographic location, but of an attitude in which people surround themselves with their dreams as a way to shield out all of the less pleasant aspects of life. The search that Martin's character undergoes for true happiness in an illusory setting was thoroughly enchanting.

## 5. Thelma & Louise

In a year of strong women in such movies as *The Silence of the Lambs*, *Mortal Thoughts* and *La Femme Nikita*, this film bypassed the subtle approach and literally blew away the competition. As feminist escapism, *Thelma & Louise* was long overdue, and as a generic road film it was great entertainment. Susan Sarandon and Geena Davis were both terrific in the title roles, bringing humor and passion to their characters. The best thing about the story, which many audiences seemed to overlook, was that it wasn't afraid of moral ambiguities. I've seen the movie movie three times, and although I still don't think the opening murder was warranted, I am fascinated by the total lack of options that the patriarchal structure of society afforded these two women.

## 6. JFK

Definitely the most controversial film of 1991, *JFK* was also the most skillfully made. Of course, if the movie weren't the totally engrossing piece of propaganda that it is, then none of the controversy would have existed. Oliver Stone's stylistic barrage of conspiracy theories seemed to implicate everyone in the assassination of John Kennedy, but the group most harshly accused consisted of those people who would blindly follow their leaders. The depth of information crammed into a hypnotic and very fast three hours, the universally-impressive cast, and the amazing filmmaking talent of Stone negate nearly all criticisms of the movie.

## 7. Naked Lunch

The perfect companion piece to *Barton Fink*, David Cronenberg's adaptation of William S. Burroughs' novel focused on the creative process



Left: Steve Martin and Victoria Tennant in *L.A. Story*.

Above: Jodie Foster, Anthony Hopkins, and Scott Glenn in *The Silence of the Lambs*.

# THE YEAR IN MOVIES

behind the book, rather than on the text itself. While *Barton Fink* dealt with a writer who could not find inspiration, *Naked Lunch* involved a man whose entrance into a world of drugs and homosexuality was inspiration enough that his book practically wrote itself. Peter Weller gave a droll performance as the exterminator-turned-writer, Bill Lee; and the drug-induced settings of *Interzone* were very well made. The man behind the remake of *The Fly* and *Dead Ringers* has created another morbidly intelligent, horrific and surprisingly funny film.

## 8. Bugsy

One of the slickest and most attractive films of 1991, *Bugsy* is the oddsmakers' favorite to win the big one at the Oscar ceremony in March, and a victory would certainly not be entirely undeserved. Warren Beatty gave one of his better performances as the gangster, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, and the terrific Annette Bening created a Virginia Hill who could more than hold her own against her aggressive suitor. In James Toback's witty script, *Bugsy* is portrayed as a man fascinated with appearances and totally unconcerned with practicalities. Barry Levinson's superb direction managed to both tell a fascinating story about the death of a gangster and the birth of Las Vegas and comment on Hollywood's preoccupation with glamour.

## 9. Terminator 2: Judgment Day

James Cameron, the current master of the epic action film, topped himself again in terms of sheer adrenaline with the sequel to his excellent *Terminator* of 1984. The sequel starred Arnold Schwarzenegger again, this time with a more peaceful mission and a few more lines than in the original. Linda Hamilton transformed her Sarah Connor into a killing machine too scared to show emotions, and her intense performance was one of the year's highlights. *Terminator 2* had more eye-popping sets and over-the-top stunts and action sequences than almost any movie in history, and the T-1000 is possibly the greatest special effect ever created. The movie cost a ridiculous \$95 million dollars to make, but every penny was

**Top right: Peter Weller stars as William Lee in *Naked Lunch*. Right: John Turturro's writer's block is violently removed by John Goodman in *Barton Fink*. Below: Belle teaches Beast to care in Disney's *Beauty and the Beast*.**

up on the screen.

## 10. Boyz N the Hood

While *L.A. Story* portrayed the City of Angels as a land of dreams, only nightmares could be found in the streets of Los Angeles in John Singleton's debut film. Dreams existed in the minds of the young black characters, certainly, but they

were given little room to flourish into reality. *Boyz N the Hood* was not a perfect film, and at a few rare times the relative inexperience of its makers showed. But mostly the movie did a powerful and admirable job of encapsulating the fears and frustrations of black life in the run-down neighborhoods of America's cities. In many respects, Singleton's film was among the most thought-provoking and important films of the year, tackling some of the most significant issues.



## JUNE

**7** Steven H. Baden '92, accused of burning a dwelling and armed assault with attempt to murder, changes his not guilty plea to a guilty one.

**20** Douglas P. Rodger '93 dies from carbon monoxide poisoning while in his garage at home in Harvard, Mass. Initial reports claim Rodger died accidentally, but his death is later ruled a suicide.

**24** Professor of Physics Jerome I. Friedman, who shared the 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics, is named an Institute professor.

**25** The German parliament votes to move most government operations from Bonn, capital of the former West Germany, to Berlin.

**25** Croatia and Slovenia, two Yugoslav republics, declare independence.

**30** MIT ends the fiscal year with a \$330,000 deficit, losing money for the third year in a row.

## JULY

**1** Professor Philip S. Khoury, a specialist in the history of the Middle East, is appointed dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Khoury had served as acting dean of the school for the previous year.

**13** Michael Goldfarb G is stabbed by a Dorchester teenager, 17-year-old Jamal Pinto. A Cambridge district attorney says the stabbing is racially motivated.

**15** Provost Mark S. Wrighton announces a new program to increase the number of women on the MIT faculty. The program includes the establishment of a fund to bring women to MIT as "faculty visitors and distinguished lecturers," and provides special incentives for departments where women represent less than one quarter of the faculty.

## AUGUST

**9** The National Science Foundation awards a four-year, \$27 million grant to the Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory. The grant, which is meant to pay for maintaining the Bitter lab and building a new high-powered magnet, comes one year after the lab lost a bid for a \$120 million NSF grant for a new magnet lab to Florida State University.

**11** Edward Tracy is released after five years of captivity in Lebanon.

**19** MIT closes as a result of Hurricane Bob, which breaks windows and knocks down trees. Damage along Cape Cod and other outlying areas is extensive.

**21** Steven H. Baden '92 is convicted of burning a dwelling and armed assault with intent to murder. He is sentenced to 10 years in prison with a concurrent suspended sentence of six to 10 years.

## AUGUST

**28** Alpha Phi becomes the first sorority on campus to live in their own house, on Commonwealth Ave.

# Pique Dame, Israel in Egypt, MIT Symphony Orchestra highlight year's classical music

By Jonathan Richmond  
ADVISORY BOARD

Your critic only managed to attend a smattering of the year's classical music events but, of these, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's October performance of Tchaikovsky's *Pique Dame*, under the leadership of Seiji Ozawa, was clearly the highlight. With professional opera on a rolling diminuendo in Boston, the BSO has come to the rescue with some wonderfully dramatic performances, and *Pique Dame* equalled and possibly eclipsed their previous superlative incarnation of Strauss' *Elektra*.

The opera was brilliantly staged in Symphony Hall. Solo performances were strong, but it was the music Ozawa drew from the BSO which above all gripped listeners and took them to a special world. The sound was powerful, but possessed of a song-like storytelling eloquence, full of subtlety and detail. The brass soared to heights of erotic frenzy; the strings entered the high drama, too, but provided a seamless legato line of fate upon which the characters rode to their destiny.

Nicholas McGegan brought his Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra to Symphony Hall in March, and used it to present the sunniest side of Mozart imaginable. When he returned to lead the BSO the following month, the results were less than happy. McGegan had replaced Roger Norrington, who had fallen ill with skin cancer. Norrington looked fit as a fiddle for his return to conduct the BSO last weekend, however, appearing radiant as admirers gathered around him in the conductor's room following a fresh and invigorating program of works by Berlioz, Martinu and Mendelssohn. Norrington continues to have a special knack for making the music pro-

duced under his baton dance, and it was great to see him back in such good form.

Faced last August with the choice of attending an afternoon performance of Mozart's *La Clemenza di Tito*, conducted by Christopher Hogwood, at the Sydney Opera House, and going for a cruise on Sydney



Christopher Hogwood

Harbor, your critic must admit to choosing the latter.

The choice appeared to be validated by the dismal performance of the Handel & Haydn Society under Hogwood in October, when he seemed to promise Boston no more than another undistinguished year of pleasant but ultimately boring "music to pick your nose by." Hogwood's recent concert production of *Clemenza* in Symphony Hall therefore came as a pleasant surprise. The singing was beautiful and full of depth, while the Handel & Haydn Society Orchestra rose to new levels of profundity. Piquant

wind instruments stood out against the ensnaring legato of the strings, the naturally-cast emotions sent out speaking the truth that is Mozart's music, and refreshing and inspiring the soul in the process.

To make up for the flop performance of Mozart's *Requiem* Hogwood had led earlier in the season, the BSO under Seiji Ozawa — with MIT's John Oliver leading the Tanglewood Festival Chorus — produced a *Requiem* of religious depth which was quite moving.

Donald Teeters led the Boston Cecilia in another successful choral performance, this time of Handel's *Israel in Egypt*. Cecilia reached the emotional heart and soul of the music, the chorus ascending to especially majestic effect.

For smaller-scale performances, the Cambridge Society for Early Music, with its intimate chamber-sized settings, proved to be tops. Bernard Brauchli's renditions of Mozart on three keyboard instruments in November were especially intriguing, and enlightening as well. LiveOak was another favorite, Nancy Knowles and Frank Wallace creating a transcendent evening of music from thirteenth century Spain in Lindsay Chapel of Emmanuel Church in February.

There were several notable events on campus. Last month's sensitive performance of Mozart's *Piano Concerto No. 21* by Nina Miller and the MIT Symphony Orchestra, conducted by David Epstein, showed that at their best the MIT Symphony is very good indeed. The MIT Chamber Orchestra has been faring less well, unfortunately. The orchestra sounded out of place in Kresge during their October concert, and showed a lack of cohesion and confidence as the evening progressed.

John Corley led the MIT Concert Band in



Seiji Ozawa leads the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a wonderful performance of Tchaikovsky's *Pique Dame*.

# THE YEAR IN MUSIC

a splendidly adrenal account of Berlioz' *Symphonie fun'ebre et triomphale* in November. The Band was, possibly, just a trifle overenthusiastic: the MIT Concert Choir led by John Oliver tried to compete with them, but was squashed by the Concert Band, which won the event 5-0.

The MIT Gilbert & Sullivan Players provided some of the most entertaining, as well as touching, singing of the year. The April production of *Mikado* was delightful, but November's *Yeoman of the Guard* added poignancy to humor, with David Harrison bringing a sense of tragedy and humanity to the role of Jack Point in as powerful and professional a performance as one could desire.

One of the most impressive on-campus arts events of the year, however, was in a dorm: MacGregor. Harpsichordist Don



STAFF PHOTO BY JONATHAN RICHMOND

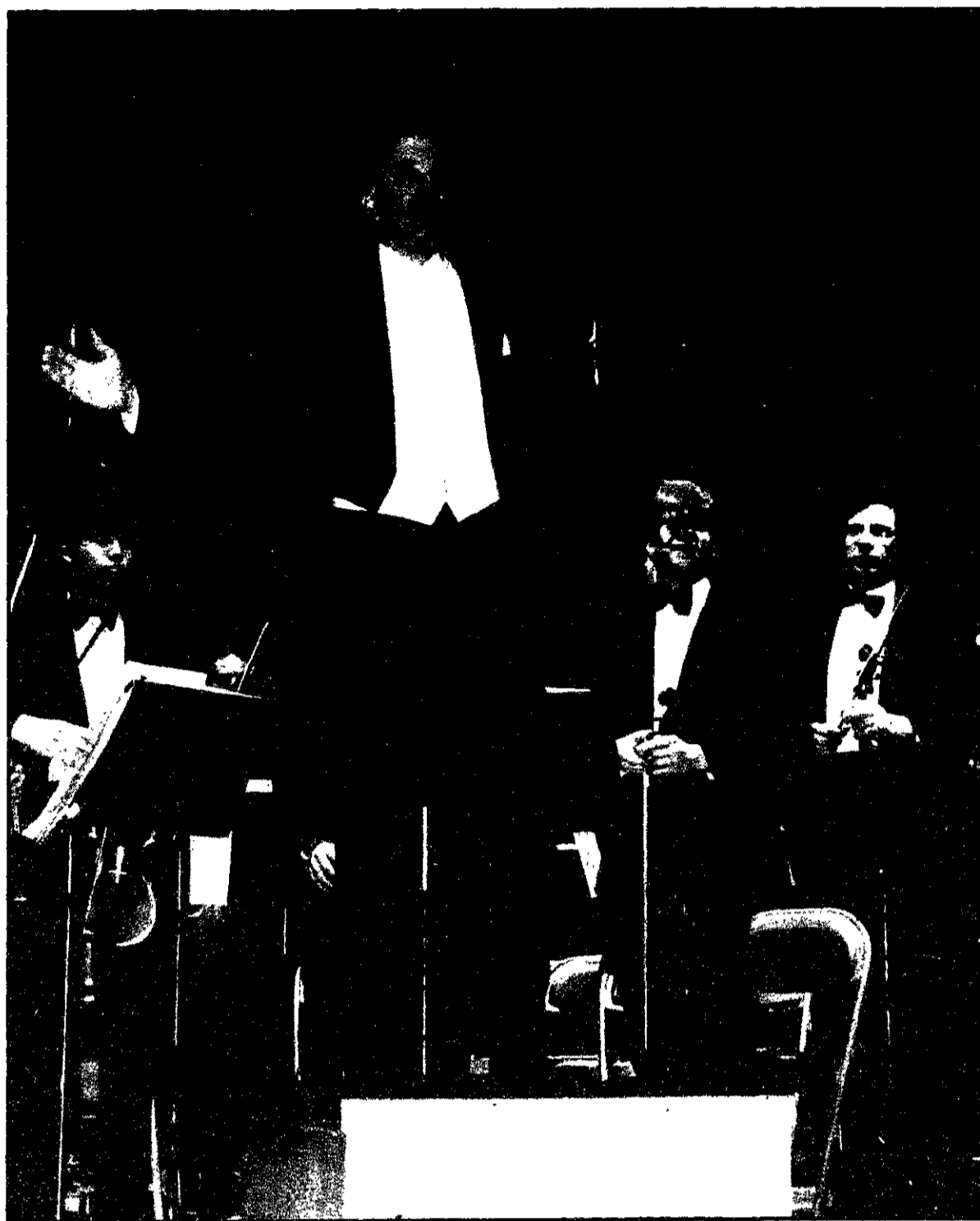
## John Harbison

Angle turned up to provide a witty evening of popular tunes played on the harpsichord for the House Seminar taught by housemaster Stephen Lippard. A reception followed. Small, intimate events which get people together for enjoyable and sociable evenings of entertainment and conversation are much-needed at MIT. This innovation sets an excellent example, and should be emulated elsewhere around the campus.

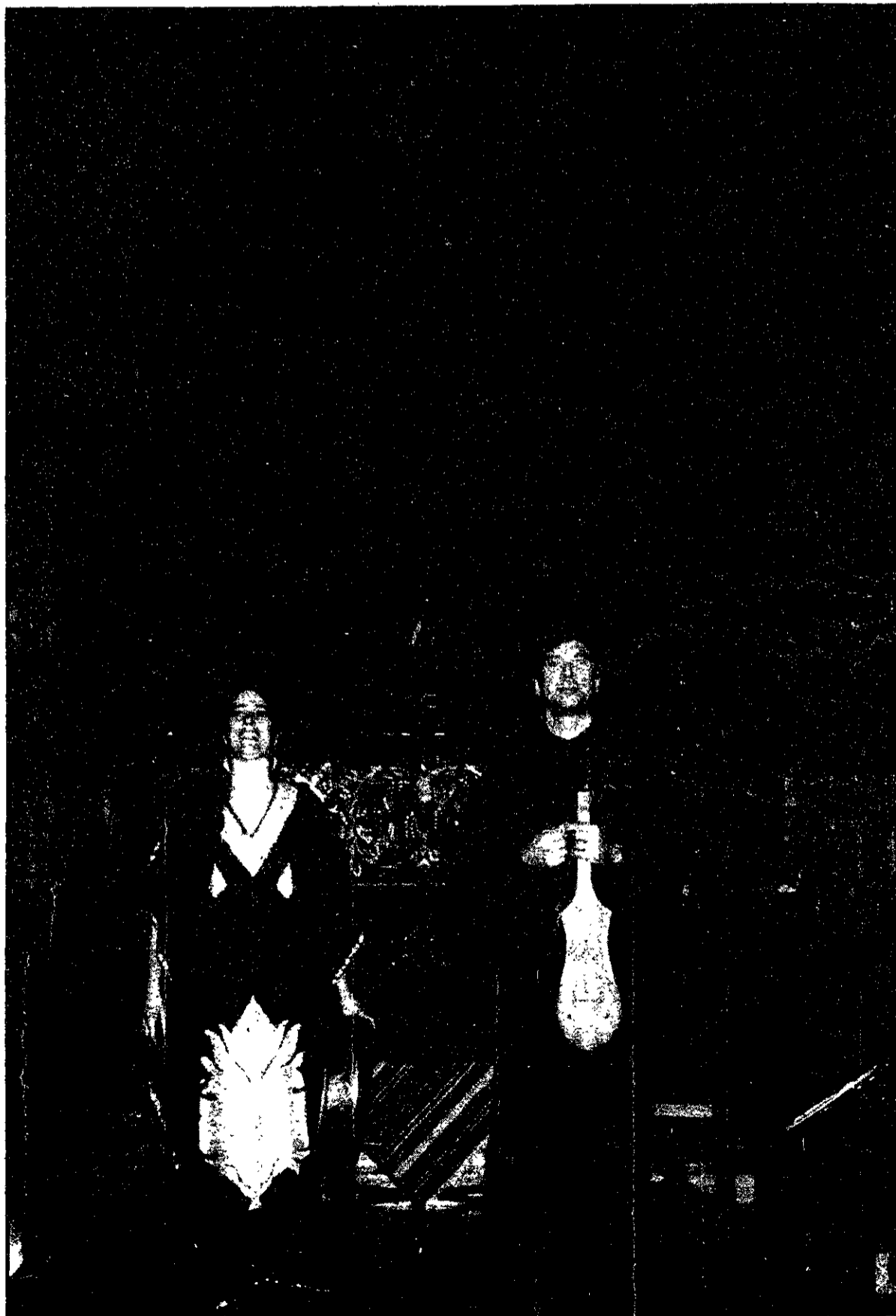
Gong award of the year award goes to *Boston Phoenix* critic Lloyd Schwartz. During a performance of music by MIT composer John Harbison by the Cantata Singers last weekend, the percussionist appeared to engage in a virtuoso performance on four frying pans. Come the intermission, Schwartz was spotted chatting with *Globe* critic Richard Dyer, the latter wearing his usual poker-faced impression.

"Those were frying pans," weren't they?, I inquired of Schwartz who, afraid to display his ignorance in front of the great man from the *Globe*, ventured to suggest they were gongs. Harbison was luckily on hand to confirm that the instruments were indeed frying pans, good solid steel ones because, as he pointed out, aluminum just wouldn't produce the right effect.

Perhaps a year from now, I'll be able to report that the musical problems of aluminum have been solved, so that recession-priced cookware can be used to serve up the latest musical offerings.



STAFF PHOTO BY MICHAEL J. FRANKLIN



STAFF PHOTO BY JONATHAN RICHMOND

David Epstein conducts the MIT Symphony Orchestra (top), and Nancy Knowler and Frank Wallace, members of "Live Oak," perform in Lindsay Chapel at Emmanuel Church (above).

## SEPTEMBER

**29** The 1060 members of the Class of 1995 arrive on campus.

**29** The Supreme Soviet votes to suspend activities of the Communist Party, which has ruled the Soviet Union for 70 years.

**2** President George Bush recognizes the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as independent states. The republics' 1940 annexation by the Soviet Union was never recognized by the United States.

**3** Fares on MBTA rail and buses increase to 85 cents and 60 cents, respectively.

**6** For the first time, freshmen take a Pre-Calculus Math Diagnostic test. Arthur P. Mattuck, professor of mathematics, says performance was "about what I expected, but I would not call it good." At least one freshman calls the test "a waste of time."

## SEPTEMBER

**10** Senate confirmation hearings on the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court begin.

**10** The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs announces that 92 percent of freshmen and transfer students received their first and second choices in this year's housing lottery, the first under a changed assignment system.

**16** Clarence Thomas ends five days of testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He tells reporters that he has been treated fairly by the panel, which recommends that the full Senate approve or reject judicial nominees.

**16** Prosecutors against former Reagan aide Lt. Col. Oliver North drop the case, saying they would not be able to prove his trial was not influenced by testimony he gave Congress under a grant of immunity.

**17** The SP01/02 series, an experimental alternative to fulfilling the freshmen chemistry requirement, is cancelled because of scheduling difficulties with two of the program's three professors.

## SEPTEMBER

**18** Arthur H. Roberts '93 delivers the first of three performances of "How to Give a Woman an Orgasm," a presentation on rape and safe sex sponsored by the Residence/Orientation Committee and the Dean for Student Affairs.

**19** Members of the Revolutionary Justice Organization announce they will wait to release two hostages they are holding in Lebanon "until the picture becomes clearer about the Israeli position and the United Nations movement." The statement dashes hopes that Jack Mann or Joseph Ciccipio will be released.

**23** Provost Mark S. Wrighton issues a memorandum to the Academic Council and department heads announcing a new program designed to increase the number of underrepresented minorities on the MIT faculty.

**30** Margaret L. A. MacVicar '65, dean for undergraduate education and creator of the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program, dies at the age of 47. President Charles M. Vest calls her "one of those rare individuals whose thoughts and actions transformed a great institution."

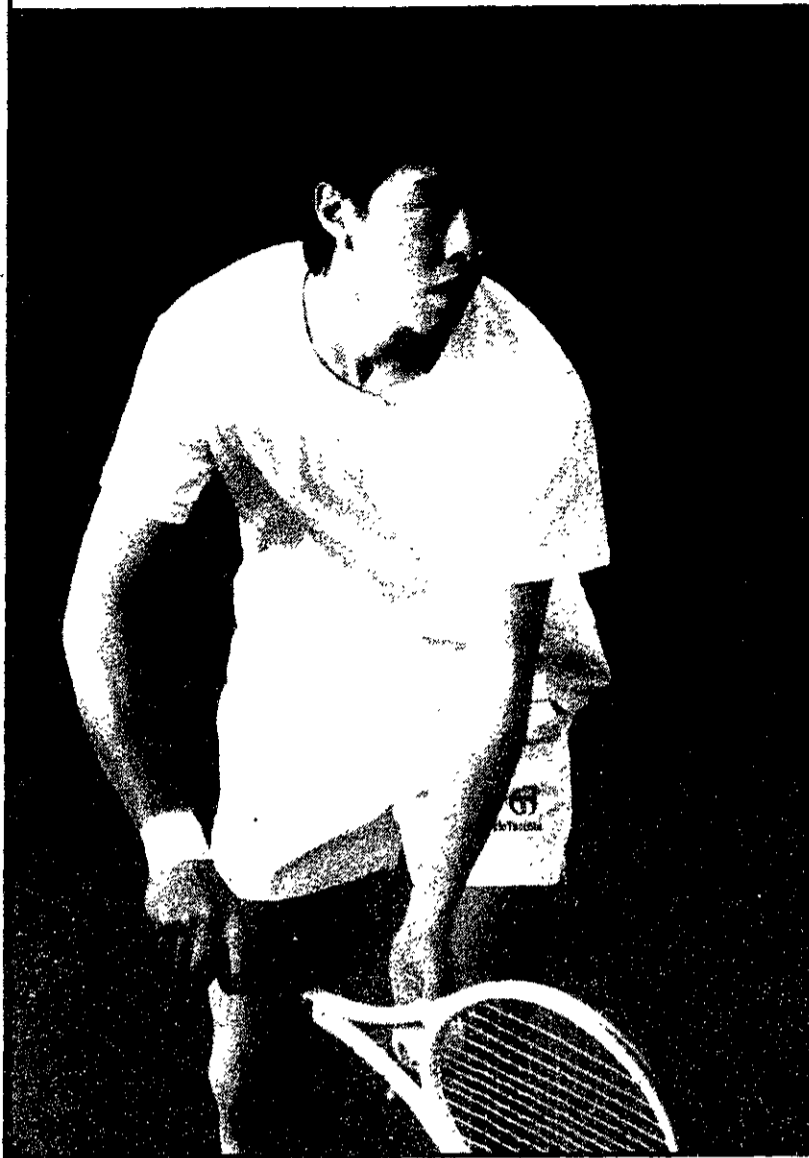
**30** Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) says he hopes debate over Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas' judicial record can begin within the week. The Judiciary Committee had split 7-7 on the nomination vote.

**30** Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide flees his homeland after the military takes charge of the island nation.

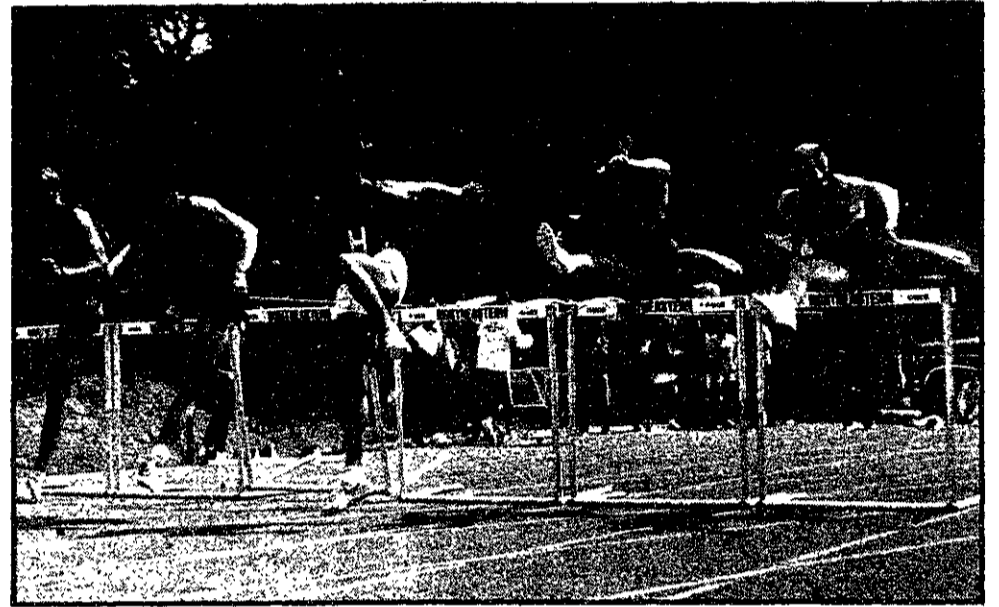
## OCTOBER

**5** Next House celebrates its 10th anniversary with a series of parties for dormitory residents and alumni.

**7** The White House criticizes the leak of an affidavit by University of Oklahoma law professor Anita Hill that charges Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas with sexual harassment. In light of the disclosure, the Senate scrapped its plans to vote on Thomas' nomination that evening.



William Chu



David Rothstein



Morgan Conn



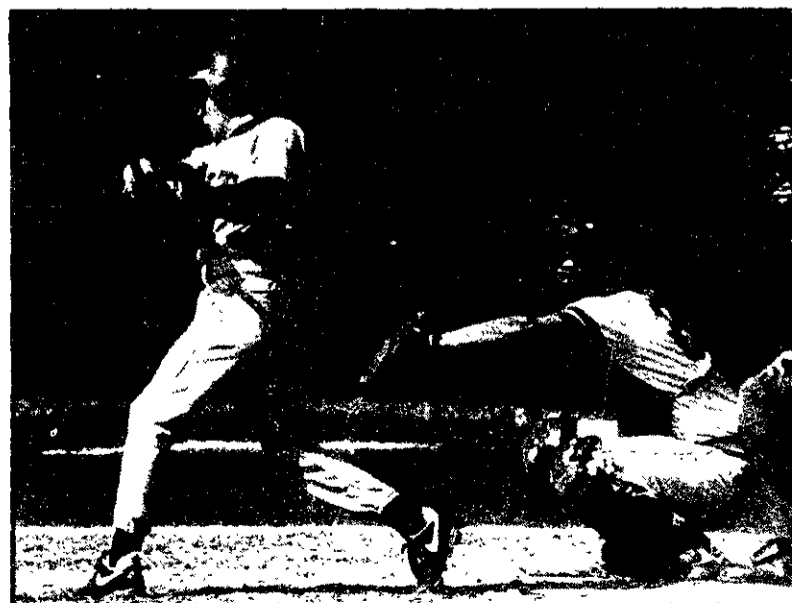
William Chu



William Chu



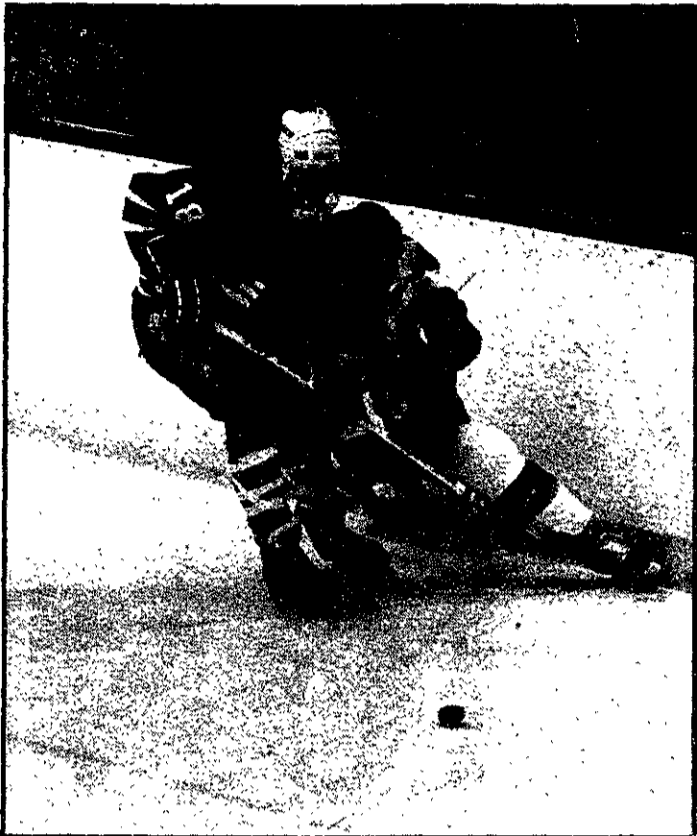
Morgan Conn



Michael J. Franklin



Douglas D. Keller



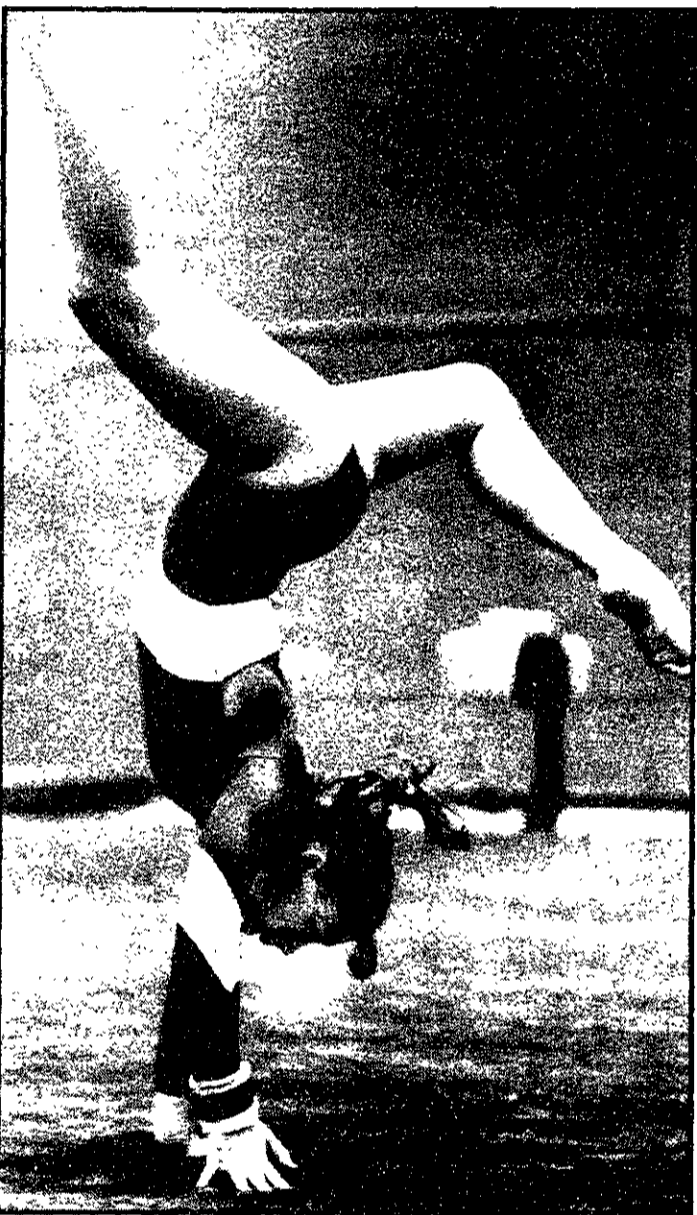
William Chu



Jonathan Kossuth



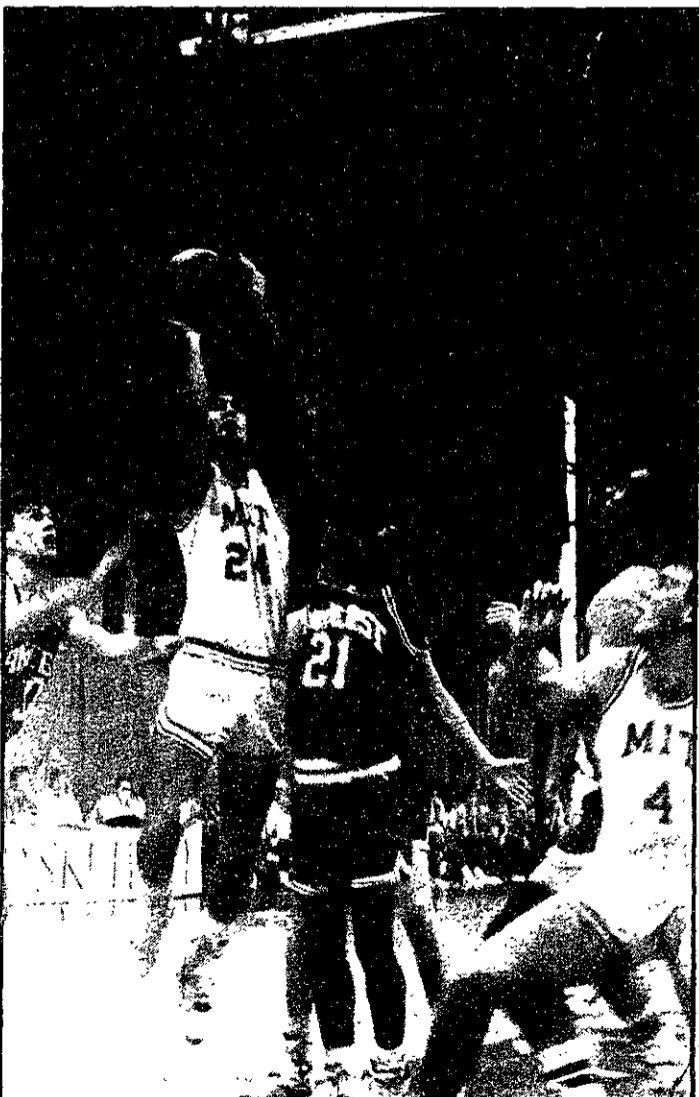
Tech file photo



Morgan Conn



Jonathan Kossuth



Jonathan Kossuth



Jonathan Kossuth

## OCTOBER

**8** The Harvard Cooperative Society announces that its member rebate for 1990-91 will be 5 percent. This is a drop from the previous year's 5.5 percent rebate, and the continuation of a long downward trend.

**9** "Teaching Within a Research University," an Institute colloquium, is attended by over 1000 faculty and students. The discussion, moderated by former governor Michael S. Dukakis, focuses on the role classroom education plays at a university devoted to research.

**17** NATO defense ministers promise to cut their nuclear arsenals in Europe by 80 percent, the largest reduction in alliance history.

**21** Students, faculty and staff are sent Stopping Sexual Harassment: A Guide to Options and Resources at MIT, a booklet aimed at stopping sexual harassment on campus.

**23** Approximately 50 students attended a screening of Truth or Consequences: Safer Sex at MIT, a student-produced video demonstrating the proper use of contraceptives and other safe sex devices.

**30** Israeli, Jordanian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian delegates arrive in Madrid for the start of a Middle East peace conference. Despite Israeli protests, Palestinians are allowed to speak as a separate delegation, rather than as part of a joint delegation with Jordan.

**31** Rumors of a Halloween massacre "in an L-shaped dormitory" caused some residents of Senior House to sleep elsewhere for the night. Campus Police added extra shifts to the area for the night.

## NOVEMBER

**1** Joseph A. Powers Jr. '92 is elected Ugliest Man on Campus in the annual Alpha Phi Omega contest.

**4** Imelda Marcos, wife of the late Philippine dictator, returns to her homeland for the first time since the 1986 revolution. President Corazon Aquino's government says it allowed Marcos to return so it could prosecute her for tax fraud and other charges.

## NOVEMBER

**5** The body of British publisher Robert Maxwell is found in the Atlantic close to the Canary Islands. A Spanish death certificate attributes the death to a heart attack.

**6** James R. Tewhey, associate dean for residence and campus activities, rejects an alcohol plan proposed by the Dormitory Council, saying the percentage of house taxes the plan would allow dormitories to use in purchasing alcohol is unacceptably high.

**7** Students and administration panelists discuss the merits of the current housing system at a packed meeting of the Undergraduate Association Council. Among the topics debated are how rejection from fraternities, commonly known as "flushing," could be averted, how a new housing system should accommodate a changing student population, whether rush should be moved to the sophomore year and whether a new housing system should attempt to create a stronger sense of MIT community.

**12** The Outing Club's cabin in Bartlett, N.H., burns to the ground. Members of Delta Upsilon, who used the cabin that weekend, later say that a fire they mistakenly lit in the cabin's outhouse was extinguished before they left. The cause of the fire is eventually found to be "undetermined."

**15** The Committee on Discipline sends a letter to students expressing concern that "cheating and plagiarism have become rampant on campus." In an informal vote, the committee unanimously supports the creation of an honor code.

**15** Midway Airlines announces that it is going out of business after a deal for Northwest Airlines to buy the troubled carrier falls through.

**18** The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs reduces funding for the 1992 Independent Activities Period to \$5000, down from the \$10,000 allocated for IAP 1991.

**18** Hostages Terry Waite of Great Britain and Thomas Sutherland of the United States are freed from captivity in Lebanon. Their captors promise to release the other Western hostages by the end of the month.

# Looking Back at the 'Most Flammable' On-Campus Stories of the Past Year

Column by Bill Jackson  
OPINION EDITOR

**1** 1991 was a year to be remembered for a lot of things on campus. The new Biology Requirement. A sorority house. The loss of the Magnet Lab. The continuing failure of Paul Gray to spontaneously explode.

According to the National Fire Service, which has generously given me permission to print this list, these were the Most Flammable Stories of 1991.

- After being named dean of the School of Engineering, Joel Moses PhD '67 parts the Red Sea and leads the Engineers out of the desert. Charlton Heston wants to star in the film.

- The Mech. E. Department votes that "A typical master's degree in mechanical engineering should not take longer than one and a half years." The vote comes after years and years of faculty debate on the subject.

- Steven H. Baden '92 asks a friend for advice after he has an argument with his suite-mates. The friend tells Baden, "No problem, Steve, just flame 'em." The over-literal Baden does just that, and is sentenced to 10 years in prison for setting fire to parts of his suite in Burton House.

- HarrisGate: Associate Provost for the Arts and general scene-stealer Ellen T. Harris is accused of searching the desk of China Altman, her director of arts communications, and stealing files from the desk. Harris says, "There are some debates it's better not to become involved in." Harris is apparently not involved in Altman's subsequent dismissal from the office.

- The Committee on Discipline places many students from 1.00 on academic probation for collaborating on problem sets. The COD asks for the input of many other committees before making this decision.

- Senior House graduate resident tutor Andrew W. Howitt is expelled for his possible involvement in the drug-related death of David M. Moore '91. In a related story, the Institute retroactively revokes the degrees of anyone who graduated from MIT and went on to work for a cigarette company.

- On Family Weekend, a random guy wearing

a knee-length skirt and nothing else sits in Lobby 7 reading aloud from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." No kidding.

- Acting under the guise of building a new biology building, MIT conspires to dig a big hole in the middle of campus and meticulously maintain it from early summer until the end of the year.

- The Overlap Group, including MIT and the Ivy League, decides to stop exchanging information about common applicants. The Committee on Discipline places most of the schools on acad-

plumbing, and changed some light bulbs." The classroom repair number FIXIT immediately begins forwarding its calls to the Alpha Phi house.

- The Coop announces that the annual rebate is 5 percent, continuing the long-term decline. The decline is due to the heavy cost of upkeep for the lingerie forest which MIT students must negotiate in order to get to the bookstore.

- Following the success of his performance "How to Give a Woman an Orgasm," Archie H. Roberts '93 writes a sequel, "How to Give a Man

## THE YEAR IN OPINION

emic probation as a result.

- As a part of the Dan Quayle Governmental Opportunity for All program, Anastasia Elizabeth Anne McGeever '93 and Jeremy Paul Kirby '92 are elected president and vice president, respectively, of the Undergraduate Association.

- Freshmen are asked to take a new Math Diagnostic Test. Each of the 50 questions is worth one point. The administration is concerned when the Math Department calculates the average score to be 76.

- Continuing their power trip, the Calendar Committee declares that, for the rest of the century every Tuesday will be an Institute Monday, and that an extra day, "VestDay," will be added to the end of the each week to "help students catch up on their work."

- Alpha Phi is the first MIT sorority to move into its own house. The chapter president is quoted in *The Tech*, saying "In the past, if something broke we'd just call [Physical Plant], but we've built shelves in our closets, done some minor

an Orgasm." The show is rejected for being far too short to satisfy half of the audience.

- The UA Council holds a meeting to discuss the future of the MIT housing system. Associate Provost for Fun Stuff Samuel J. Keyser distracts the crowd with a story about his name being in *The New Yorker* while Associate Dean Jim Tewhey sneaks out the back. Verdict: Administration bad, current system good. Score: Administration 1, Students 0.

- The NSF awards Florida State University a \$120 million grant for a new magnet lab. In a related story, the NCAA awards MIT a competitive Division I football team.

- In a stunning move, the faculty follows up its resolution to create a mandatory biology requirement with a resolution requiring every undergraduate, starting with the class of 1998, to major in biology. One defiant engineer is quoted as saying, "I'm not afraid to learn how to work on bacteria and yeasts and stuff. What software

## Rating the Best, Worst and Weirdest Of National and International Scenes

Column by Matthew H. Hersch  
OPINION EDITOR

**A**nybody remember what they were doing this time last year? I do. The Gulf War was on, and I was just remembering that when I registered for selective service the summer before, I had written on my draft card, "In case of trouble, call me first."

But a year has gone by and it seems all we really remember about the Gulf War is that we lost. There was a coup against Gorbachev. Remember that? A lot happened this year, so, if you will allow me, I will try to put everything into perspective.

### The Best, Worst, and Weirdest of 1991:

- *Best performance by a politician who was the decade's greatest threat to society until he ran out of money:*

Unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate and neo-Nazi David Duke, for proving that voters would rather have a corrupt governor than one with shiny boots.

- *Highlander of the Year:*

Deng Xiaoping, wrinkled, half-dead high priest of the People's Republic of China, who, by outliving all of his political opponents, has proven that there can be only one.

- *Most exciting revolution:*

The disintegration of the Soviet Union — chaos like it was meant to be.

- *Most disappointing revolution:*

Georgia's liberation from Soviet rule. What do you do when your newly elected president is a loot?

- *Biggest heroes:*

The Gulf War's smart weapons. For one brief moment in history, every little boy in America wanted to grow up to be a Tomahawk cruise missile.

- *Bush's Biggest Foreign Blunder:*

This is a hard one — there are so many. OK, try this on for size — not finishing Saddam off during the War.

- *Most forgotten war hero:*

Gen H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

- *Bush's Biggest Domestic Blunder:*

Appointing Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, and proving once and for all that all you need to do to pick justices is match the color on your game piece with the vacancy on the Court.

- *Best reason to vote for a Democrat:*

George Bush can't stomach domestic affairs.

- *Most hidden failure of a Presidential program:*

Bush's war on drugs, a military operation in South America, in which US Special Forces trained Peruvian soldiers, who then left the army and sold their skills to drug dealers.

- *Brightest hero in these dark times:*

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who proved that even the cerebrally challenged can change history for the better.

- *Biggest losers:*

Perpetrators of the short-lived coup against former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who sat in their bunkers getting wasted while their tanks turned on them.

- *Most forgotten act of war:*

Iraq's Scud attack on non-combatant Israel during the Gulf War.

- *Most surprising development in the pursuit of peace:*

The recent treaty between the government of El Salvador and the local rebels which effectively ends a decade of civil war.

- *Best news to come out of Southeast Asia:*

Cambodian citizens rebuffed the leaders of the maniacal Khmer Rouge Party when the UN finished the country's civil war cease-fire agreement.

- *Most embarrassing mummified corpse:*

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, otherwise known as Lenin, the founder of Soviet communism. Chemically preserved and attractively packaged in airtight glass, Lenin's presence in his Moscow tomb is an enduring sign of all the zaniness totalitarian communism had to offer.

- *Worst spent aid package:*

Saudi Arabia's donation of \$500 million to Syria for its participation in the Gulf War, which was promptly used to buy T-72 tanks from Czechoslovakia and Scud missiles to launch at Israel.

- *Worst global neighbor:*

China, which sold Syria the missiles.

- *Civil war that's killed so many journalists that news people stopped covering it:*

Serbs vs. Croats in Yugoslavia.

- *Matt's Favorite Nation:*

Singapore — same as it ever was.

- *Most outrageous act of international barbarism:*

The downing by the Yugoslav Air Force of a helicopter carrying European Community truce observers.

- *Most outrageous proof that Soviet weapons don't work:*

Of the four Soviet-made missiles the fighter plane fired at the helicopter, only one hit.

- *Most forgotten man:*

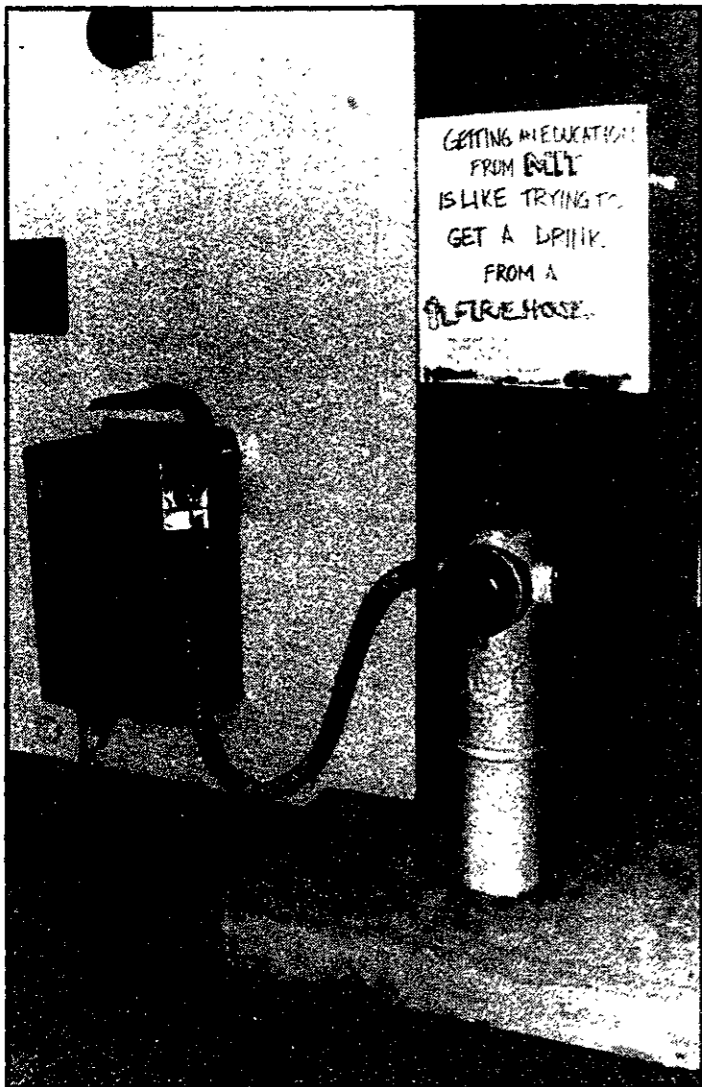
Sununu. Sununu who? Who knew Sununu?

## THE YEAR IN REVIEW

An Annual Supplement to *The Tech*  
Friday, January 31, 1992

**Chairman** .....Josh Hartmann '93  
**Editor in Chief**.....Brian Rosenberg '93  
**Managing Editor** .....Jeremy Hylton '94  
**Executive Editor** .....Karen Kaplan '93  
**News Editors** .....Reuven M. Lerner '92  
Joey Marquez '94  
**Photo Editor** .....Douglas D. Keller '93  
**Staff**.....Vipul Bhushan G

# THE YEAR IN PICTURES



That famous quote about the institute was finally realized with this hack in Lobby 16.

Vipul Bhushan



Members of the MIT community celebrate President Charles M. Vest's birthday at Fenway Park with a rendition of "Happy Birthday."

Douglas D. Keller

**20** Two employees of Lincoln Laboratories are found dead in a van located in the laboratory's parking lot. A tank of nitrous oxide is also found in the van.

**21** The U.N. Security Council elects Boutros Ghali of Egypt secretary-general of the United Nations. The vote is considered a victory for African diplomats, who had insisted it was their turn to lead the world body.

**27** MIT releases a new alcohol policy that differs only slightly from the previous policy. The new guidelines require independent living groups to register open parties and allow dormitories to serve alcohol without a cash bar.



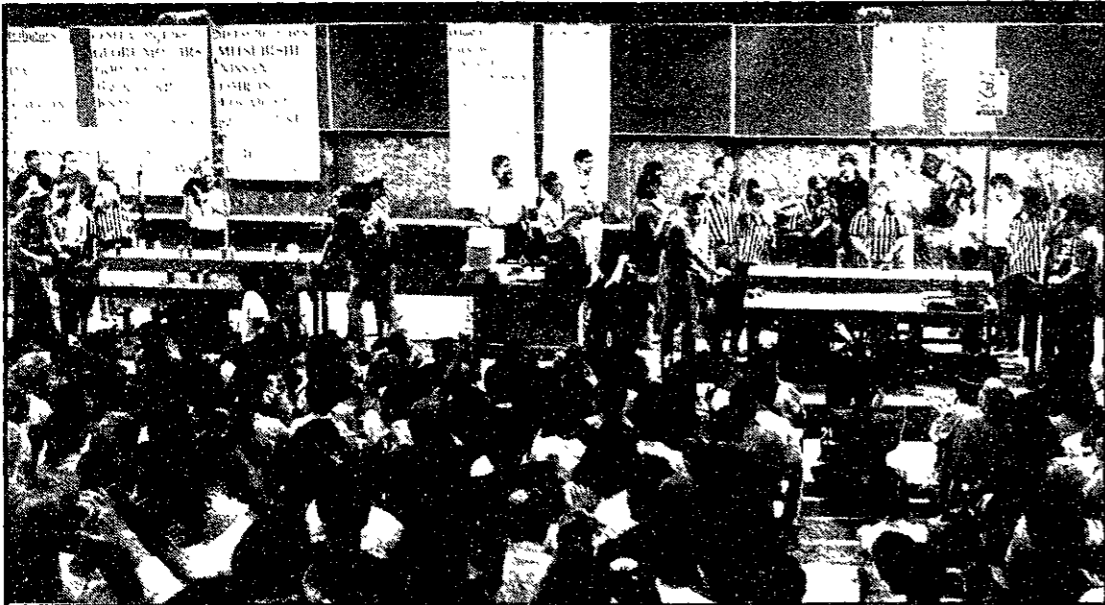
This pyramid helped the Class of 1993 to pull off a victory in the Battle of the Classes.

Michelle Greene



Work begins on the new biology building with completion expected by the end of 1993.

Douglas D. Keller



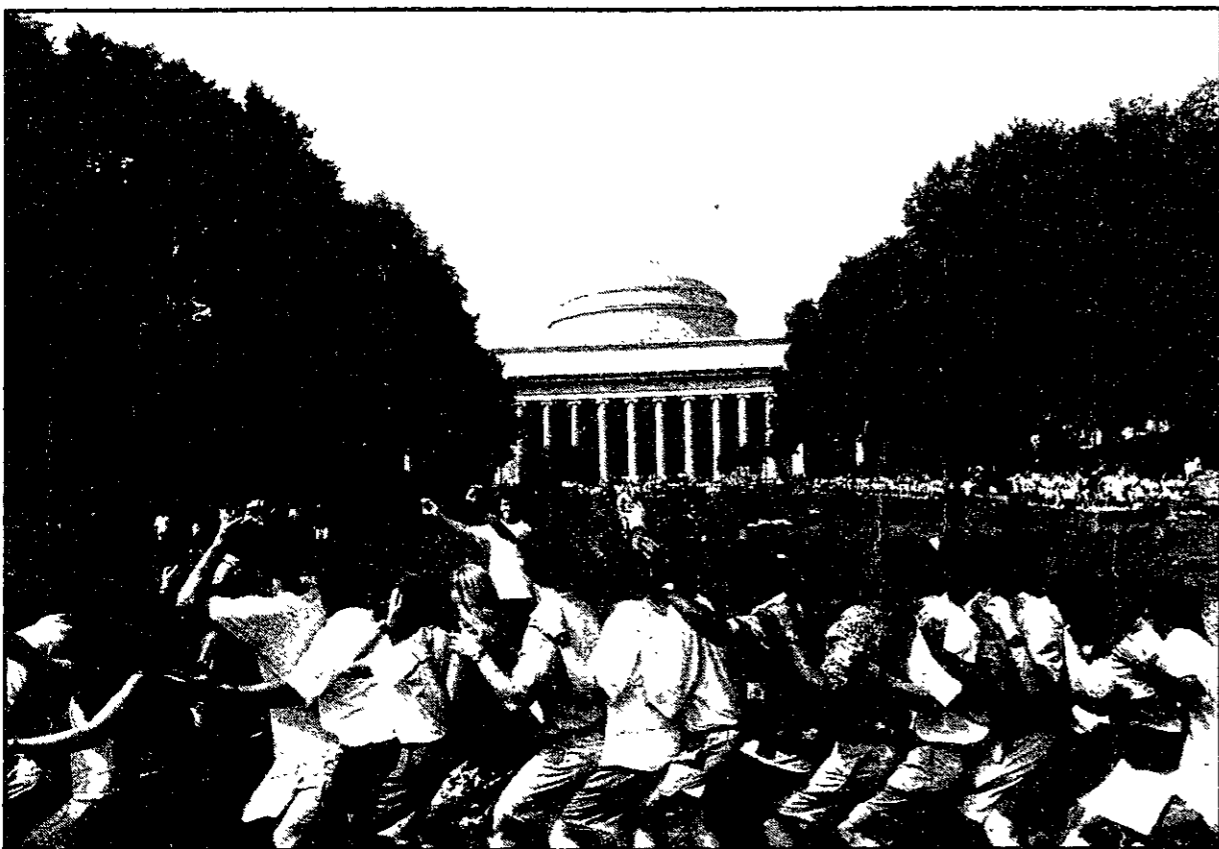
The Introduction to Design (2.70) contest again draws a large crowd as students competed for a chance to go to Japan.

Vipul Bhushan



A mysterious torchbearer, mistaken by many for Midnight Oil lead singer Peter Garrett, is shocked by events at the Ig Nobel Prize Awards.

Michelle Greene



Members of the Class of 1995 perform a record-setting lap-sit of 1100 people in Killian Court.

Matthew H. Hensch

## DECEMBER

**25** Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev resigns from office, and announces that he will pass nuclear codes to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. After 70 years as a major world force, the Soviet Union dissolves.

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The Tech  
January 31, 1992  
Volume 112, Number 1  
Section 2

## Vest's Inaugural Speech Addresses Government Relations, Higher Education

Inauguration, from Page 1

"It is no longer possible, if it ever was, for individuals or nations to think that the way in which they treat their land, air or water has no bearing on their neighbors," Vest said. The Center for Global Change Science will help to lead the way in protecting the environment. "I believe we must marshal our interests and capabilities to understand these issues and develop solutions," Vest continued.

Vest also announced the creation of the MIT Information Infrastructure Initiative, which will work to develop a high bandwidth optical communications network and create a working model on campus.

Competition between national and international interests was another theme of Vest's address. "Clearly, we must be concerned with this nation's economic well-being. We must not, however, endanger the very essence of our institution by retreating into simplistic forms of techno-nationalism," he said.

A committee headed by Eugene B. Skolnikoff, professor of political science, "helped us examine relationships in the international context, our relationships with corporations and issues on the number of international students on campus," according to Vest. He described the committee's work as one of the most important accomplishments of his first year.

### 'Declining interest and ability'

On a national level, Vest expressed concern at the "declining interest and ability among our young people to pursue rigorous advanced studies, particularly in science and engineering."

"The time has come again for us to place our expertise and stature in the service of a major national effort to rebuild the strength of science and mathematics in American schools," Vest explained.

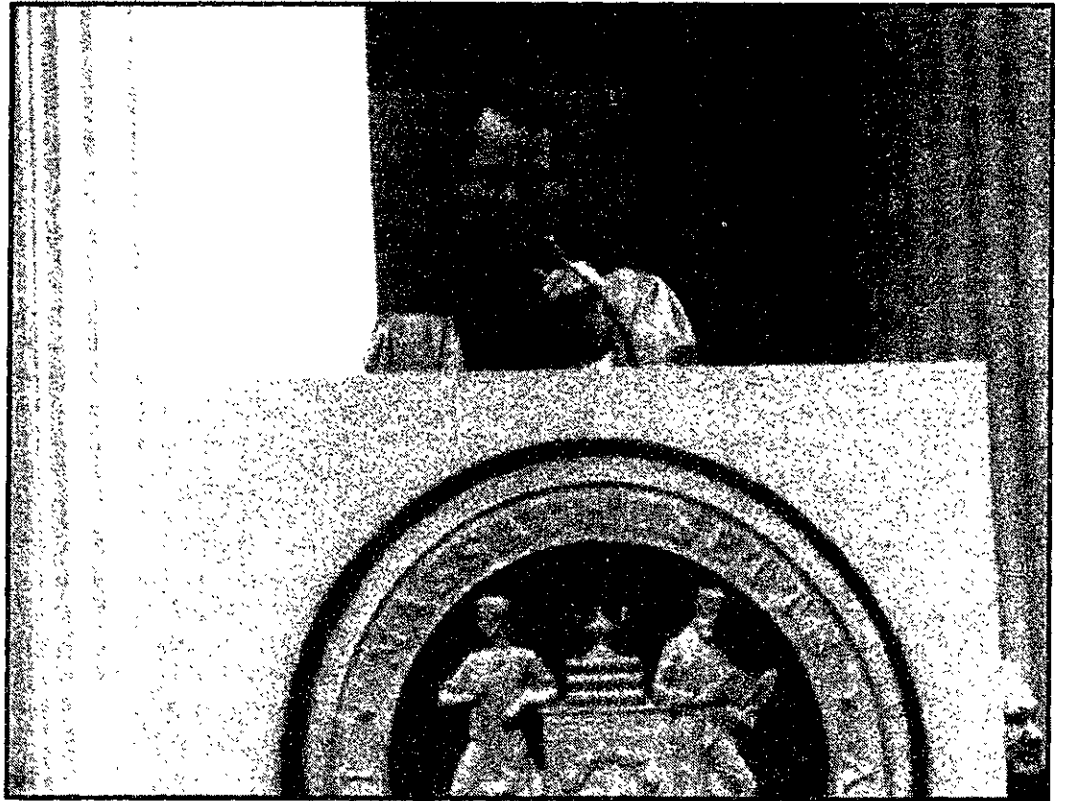
He said, "the education we most directly influence, however, is the education of our own students." He discussed some of the challenges in an engineering curriculum, and stressed the need to infuse engineering students with "an increased respect for and enjoyment of effective, efficient and socially responsive design and production."

The five-year master's program debated by the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and Aeronautics and Astronautics over the course of the year addressed this concern. "I think we are about to take a leadership role in some fairly significant evolution of the engineering curriculum," Vest said of the departments' debates.

The Institute also began broadening its scientific focus with the addition of biology to the General Institute Requirements. Vest endorsed the biology proposal, saying, "I personally believe it would be a strong leadership move to do this."

**Charles M. Vest presents his inaugural address to the crowd gathered on Killiam Court.**

**Vest gets a hand with his robe in the Vannevar Bush Room before the inauguration ceremony.**



## Wrighton Fills Four Administration Vacancies ODSA, Schools of Engineering, Science, HASS Change Hands

Deans, from Page 3

I've heard for Professor Smith."

Smith agreed that different situations require different selection processes. "If we were talking about a really long-term appointment, then I'd say there would have to be a search committee. However, my appointment is essentially a short-term arrangement.

"I'm very much in favor of search committees and student participation on them. On the other hand, it seems foolish to have a committee which would have this result as something of a foregone conclusion," Smith continued.

### Birgeneau is third appointment

Professor Birgeneau, whose term as science dean began last July 1, replaced Gene M. Brown, who had held the post since July 1985. Brown, a former head of the biology department, left the position because he

wanted to return to research and teaching.

Birgeneau's selection marked the first time students contributed to the choice of a dean. Two students — Richard R. Kerwell G and Julian P. Sachs '91 — were on the advisory committee that selected Birgeneau. The committee spent six months discussing possible candidates for the position before presenting Wrighton with its final recommendation.

"The whole process was extremely democratic," Sachs said. He added that he thought having students on the committee was not necessary because he thought the faculty on the committee were careful to think about issues that would affect students.

Godfrey was the leader in the push for increased student input in the selection of deans last year. He said he is "extremely happy" that students were involved in Birgeneau's appointment.

Godfrey said that it is vital that students have a part in the choice of deans. He said

that even though there are many more faculty than students on advisory committees, it is wonderful that students can now present their views.

Professor Khoury, who had been acting dean since 1990, was appointed dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences last summer. He had been associate dean of

the school since 1987.

Khoury is perhaps best known among undergraduates for the lectures on the Middle East he gave during the gulf war. Khoury's research focuses on the political and social history of the Middle East.

Many of the issues and trends that Khoury will face during his tenure as dean surfaced while he was acting dean. For example, many Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences-Distribution (HASS-D) classes were oversubscribed last spring term, resulting in lotteries and student complaints. Problems with both overcrowding and undersubscription continued last fall, when several HASS-Ds were cancelled due to lack of interest.

While acting dean, Khoury presided over a large increase in the number of students taking HASS minors on their degrees. Nearly 200 members of the Class of 1992 chose to study a minor, up from 55 in the Class of 1989.

**"I think at this time that Joel has the combination of talent and experience which is most appropriate."**

**Mark S. Wrighton**