Students accused of computer theft

By Brian Rosenberg and Joey Marquez

Three undergraduate students may face disciplinary action from the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs in connection with an incident of computer theft from MIT laboratories, according to Campus Police Chief And P. Glavin and Associate Dean for Student Affairs James R. Twehby.

The three students were involved in a "multiple thefts in more than one department." Both Glavin and Twehby said the incident was originally reported last March.

Informant tipped off CPs

Glavin said the Campus Police were "originally given information by an informant who did not want to become involved" in the investigation. "We informed the students that they were being investigated early in March," she added.

Glavin said the students were involved in "multiple thefts in more than one department." Both Glavin and Twehby said the investigation was ongoing. "Part of the investigation will go on for some time," Twehby said, adding that information the Campus Police generate is being turned over to the Dean's Office. "The investigation might lead to more students being investigated," Glavin said.

She said the case would be "dealt with in internal administrative procedures in the JODSA." Criminal charges will not be brought in the case as "it is not a situation where the students were caught red-handed," Glavin said. "The situation has required discussion and cooperation with the students in order to get the equipment back," she added.

Tweedby said that "actions from the Dean's Office" might be taken but that no timetable for the case would be released. "I would not discuss details of the ODSA's intentions," she said.

Fraternity involved in thefts

Tweedby's comments point to a "broadening of the MIT administration living group," Earl M. Murman, head of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, said he could "confirm that the students..." (Please turn to page 2)

Property theft up over last year

By David A. Maltz

Thieves of institute property in 1990 went up by 90 percent from the 1989 figure, according to the recent released MIT Campus Police Annual Report. The number of serious crimes against persons remained steady.

The Institute lost $321,497 in equipment losses valued at $29,925, an increase of 45 percent from 1989. The lowest theft rate was from the Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory.

The number of serious crimes committed against people on MIT grounds held roughly steady at 23 incidents in 1990. The majority of bicycle reported missing had been left near the Julius A. Stranitto '23 Student Center. According to Glavin, the largest theft of computer equipment was from the Building 13 bike component which was valued at $70,000. The Campus Police Chief added.

"As a ballpark figure, about $70,000 of computer equipment is involved," said Glavin. She added, however, that more than three-quarters of the stolen equipment had been recovered.

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$70K in computers stolen from labs

(Continued from page 1)

involved are from a fraternity, though we can't really specify which one. And he commented that he was "very disappointed that the thieves were students." 

Anonymous sources in both CSR and SEEC indicated that the case was not "an isolated incident." 

"I have heard from two independent, unnamed sources that 
CSR could not be confirmed, but that the SEER's involvement was evident. "Fiji was involved," the SEER source said. 

Fiji President Michael J. Pecaro said the allegations "were not involved as a fraternity," he said. 

Pecaro refused to comment on whether individual members of Fiji were involved in the thefts, saying he was "consulting with what I can say right now."

Thefts began last summer 

The theft in this case occurred at SEER's last summer in Mark S. Barlow, who works in SEER, said he thought about $12,000 in computer equipment had been stolen on July 13. "We lost a Macintosh SE, a Mac SE, a Mac SE, a Mac SE, and a Mac SE," he said. 

In CSR, according to a source, a Mac SE was stolen on March 14. "On March 14, two hard drives, a keyboard, and a monitor were stolen," he said. 

Crawley estimated the value of the stolen goods at over $1000. 

"We have been robbed twice, and there hasn't been anything stolen," he said. "In a environment like that the software access to the lab facilities, you're allowed to use certain amounts of openers and trust in the community, we said. "We've looked into the the computer and the people who are using the computer equipment to the lab facilities. Our policy is to get the best."

Crawley and Magnier G, who works in CSR and Magnier G, said they had stolen some computer equipment, the second, worth about $6000, was stolen in mid-January. "and we bought an additional computer, which was stolen in March," he said. "We bought a Macintosh SE, which was stolen."

"I have several Macintoshes, screens, and a scanner," he said. "This is all we really can do."

The decision to run a news seg-
ment was made largely because of WMBR staff interest, not due to overwhelming listener de-
mand, said Shawn Mamros G, a former member of "WMBR.

Radio station looks back 

Thirty years ago, the radio sta-
tion broadcasted from the base-
ment of Senior House for about 
two hours in the morning and 
and from 5 pm to 11 am at night. Staff numbered approximately 45 people, including three women, and power or inactivation was 10 watts. Programming featured exclusively classical or jazz music.

Today, WMBR broadcasts 18 hours a day from 8 am to 2 am and 168 staff members, over 400 people, and power of transmission is 360 watts - the second most powerful college radio station in the Boston area. Also, at the close of every year, WMBR used to broadcast a "Nightly News," a cooperative effort between WMBR and the Boston University Daily Free Press.

The decision to run news broad-
tcasting from a studio party, 
ment of Senior House for about 
coupled to AM power lines. Dor-
ted. We still occasionally do all-
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"WMBR has a few traditions that have lasted over the years," Mamros said. "WMBR has continued its tradi-
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extended listens of MIT's FM station. "Aog-lstandingphilosophy of WMBR was - the tech-
Federal court nominee rejected

There is disappointment at the White House over the rebuff that President Reagan’s nominee for the 11th US Circuit Court of Appeals, the Senate Judiciary Committee’s rejection of Kenneth Ryskamp is the first rejection of a Bush’s 77 judicial nominations.

The Florida jurist had been accused of being insensitive to civil rights issues. But the White House said that it is not the first time that Ryskamp has been asked to serve in Florida; Ryskamp charged the senators against him are false and repugnant to all that they stand for.

Two conservative Democrats conspired swing votes on the Senate Judiciary Panel, Dennis Deconant of Arizona and Florida’s Robert Graham, to a number of senators in their party in voting against Ryskamp. Then a tie vote killed his move to let the Senate consider his nominations with no recommendation from the panel. Ryskamp said he will stay on as a federal district judge in Miami.

Military bases to close

Lawmakers are seeking new aid for Pentagon an announcement concerning which US military bases will be closed and which will remain open. Although a closing base and the subsequent loss of jobs in a community is bad enough in good economic times, it is of even more serious concern during a period of recession. This could cost votes.

Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams pointed out that most military bases from the start were placed in Demo
cratic districts. And he said therefore the base closing will "be painful." But Williams said that none of the bases to be closed are in states with Republican governors and that the states those bases to be closed are those that are not needed.

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney will announce today which military bases will be closed. Eighty thousand jobs as the Pentagon said he lays on the ground after the war was sped up for.

King’s passenger claims police abuse

In the Los Angeles videotaped police beating case, a passenger in the car driven by victim Rodney King now claims he was abused. King said he was fired with a police baton as he lay on the ground after the car was stopped for speeding.

For four hours he said he was beaten up each time he tried to turn to look at what was happening to his friend. He has filed a federal civil rights suit against the Los Angeles police department.

FAA safety measures questioned

Safety officials and airline crash survivors said yesterday that government delay on measures to help passengers and hap pening airlines has led to deaths that could have been avoided.

At a hearing on Capitol Hill yesterday, Alex Richman of Griffin told lawmakers his son died one row from an exit in the Feb. 1. run away crash at Los Angeles International Airport. Richman said that his son could have survived if his was less smoke and toxic fumes or if the exits had been more accessible.

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Gulf war is officially over

The war is officially over. The United Nations Security Council has announced a formal cease-fire, saying it accepts Iraq’s pledge to pay for war damages and scrap nuclear weapons. Communist officials said that a letter officially declaring the truce was handed to Iraqi of
cficials last night.

Once the ceasefire is in place, the withdrawal of US troops from the gulf is expected to accelerate. This wor
ters refugees who are being cared for by the American soldiers occupying southern Iraq. They do not know what will happen to them when US peacekeepers replace Amer
can forces. One refugee expert said that as soon as the ceasefire is in place, they will sit in front of US tanks to stop them from leaving.

In Saudi Arabia, US troops are welcoming the official end of the war, although some say they are concerned about leaving behind Iraqi rebels to face what is happening in Saddam Hussein’s army. President George Bush insisted he will not let US forces be drawn into the fighting between government troops and Iraqi rebels.

Bush is promising to “do what’s right” for the hun
dreds of thousands of homeless Iraqis, Iran and northern Iraq. Bush said he and European leaders agree on how to proceed with the massive relief effort for the refugees.

The White House has also declared the tip of northern Iraq a “safe haven” for Kurdish refugees. The United States has told Iraq to keep its military forces away from the area while relief efforts go on.

US troop strength in the gulf has dropped sharply to 307,000 soldiers — down from 540,000 during the war. Not all US troops have left the area. Some medi cal units, including National Guard units, are being redeployed from the gulf to Turkey. Their new mission is to help stricken Kurdish refugees fleeing Iraqi forces.

Peace talks in Israel

Israel radio said yesterday that Secretary of State James A. Baker III and Israeli officials have reached agreement on a nine-point plan for peace in the Middle East.

According to the report, the two sides have agreed that the Palestine Liberation Organization will not be included in peace talks. And it said that they have decided to put aside, for now, the issue of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Saudia Arabia’s foreign minister has responded favorably to the Israeli proposal.

Turkey wants aid

Turkish officials are pleading for more aid. The refu
ges’ situation is growing more desperate by the day. It is dif ficult to deliver supplies to some areas because rain and mud have made some roads impassable. And the sup plies that do reach the refugees are not enough.

At one refugee camp in southeast Turkey, refugees used dogs to drive starving Kurds back from a food truck. But when the dogs were withdrawn, the people swarmed over the truck again, trampling much of the cargo in their frenzy to grab some food.

US and Panama to share criminal information

Under a treaty signed yesterday, the United States and Panama will share information in criminal problems involving drug smuggling and other illicit activities. Yesterday’s signing ceremony clears the way for the release of $80 mil lion in US aid to Panama.

El Salvadoran leader refuses to disarm

An El Salvadoran rebel leader said leftists will not leave their arms until the government destroys its own cease-fire dummy peace talks now under way in Mexico. The field com mander said they will neither accept confinement in tem porary security zones that the government is proposing. Leaders of rebel forces are participating in the talks for the first time in El Salvador’s 11-year-old civil war.

Florida Police to release report

Police in Florida said that they will release a narrative of an alleged assault at the Kennedy family compound in Palm Beach. Authorities have been withholding informa
tion from the media because they said the news coverage could jeopardize the investigation. But they said that no longer the case. They’re planning to release some in for mation at a news conference today.

And yesterday, William Kennedy Smith, a nephew of the late President Kennedy, denied any suggestion he abused an alleged rape victim a “damnable lie.” The 30-year-old medical student is under investigation by police in Palm Beach, FL, for a reported incident at the Kenne
dy family compound.

Weather

Back to Spring

After a summer interlude, complete with days of resplendent sunshine and blue skies, the warm weather is now a sweet memory as the New England spring returns.

Friday night: Becoming clear and quite cold with low temperature around 34°F (1°C) in the city; high 26°F (−3°C) in the inland locations. Winds will gradually diminish through the evening as the pressure center of a high moves over the area.

Saturday: Clear, mostly sunny and cool with some high cloud. Light winds will gradu ally diminish through the afternoon. High around 55°F (13°C).

Sunday outlook: Mostly sunny and cool with some high cloud. Light winds will gradually diminish through the day. High around 55°F (13°C)

Forecast by Marek Zebrowski

Compiled by Joey Marquez and Katherine Shinn
For most people, yesterday was a day like any other — problem sets due, classes to finish, or a thermodynamics test to study for. On a few calendars, however, it was a day suspended in time. It was Yom Ha'Shoah — Holocaust Remembrance Day. Nearly 50 years after the end of the second world war, understanding the Holocaust is not easy for those of us who were not there.

My understanding of the Holocaust began in some nearly forgotten high school history class, a small part of the annual production of the League of Nations. The United Nations, summarized as “Nazi concentration camps — 6 million deaths.” And it ended, much like thermodynamics, with the next test.

My interest was limited because I had no links to the region, or the people involved. I am not a Jew, and my ancestors, Roger Williams and Benedict Arnold supposedly among them, have lived on the East Coast for centuries. It was only during my last semester at MIT that I finally took a course on the Holocaust at Wellesley. The required reading consisted of more books than there were classes, and we studied more in one class than I had forgotten in all those years.

Rapidly it emerged that the Holocaust was not some isolated event in German history, but the culmination of centuries of anti-Semitism. In 1890, the Anti-Semitic Law was passed in Germany, beginning “ifl all regions of Germany, the conviction has prevailed that the rank growth of the Jewish element is the most important danger to our national life.” And in Mein Kampf, Hitler wrote that “the Jewish people who stamp out his domination over the nations. No nation can remove his hand from its throat except by the sword.”

Hitler and the Nazis imposed first upon Jews a series of increasingly harsh measures designed to separate them from society and destroy them. Recognition of Jews, confiscation of silver and other valuables, confiscation of cars and bikes, elimination of the civil service, private businesses, denial of schooling for children, proscription of marriage with non-Jews, and public and private travel on trains and buses, curfews, consolida-
tion of Jews into ghettos all seem unbelievable today. Yet we can now say with efficiency, the Jewish government duly passed laws enacting these regulations, and the bureaucracy and nation efficiently enforced them.

These regulations were but the first step of the “Final Solution” to the “Jewish Problem.” After the Germans had striped the Jews of their possessions, they burned them in huge crematoria. Hitler’s plan was not for the call for the reduction of the Jewish population, but rather the extermination of all of it. Similar German soldiers brought their way into Russia, where thousands of soldiers in groups of special soldiers, Einsatzgruppen, followed them to murder their Jewish neighbors. Here the “Final Solution” of a group would enter a village or city and order the prominent Jews to come together in a certain building. The purpose of the group was to carry out these orders. They were requested to hand over their valuables. . . . The men, women and children were led to a place of execution. In most cases this was a more deeply aroused anti-tank ditch. Then they, shot or gassed, or standing the corpse burned in the ditch.” This somewhat slow method succeeded in killing nearly 2 million Jews before the concentration camps opened.

Chelmno, the first major camp near Lodz, Poland, began operations on Dec. 4, 1941. Bełżec, Majdanek, Treblinka, Sobibor and Auschwitz followed a little later. In the end, 200,000 Jews, 10,000 from Belgium, and 40,000 from Holland to Auschwitz, averaging 1000 people per day. There they were stripped, herded into gas chambers, and murdered. Then they were cremated, as the next group was brought into the chamber, a process that often continued around the clock. One worker at Auschwitz said “the stench given off by the pyres was so overpowering that it was impossible to stay near for any length of time. At night the red sky over Auschwitz could be seen miles away.” In this same year, over 2 million people were murdered at Auschwitz in two years, most of whom were Jews.

What does one comprehend 6 million? MIT’s attempt to answer this question is worthwhile and expensive. The book hovers the mind. Consider more reasonable comparisons: 60 percent of greater New York City, three times the size of greater Boston, or 600 times the number of MIT students. This 6 million came from 9 suspected “Central European” countries, 111,000 in Poland, the Baltics and Germany were eliminated. Seventy-five percent of the Jews in Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary were wiped out. The list goes on.

But what do these numbers mean? Books can convey some sense of the destruction, the raged vil-
hilhulde of hundreds of thousands of lives snuffed out, but these statistics alone cannot pro-
vide a complete picture. During my travels in Eu-
rope, I have been able to see some of the results of the Holocaust even after 45 years.

In Prague, the old Jewish ghetto shows some signs of the community that once flourished. All of these synagogues were demolished during World War II. Since then, there are too few people to pray in them. The Holocausd Remembrance Day has been “packed” on Friday night, with at least 30 people. So much for a pre-war Jewish population of nearly 80.

The museums in Prague are special places, for they contain the last remnants of many Czech and Slovak Jewish communities. This city was the center of Jewish culture in the pre-WWII era. The Nazis in preparation for a grand “Museum of the Extinct Race.”

The synagogues of Vienna were not so fortunate as there were 1600 synagogues destroyed during World War II. Austria maintains the descriptions and histories of Smith’s work and the Nazis have not fought back. The Nazis have not fought back. The Nazis have not fought back.

The Children’s Memorial is simple — just a dark room with hundreds of mirrors and a few candles. At the children’s names, those too young to write, represent the 1.5 million children who perished during the Nazi terror. Yad Vashem is nearly surround-
ed by The Avenue of the Righteous, a path shaded by trees planted in recognition of non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews. It is reported, but no doubt that not everyone who helped has been recognized. Despite this, it is dismaying to see only a few hundred trees.

Seeing these cities helped to add substance to my image of the Holocaust, but like the books, it is inexact. The actual numbers varied greatly within the broader scope of the Holocaust. One of these survivors remembers the Nazi inva-
dion into The Netherlands. Restrictions were im-
posed, more than one in five Jews. The радиos were confiscated (too many people were listening to the BBC), Jews were forbidden to travel on public transportation, pubs were closed to “dogs and Jews.” His father and brother stayed away from the house to avoid periodic Nazi roundups. Only through eternal vigilance will such memories prevent a great- er disaster against the Jewish, or any other group.

Mike Franklin ’88, a graduate of the Department of Political Science, is contributing editor of The Tech.
It's getting harder and harder to be pro-nuclear in the '90s. Is it just me or has "nuclear" become a bad word? Last week, the Federation of American Scientists leaked information concerning Timberwood, a Pentagon program to build a nuclear powered rocket booster. This device, which is still in its early research and development stage, would be used to launch heavy payloads, particularly anti-ballistic missile systems, into orbit. The principle for the booster isn't especially complex -- a small nuclear reactor would heat the engine's hydrogen fuel and blow it out the back at high pressure. An uproar has followed this disclosure demanding a termination of the program, particularly due to safety concerns. Money would be saved from this booster, which would be launched from the ground, would pollute the air with radioactive waste.

It would, but that's not the point. Timberwood is a dumb idea. Launching this type of nuclear booster from sea level would pose unacceptable risks. However, spending multi-worlds on a project with zero probability of success as it has in the United States press [Time, April 15] is unnecessary.

This is not the first time the United States has experimented with nuclear propulsion. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s the United States researched and constructed a variety of devices under Project Rover. More than a dozen engine designs emerged from Project Rover, ranging from Project Glosso, a ship propelled by a 42 cubic meter nuclear thermoelectric reactor, to designs very similar to Timberwood, which were left if launched in space. In 1972 Rover was killed to make room for advanced space propulsion systems. In the non-nuclear technology has been able to compete with the nuclear engine's expected thrust and simplicity. The space shuttle, the Ariane, a trans-atlantic race, turned out to have tank-like cylinders and a tendency to blow long, costly repairs. Ten years after the shuttle's first flight, the United States still has not launched the Nuclear Capsule. In spite of its twenty years with the moon-rocketing Saturn boosters. We are at a crossroads. If the United States hopes to fully satisfy space goals, we cannot terminate research programs out of irrational fear. Timberwood should not go into production, but the idea upon which it was built should be thoroughly researched. Killing big money "construction projects during a recession is dangerous for other reasons.

Concerns of nuclear space research are quick to add that no-nukes would prevent any attempt to launch parts for a nuclear engine into space, even if a device were to be assembled and fired. The only advice the heavy-lift wnishment is to shift launch operations to the Pacific or another secluded area, and try to educate the public much since this research is questionable. Radioactive materials are dangerous, but only if they are improperly packaged. Nuclear propulsion works (and it will), we can only gain from the experience. Unlike some defense technology, nuclear propulsion information would be immediately applicable to civilian and commercial power interests. Nuclear propulsion centers on controlling fission and fusion phenomena. At the heart of the Timberwood program is a method for enabling the reader. These fuel pellets have already been constructed and tested. If they can be utilized successfully, then, and the new technologies in reactor design that they spawn, will provide the United States and the world with safer, more efficient nuclear power systems. Experiments in fusion energy and space containment could explore safer, cheaper technologies. And in a world with safer nuclear power there would be no sulfur dioxide, no acid rain, no smog, and no water pollution. Nukes make people sick. But in a world without nuclear, we would have exhausted our fossil fuels, we would never have seen pictures of Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune, and may still have been at war by now. I am pro-nuclear, and I am not afraid to admit it. We can either abandon all nuclear technology we have developed to date, or we can tread, carefully but surely, into a new era.

Don't stick the United States in the Dark Ages. Don't kill Timberwood.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Do not take part in the Baker “kiss of death” teaching award

Last week I received a letter urging me to submit a nomination for the Baker Teaching Award. It said, “There are so many aspects of MIT life where significant contributions are made and not recognized, and this is one aspect of MIT life where YOU can make a difference. Exceptional teaching deserves something, but in order to recognize this, we need you to nominate a professor whom you feel has shown exceptional teaching ability and caring for undergraduates.”

I remember receiving this letter my freshman year as well. It sounded like such a wonderful opportunity to show my appreciation for good teaching (in some what rare commodity at MIT), that I decided to nominate my favorite teacher, let us call him, “Professor X.”

I thought that he would be the one to be selected to receive the delightful $1000 honorarium and bronze medal for his efforts. Imagine my elation when Professor X was awarded! I can really make a difference, I thought. Soon afterwards, however, Professor X was suddenly denied tenure from MIT. It turned out that I had not nominated him for a teaching award, but instead the reputed “kiss of death.”

I tried to make myself feel better for what I had done. I told myself that Professor X would much rather have a thousand dollars, a medal, and the knowledge that his students appreciated him than continue teaching at MIT. I had my doubts, though. In any case, it became obvious that the stigma of caring for one’s students seemed to be a dangerous one.

I’m no longer the naive freshman I once was. And I’m past the disillusioned sophomore stage. I accept the fact that I’m stuck at this place. I just can’t wait to get out.

But digress. . . . The point is that I am somewhat smarter now and I have learned from my mistakes. I know now what the Baker teaching award can do. Now it’s time to use what I have learned:

Please accept my nomination for “Professor X” I really think he deserves the Baker teaching award. He isn’t much of a teacher and doesn’t care much about his students, but that isn’t really what this award is all about, is it? I know what I think Professor X deserves and I am ready to make a difference in this aspect of MIT life.

Please accept also this request to be a member of the Baker Foundation. I am eager to have an impact on the quality of teaching at MIT.

To all those who thought that this award is a scam as I once did, I urge you to reconsider its usefulness. Retrieve your Baker award nomination form from the trash and take this rare chance to make a difference.

Exercise your power to “recognize” your “favorite” professor. If you actually manage to have someone deny tenure, don’t feel guilty. Remember, he or she will receive a thousand bucks, a medal, and a handsome bronze statue.

Joseph M. Pierre ’91

“Plague” afflicts unsuspecting students

I wish to warn the MIT community of a dangerous threat to its intellectual health. There is something unusual and disturbing about many of the students who attend college here. This unusual and disturbing behavior, I believe, is caused by a subtle disorder of unknown origin. Possibly the disorder is a result of current organizational changes such as the elimination of biology 1.10, the implosion of the brain of the afflicted somehow being mutated by increased levels of ultraviolet radiation.

Perhaps it is a lingering effect which causes another person to control others. Evidently, the disease increases the fear in afflicted persons to tell other people what to believe and how to behave.

They start talking about “harassments” and “offensive behaviors” constantly, in advanced cases mentioning the words at least a hundred times a day. They are prone to episodes of irrationality during which they will say things like “watching dirty movies hurts women.”

They also tend to be inconsistent. For now, many of you probably realize that the disorder to which I am referring is the dreaded political correctness, more commonly referred to as the thought police syndrome. Although there is a cure, the afflicted individual must want to change before he or she can recover. Unfortunately for the rest of us, most of them do not want to.

I hope this letter does not offend anyone, since I would really hate to be excelled.

James W. Reiner ’94

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On The Town Updates
Compiled by Peter Dunn

Friday, April 12

CONTEMPORARY MUSIC
The Harvard Duo & Tenors and The Rudcliffe Pitches perform at 8 pm in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Quincy and Kirkland Streets, Cambridge. Tickets: $7 and $8 general, $5 and $6 students. Telephone: 495-5470.

THEATER
CRITIC'S CHOICE
Oner Upon a Mattress is presented by Next Act Productions at 8 pm in Next House, 500 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Also presented April 13. No admission charge. Telephone: 225-8727 or 225-8926.

Saturday, April 13

THEATER
True West, by Sam Shepard, is presented in a workshop production by the MIT Theater Program at 8 pm in MIT Kresge Rehearsal Room B. Also presented April 14. Telephone: 253-2877.

EXHIBITS

Sunday, April 14

THEATER
True West, by Sam Shepard, is presented in a workshop production by the MIT Theater Program at 8 pm in MIT Kresge Rehearsal Room B. Also presented April 14. Telephone: 253-2877.

DANCE

THEATER
The Pajama Game is presented by Baker House Productions at 8:30 at Baker House, 362 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Also presented April 19 & 21 at 8:30 and April 20 at 7:30 & 10:00. Tickets: $5 general, $3.50 students. Telephone: 253-3161.

Dog Thoughts and Pagan Rescue, one-act plays by Lorts Rosten and James Doberly, are presented at 8 pm by Flyover Productions and Workhouse Theater at the Land Center, Boston Center for the Arts, 341 Tremont Street, Boston. Also presented April 19-20 and 25-27. Tickets: $10. Telephone: 493-2382.

The Errors, by Todd Jonathan Fletcher, is presented at 8 pm in the Agassiz Theater, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge. Also presented April 19, 20, 25, & 27. Tickets: $10 general, $8 students. Telephone: 493-2382 or 493-2460.


DANCE
Oxygen Debt Dance Company and Catharine Minnsky & Dancers perform Firefall at 8 pm in Sargent Dance Studio, Boston University, One University Road, Boston. Also presented April 19 & 20. Tickets: $10 general, $8 seniors and students. Telephone: 547-3860.

Friday, April 19

THEATER
Merrily We Roll Along, by Stephen Sondheim, is presented at 8 pm by MIT Musical Theater Guild in the Sala de Puerto Rico, MIT Student Center. Also presented April 20-21 and 25-27. Tickets: $5 general, $3 students. Telephone: 353-2748.

EXHIBITS

• Live Music •
• Israeli Foods •
• Exhibits on Israeli Life •
• Mac-In-Hebrew Display •
• Hebrew Calligraphy Demonstration •
• Information on Travel & Study in Israel •

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By DAVE WATT

BRIAN LEIBOWITZ IS UNUSUALLY young to have become an MIT institution, but he must have done something right. The Alumni Association fans him all over the country for free, people ask for his autograph.

The Boston Globe calls him for information, and perfect strangers walk up to him in the Infinite Corridor and start telling him stories.


The Alumni Association has therefore given him the dubious job of romanticizing MIT life, casting golden glow on Firthouse 'Gong. Well, if you were cynical, you'd say that. If not, then Leibowitz provides an entertaining public service, documenting the secret achievements of a band of mischief-makers legendary the world over. Either way, his lectures are always a hell of a good time.

Leibowitz, dressed in a light-blue plaid suit, fire-engine red Reeboks, and matching bright red tie and belt, smoothly delivered his polished and by-now familiar (at least to him) material. He's delivered a talk like this at about 10 alumni gatherings this past year, including some as far away as San Francisco and Arizona.

Unluckily, his talks are not easy to review in print. Most of the laughs are visual. You look at the picture of the working phone booth on top of the Great Dome, and you wonder, "How did they do that?"

The literary hacks tended to be more subtle. Placing a banner declaring "For the love of God, Montessori," at the freshman picnic was a harbinger of the students' future, but only those who had read Edgar Allan Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado" got the joke. (In the story, these are the last words of a man executed in bricks.)

Broadly, the lecture was a montage of photographs familiar to readers of TTFF, punctuated by Leibowitz' history and context for each story. All of the old stories were there: wrecked pianos, the USS Triton, the Nerd Crossing sign, the Center for Theoretical Physics, the strange history of Professor S. Catesbian — stories of the old masters, passed down through the ages, have become a part of MIT folklore by now.

Leibowitz is what Robert Pirsig once called a Kulturwahrer: His book and his lectures strike a chord in people here, create a common culture, and remind us of the positive side of the values that make MIT famous. MIT is a human place, too, and Leibowitz and his work will perpetually provide an idealized view of life at MIT (except, perhaps, by reading Tech Talk), but you won't really mind either.

Leibowitz offers a vision of what MIT should be, if not necessarily what it is.

On Oct. 31, 1962, Alpha Tau Omega produced this tribute to Linus of Charles Schulz' famous comic strip, Peanuts: the Great Pumpkin. As an ATO spokesman said, "It seemed the humanitarian thing to do... so that the Linuses of the world would not be disillusioned."

"How did they do that?"

Leibowitz-provides an entertaining public service, documenting the secret achievements of a band of mischief-makers legendary the world over.
Property thefts up over 1989 figures

(Continued from page 1)

battery -

There were 17 cases of harassment reported to Campus Police in 1990, down from 21 in 1989. Two acquaintance rapes were reported to the Campus Police, one in a campus living group, which was reported but false, and the other in a Boston fraternity in December. In both cases, no charges were filed against the accused. This figure was up one from 1989.

MIT officers made 119 arrests on campus for crime ranging in severity from trespassing to robbery, resulting in 60 convictions.

Crime prevention measures on the increase

As an effort to combat the crime rate at MIT, the Campus Police Crime Prevention Unit has been enlarged over the past three years to include a sergeant, a full-time patrol officer, and three officers who work the unit on a rotating basis.

A major focus of the Crime Prevention Unit this year was the distribution of freshmen folders. Given to all freshmen and new transfer students, the packets contained flyers and brochures with information on issues such as theft prevention and reporting rape. According to Glavin, approximately 95 percent of the packets made it to the students.

On April 22, the unit will be starting a new program that will be increasing the distribution of information among the departmental and residential groups and to each person from each department, lab, and dormitory will be selected to act as a contact person with Campus Police and would receive information about crime committed on campus. These people will also act as references to help community members contact the Campus Police about services they might need.

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(Pre-registration required before April 9 through the UASO, 7-104, x3-6771)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE
Values Committee to study academic misconduct

(Continued from page 1)
of Rockefeller University, co- authored the paper. Previously a staunch defender of Ignazotti- Karl, he asked for the paper's retraction last month.

Margot O'Toole, a former post-doctoral fellow at MIT and one of the paper's original chal- lenge, said resulting institutional reviews of the research were flowed by "false and damaging statements, misrepresentations, and the investigators' failure to point for the correction of the paper's false claims, which she characterized as the time as error, not fraud.

Widnall said a detailed investiga- tion of the NIH report and the circumstances surrounding it was "extremely unlikely," citing the report's current unreleased status and the "limited amount we can learn from any particular case... it's not our intention, nor did the provost ask us, to look at this particular case..." Wrighton said the committee would not focus specifically on the Baltimore case. "This committee really has an eye to- ward future, [and] what we be making improvements. We need to be more sensitive to the common feeling [to] these kinds of issues, and communicate more clearly what kind of experience" we have in these kinds of issues."

"Heightened sense of awareness"

Widnall said the committee will address its four-part charge, and will issue an interim report by the end of the semester and a final report next fall. The out- come of the committee's work will "be perhaps a heightened sense of awareness in the commu- nity about these issue... Facul- ty and students can perhaps come together on a field-specific basis to talk about these issues," Wid- nall said. While the final report will be issued next fall, Wrighton said, "The issue will be ongoing." For example of a recurring issue, he said, is the question of "what constitutes a good record of what was done" in a laboratory or re-

search situation. It varies widely in different areas of research, Wrighton said. A group of faculty members has been examining procedures for "dealing with allegations of academic misconduct" since Vest, who had written Wrighton that the issue of scientific misconduct was "something we might be facing."

In his letter, Vest wrote that faculty members have a profound responsibility to instill in new generations of researchers "the responsibility of scholarship and re- search, namely, objective method- ologies and attitudes that de- mand the pursuit of truth with integrity and ethical rigor."

MIT divestment position unchanged

(Continued from page 1)

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Commodore's Optional Reader: 1982
Alumni began solar car project

(Continued from page 16)

The MIT solar cars will be the centerpiece of Cambridge Earth Day this year, and will be featured at University of Massachusetts Boston Earth Day, the City of Boston Earth Day, Wakefield Earth Day and the Earth Day concert at Fitchburg Stadium. In addition, the club will race several solar vehicles this summer in the US Tour de Sol, the Swiss Tour de Sol, and possibly in the Clean Air Challenge in California.

(Kristin Slanina ’91 is a member of the MIT Solar Car Club.)

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Solar car sets world record

Solectria 5 finishes second in Arizona race

By Kristin Slama

The MIT Solar Car Club reclaimed victory from the Solar and Electric 500 at the Phoenix International Raceway in Phoenix, AZ, where MIT placed second behind a Swiss team.

The MIT team set several world records at the event, including a solar track lap speed in excess of 62 miles per hour (100 km/h), and straight-away speeds in excess of 70 mph (112 km/h). The Engineers finished 11 laps behind the Biel School of Engineering, a Swiss team, after two days of racing. The Biel team had completed 300 km of racing, California State at Los Angeles finished third, 27 laps down.

The race brought solar racing to new levels of excitement on Sunday, when driver and team captain Peter Rexer '91 passed the lead car, had a rear tire blow-out, and went into the first solar car spin on a race track.

"It was a very exciting experience," Rexer said after the first day of the two-day race. "I didn't even see the Biel car go by, because my back was to them as they went around me."

The Engineers lost five laps as the pit crew ran to the scene of the blow-out and changed the rear tire. Even with the five lost laps, MIT was solidly in second place at the end of the first day.

The race was sponsored by Switch, Inc, and the Arizona Energy Office. The other teams competing were Virginia Tech, University of California at San Luis Obispo, Western Michigan State, Arizona State, the Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, and the Mauros brothers, a private team.

Most of the team members who went to Phoenix were participating in a solar race for the first time. Rookies included Amy Smith '94, Kristin Slama '91, Sanya Nelson '93, Theresa Church '94, and Abraham Farag '94. Veterans included Reecer, co-captain Lee Weinstein '90, Olaf Black '99 and Thomas Mussie '91.

MIT's entry into the race represented a technical and financial gamble. After reading the race rules carefully, Rexer, Weinstein and team member Mark Hennault '94 concluded that the majority of the power consumed in the high-speed race would come from the reserve batteries of the car, and not from the solar array itself.

A decision was made early on to run with a "solar torpedo," where the solar panels were actually stowed inside the car during the race to reduce aerodynamic drag. The car used in the race was a redesign of MIT's famous winning solar vehicle, Solectria 5.

The design of Solectria 5 was modified by removing the solar wing, adding a narrow, precision-fitted top, and incorporating a number of aerodynamic and mechanical tweaks to achieve maximum efficiency.

The original Solectria 5 vehicle was conceived by James Worden '89, the "father of solar cars," and designed and built by Worden, Gill Pratt '83, Erik Vader '84 and Catherine Anderson '90.

The team was badly in need of the extra help after the first day of racing, when one of the car's custom magnesium wheels was damaged. Weinstein and Rexer took the wheel to a nearby auto repair shop, where the foreman helped weld new metal onto the wheel.

The three worked until 3 am to recreate the lip of the wheel for the next day's racing.

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The varsity lightweight team lost to Tufts at a meet on the Charles River and the women's teams were both unsuccessful in a three-way meet with Smith and Wellesley.

At the Tufts match the freshman lightweight eight got off to a slow start, barely holding even as the boats approached the 1000-meter mark. Then they hit the afterburners and did not look back, finishing a full length ahead of the Jumbos on open water.

The varsity lightweight team lost the race with more promise. By about 750 meters the Engineers had moved up about four seats, but could not hold off a move by their opponents that left them six seats down. They started their sprint early and made up some distance in the final 500, but Tufts successfully countered with its own sprint. MIT finished 2.4 seconds behind Tufts at 6:45.9.

The Engineers were defeated by their own sprint. MIT finished 2.4 seconds behind Tufts at 6:45.9.

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