A

through the pomp and circumstances of the presidential inauguration last January, Charles M. Vest's inaugural address was the year's most significant event.

In his inaugural address, Vest outlined his vision for MIT, emphasizing the importance of research, education, and stewardship.

"The American public is calling into question the value of our research universities and no longer tends to view science and technology as the foundations of progress," Vest said during his inaugural address.

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

Vest's concerns mirrored those of the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP), which provides students with research opportunities in various fields.

"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 important issues that has involved the Board of Trustees is the "Teaching With Technology" initiative, which was launched during Vest's tenure.

During his inaugural address, Vest expressed his commitment to the "Teaching With Technology" initiative, which he described as a "strong learning community."
INTRODUCTION

Change Marks 1991, at MIT and Around the World

By Brian Rosenberg

February

Another year has passed, taking with it a multitude of images, sounds, and events. Some things have changed in the year, but the most important to the people of MIT and the world around the world. Change in 1991 wasn't a gradual thing. By the end of the year, many of the once-familiar images had changed to unexpected events.

FEBRUARY

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

At least 14 of our student groups have been accused of cheating while taking exams or quizzes, and one of them has been placed on internal or informal probation. This has raised concerns about the academic integrity of our students. The COD found enough evidence to recommend some sort of punishment.

In most cases, the COD felt that the students had not cheated, but the evidence was not strong enough to rule out the possibility of cheating. In those cases, the COD recommended that the students be placed on probation for a period of one year.

The COD also recommended that the student groups be required to submit an apology letter to the COD and the COD's Office of Residence and Campus Activities. The apology letter should include an explanation of what happened and a commitment to avoid similar incidents in the future.

The COD's recommendations will be considered by the various student groups, and the COD will work with each group to develop a plan of action that will help prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

The COD's recommendations will be reviewed by the COD's Office of Residence and Campus Activities, and any necessary actions will be taken.

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

By Sarah Keightley

There has been much controversy over the policy on the use of alcohol at MIT. This year, the policy was updated to reflect the current in-stance of the MIT community.

The policy now requires that all alcohol be served in accordance with the state laws. The policy also requires that all alcohol be served in accordance with the health and safety regulations of the MIT community.

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

By Eva May

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

The DCAA had recommended that MIT withdraw $22 million from the amount billed to the govern-

The DCAA recomputed and retracted the entire $22 million request on Jan. 17 to allow further investigation, accor-
ding to James J. Culliton, vice president for financial openness. The retraction letter said con-
cerns had changed since the audit began, including $778,261 paid by MIT to the government and the creation of a $5 million trust fund for employee benefits, Culliton said. MIT claims that most of the disputed amount was due to changes in legislation and changes in policy rather than errors or improper accounting. The government strongly rejected that argument, and the responsibilities for the dispute are unclear, Culliton explained.

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

"I'm very much in favor of search committee 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
President

Robert J. Bingineanu

and computer science, who became dean for student affairs; Robert J. Bingineanu, former head of the Department of Physics, who became dean of the School of Humanities.

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

About a dozen other schools are the focus of such government audits, including the California Institute of Technology, Columbia University and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Robert J. Bingineanu

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

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

By Jerome Hytner

The Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science may replace its current five-year undergraduate program with a five-year Master's of Engineering program. The department first considered the five-year plan in 1990, but reached a critical milestone when a program was discussed at a late November EECS faculty meeting.

At that meeting, Professor Paul L. FeitFeld said head of the department, asked each faculty member to write a letter indicating whether they supported the program discussed and noting any problems they had with it. FeitFeld and the Ad Hoc Curriculum Committee, headed by Campbell L. Scree SM '78, professor of electrical engineering, are currently discussing the criteria provided by the letters.

The department hopes to print information about the change in the next MIT Bulletin, according to FeitFeld. 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 all read 24 letters and are giving very careful consideration to all of the letters," said Scree. 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 Scree. "What I heard were more two or three very negative comments. The rest were positive," he said.

"Depth area strings" The program, authored by Scree, Ford Professor of Engineering William M. Siebert '66, and John V. Guttag, professor of computer science and engineering, consists of an 18-credit 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 of the other classes in the sequence.

The department will also require two classes that will count as part of the core. The first core class would include Differential Equations (18.03) and a probability course. The second core would also include Differential Equations (18.03) and a probability course, as well as Computer Systems Analysis (6.041) or a to-be-created class in computer science majors (6.042).

"By extending the program to five years, young people get not only greater breadth and depth, but greater flexibility for students and faculty," William M. Siebert '84.

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

"We decided it was time to rephrase" academic dishonesty, said current COD Chair Nielson. Y. Kin. The change was made explicit in the five-year offerings.

The most vigorously opposed part of the program was the relaxation of the thesis requirements. Professor of Electrical Engineering Jeffrey H. Lang '75, associate director of the Lab, said he was bothered by the "possibility that "cheating" might have been more acceptable. If the program is expanded, students will be allowed to use cited work in the program without being penalized.

"Cheating encourages cheating" Members of the COD were surprised to hear students' attitudes toward cheating. The committee found that the prevailing student perception at the time of the program was that cheating was widespread. The cases involved students accused of turning in problem sets containing identical code.

After concluding their hearings, the COD sent its report to the NSB for consideration. The NSB's report recommended the adoption of a five-year program. The COD's report recommended the adoption of a five-year program.

The program was designed to have little impact on the program. Like the five-year program, the M.E. degree would be awarded to students who have completed the required course work. The five-year program would also be open to students with undergraduate degrees from other institutions.

The M.E. degree would be the principle degree offered by the department, but graduates would also receive bachelor's degrees. Typically all students are in good standing when they are accepted into the M.E. program at the end of their junior year. A bachelor's degree will also be awarded to students who are unable to afford the expanded program.

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

With this constraint in mind, Scree estimated that the new lab in Bio would be built.

The Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory, which serves as a complete shutdown in 1992, casts a $7 million grant from the National Science Foundation which will fund the lab through September 1993. The new grant serves as a continuation of the Bitter Lab's days are numbered. "If 1995, Bitter will probably be phased out," said Donald T. Stevenson PhD '50, a former associate director of the Bitter Lab.

FSG grant controversial

Following the advice of then-Director of NSF Director Erich Bloch, the National Science Board approved on Aug. 24, the NSF's original plan. Before the construction delays, the NSF had intended to end funding for the Bitter Lab by last October.

"By extending the program to five years, you get not only a dilution of the students," said Searle. He read all 84 letters and are giving very careful consideration to all of the letters. "We decided it was time to rephrase" academic dishonesty, said current COD Chair Nielson. Y. Kin. The change was made explicit in the five-year offerings.

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Accusations of Fraud Force Baltimore to Resign Post
Admits Cell Paper Defense Was an Error

By Katherine Shim

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

In April, the Whitehead refunded $33,128 to the Department of Health and Human Services for funds spent on entertainment, travel, gifts and flowers, community education, in-research support, contract and consultant costs and charges to activities of scientists in a research paper signed by former Whitehead Director David Baltimore.

A statement released last May by Whitehead Director Gerald R. Fink said, "Like many other mid-sized research institutions, the Whitehead is unable to manage certain indirect cost items appropriately included in past indirect cost reports, particularly in the years of the paper's publication.

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

NIH reimbursed in April

In April, the Whitehead sent $68,966 to the National Institutes of Health as reimbursement for legal costs incurred by Baltimore during an investigation of the paper's contents.

By May, the Whitehead had hired Washington-based lawyers and lobbyists in what Baltimore sources said was an attempt to influence a congressional committee investigating Baltimore.

In a letter to the NIH, the Whitehead officials denied that "a total of $114,943 of expenses related to the matter were inadequately included in the 1988 report."

According to a statement released by the Whitehead, "The investigation of these 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."

Baltimore apologized for the defense of the paper on May 2. In a 14-page statement, he also rebutted some of the criticisms of the NIH staff 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 Baltimore, said Dr. O'Toole, Baltimore's lawyer. "I commend Dr. O'Toole for his courage and his dedication, and I regret and apologize to him for my failures to act responsibly enough in my investigation of her dispute," Baltimore said. "I have remained dedicated to the purposes of the NIH, 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 costs connected with the Baltimore case.

Baltimore, Page 7

Noble Withdraws Lawsuit Against MIT

By Brian Rosenberg

D ead 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 biology at Harvard University, was denied tenure in MIT's Program in Science, Technology and Society in 1984. Then an associate professor in ETS, Noble filed a $1.5 million lawsuit charging that MIT had denied him tenure on political, not academic grounds.

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

Noble received no money from the settlement. "My objectives have never been monetary," he said. "My intent was to bring publicity to the MIT case."

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

Noble waged a five-year campaign to impeach 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 miss out on anything for a $1.5 million suit," he said.

The settlement agreement specified that documents from the tenure review and the subsequent case would not be made public. After a series of editorial days of use during the tenure process were given the opportunity to explain why their letter should remain confidential.

Confused with contempt

When Noble released many case documents in spring, MIT charged him with contempt of court. The charge stemmed from a disagreement over the exact wording of the court order enforcing the documents' release. Noble alleged that MIT charged the day after the documents could be released from 30 days after the settlement on May 10 had been reheard.

The judge said this was the cause of the contempt charge had been dismissed.

Noble and the institute also stipulated that MIT conduct a review of its tenure policy, though no change in policy was mandated. A committee to conduct the review will be formed shortly, Provost Mark S. Wrighton said this week. The institute will conduct a review of its new responsibilities as committee.

Noble prepared a critique of MIT's tenure procedure for review by the committee. The committee 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 is for standard procedures at many other universities - a written set of checks and balances in written procedure." "In particular at the Institute, many things are not done down as a list of rules. Although tenure policy is written down in the Faculty and Procedures manual, a lot of tenure procedures are casework," said Henry D. Jacoby, then chair of the faculty.
Baden Sentenced to 10 Years for Armed Assault after Setting Fire to Burton Suite

By Katherine Shin

Steven H. Baden '92, who was arrested Jan. 18 and charged with armed assault after setting fire to "Kodner suite" in Burton-Cross 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"

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

A week before the fire, Bonin 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.

Shira S. Tetz '92, president of MIT Hillel said that she and others had been concerned over the level of kashrut lingering in the suite. "There are two kasher kitchens on campus, and theirs was the larger one. Many members of the Jewish community wanted the suite's kitchen, so there was great concern that a certain degree of kashrut was maintained," Tetz said.

Baden was president-elect of MIT Hillel when the fire occurred. Baden pleaded guilty to charges of burning a

Courtney Ryan

Class of 1997 Will Face Biology Requirement

By Eva May

The addition of a biology requirement to the 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 to fulfill the new requirement.

The requirement would be introduced by Professor Richard O. Hynes, a leading researcher in the field of genetics. The CUP recommended the addition of a biology requirement to the curriculum at the last meeting on Nov. 18, and the faculty approved the recommendation. The biology requirement is expected to be fulfilled by the Class of 1997.

The CUP also recommended that the course be labeled "Biology," which is the most common term used in other institutions. This requirement is expected to be fulfilled by the Class of 1997.

About two-thirds of the semester would be spent covering the course, and the remaining third would be devoted to departmental electives. This requirement is expected to be fulfilled by the Class of 1997.

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

By Karen Kaplan

MIT will go to trial this April to defend itself against a lawsuit brought by the Department of Justice that the institute, along with several other 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 connection with tuition, faculty salaries and financial aid at colleges and universities" within the so-called Overlap Group, which includes the eight Ivy League schools, the University of California at Berkeley, Stanford University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Washington-based attorneys and lobbyists.

A preliminary report by the National Institute of Health concluded that a former MIT researcher, Thomas Tran, improperly fabricated data in a 2006 scientific paper. Assistant Attorney General David Baltimore '52, former director of the Institute for Biomedical Research and president of Rockefeller University in New York City, called the meetings "a bidding war," in which applicants 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

Institute Booklet Addresses Sexual Harassment

By Erna May

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 to whom people can turn if they have questions or need help.

The report revised the current Institute policy on harassment and suggested eliminating harassment through the use of "policy, education and prevention procedures." In addition to describing MIT's policy on sexual harassment, the booklet includes examples of cases in terminating before the schoadrome were included because "the discussion about sexual harassment tends to become very abstract without examples." The booklet also deals with "religion, ethnic and other" forms of harassment. "In my opinion, sexualHarassment will be heightened," said.

Both the accusations of fraud and improper billing raised larger questions about the status of the federal government's relationship to American universities. President Richard Thornburgh announced last May.

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 financial aid that was lower than most of the schools they chose.

Stanford and Radcliffe are MIT's two biggest competitors for students, according to Admissions Officer Senior John S. 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.

"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, social, or other activities by creating a hostile environment." The proper response to that is not to turn away from the controversy, but for universities to forthrightly meet these questions and attempt to resolve them in a non-adversarial manner.

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," thus adding 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 its research, to examine MIT's policies and procedures in view of these values, to compare MIT's policies with federal and private grant policies covering research grants and contracts, and to suggest constructive changes in MIT's current policies.

The committee members include Lisa Kari, a researcher in MIT's Department of Brain and Cognitive Science, and department's antitrust probe into university admissions and financial aid policies - was raised, said the document served the largest group of eligible students.

"Mitigating factors," in which applicants were included because "the discussion about sexual harassment tends to become very abstract without examples." The booklet also deals with "religion, ethnic and other" forms of harassment. "In my opinion, sexual Harassment will be heightened," said.

"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, social, or other activities by creating a hostile environment." The proper response to that is not to turn away from the controversy, but for universities to forthrightly meet these questions and attempt to resolve them in a non-adversarial manner.

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," thus adding 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 its research, to examine MIT's policies and procedures in view of these values, to compare MIT's policies with federal and private grant policies covering research grants and contracts, and to suggest constructive changes in MIT's current policies.

The committee members include Lisa Kari, a researcher in MIT's Department of Brain and Cognitive Science, and department's antitrust probe into university admissions and financial aid policies - was raised, said the document served the largest group of eligible students.

"Mitigating factors," in which applicants were included because "the discussion about sexual harassment tends to become very abstract without examples." The booklet also deals with "religion, ethnic and other" forms of harassment. "In my opinion, sexual Harassment will be heightened," said.
RCB Ruling Clears Way for U. Park

By Joanne Stone

After a decade of demonstrations, hearings and general dispute, the lease of University Park and the Blanche Street houses finally concluded 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 Simonian State Hotel on that site and the completion of the University Park project.

For several years, the two MIT-owned fraternity 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 hostel center in the so-called Simplex parcel in Cambridgeport.

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

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 Universi ty Park's situation enough to permit the board to deem the removal permits null and void.

At a hearing last January, the board found that circumstances had not changed, but denied 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 site."

MIT decided to see the Rent Control Board for what it saw as a violation of the original agreement: "The board made an agreement, we moved up to our side of it, we've provided all that we promised and now they're asking for more," said Scott Lewis, an attorney for Palmer andccbourn.

In the end, Palmer andcbourn representing MIT eventually won the case.

Bob Dilorico, associate director of the MIT News Office, noted MIT's enthusiasm over the fact that University Park can finally move forward toward completion. "It's very pleased that the project is moving forward and that it's one step closer to being a reality," he added.

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

"What a difference after all these years that there is a relatively harmonious conclusion," he said, happy with the decisions that have been made.

Valentine said that in the past Valentine had been a staunch opponent of the development project, and had come to represent the intangible hardship that would be suffered by the tenants from the removal of their homes from their present site.

In a board hearing in 1990, Valentine testified that he could not move from his home because he was currently in kinesia with his energy fields and relocation might jeopardize this kinesia. His testimony was accompanied by unidentifiable evidence, including a bag of gray hair which Valentine claimed had been from his own and a display of other hair which he said showed he had been 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-story houses built on land occupied by MIT property on Blanche Street were left vacant and unusable.

The buildings entered the public spotlight in 1988 when prominent construction firm "First City" and asked MIT to allow them to renovate the houses so that the businesses 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 Catharine 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 added. "There had to be a change, but it was never as large as it turned out to be."

"I think this fits in much the same with the miniaturization surrounding neighborhoods," Woodbury said.

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

Administration, Students Revive Housing Debate

By Dave Watt

After years of false starts, serious discussions began in October on rehousing the dormitory system at MIT. In addition, the administration provided the first glimpse 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 was due to present student criticism when it was released in October 1989.

The committee, chaired by former Provost John C. M. Deutch '51, was asked to examine the way freshman 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 rooms 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 one is a white male, you're across the threshold. In the fifties, three percent are minorities, the rest are white males. I believe it is important to have as wide a com mensional experience as possible." "Other faculty, and many students, have expressed serious reservations about the Freshman housing proposal. "This is not a problem that can be settled within one day or one week," said Dean of Student Affairs Arthur C. Smith at the UA forum. "It's easy 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 reforms. The rising proportions of women and minorities at MIT make some sort of change inevitable, according to Director of Planning Ovidio R. Simha MCP '75. "Our female population is 30 percent. If we 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 various cultures created by ILGs and dormitories, oppose any changes in the current system. "Putting rush off to sophomore year would make fraternities even more homogeneous and make them even less like those that used to be," one student declared.

The University Park controversy is likely to continue, as the UA and the administration are working to find a common ground.

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 raise the area northeast of MIT, known as South Cambridgeport. MIT plans to build undergraduate dormitories on Vassar Street, next to the Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcohol Rehabilitation (CAPSAR) homeless shelter at 240-242 Vassar St. The plan for the econo mical, there are no plans to begin construction right away, according to MIT. The plan, main tains for government and community relations.

But despite MIT's declared goal of housing 50 percent of its graduate students, no new graduate dormitories are being planned at this time, Eiden added.
ARA Returns, but Accepts Risk of Loss

By Reuven M. Lerner

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 ARA, a for-profit company, was awarded the contract by MIT. The decision to change vendors was made after a vigorous competition among several companies.

The new plan, which will be offered by the end of the school year, will allow students to pay for meals at local restaurants, while maintaining a discount for those paying by meal cards.

The proposal also recommended that the McCormick Hall dining hall be converted into a campus network. This will enable students to choose from a variety of meal options, including those outside the field of biology.

The proposal also included a recommendation to encourage the use of meal cards, which will help to cover some of the costs associated with the new dining system.

In conclusion, the new proposal offers a variety of options for students, while maintaining the benefits of the current system.
ODSA Allows AEPi to House Freshmen

By Sarah Kelgheley

AEPi completely destroyed the MIT Outing Club’s cabin in Bartlett, N.H., on Nov. 12, according to outside investigators who say that an error made by the Delta Upsilon pledge class may have caused the fire.

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 investigation of the reorganized Mu Tau chapter of AEPi raised questions about the conduct of their rush. The fire, however, is not yet in their final form.

In response to questions about cheating on the Course Evaluation Questionnaire, she said that the Course Evaluation Questionnaire is indicative of something in the course, she said. "If the surveys show that a student was cheating on a test, then I would be concerned."

By Sarah Kelgheley

AEPi\'s seven-member cabin committee was dissolved after the fire by Rt. Col. David M. Reaves, chief of staff for the Undergraduate Council. Reaves said that the committee had been dissolved after the fire by the Undergraduate Council. Reaves said that the committee had been dissolved after the fire by the Undergraduate Council.

Course Guide May Survey Cheating

Cheating, from Page 4

A survey of issues is under way as a result of a letter from Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) requesting MIT\'s President to make a survey for students and faculty to tell us if they have had any problems with cheating.

"If you think that a survey would be valuable," he said. "We think that students are not being forced to learn much outside of class."

Mitzi had said that the Outing Club wanted to retain its cabin in Bartlett, N.H., on Nov. 12 to house freshmen. Mitzi had said that the Outing Club wanted to retain its cabin in Bartlett, N.H., on Nov. 12 to house freshmen.

Insurance claims under review

Mitzi said that the cabin was insured and the insurance claim is being processed. "We are working closely with our insurance company," he said.

The cabin burned down the next morning. Payson said that the fire was caused by something that was discovered. He also said that the fire was caused by something that was discovered.

On Nov. 12, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm.

In December, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm.

Mitzi had said that the Outing Club wanted to build a temporary structure in place of the cabin. In December, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm, Payson said that since there was no fire alarm.

"No temporary structure was built, because Mitzi didn\'t want anyone going to the property," he said. Payson said that the fire was caused by something that was discovered.

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"No temporary structure was built, because Mitzi didn\'t want anyone going to the property," he said. Payson said that the fire was caused by something that was discovered.
Student Safety Shuttle Begins Operation

By Karen Kaplan

A new shuttle service, aimed at providing safe transportation for students, began operations on March 1.

The shuttle service was made available to students last spring out of concern for the safety of freshmen.
MAY

16 At its May meeting, the faculty approved the additions of biology as a General Institute Requirement. At the same time, it reduced 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 MIT for consulting with other universities on financial aid. MIT allows prospective students to receive aid from any university.

29 A pit bull tooth is found on campus. The company is faced with a new "dentalized" system, under which they are entitled to their profits but responsible for losses.

31 Two seniors, John T. Parks, junior '92, and Daniel M. Moore '91, are arrested for allegedly driving under the influence of drugs. They are done with the computer equipment and installed in the Kamen Tech Building 66.

31 The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs decides to let Alpha Chi Omega house freshmen beginning in the fall despite the chapter's rejection by the IRC. A new chapter for student affairs, such the events behind the IRC decision, are not explained.

JUNE

2 The time of Kuwaiti elections, which will take place in his country by October 1992.

3 MIT awards about 1500 degrees to 1773 seniors and graduate students at its 125th Commencement. Water E. Meserve, director of the National Science Foundation, addressed the graduates and their relatives at Adams Court.

4 Edward B. Horts Jr., '92, who lived at Zeta Beta Tau over the summer and at Senior House the previous year, died after falling from the roof of Building 66. He leaves no relatives.

4 Robert M. Randolph, head of student assistance, died; there is some indication Horts was depressed.

THE TECH YEAR IN REVIEW

JANUARY 31, 1992

PAGE 12

By Chris Robere

"It's time again for another totally subjective list of the best films of the year. I've seen a few, a few dozen. Most importantly, there are probably some grave omissions from this list simply because I never had a chance to see some great great films, including Life Is Sweet, My Father's Glory, My Mother's Castle, An Angel at My Table, Paris Is Burning, Rawling 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 In the Mood, Forever 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 thriller, 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 more directly by his astonishing intellect and insight. Jodie Foster delivered what was probably the best performance of her career as FBI trainee Clarice Starling. Foster created a woman who was both fiercely motivated and deeply damaged, and her intense and subtle performance was astonishing. Demme's film is much more than a good nightmarish story of a hunt for a serial killer. It is a character study of a woman and examines how such warped views lead to sexual violence. The Silence of the Lambs was the one unqualified masterpiece of the year.

2. Beauty and the Beast

With respect to animation alone, Beauty and the Beast ranks with theatrical 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 masterpieces. The feeling of evil inked into whose gruesomeness is demonstrated more directly by his astonishing intellect and insight. Jodie Foster delivered what was probably the best performance of her career as FBI trainee Clarice Starling. Foster created a woman who was both fiercely motivated and deeply damaged, and her intense and subtle performance was astonishing. Demme's film is much more than a good nightmarish story of a hunt for a serial killer. It is a character study of a woman and examines how such warped views lead to sexual violence. The Silence of the Lambs was the one unqualified masterpiece of the year.

3. Barton Fink

Easy the most hallucinatory film of the year, Barton Fink is a movie to be surrounded to more than understood. The talented team of Joel and Ethan Cohen said an alternately funny and frighten-}

4. JFK

Definitely the most controversial film of 1991, JFK was also the most skillfully made. Of course, the movie wasn't the totally engrossing piece of propaganda that it is, then none of the contro-}

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 competi-}

6. Naked Lunch

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

7. Beauty and the Beast

The Beast tops the crew of 1991 Films

The Silence of the Lambs And Beauty And The Beast

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 immersion 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 with practicalities. Barry Levinson's superb direction managed to both tell a fascinating story with glamour.


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 Conner 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 $100 million dollars to make, but every penny was well spent. The movie cost a ridiculous $95 million dollars to make, but every penny was well spent.

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 Beaches Beast to care for in Disney's Beauty and the Beast.

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 manipulating 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 '93, accused of burning a dwelling and armed assault, with attempt to murder, changes his not guilty plea to a guilty one.

20 Douglas P. Ringer dies from cancer; remains preserving while in his garage at home in Harvard. Mass. Initial reports claim Ringer died accidentally, but his death is later ruled a suicide.

24 Professor of Physics, Milton I. Friedman, who shared the 1976 Nobel Prize to 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 Menzies and Showa-ku, two Japanese republics, declare independence.

30 WEF ends the fiscal year with a $350,000 deficit, leaving money for the third year in a row.

JULY

1 Professor Philip Schuler, named an Institute professor, is appointed dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Schuler had served as acting dean of the school for the previous year.

13 Joseph Goodhart '66, who graduated from a Connecticut teenage, 17-year-old Jewel Pratt, a Cambridge district attorney says the stabbing is racially motivated.

15 Harvard Law School announces a new program to increase the number of women on the HLS faculty. The program includes the establishment of a fund to bring women to HLS as "faculty visitors and relief for visiting lecturers," and provides special bursaries for departments when women represent less than one quarter of the faculty.
Pique Dame, Israel in Egypt, MIT Symphony Orchestra highlight year's classical music

By Jonathan Richmond

Y oung 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 superb 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 left Boston after an illness 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 pour under his baton down, 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 Harbour, your critic must admit to choosing the latter.

Christopher Hogwood

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 Harbour, 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 soaring 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 Trottier 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 Braaschi's recitals 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...
The Year in Music

A splendidly adrenal account of Berlioz' Symphonie fantastique 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 Schwartz was spotted chatting with Richard Dyer, the latter wearing his usual poker-faced impression.

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

September

29 The Supreme Court voted to suspend activities of the Communist Party, which has selected the Soviet Union for 10 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 Faxes on MBTA sell and buses increase to 60 cents and 90 cents, respectively.

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

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 testifies five days of testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He tells reporters that he has been treated fairly by the court, which recommends that the full Senate approve or reject judicial nominees.

16 Prosecutors against 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 EPA and its allies, an experimental alternative to fulfilling the freshman chemistry requirement, is cancelled because of scheduling difficulties with the program's three professors.
SEPTEMBER

18 Arthur H. Roberts '53 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 Cicippio 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. Macklin '65, dean for undergraduate education and co-founder 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 on Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas' judicial record will begin within the week. The Judiciary Committee had split 7-7 on the nomination vote.

30 Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide resigns his mandate after the military takes charge of the island nation.

THE YEAR IN SPORTS

OCTOBER

5 The House celebrates its 10th anniversary with a series of games for dormitory residents and alumni.

7 The House still basks in the lack of an effusive stampede by University of Oklahoma fans as professor Anita Hill that charges Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas with sexual harassment. In light of the developments, the Senate scrapped its plans to vote on Thomas' nomination that evening.
OCTOBER

8 The Harvard Cooperative Society announces that its member return for 1992/93 will be 10 percent. This is a drop from the previous year’s 15 percent rate, and the continuation of a long downward trend.

9 “Teaching Within a Research University,” an institute colloquium, is attended by over 1,000 faculty and students. The discussion, moderated by former governor Michael S. Dukakis, focuses on the role classes assigned to professors 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 history.

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

COLUMN BY BILL JACKSON

1991 was a year to be remembered for a lot of things on campus. The new Biology Building, a sorely needed home for the Museum of Natural History. The renovation of the MagLab. The continuing failure of Paul Gratz 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 Meiss PhD '77 parts the Red Sea and leaves the Engineers out of the desert. Clarkston Hinton wants to star in the film.
- The Mech. E. Department votes that "A typical master's degree in environmental 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 roommate. The friend tells Baden, "No problem, Steve, just file 'em." The over-rated Baden does just that, and is sentenced to 10 years in prison for setting fire to the rest of his suite in Burton House.

- Harris Committee: Associate Provost for the Arts and General Studies, Ellen E. Harris is accused of meshing the desk of Chia Altman, head of Arts Communications, and stealing files from the desk. Harris says, "There are some deans it's better not to become involved in." Harris has previously not involved in Altman's subsequent dismissal from the college.
- The Committee on Discipline places many students from 1991 on academic probation for failing on probation. The CDS asks for the impugnment of many other committees before making this decision.
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That famous quote about the institute was finally realized with this hack in Lobby 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the Class of 1995 perform a record-setting lap-sit of 1,100 people in Killian Court.

DECEMBER

20 Two employees of Lincoln Laboratory 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 Belaunde Hurtado of Peru 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 revises 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.
THE YEAR IN REVIEW

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. Siskindoff, 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 study, 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' debate.

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 Killian 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 in 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.

"This 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 1989, was appointed dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences last summer. He has been associate dean of the school since 1987.

Khoury is perhaps best known among undergraduates for his 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 overenrollment and undersubscription continued last fall, when several HASS-Ds were cancelled due to lack of interest.

While acting dean, Khoury prevailed 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