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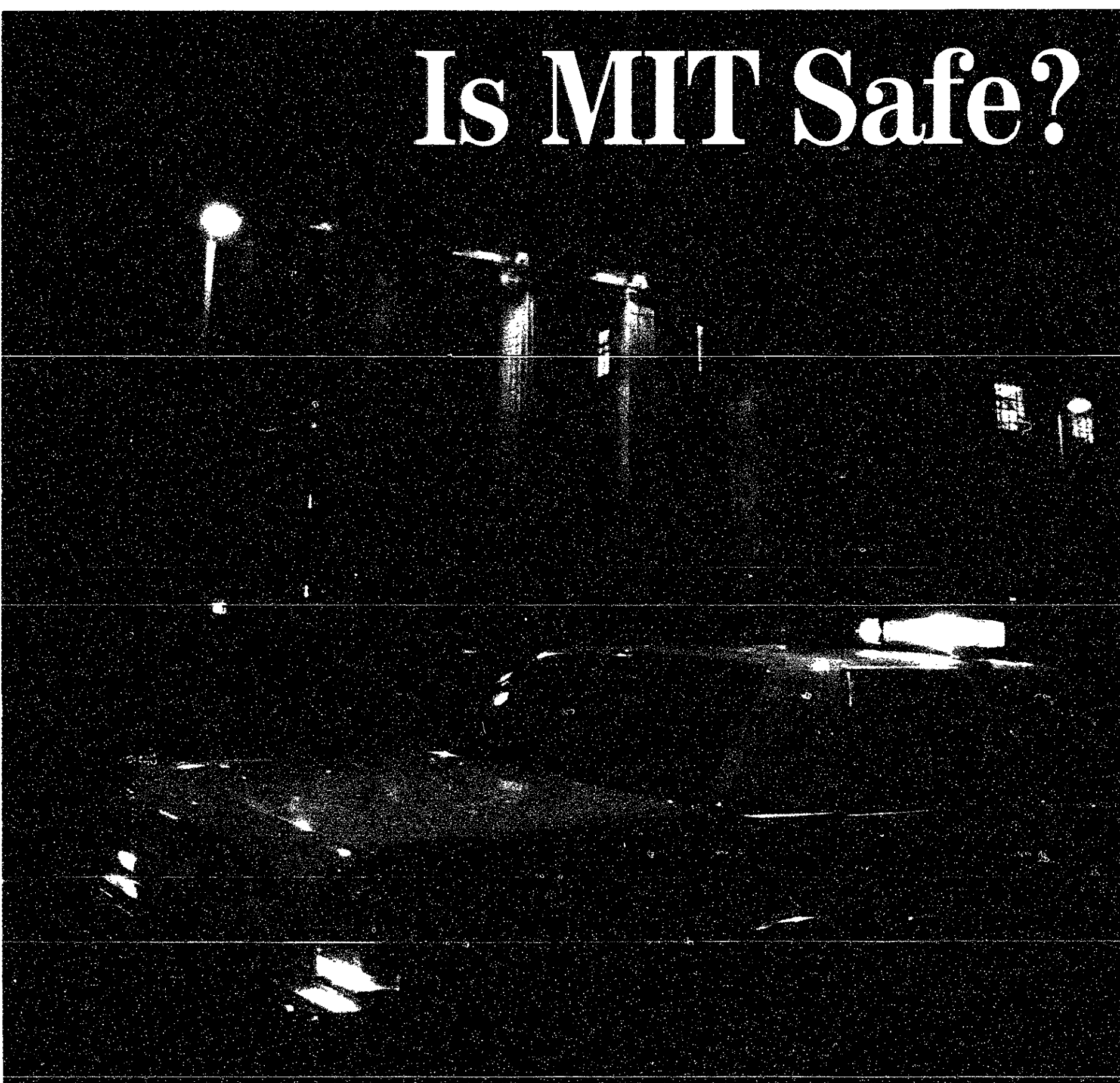
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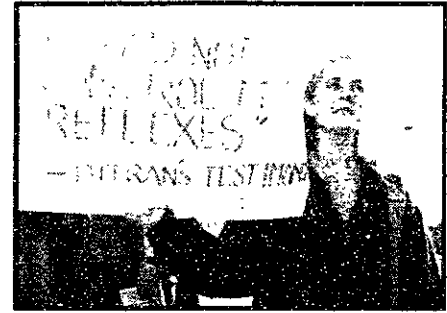
Section 2

Friday, January 29, 1993

Is MIT Safe?



inside



Harassment Suit Raises Policy Issues

While both Professor Gabriel R. Bitran and MIT were eventually cleared of any wrongdoing, the sexual harassment suit brought against them by Marina R. Erulkar SM '92 raised serious questions about the Institute's policy on handling sexual harassment allegations.

Story, Page 6



Clinton Win Means Good News for MIT

With its former graduate students appointed to key economic posts within the Clinton administration, MIT stands to gain strong influence in Washington. Moreover, many of the issues Clinton has promised to address may bring significant change to MIT, especially in research funding allocation and the ban on homosexuals in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Story, Page 8



Funding Refusal Draws MIT into Art Controversy

MIT was dragged into a national controversy about the federal government's role in funding art when the National Endowment for the Arts refused to fund the "Corporal Politics" exhibit at the List Visual Arts Center. The exhibit was saved, however, when the Boston-based rock band Aerosmith donated \$10,000 for the project. The exhibit, which has received rave reviews, will remain on display at the List Center until Feb. 14.

Raustein Murder, Other Crimes Increase Safety Concern at MIT

By Eva Moy

During the past year, crimes against members of the MIT community were a constant reminder that MIT is an urban campus, subject to the problems of the city that surrounds it.

The murder of Yngve K. Raustein '94 galvanized the community into discussion and implementation of improvements in security and raised the level of safety awareness on campus.

"It's unfortunate that it takes a tragedy like this to get people to talk about the concerns they might have otherwise kept to themselves," said Nancy J. Schondorf '93.

And although these solutions brought the Institute a step closer to a safe community, many on campus continued to feel impeded — not by a lack of funding or concern, but by lines of police jurisdiction drawn to exclude certain sidewalks, streets, and living groups.

The Harvard Bridge, a daily part of many students' lives, "is not an area that we patrol, because it's a little far-flung from our legal jurisdiction," said Anne P. Glavin, chief of Campus Police.

Memorial Drive, where Raustein was murdered, is also not patrolled by Campus Police. Memorial Drive "traditionally has had its problems after dark," Glavin said at a Baker House meeting after Raustein's death. "You could walk down there 10 times and never have a problem, but the eleventh time you might. ... The bottom line is that this tragic incident points out very graphically the risks of criminalization in an urban area."

Murder acted as catalyst

The combination of Raustein's murder and the wave of crimes which followed helped speed action on many proposals, which had been discussed for some time but not carried out.

The community's response to the murder addressed a broad range of safety concerns, from the expansion of the Safe Ride shuttle to increased student participation in promoting crime awareness. Community members are taking a more active role in promoting their own security — from participating in Project Awareness and Graduate Student Council safety efforts to improving their personal safety through self-defense classes.

A Safe Ride doubles efforts

The Safe Ride program expanded to four vans

— two on each of the Boston and Cambridge routes — in late December, in response intense student pressure following Raustein's murder. The two new vans are fully accessible to the handicapped, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1992.

Growing demand also hastened the expansion. In its first year of operation, A Safe Ride provided about 25,000 rides. Glavin estimated that total ridership for 1992 would exceed 50,000.

"It's been a big success, but the present Safe Ride system is a victim of its own success," Glavin said.

Before the expansion, students complained that did not come often enough or stop long enough. Glavin predicted that the average wait should now be about 15 minutes, although she speculated that it could increase as the service's popularity increases.

The GSC is currently working with Campus Police to try to develop a set time schedule, "something similar to a bus schedule," Glavin said in December. After that, the GSC may look into other issues, including the addition of more stops,

Safety, Page 4

Story, Page 7

January 6

The Defense Contract Audit Agency, as part of its investigation into the indirect cost billing practices of several universities, recommends that MIT withdraw \$22 million of requests for reimbursement of research-related expenses.

January 13

The New Hampshire Fire Marshal rules that the cause of a fire which destroyed an MIT Outing Club cabin is undetermined.

January 17

The DCAA temporarily halts its audit because of what it calls "changing circumstances," which include a \$778,261 payment by MIT to the federal government.



TECH FILE PHOTO

Arthur C. Smith

January 27

The Undergraduate Education Office and the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs are combined to form the Undergraduate Academic Affairs Office as part of a set of sweeping changes in the higher levels of the MIT administration announced by Provost Mark S. Wrighton. The changes also include the appointment of Arthur C. Smith to the post of dean for undergraduate education and student affairs, Sheila E. Widnall '60 as associate provost, and Samuel J. Keyser as associate provost for institute life.

January 29

Several government agencies, including the DCAA, present the results of their investigations of indirect cost billing at a Congressional hearing. MIT is criticized for claiming reimbursement for a biology retreat and the cost of transporting Corporation members to meetings. MIT maintains that these claims are legitimate.

February 2

Edwin C. Whitehead, who founded the Whithead Institute for Biomedical Research in 1982, dies of a heart attack while playing squash.

Introduction

By Jeremy Hylton

I have a friend who once described himself as a "pessimistic idealist." This oxymoron may sound a little too much like some kind of sophomore angst, but the idea strikes at the heart of my reactions to the past year. I want to maintain a faith that the world is changing for the better, but events force me to realize that as often as not, the world is changing for the worse.

1992 was a year that injected a profound sense of pessimism into the idealized sense of MIT I have tried to preserve. MIT may be one of the premiere research institutions in the world — this year MIT biologists mapped the Y chromosome and the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science created a new five-year degree program that may prove to be a model for other universities — but the murder of a classmate brings a heady dose of reality: this institution lies in a city that faces the same urban crime problems that plague every other metropolitan area.

Certainly events around the world encouraged that same pessimism. The beating of black motorist Rodney King reminded me once again that racism, attacked so vociferously within academia, remains a powerful force in the real world. The Los Angeles riots that resulted when King's assailants were acquitted call into question the apparent stability of our basic social structures.

The election of Bill Clinton as president of the United States encouraged hope among many Americans — or at least among Americans fed up with 12 years of Republican trickle-down economics — that the economy would improve after a lengthy recession and a decade that saw the gap between rich and poor grow and the ranks of the middle class shrink.

It was probably a false optimism — at least on my part. While Clinton and fellow Democrats attacked Republican mismanagement and pitched cornball sound bites like, "There's still a place called Hope," the electorate saw that Democrats and Republicans alike were to blame for the

nation's woes. Fiascos like the House of Representatives banking scandal increased public disgust with politicians.

In 1992, the people of this nation were faced with a government which didn't seem to listen to them or care about their concerns. The students of MIT faced a similar situation. A student was robbed at gunpoint crossing the Harvard Bridge. Despite its status as a major thoroughfare for MIT students, the bridge isn't patrolled by Campus Police — not simply because they don't have the manpower to do an adequate job (though that may be a problem), but because — as Chief of Police Anne P. Glavin explained — "it's a little far-flung from our legal jurisdiction."

On occasion, events elsewhere overshadowed these kinds of campus events. Clinton's election brought hope that the ban on homosexuals in the military and in MIT's Reserve Officers' Training Corps would be reversed and that the National Endowment for the Arts would stop denying grants on political grounds, as was apparently the case when it refused to fund the List Visual Arts Center's "Corporal Politics" exhibit.

Members of this community can do little to affect problems like discrimination in ROTC or the politicization of arts funding, but on-campus events are a different matter. Lawsuits filed against MIT and its staff by Marina R. Erulkar SM '92 and literature Professor Cynthia G. Wolff generated criticism of the Institute's handling of harassment — criticism both that guidelines for the accusers are unclear and that the accused are inadequately protected.

The result of Erulkar's lawsuit points to some hope for change. The actual guilt or innocence of the professor she accused is a matter for the courts to decide, but whether MIT's policy for handling her complaint was a good one is a matter for the MIT community to decide. The rally on the steps of 77 Massachusetts Ave. is a clear sign that the community wants changes — and hopefully 1993 will bring them.

The settlement of the Wolff suit is less satisfy-

ing. Neither party admits any guilt or lends any merit to the other's claims. Many members of the literature faculty were accused of harassment and now have no opportunity to clear their names. The information blackout has simply aggravated the situation.

In similar fashion, the House Dining Committee kept students in the dark about the future of dormitory dining halls. In April the committee announced a plan that would charge residents of four dormitories \$1,300 in addition to the cost of food to eat in their dining halls. Strong student criticism of that proposal eventually forced the committee to maintain the status quo. Despite these events, the Academic Council later approved a plan without soliciting any direct student input.

Though students grappled with many administrative policy problems, faculty and students seemed to develop a better relationship. The faculty listened to student calls for minor programs in every department and unanimously approved them. The physics department created a new version of Physics I (8.01L), aimed at helping students without strong calculus backgrounds do well in physics.

Perhaps students were partly to blame for being left out of the administration's decision-making process. When the Undergraduate Association held a referendum that could have given students greater control over funding for activities, only 626 students voted. Voter turnout for the UA presidential elections was also pitifully low.

I'd like to welcome you to 1993. As the year begins, I ask you to reflect on the events and issues of 1992; many of the problems we faced in 1992 continue to face us today. I encourage you to approach the year with the same idealism I will. The Institute has the opportunity to develop a comprehensive policy for handling sexual harassment and a dormitory dining plan that serves the needs of students. It has the opportunity to make the campus safer for everyone. It's up to you to make those opportunities realities.

Contents

Crime increases safety concern	1	Bansal, Kessler win top UA posts	9
The Raustein murder, several stabbings, armed robberies, and a number of other crimes underscored the reality of violence on MIT's urban campus. The visibility of crime prompted new efforts to make the campus safer and revived others.		Shally Bansal '93 and David J. Kessler '94 eked out a narrow victory in the contest for Undergraduate Association president and vice president.	
Three youths accused of murder	3	Apathy torpedoes activity fee	10
Yngve K. Raustein '94 was murdered on Sept. 18 as he and a companion walked along Memorial Drive near Hayden Library. Three Cambridge youths were arrested and charged with murder and armed robbery.		Voters overwhelming endorsed Undergraduate Association proposal to create a student life fee with direct student control in an April referendum. The problem is only about one in 10 students voted.	
MIT loses Overlap lawsuit	5	ARA revamps dining halls	10
A federal judge ruled against MIT in the first round of the Institute's battle with the Justice Department over the legality of the Overlap Group meetings, where MIT and 23 other schools exchanged financial aid information.		Students saw a variety of changes in dining services during 1992. Lobdell Court and Morss Hall saw major changes, and the Institute debated the future mechanics of the dormitory dining system.	
Wolff files harassment suit	6	CASPAR searches for new home	11
Literature Professor Cynthia G. Wolff, characterizing the literature section as a "hostile working environment," filed a lawsuit blaming several colleagues for creating that environment and MIT for allowing it to continue.		The CASPAR drug and alcohol rehabilitation center near Central Square continued its struggle to find a permanent location. CASPAR is trying to win support for a deal that would involve Cambridge buying a site from MIT, using several city streets as payment.	
Erulkar suit challenges policies	6	Tuition jumps 6.5 percent	11
Marina R. Erulkar SM '92 may have lost her lawsuit against MIT and Professor of Management Gabriel R. Bitran, but the case drew critical attention to MIT's sexual harassment policy and its weaknesses.		The Institute tried to balance increasing expenses and the need for affordable tuition when it approved a 6.5 percent tuition hike for 1993-94.	
NEA denies funds to List exhibit	7	60 accepted in five-year plan	11
When the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts denied funding for an exhibit at MIT's List Gallery, it sparked a controversy that pitted much of the art world against the NEA.		Sixty seniors were accepted into a new five-year master's program as the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science began to phase out the bachelor of science degree.	
Clinton appoints MIT alumni	8	DCAA audits progress slowly	12
MIT economists were appointed to many high-ranking Clinton administration positions. As a result, the Institute is sure to have a strong influence on the Clinton presidency, but the issues Clinton will be forced to resolve will have a much greater impact on MIT.		The DCAA completed a draft audit of fiscal year 1989 — a year behind schedule.	
Colloquim addresses cheating	8	Athena workstations upgraded	12
A colloquim was held to focus attention on academic honesty, but many students questioned the actual usefulness of the effort.		Information Systems got faster workstations for Athena.	
Ballot box theft disrupts election	9	Biologists map Y chromosome	13
In what was surely the most unusual Undergraduate Association election in history, a group of dissatisfied students stole a ballot box from Lobby 7, angering candidates and delaying the election's conclusion by a month.		Minors approved for all Courses	13
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Cambridge Youths Charged With Murder of MIT Student

By Hyun Soo Kim

The Sept. 18 murder of Yngve K. Raustein '94 seared MIT with the realization that the campus and its community are not immune to violent crimes. Students mourned the sudden loss of a classmate and awareness of the need for greater security on campus increased.

The 21-year-old Baker House resident from Os, Norway was robbed at knifepoint and fatally stabbed by three Cambridge youths, two of them Cambridge Rindge and Latin School students, according to the district attorney's office. Raustein and a male companion, Arne Fredheim G, were walking east and conversing on Memorial Drive near Hayden Library at 9:45 p.m. Friday night when they were approached by Joseph D. Donovan, 17, Alfredo Velez, 18, and Shon McHugh, 15.

At a Sept. 21 arraignment in Middlesex District Court, prosecutor Martin Murphy said the three were walking down the street playing "knockout," a street game in which one tries to knock a victim down with one hit. They were walking down Memorial Drive with the "purpose of stealing money from an MIT student," Murphy said.

According to the district attorney's account of the crime, the three students approached Raustein and Fredheim, an exchange student from Norway, and asked what language they were speaking. Then Donovan, apparently without provocation, punched Raustein, knocking him to the ground. Donovan then robbed Raustein while Velez robbed Fredheim to gather a total of \$33. When Raustein started to get up, McHugh allegedly stabbed him between the seventh and eighth ribs.

A student who happened to be in the area contacted the Campus Police after hearing screams and a commotion. Campus Police officers unsuccessfully tried to resuscitate Raustein using CPR. He was pronounced dead at the Massachusetts General Hospital at 10:05 p.m.

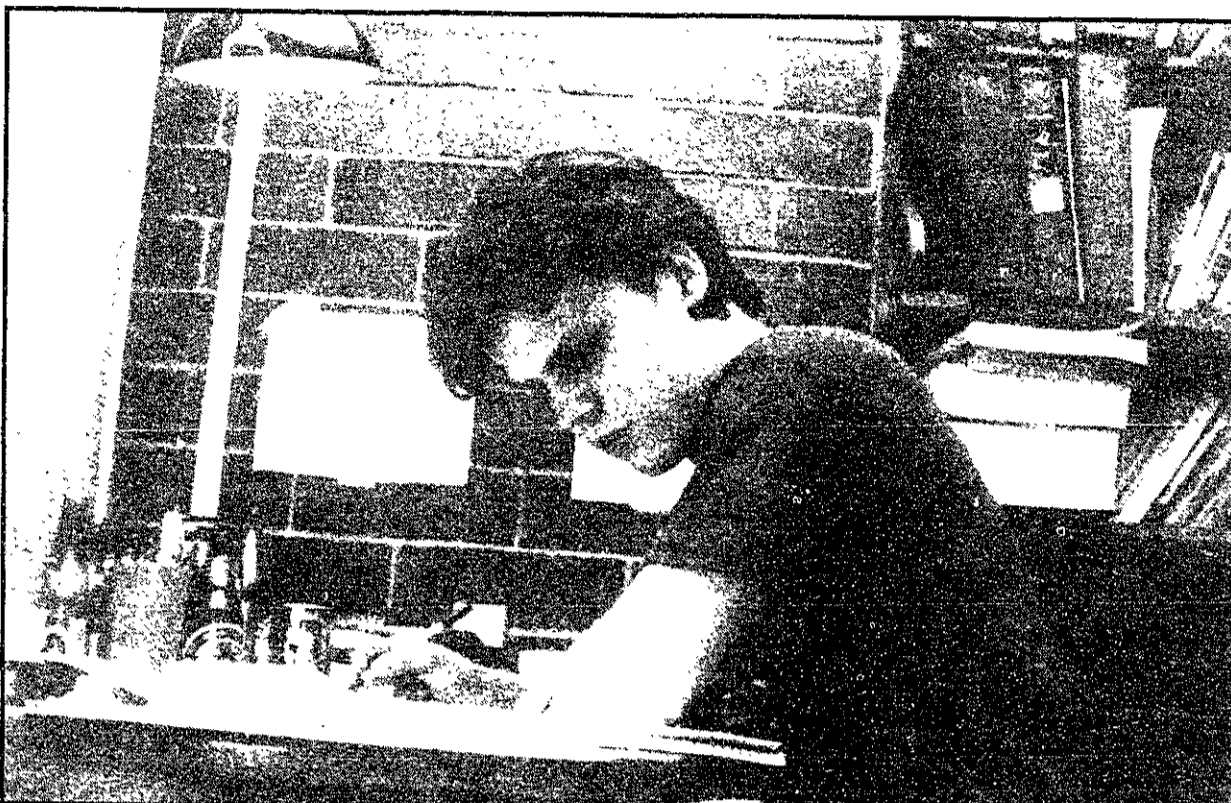
Suspects arrested, face trial

The assailants fled across the Harvard Bridge to Kenmore Square, where they were arrested by Boston University Police at about 10:15 p.m., according to the district attorney's office. Donovan and Velez were eventually indicted for murder and armed robbery, while McHugh was charged only with murder. All three pleaded not guilty and were held without bail.

"We believe Shon McHugh stabbed him," Middlesex County District Attorney Thomas F. Reilly said the day after the murder. "It's a joint venture — a murder that occurs in the course of an armed robbery. We're alleging they are all responsible for it."

If found guilty, the maximum sentence for Donovan and Velez, who are legally adults, would be life imprisonment without parole. As a juvenile, McHugh could be sentenced to 20 years in jail, 15 of them without parole.

At the time of the murder, McHugh was one month shy of his sixteenth birthday. Massachusetts law states that 16-year-olds can be tried as adults.



Yngve K. Raustein '94

COURTESY RAUSTEIN FAMILY, LECTURE SERIES COMMITTEE

The Middlesex County District Attorney's office is seeking to try McHugh as an adult. McHugh's status will be decided at a transfer hearing slated for February.

Donovan and Velez are being held in a Cambridge jail, and McHugh is being held at a juvenile detention center.

Community mourns loss, security enhanced

The MIT community reacted to the tragedy with anger and grief.

An evening candlelight vigil in Raustein's memory was organized by Baker House residents Kelly M. Sullivan '93 and Patricia L. Birgeneau '93. The vigil was intended to "express our sadness and show Yngve's family that we all grieve with them," Birgeneau said. Approximately 350 people from Cambridge and MIT gathered on Kresge Oval for the Sept. 24 event.

Sullivan called the vigil a "tribute to Yngve Raustein, to the MIT community, and to each other." She said she hoped "Yngve's friends and loved ones can take solace in knowing that he was loved, that we cared, and that he will be missed."

Raustein was a sophomore Aeronautics and Astronautics major. Acquaintances described him as a quiet, friendly, and well-rounded person who "usually had a smile on his face."

Students from CRLS expressed dismay that their classmates had been implicated in such an act of violence. Approximately 150 CRLS students marched in front of the student center in an afternoon event separate from the vigil. Jill Oliver, a CRLS senior, said, "We must fight back and not accept the idea that it was just one life, because one life alone is too precious to lose."

The students presented statements of support



Shon McHugh, the alleged murderer, appears for his arraignment.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

and sympathy to Terje Korsnes, a Norwegian consul, who forwarded them to Raustein's parents in Norway. Several MIT administrators, including Baker Housemaster William B. Watson flew to Norway to attend Raustein's funeral in October.

A memorial service was held at MIT on Oct. 9, and Raustein's parents, Elmer and Inghild, and his 18-year-old brother attended the service.

A Yngve K. Raustein memorial fund has been established in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics in his memory.



Students from MIT and Cambridge Rindge and Latin School rally on the steps of the Student Center six days after Yngve K. Raustein '94 was murdered.

February 3

U.S. Coast Guard cutters begin returning Haitians who fled their country's political and economic turmoil. The refugees had been living in a "tent city" erected at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba for several months.

February 4

Christopher H. Prince '92, president of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, is hit by an MBTA bus while riding his bicycle on the Harvard Bridge. Prince chipped a vertebra and spent two weeks in intensive care.

February 5

Associate Provost Sheila E. Widnall '60 joins the Undergraduate Association Council in a discussion of academic honesty and the possibility of establishing an honor code at MIT.

February 6

Campaigning in New Hampshire. Democratic candidate Bill Clinton faces the first of many questions about how he avoided military service during the Vietnam War.

February 10

Boxer Mike Tyson is found guilty of raping an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant.

February 10

The Cambridge City Council ends a 20-year controversy over zoning for what is known as the Simplex parcel in Cambridgeport by approving a compromise plan worked out by MIT and a group of the area's residents.

February 11

Kowloon's Chinese restaurant joins Domino's Pizza as an outside food vendor accepting Valentine cards as payment.

February 20

A Food and Drug Administration panel recommends that the use of silicone breast implants be severely restricted.

February 20

The Graduate Student Council adopts a resolution recommending, among other things, that the Institute adopt a more specific set of guidelines for its response to allegations of sexual harassment.

MIT Takes New Safety Precautions

Safety, from Page 1

February 21

MIT police arrest three people at an unauthorized party held in East Campus' Talbot Lounge. The arrests occurred when Campus Police officers attempting to clear the party met with resistance from non-students in attendance. The individuals arrested, including two minors, were charged with trespassing, disorderly conduct, assault and battery of a police officer, and possession of a weapon.

February 22

Four teams of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the Undergraduate Association begin campaigning. Shally Bansal '93 and David J. Kessler '94, Emily R. Preiner '93 and Anne S. Tsao '94, Stephen A. Rinehart '93 and Jeremy H. Brown '94, and Kai-Teh Tao '94 and Peter K. Verprauskus '94.

February 24

The Department of Chemical Engineering proposes teaching Introduction to Computer Methods (10.001), a required course, only during Independent Activities Period.

February 27

William Aramony, president of United Way of America, resigns over "a lack of sensitivity to perceptions" of his spending and management practices.



BEN WEN—THE TECH

Stephen A. Rinehart '93

March 1

The four Undergraduate Association President/Vice President teams debate in 6-120. The debate covered issues ranging from the availability of student services to the level of communication between students and faculty.

March 5

Nebraska Sen. Bob Kerrey drops out of the race for the Democratic nomination after a series of defeats.

March 5

The Department of Economics announces that, beginning with the Class of 1993, undergraduates majoring in economics will no longer be required to write a thesis before graduating.

which could be implemented if the community accepts the longer routes that would result, she added.

The two vans cost \$50,000, and the total operating cost of the new system is predicted to be about \$235,000 a year. These costs are a general operating expense of the Institute and are covered by tuition, earnings on investments, or gifts, according to Stephen D. Immerman, director of special services.

In addition to expanding A Safe Ride, the Institute has installed fixtures for eight new emergency telephones along Memorial Drive. The phones themselves will be installed in early 1993. Glavin said more phones will be added in future years "as budgetary restrictions allow."

Card readers to be installed in dormitories

In another safety measure, magnetic card-key readers will be placed on the main entrances of MacGregor House, Next House, and possibly Baker House by the first week of February as a preliminary experiment. The Department of Housing and Food Services plans to add card-key readers to all Institute houses by next fall.

"Keys tend to duplicate themselves, but it's a little harder to duplicate cards," said Director for Housing and Food Services Lawrence E. Maguire. "It's a timely thing to do. ... It will upgrade security."

Maguire said the end goal is to have one card with a picture to serve as identification, a meal card, and an access card.

Maguire estimated that it would cost \$140,000 per house to add card-key readers and change the locks on perimeter doors. He emphasized that the new equipment would not eliminate the need for desk workers.

The Campus Police also stepped up their patrols. In early December, Cambridge city police and Campus Police began patrolling the campus perimeter in pairs, a scheme which Glavin described after two weeks as "very successful."

The multiple daily patrols focus on five zones: Memorial Drive, Vassar Street, Albany Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and Kendall Square.

Students Initiate Efforts to Improve Safety Conditions

Campus Police are not the only ones making an active effort to increase crime awareness on campus. In addition to being a sounding board for ideas and suggestions concerning safety, Project Awareness has also sponsored three "Safety Days," where it distributed information, key chains with emergency phone numbers, and thousands of shrill whistles.

"People besides the Campus Police need to stand up and say that people need to think about changing their behavior. People hear it from us all the time and become numb to it," Glavin said.

Project Awareness was created because of the need to talk about personal safety, to publicize Campus Police services and resources, and to get many parts of the community working together on these issues. Dormitory representatives periodically meet with Campus Police and the administration.

Project Awareness representatives also want to create an environment where students feel comfortable talking about safety, especially with issues such as stranger and acquaintance rape, said Eliot S. Levitt, staff associate for residence and campus activities.

The Project Awareness concept sprang from Campus Crime Watch Coordinators, a group of 180 staff and administrative officers which was formed about two years ago, according to Sgt. Cheryl S. Vossmer, a Campus Police officer. The coordinators deal with crime issues in the workplace.

Interest in self-defense rises

In addition, students are taking more responsibility for their own personal safety. Enrollment in athletic department and Campus Police self-defense and personal safety classes rose last semester.

About 20 people registered for a self-defense physical education class offered second quarter, twice the number that completed the class last spring, according to the physical education staff.

The self-defense class is designed to make students aware of their environment and to provide hands-on training. In part of the class, the teacher acts as an assailant, and the students learn how to escape safely from an attack situation.

Campus Police officers advise that a person confronted by a possible assailant should first try to avoid the situation. People should protect themselves against "crimes of opportunity" with their body language, said Vossmer, one of the instructors for a Campus Police presentation called "Streetwise and Safe."



PAMELA STREET—THE TECH

Students from Cambridge Rindge and Latin School march to a rally at the Student Center, calling for an end to violence in the community.

Vossmer also warned against carrying incapacitating weapons, which can be easily turned against the victim. Instead, she suggested carrying whistles, noisemakers, or shrill alarms and practicing their use.

Campus No Longer Immune to Violent Crime

Common sense keeps most people away from the more dangerous parts of Chinatown and Central Square at night, but the dramatic increase in violence and robbery on campus and in student living groups caught many members of the MIT community off-guard.

Violence erupted at two parties

Two members of Delta Kappa Epsilon were stabbed at a DKE party on Nov. 19 when they tried to eject eight people suspected of stealing from the house and pulling an internal house alarm.

John P. Olynyk '94 received knife wounds to the back and lower hip, while Sean Chappe '94 received cuts on his right arm and left cheek, according to a Cambridge Police report. Both have recovered from their injuries.

Police believe only one person was responsible for the stabbings.

Campus Police arrested three people Feb. 21 at an unauthorized party held at Talbot Lounge in East Campus and charged them with trespassing, disorderly conduct, assault and battery on a police officer, and possession of a weapon, according to Glavin. No MIT students were arrested or injured, but two minors and one 19-year-old non-student



YUEH Z. LEE—THE TECH

A memorial was placed near the spot on Memorial Drive where Yngve K. Raustein '94 was murdered.

were arrested.

Campus Police declared that the Talbot party was illegal because it was not registered with the Office of Residence and Campus Activities or the Campus Police, as required by Institute policy. However, the party's student sponsor did clear the party with the dormitory social committee chairman.

In both of these cases, the parties were unpolluted, and the violence was caused by party-goers not affiliated with MIT.

The Campus Police broke up the Talbot party for "public safety reasons." "Some of the characters were known troublesome people... known to the Boston police," Glavin said.

No police were present at the DKE party, because, unlike dormitories, InterFraternity Council members do not have to register parties with campus activities office. Instead, IFC members must register their parties internally with the IFC Judicial Committee.

"It's just an increasingly more dangerous world today," Glavin said after the DKE party. "It is hard to control what types of people attend functions that are open to the public," she added.

Living group safety challenged

One of goals of the upcoming card-key system is to deter outsiders from trespassing into dormitories. There have been several cases of theft and soliciting.

Two females were given warnings at McCormick Hall on Feb. 1 after a resident questioned the legitimacy of the walkathon they were soliciting money for, according to Kathleen J. Nothnagle '92, McCormick desk captain.

Campus Police have received several complaints about soliciting in the past, Glavin said. Sometimes the solicitors are legitimate and do not know that soliciting is not allowed. In other cases people use it as a guise for stealing.

On Dec. 31 Campus Police arrested three individuals at MacGregor House for trespassing, possession of a dangerous weapon, and receiving stolen property.

When the officers arrived on the scene and questioned the individuals, they found one to be in possession of Mace. Another carried stolen traveler's checks.

In a more bizarre case, a woman posing as an Alpha Phi alumna forged a check and used the credit cards of several members of MIT's Alpha Phi chapter.

The crimes took place before spring break, when the woman stayed six nights at the Alpha Phi house in Kenmore Square. The imposter also spent a few nights at Phi Beta Epsilon, but Campus Police received no reports of any thefts there, Glavin said.

The imposter was arrested and charged with larceny in late March by University of Rhode Island police after similar activity there.

Alpha Phi President Susan K. Scruggs '93 said sorority sisters became suspicious of the suspect when several noticed money missing from the house. After checking on one of the imposter's stories, "we asked her to leave — we packed her up and moved her out," Scruggs added.

Robberies plague MIT community

MIT fell victim to a series of robberies, starting in late September. They occurred anywhere from near dusk to late evening in locations mostly around the campus perimeter, where the lines of police jurisdiction are less than clear to the aver-

Judge Rules Overlap Group Formed Illegal Trust; MIT Appeals Decision

By Jeremy Hylton

This June, a federal judge declared the Overlap Group of 23 East Coast colleges, which met each spring to discuss financial aid awards, an illegal trust. The group's decisions about financial aid constituted illegal price-fixing, regardless of whether the decisions raised prices for students or not, the court said.

Judge Louis C. Bechtle of the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia dismissed as "pure sophistry" MIT's argument that it was not subject to antitrust legislation because its distribution of financial aid was not commercial but charitable.

"Few aspects of higher education ... are more commercial than the price charged to students," he wrote.

MIT has appealed the decision. "We'll take it to the Supreme Court if necessary," said Sarah Smyth-Clancy, a spokesman for Palmer and Dodge, the law firm representing MIT.

Investigation began three years ago

The Overlap Group, which was under investigation by the Justice Department for about three years, met each spring to negotiate financial aid packages for students accepted at more than one of the Overlap schools.

The individual schools' financial aid packages for these students were adjusted at the meetings to make each package similar or identical. The overall process for calculating financial aid was also discussed.

When challenged by the Justice Department, MIT was the only school to defend the propriety of the Overlap Group. The other schools signed consent forms stating "that they will not longer collude or conspire on financial aid."

"Our interest all along has been providing the maximum amount of financial aid ... in a way that allows students of modest means to have the kind of education we offer," said Provost Mark S. Wrighton.

MIT argued that the Overlap meetings were necessary to continue the Institute's policy of need-blind admissions. "In the absence of the [Overlap] agreement, schools would engage in merit-aid competition. Money to fund merit-aid competition would come from need-based aid," said Thane Scott, an attorney for MIT. "The amount of money available for need-based aid would be reduced. Then you have the question of what you do with the kids who need aid but for whom it isn't available," Scott said.

Though MIT made substantial efforts to demonstrate the economic impact of the Overlap Group's decisions on MIT and on prospective students, Bechtle said that those concerns were "not germane to the resolution of the case."

Bechtle ruled that these considerations were irrelevant. "Every institution, with or without Overlap, is free to embrace independently any admission and financial aid policy it wishes," he said. He noted that schools could maintain need-blind admissions without Overlap meetings if they were willing to restructure their budgetary

priorities.

MIT expects to win appeal

Lawyers for MIT filed a formal appeal on Oct. 1, contesting Bechtle's decisions. The Institute did not expect to win the case at trial, according to Palmer and Dodge. "It's really at the appellate level that [the attorneys] feel success will be gained," Smyth-Clancy said.

The Institute's appeal will focus on two areas of Bechtle's decision. "First, the judge wrongly decided that cooperative financial aid arrangements are commercial activities," Scott said. "Second, in deciding whether the Overlap agreements were legal under the Sherman Antitrust Act, the judge applied the wrong standard."

"[Bechtle] ignored the economic testimony that established that Overlap was not engaged in for financial reasons by MIT," Scott said.

“Few aspects of higher education ... are more commercial than the price charged to students.”

Judge Louis C. Bechtle

James J. Culliton, vice president for financial operations, said, "All of the indications that I have are that the case for MIT is very good, having to do with the way the judge ruled narrowly" in the original decision.

The Institute will "fight very hard to win this case," said President Charles M. Vest in an interview shortly after the decision was announced. "I am proud of the Institute for being willing to stand up in a visible way ... for important principles."

MIT has received the support of hundreds of colleges and educational organizations in its battle with the Justice Department, according to Vest. He also said that several alumni classes had asked that their donations be put towards the cost of the lawsuit.

The continuing legal fees associated with the lawsuit are considerable. The legal costs for the initial lawsuit alone totaled more than \$1 million, according to Constantine B. Simonides '57, senior vice president and secretary of the MIT corporation.

Legal fees are not the only cost involved, however. "There is also the time of top officers and administrators. The cost of this thing is very high to MIT," Simonides said. If the Institute loses its appeal, it could also be forced to pay some of the government's legal costs for the appeal process.

Effects of the current ruling

The first decision also exposes MIT to the risk of lawsuits filed by students who feel their financial aid packages were affected by the Overlap meetings.

Students who feel the meetings denied them higher financial awards may file lawsuits against MIT and other Overlap schools to try to recover lost aid. However, the combination of a four-year statute of limitations and the fact that the Overlap

Group has not met in three years means that few students are eligible to sue.

Because a trial against any one of the universities would be very expensive, a class action suit would be more likely to arise than many individual suits. Antitrust experts have questioned the possible success of such a suit because students would probably need to demonstrate a fairly exact estimate of how much aid was lost.

Despite the cost of the litigation and the implication in Bechtle's decision that MIT has conspired to fix prices, students remained generally supportive of the Institute's stand.

"I am peeved about the decision," Jason R. Wilcox '93 said just after Bechtle made his ruling. "Without a doubt we should be arguing this. If schools start competing for freshmen, if you're not one of the people being competed for, does that mean you can't go to that school? Sometimes there's a principle that has to be fought for."

The case has had little effect on MIT's commitment to need-based aid so far, despite the fact that the Overlap Group stopped meeting when the Justice Department investigation began three years ago. MIT does not compare aid calculations with other schools currently.

"We're committed to need-based financial aid," Simonides said. "But over time, it is possible that schools will become involved in bidding wars for students. MIT will try its best not to give anybody more than they need."

Stanley G. Hudson, director of student financial aid, also expressed concern that aid-calculation standards, once shared by schools, will drift apart over time. "In the past we were able to determine a common need analysis," he said. But "schools are establishing different standards. We're going to get different awards for students."

Hudson is also concerned that because of the "constraints of the Justice Department action, there is no access to financial aid policies of other schools. ... There are serious concerns about disruption of the entire financial aid process," he said.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1992, a law passed in the summer of 1992, may legalize some of the behavior that was the subject of the lawsuit. It would permit schools to meet again to discuss financial aid awards without penalty.

The law explicitly forbids a school from discussing financial aid awards for particular students with other schools that have accepted those students. The main section of the law, however, does permit schools to discuss general strategies for awarding financial aid, which had also been challenged by the Justice Department.

The full extent of discussions allowed under the law are not entirely clear. "They certainly cannot agree on individual financing awards," said Robert Block, chief of the Justice Department antitrust section that investigated the Overlap Group. "I don't think they can go back to agreeing on a formula for financial aid similar to what they were doing before."

Vest, however, thinks the law affirms MIT's position in the lawsuit. It "adds to my confidence in the wisdom of our stance," he said.

Muggings, Thefts Victimize MIT Community

Safety, from Page 4

age student. Although the assailants were armed on several occasions, none of the victims were injured.

An unidentified female MIT freshman was assaulted Sept. 20 while walking along Massachusetts Avenue near Albany Street. The woman was walking with a wallet in her hand when she was punched in the mouth by a Roxbury man. She fell to the ground, still holding her wallet. Then the assailant hit her on the head with a radio he was carrying.

A Campus Police Patrol Officer apprehended the man almost immediately after the assault. A passerby also identified him. The attacker was charged with assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and armed robbery.

Another woman was assaulted Oct. 25 on Memorial Drive near Killian Court. Her assailant allegedly approached her from behind, grabbed her, and pulled her into Killian Court. "A struggle ensued, and the victim struck her attacker and escaped unharmed," according to a Campus Police bulletin.

On Oct. 16, three people were robbed in two closely related incidents near the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory (NW12).

The first robbery took place at approximately 9:10 p.m. Yifang Gong G and his wife were walking down Albany Street on the way to their Main

Street home when they were stopped by three men standing in front of Edgerton House.

One of the men robbed Gong at gunpoint, taking his wallet, jacket, and watch. A third victim, who had observed the first incident, was also robbed of his backpack and wallet, which contained credit cards and \$70 cash.

Brian J. Young '96 was robbed of seven cents at gunpoint on the Harvard Bridge on Nov. 7.

An MIT employee was the victim of an attempted armed robbery on Dec. 17. The victim was walking between Buildings 9 and 13 at approximately 8 p.m., according to a Campus Police bulletin.

The attacker approached the victim and said, "Give me your wallet." As the employee continued walking away, the subject slashed his sleeve with "a sharp object which the victim could not identify," the bulletin reported.

The victim was not harmed, and the attacker escaped toward Massachusetts Avenue.

Non-violent robberies also a problem

Not all cases of larceny involved violence or the threat of violence. MIT has had its share of theft, as reported in the weekly Campus Police crime logs. Two types of larceny were particularly prominent last year.

In a series of similar incidents, several people were pickpocketed on campus in late November and December. The suspects were targeting people

carrying backpacks and pocketbooks.

As the victim walked through a doorway, the suspect walking in front of the victim suddenly stopped and reversed direction, thereby bumping into the victim. Behind the victim, the second suspect then snatched his or her wallet from within the backpack or pocketbook.

In addition, car theft posed a serious problem. Between Sept. 10 and Oct. 20, for example, 12 cars were stolen on campus and ten were broken into, according to the Campus Police. Many of these incidents occurred in the Albany Street and Westgate parking lots during the daytime on weekends, Glavin said.

The Campus Police have taken actions to counter this rising problem, Glavin said. Plainclothes officers have been added to various locations.

In addition, the Campus Police and the MIT administration are in the process of installing card-operated gates and new fences at the Westgate lot. If this system proves effective, similar measures may be implemented at other parking lots.

The number of stolen vehicles has risen significantly in the past few years, according to the 1991 Campus Police annual report. The number of motor vehicle thefts has increased from 21 in 1985 to 66 last year.

March 6

The Institute announces that tuition for the 1992-93 academic year will rise 6.5 percent to \$18,000. The amount of money students are expected to pay before receiving financial aid, known as the self-help level, rises 8.2 percent to \$6,600.

March 9

Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin drops out of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

March 10

The Undergraduate Academic Affairs Office announces a new plan for freshman advising, under which freshmen will be advised primarily through Freshman Advisor Seminars. Freshmen not placed in a seminar will be placed in a residence-based advising program.

March 11

The theft of a ballot box from Lobby 7 disrupts Undergraduate Association elections. Candidates and UA election officials react angrily, calling the theft "disgusting" and "rude."

March 12

A group calling itself the Students' Revolutionary Government claims responsibility for the ballot box theft. The group distributes a "manifesto" claiming that the theft is the first act in a revolution against the current student government. The empty ballot box is found in the basement of Bextley Hall.

March 13

More than half of the students whose ballots were within the stolen ballot box re-cast their votes in a special election.

March 14

The Chorallaries hold their annual "Concert in Bad Taste" in 10-250.

March 15

National Organization for Women President Patricia Ireland speaks to a large crowd in 26-100 to drum up support for NOW's abortion rights campaign.

March 16

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton moves to the front of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination with a strong showing as seven states hold primaries on "Super Tuesday."

March 16

U.S. Attorney Jay Stevens announces that he will begin an investigation into the check-cashing procedures of members of the House of Representatives.

Wolff Alleges Professional, Sexual Harassment, Settles Out of Court

By Sarah Y. Keightley

Contending that MIT breached its obligations as an employer by allowing a "hostile work environment" to continue, Professor of Literature Cynthia G. Wolff filed a lawsuit against MIT in April 1992. The civil action suit was settled out of court in November.

As part of the settlement, neither MIT nor Wolff could disclose the terms of the settlement. According to the released joint-statement, the resolution "does not mean that either party attributes blame or concedes merit to the other's position."

Background of the case

Because Wolff could never comment on the case, her allegations are paraphrased and quoted from the suit.

Wolff based her suit on "the Institute's wrongful acquiescence in and perpetuation of a persistent and continuing pattern of professional, political, and sexual harassment towards [her] in the workplace." In her suit she made several allegations.

The suit alleged that other professors in the literature section isolated Wolff because of her stance on particular personnel decisions — when she voted to deny certain junior faculty tenure.

In particular, Wolff claimed that she was excluded from the Women's Studies Program because in 1981 she voted to deny tenure to Professor of Literature Ruth Perry, who was later granted tenure and currently heads the Women's Studies Program.

The suit also alleged that when Wolff voted to

deny tenure to another junior faculty member in 1988, she and another female professor were verbally abused by some of their colleagues in the literature section.

Furthermore, the suit alleged that Professor David M. Halperin had sexually harassed another male professor.

Wolff expressed her concerns to then-Provost John M. Deutch '61 that tenure cases "were not being judged on professional criteria," that section meetings were unprofessional, and that Halperin had harassed another professor. Deutch told her that nothing could be done, according to Wolff's suit.

Wolff approached the current provost, Mark S. Wrighton, in 1991. He created the Clay Committee "to review the tenure process and the literature section generally," the suit stated.

The suit also claimed the Clay Committee found that a certain literature professor's tenure process and rights had been interfered with. In September 1991, Wrighton acted on this finding and suspended the literature section's personnel selection powers.

Wolff said Wrighton "laid the foundation for further retaliatory action" when he later identified her as the informant whose actions led to the formation of the Clay Committee.

The suit contends that MIT did not prevent retaliation against Wolff during the peer review process, did not take action against faculty who conducted themselves improperly, and knowingly allowed harassment to interfere with Wolff's work.

Wolff sought damages "in an amount likely to

exceed at least \$50,000," according to the civil action document.

Professors comment on the suit

The settlement agreed to by Wolff and MIT, which assigned no guilt to either party, concerned several members of the literature faculty. They felt they had no opportunity to try to disprove claims Wolff made about them.

In May, Donaldson said that he was concerned about characterizations of the literature section made by *The New York Times* and *The Boston Globe* in their articles about the suit. "We've been characterized as politically correct, but the curriculum we offer is one that ... has a strong traditional element to it."

After the suit was settled, Halperin said in a telephone interview that "for me, the whole affair won't be over until I find a way of clearing my name."

"MIT's lack of a formal Institute-wide grievance procedure for handling sexual harassment enables charges and counter charges to be used for partisan political purposes by faculty who are fighting with one another," Halperin said.

Response to the suit

Wrighton said in April that the Clay Committee's report led him to conclude that "improvements were necessary." He said appointments and selections in the literature section were being handled by Head of the Literature Faculty Peter S. Donaldson, Dean of the School of Humanities and

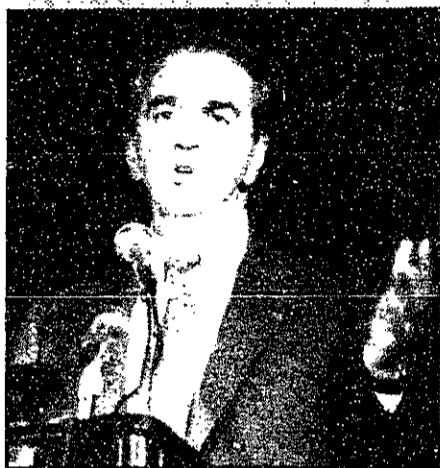
Wolff, Page 11

March 16

Undergraduate Association Vice President J. Paul Kirby '92 unearths a message, apparently written by a member of the Students' Revolutionary Government, on one of the UA's computers. The message, left in a file labeled "Die, iron-fisted despots," is forwarded to the Campus Police for investigation.

March 18

The Undergraduate Association Council votes to accept the results of the March 11 elections.



Paul E. Tsongas

March 19

Former Massachusetts Sen. Paul E. Tsongas drops out of the Democratic presidential race, effectively handing the nomination to Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton.

March 19

Royce N. Flippin Jr. resigns after 12 years as head of the athletic department.

March 19

The Association of Student Activities fails to choose a new board at its election meeting because of poor attendance.

March 29

Les Aspin PhD '66 is chosen as the commencement speaker.



Shally Bansal '93 and David J. Kessler '94

March 30

Shally Bansal '93 and David J. Kessler '94 narrowly defeat three opposing teams to be elected Undergraduate Association president and vice president. Voter turnout falls to a three-year low of around 30 percent.

Erulkar Loses Harassment Lawsuit; Community Criticizes MIT's Policies

By Brian Rosenberg

Allegations of sexual harassment and questions about MIT's handling of those allegations captured the community's attention when Marina R. Erulkar SM '92 sued MIT and Professor of Management Gabriel R. Bitran.

Erulkar claimed that Bitran sexually harassed her both by kissing her several times and by probing excessively into her personal life. She also claimed that MIT was responsible for Bitran's actions and that the Institute improperly handled an internal complaint she filed.

Though Bitran was cleared of any wrongdoing after two weeks of testimony, the decision did not put the harassment issue to rest. Instead, the case inspired two protests and focused critical attention on MIT's guidelines for dealing with sexual harassment. This criticism contributed to MIT's decision to revise its sexual harassment guide. The revised guide is due out in a few months.

The two worked closely

Erulkar began working in Bitran's office as a temporary secretarial employee in the middle of 1988. She became a full-time administrative assistant in July 1989, working under Area Administrator Kim C. LePage.

During the trial, Erulkar testified that she spent about 85 percent of her time at work with Bitran and often worked long hours and on weekends. The two enjoyed a close working relationship, but during the summer of 1989, Bitran began asking her about her personal life. She put off answering his questions until the fall, when she briefly described a sister's illness and said the subject should not be discussed further.

Erulkar testified that Bitran first kissed her on Dec. 29, the last day of work before the New Year's holiday. The kiss left her "completely shocked... like I couldn't move," and Bitran quickly kissed her again, she said.

When she returned to work on Jan. 2, 1990, Erulkar said, Bitran said he was confused because his feelings for her were becoming romantic, and had kissed her because he felt she had returned his feelings. After she explained that his behavior was unwelcome, he said he would take care of his feelings, she testified.

Erulkar testified that Bitran kissed her twice more, sometime in March and again in late April



Professor Gabriel R. Bitran

or early May. She said she was unsure of the exact date of the March incident because she had "blocked" the details from her memory.

Testimonies differed

Bitran's account diverged from Erulkar's on a few details. Bitran said he kissed Erulkar three times and that the kisses were friendly, instantaneous, and took place with closed lips and no other bodily contact.

Each of the kisses came on a "special occasion," Bitran said. The New Year's holiday was one, and the others were Jan. 29, her birthday, and in March when she found out she had been admitted to the master's degree program at the Sloan School of Management.

Erulkar said that Bitran questioned her about her personal life throughout this period, and that his queries made her uncomfortable.

On June 5, Erulkar and LePage visited Special Assistant to the President Mary P. Rowe, who handles many harassment cases for the Institute. The three decided that Erulkar should meet with Lester C. Thurow, dean of the Sloan School. Erulkar testified that Thurow was insensitive to her complaint and suggested that she return to work with Bitran.

Rowe was compelled to testify during the trial, the first time she has been so ordered while dealing with harassment. Her testimony included information about both the specifics of Erulkar's visit and general information on the complaints

she receives.

After deliberating for just over one day, the 13 jurors ruled on Nov. 3 that Bitran's actions did not constitute sexual harassment. A few weeks after the ruling, Erulkar announced she would appeal the decision based on the wording of Judge Elizabeth Butler's instructions to the jurors. Erulkar and her attorney, Barbara Johnson, specifically questioned the inclusion of the word "severe" in the standard for determining whether harassment had occurred.

Decision stirs controversy

Seven people entered a class taught by Bitran on Nov. 16 carrying posters with statements made by Bitran and others in connection with the suit. The seven filed to the back of the room and held up their posters in silence.

Bitran "needs to know he can't get away with what he did," said Kyra Raphaelidis '94, one of the protesters. Other harassers "need to know that their behavior will not be tolerated," she added.

Two Campus Police officers were waiting outside the door when the protesters left, and two more arrived a few minutes later. Police pressed the protesters for identification for a few minutes before releasing them.

Bitran's students were largely critical of the protesters for imposing "vigilante justice" and denying them access to a class they had already paid for.

Four days later, over 150 members of the MIT community gathered on the steps of 77 Massachusetts Ave. to rally against sexual harassment. "We're here to express our anger at MIT for not having a good sexual harassment policy," said Corinna E. Lathan G, one of the rally's organizers.

A petition calling for improved and more specific sexual harassment guidelines and more uniform grievance procedures gathered 181 signatures at the rally. After the rally, approximately 50 chanting protesters presented the petition to President Charles M. Vest.

Both Erulkar and her attorney spoke at the rally. While Erulkar spoke, eight counter-protesters held up signs with slogans such as "Quit Your Bitching," "She Wanted It," and "Stop Harassment of Bitran." Erulkar said during her speech that the signs could not bother her after all she had been through.

The counterprotesters, who described themselves as New Right Wing, said they thought Bitran was being treated unfairly. They generated considerable negative reaction. "I thought they were disgusting. ... Every single poster they had put the blame on the victim," said Gargi Sircar '93, a bystander at the rally.

NEA Vetoes Funding of List Exhibit, Bringing Art Controversy to MIT

By Joanna Stone

On Dec. 12, the exhibit, "Corporal Politics" opened at MIT's List Visual Arts Center. It is currently on view through Feb. 14. "Support for this project has not been provided by the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency. And therein lies a tale," writes Katy Kline, director of the List Center, in the catalogue for the "Corporal Politics" exhibition.

Indeed, it is a "tale" which began in May, and featured MIT as the protagonist in a highly publicized controversy that sparked a nationwide debate within the arts community and brought into question the role the government plays in the funding of artistic ventures.

On May 12, Anne-Imelda Radice, acting chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, announced her decision to deny funding for an exhibition on the theme of the human body at the List Center. In her first decision as acting chairman, Radice reviewed 169 applications of projects in line for funding for fiscal year 1992. She rejected both the List Center exhibition, "Corporal Politics," and an exhibition at Virginia Commonwealth University, which also focused on the human body, on the grounds that the proposed works lacked "artistic excellence."

In deciding not to fund "Corporal Politics," Radice rejected the recommendations both of an NEA-appointed peer panel, which voted 6-4 in favor of the exhibition, and the presidentially appointed National Council on the Arts, which voted 11-1 to award \$10,000 for the project.

The arts community reacts

Following Radice's decision in May, The Beacon Press, one of the nation's oldest publishers, withdrew its application for a \$39,000 NEA grant; songwriter Stephen Sondheim turned down the NEA-administered 1992 National Medal of Arts; Artist Trust in Seattle refused two NEA grant awards; and in an unprecedented move, the NEA's Visual Artists Fellowship/Sculpture peer review panel suspended its proceedings.

All of this followed Pulitzer Prize-winning author Wallace Stegner's rejection of a National Medal for the Arts and the resignation of an NEA Solo Theatre peer panel.

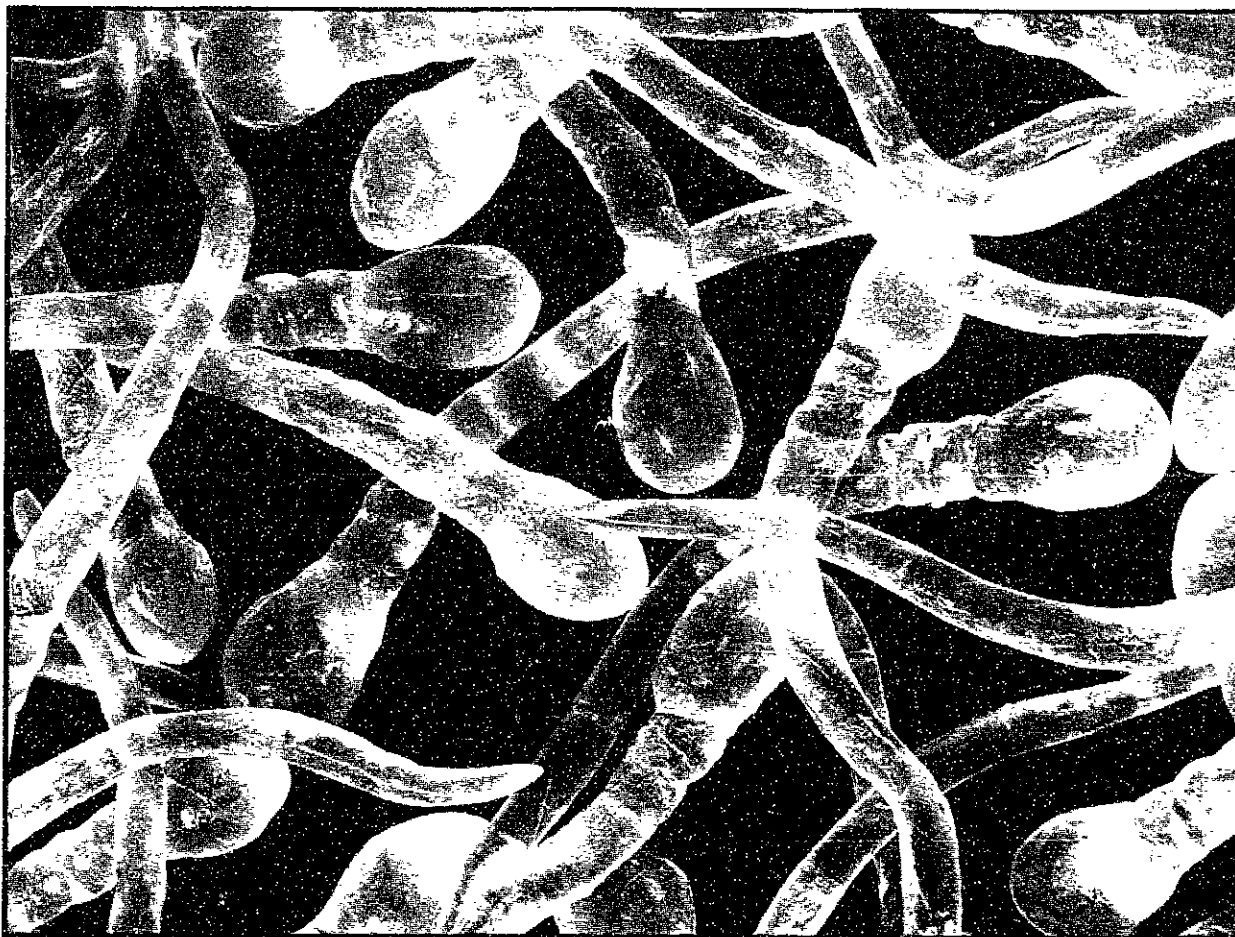
Prompted by outrage and the desire to protest the NEA's decision, the Boston-based rock band Aerosmith announced it would donate the \$10,000 to the List Center for the "Corporal Politics" exhibition.

"I feel the government has betrayed us," said Tom Hamilton, a member of Aerosmith, at a May 20 press conference at the List Center. Hamilton does not believe it is the private sector's responsibility to fund controversial art, but rather to tell the government when "it's not doing what it should be doing."

"It's as if there are brush fires going off. This one's going to get put out and another one will pop up," said Joe Perry of Aerosmith. "We decided to put out this brush fire as a way to create a forum to discuss the underlying issues."

Aerosmith's celebrity status brought the "Corporal Politics" controversy even further into the media spotlight.

A week later, on May 29, New York playwright John Robin Baitz announced he would



"Untitled," by Kiki Smith

donate the equivalent of his NEA fellowship to the List Center for "Corporal Politics" and to the Anderson Gallery in support of "Anonymity and Identity," the exhibit at the Virginia Commonwealth University which was also denied funding by Radice.

According to Helaine Posner, curator of the List Center, Baitz legally accepted money from the NEA and then gave the donations from his own account. "[Baitz] wrote us a letter basically saying that he did it to protest restricting the freedom of expression," Posner said.

The overwhelming public outrage was inspired as much by Radice's decision as by her unwillingness to further elaborate on the reasons behind her decision.

In a statement to the press, Radice said, "Grant applications are evaluated on the basis of artistic excellence and artistic merit." According to Radice, the applications of MIT and Virginia Commonwealth "did not measure up to these criteria and, therefore, are unlikely to have the long-term significance necessary to merit endowment funding."

Posner said she believed Radice's decision to be politically motivated. "I feel absolutely another agenda here — to have the NEA serve as a political watchdog — to reject any projects that are controversial and that's censorship."

List Center responds

The great irony of the matter, according to Posner, is that "Corporal Politics" was rejected for its sexual nature and yet the exhibition is not sexually explicit. In a letter to Radice, responding to her decision to deny funding to the List Center, Posner and Kline, director of the List Center, wrote, "As a careful examination of the artist's supporting visual materials would indicate, the sculptures includ-

ed in this exhibition are not 'sexually explicit'; the sexual organs and other body parts are metaphorical expressions of a spiritual malaise and disconnection which is a widespread topic in contemporary art."

Posner and Kline's letter expresses their own strong emotions on the matter: "This arbitrary and politically motivated action subverts a decision-making process which has served the NEA well over many years."

Posner and Kline's criticisms were later echoed in a May 19 letter to Radice on behalf of the members of the Special Exhibitions Panel B which approved the MIT proposal. The committee wrote: "Had you simply said what you told the Congressional subcommittee two weeks earlier, that you would veto sexually explicit art, then your actions, although regrettable, would be more understandable. However, by giving the false impression that these exhibitions did not meet our panel's standard of artistic quality, your actions can only serve to polarize public opinion and unfairly damage the credibility of the peer review process."

Posner said Radice's rejection came as a great surprise to her. "I knew the NEA was becoming more and more conservative — I thought it might be discussed in the review process," said Posner. However, the project was approved by the National Council of the Arts on May 1, without concern for its possible sexual nature, as far as Posner was aware.

Private sector encouraged

Following her original decision, Radice came out with several official statements in response to the protests which had ensued.

Radice issued a series of statements expressing her "regrets" that the two panels chose to end and suspend their deliberations. In a statement of a different tone, the NEA said it was pleased that Aerosmith had come forward to fund the exhibition. "We always encourage private sector funding of the arts," said Josh Dare, spokesman for the NEA.

According to Dare, NEA funding is given on a dollar-for-dollar match basis. Had "Corporal Politics" been granted the NEA funds the List Center would have been required to match the endowment's \$10,000 with money raised from the private sector. Currently, the List Center is not planning on soliciting further private donations.

"It has been our opinion that artists should seek private sector funding for controversial exhibits," he said. "We are concerned with not having wide appreciation by American taxpayers who essentially write the checks" for these exhibits.

According to Posner, soliciting such funding is not quite that easy. "To say the funding would have been available without the controversy is untrue," said Posner, noting that if she had simply sought out private funding originally, she would not have gotten \$10,000 from Aerosmith.

An end to the NEA?

Dare pointed out that the NEA is responsible for only \$176 million dollars of arts funding for the year, compared to the \$8 billion provided by the private sector. This fact, coupled with the censorship implications of Radice's decisions, left some critics preparing for a day when the endow-



Aerosmith visits the List Visual Arts Center after donating \$10,000 for an exhibit at the center.

April 1

The Undergraduate Association Council defeats a proposal which would have allowed student control of funding for student activities.

April 2

Mafia kingpin John Gotti is convicted on 13 counts, including murder and racketeering. The verdict ended a seven-week New York trial.

April 3

A bag containing many of the ballots stolen during the Mar. 11 Undergraduate Association elections is found in Lobby 7.

April 3

The Justice Department files a motion for summary judgment in its antitrust suit against MIT, claiming that the Institute's defense was too weak to merit a trial.

April 6

Isaac Asimov, a world-renowned and prolific author, dies at the age of 72.

April 6

Duke University trounces the University of Michigan 71-51 to become the first team in 19 years to win back-to-back national college basketball championships.

April 6

In an effort to make dormitory dining halls profitable, the House Dining Committee proposes that residents of dormitories with dining halls pay \$1,300 in exchange for a 35 percent discount on meals purchased in the dining hall. Under the proposal, these students would pay full price for meals bought at other campus dining facilities.

April 7

Literature Professor Cynthia G. Wolff files a suit in Middlesex Superior Court claiming that she was harassed by other members of the literature faculty and that MIT allowed "a hostile work environment" to continue.

April 7

The Association of Student Activities successfully elects a new executive board, headed by President Jerome D. Marty '93.

April 9

Stung by criticism of its previous proposal, the House Dining Committee revises its plan to include a campus-wide fee of under \$100. Under the new plan, residents of dormitories with dining halls would pay an additional fee of about \$400 and qualify for a 65 percent discount on food purchased in the dining hall.

MIT May Gain from Clinton Win

By Sarah Y. Keightley

April 9

Deposed Panamanian dictator **Manuel A. Noriega** is convicted on eight of 10 drug and racketeering charges, ending a two-year, \$5 million effort.

April 10

The physics department announces that it will offer a version of Physics I (8.01) that will extend through **Independent Activities Period**. Known as 8.01L, the new class is expected to cover the same material as 8.01 with a different emphasis than the standard version of the class.

April 13

The **House Dining Committee** drops its previous plans and begins consideration of a plan that would require all dormitory residents, beginning with the **Class of 1997**, to purchase a \$2,000 meal plan.

April 13

The Russian Cabinet resigns because of its disagreement with Russian President **Boris N. Yeltsin** over the pace of economic and other reforms.

April 15

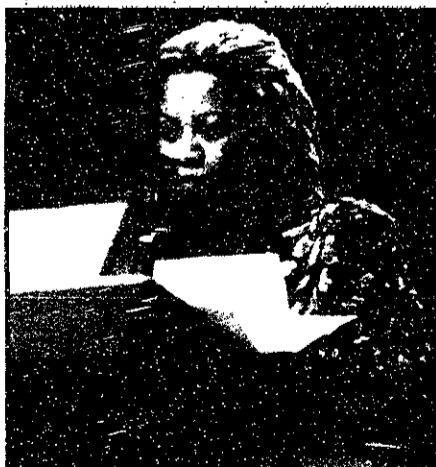
The **House Dining Committee** recommends that the Institute maintain the status quo until the campus dining situation can be evaluated completely.

April 15

The Undergraduate Association Council votes unanimously to request the Undergraduate Academic Affairs Office to conduct hearings on five students accused of the March 11 ballot box theft. The five students are **Jeremy H. Brown '94**, **Ross A. Lippert '93**, **Valerie J. Ohm '93**, **Ralph A. Santos '92**, and **Peter S. Yesley '92**.

April 16

The Graduate Student Council elects **Anand Mehta G** and **David S. Cuthbert G** to the offices of president and vice president.



ANNA G. FORTUNAIO—THE TECH

Toni Morrison

April 16

Author **Toni Morrison** delivers a lecture on the genesis of her novel *Beloved* and the culture of Jazz, in Kresge Auditorium.

If you're keeping score on November's election, you can almost certainly place MIT into the win column.

President Clinton has chosen MIT graduates to be among his closest, most influential economic advisers. The decisions made by the Clinton administration will have an equally profound impact on campus — on issues ranging from research emphasis to the acceptance of homosexuals in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Several high-ranking posts in the new administration are being filled by economists who received their doctoral degrees from MIT. "It's MIT economics that will help shape policy in Washington under President Clinton," proclaims the Feb. 1, 1993, issue of *BusinessWeek*.

The underlying philosophy of MIT's economics department is that public policy should be used to guide the economy, according to a recent article in *The Boston Globe*. Other universities' departments, such as the University of Chicago's, believes in a free-market, *laissez-faire* approach to economics. Many advisers in the Reagan and Bush administrations received degrees from the University of Chicago.

Laura D'Andrea Tyson PhD '74 and Alan S. Blinder PhD '71 were both named to the three-member Council of Economic Advisers, which will advise Clinton on White House and congressional proposals. Joseph E. Stiglitz PhD '66 is a potential candidate for the third CEA position.

Furthermore, Lawrence F. Katz PhD '86 was named chief economist of the Labor Department, and David Cutler PhD '91 is expected to serve as



YUEH Z. LEE—THE TECH

Bill Clinton and Boston Mayor Ray Flynn look on as Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy addresses a Faneuil Hall crowd during a Clinton campaign stop.

the liaison between the CEA and the new National Economic Council, which will coordinate economic policy. Lawrence H. Summers '75, who taught economics at MIT for a short time, is Clinton's choice as international Undersecretary at the Treasury Department.

The Boston Globe also reported that MIT eco-

nomics professors are expected to have advisory roles in the administration. These advisers will include Nobel laureate Robert M. Solow, Professor Paul R. Krugman PhD '77, and Professor Rudiger W. Dornbusch.

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Honesty Colloquium Called Disappointing



YUEH Z. LEE—THE TECH

Former Boston Bar Association president Margaret H. Marshall and Digital Equipment Corporation founder Kenneth H. Olson '50 voice their thoughts at the Oct. 21 honesty colloquium.

By Hyun Soo Kim

The MIT administration and students have tried to define and counter academic dishonesty on campus. But although there were many opportunities for discussion presented, including a colloquium and the release of last spring's academic dishonesty survey results, few actions were actually taken.

The colloquium, "Success and/or Honesty: In Here, Out There" held on Oct. 21 addressed the implications of cheating at MIT and in the workplace. Ten panelists from MIT and the professional world voiced their thoughts on honesty to a less-than-packed Kresge Auditorium crowd.

"I think that we have a significant problem," said panelist David G. Steel G, a member of the Committee on Discipline, which hears cases on academic honesty.

"There have been flagrant cases [of cheating]. There have been horrific cases of unauthorized collaboration. ... But we have to be careful about our use of the word cheating, as opposed to cutting a corner — like copying a problem set when you have a lot of work due. Cheating is a loaded word, but cutting those corners progressively gets bigger and bigger," Steel said.

Panelists addressed the benefits and the allowable extent of collaboration on assignments. They offered some remedies to encourage academic honesty, like educating students on ethics and coordinating problem set due dates for core classes.

Students attending the colloquium had mixed reactions to its value.

"I felt like the panel was lost in another world and not connected to the students at all," said Sumit Basu '95. "The panel did not seem to take a

realistic view of the problem of cheating, but talked about everything in a theoretical way."

Other students complained that the discussion was not focused enough.

But Professor of Physics Robert P. Redwine, a colloquium panelist, said, "I think it depends on what you thought the goal of the colloquium was. I think it raised a number of issues and brought about a lot of thoughtful discussion. It may not have been tightly focused, but I don't think it could have been."

Survey hints at large problem

The Undergraduate Academic Affairs Office released the results of last spring's academic dishonesty survey just before the honesty colloquium. The survey results did not reveal any "real surprises" to the administration, said Alberta G. Lipson, associate dean for research.

Student respondents most frequently cited three reasons for cheating: overly time-consuming assignments, difficult assignments, and having many assignments due simultaneously. The faculty's most frequently cited reasons for student cheating were tremendous pressure to get good grades, because an assignment represents a significant portion of a class grade, and because students panicked because they were close to failing a class.

Sixty-seven percent of students said they had collaborated on a problem set when prohibited, and 59 percent of students said they had copied a problem set that would be graded. However, 99 percent of the respondents believed other students committed these acts.

Students agreed with most of the survey's suggestions to promote academic honesty. Many students said increasing the probability of being pun-

ished for cheating, having students take the issue of academic honesty more seriously, and less recycling of old problem sets, exams, and quizzes by faculty would discourage cheating.

Only 25 percent of students thought that open discussion about academic dishonesty in the classroom and the community would prevent cheating, while 68 percent of faculty believed it would.

An honor code: past efforts, future plans

Even after much discussion, students and administrators found it difficult to define the line between cheating and helpful collaboration. "A central problem is that we don't know where to draw the line," said Travis R. Merritt, associate dean for student affairs. "Faculty aren't very good at drawing the line, and students aren't very good at asking faculty to draw the line."

Merritt, Associate Provost Sheila E. Widnall '60, Dean for Undergraduate Education and Student Affairs Arthur C. Smith, and other high-ranking administrators talked with Undergraduate Association Council members in February to try to define and deal with academic dishonesty.

Widnall suggested that the UA create a student honor committee or "honor court" to represent the student point of view about academic honesty. Members of the committee would meet with instructors, thus reducing the problem of miscommunication between students and faculty.

An honor code has also been suggested in the past. But the current UA administration does not plan to work on instituting an honor code, according to UA President Shally Bansal '93.

"To be effective, an honor code has to originate from the students," Widnall said.

"While an honor code can come into play just as a statement, we want to develop programs that will alleviate conditions which foster cheating," said former UA president Stacy E. McGeever '93 at the meeting.

In February, Smith said that the Dean's Office planned to write an Institute-wide policy defining acceptable collaboration in assignments, which all faculty will have to accept unless they write their own. But he has come upon difficulty since then in finding the common denominator among various department policies to write this default policy for MIT.

Some faculty at MIT have already defined acceptable collaboration on assignments for their own classes. For example, the Unified Engineering requires that students acknowledge others' contributions to their assignments.

"The idea is that that is what happens in practice, in industry, is acknowledging other's contributions," said Walter M. Hollister, professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Widnall added, "The outside world is paying high attention to ethical standards. They expect it from MIT. It's important that we internalize the standards. Currently, prominent individuals are paying high prices for cutting corners."

Theft of Ballot Box by Protest Group Forces Delay in UA Election Results

By Reuven M. Lerner

Undergraduate Association elections were disrupted on March 11 when a group of students calling itself the Student's Revolutionary Government stole a ballot box from the Lobby 7 polling station.

The unprecedented theft, which completely surprised UA officers and the election commission, forced a special election for students whose ballots were stolen and delayed the announcement of election results for nearly one month.

Four of the five students accused of having taken part in the theft were eventually ordered to do community service and pay a \$60 fine by the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education and Student Affairs. Charges against the fifth, Jeremy H. Brown '94, were dismissed after it became clear that he had not participated in the theft.

They 'started running with it'

According to eyewitnesses, several students rushed the Lobby 7 polling station at 5 p.m. on March 11. "Two of us were working desk when four or five guys came over," said Natesh Parashurama '95. Two of the guys started running with it, and took it toward Building 1," he said. Parashurama and the other booth worker called the Campus Police and the UA office.

A crowd of people followed the ballot box toward Building 1, but did not catch the thieves. Campus Police found the box about one hour later at Bexley Hall. The box was unlocked, opened, and empty.

A similar incident took place several minutes later at the polling station in Walker Memorial, where two men tried to take the ballot box. According to several witnesses, a quick-acting Hans C. Godfrey '93, UA Floor Leader, grabbed the box from the men before they were able to take it away. The thwarted thieves used force in their attempt to take the ballot box, Godfrey said.

The ballots were finally recovered about one month later, after an anonymous caller told *The Tech* that the ballots were in Lobby 7. The ballots, which were originally taken by Campus Police as evidence, were eventually returned to the UA.

Candidates running in the March election were

upset to hear that the ballots had been stolen.

"Basically, I think it stinks," said Mark A. Sherschberg '95, a candidate for class vice president. "It is incredibly rude of these people, after all that has been done by the candidates, to just steal the ballot box and call the election into question."

UA President Shally Bansal '93, who ran in that election, agreed. "It's annoying: that's one reaction I have. But I also find it despicably disgusting."

"If they're trying to make a statement, there are many ways to make it, and that's not the right way to do it," she said.

Students whose ballots had been stolen were given the opportunity to recast their votes at a special election on March 13. Nearly 500 of the close to 700 students whose ballots were lost had voted in the special election by March 17, and many others voted later at the UA office. After the UA Council approved the use of ballots from the special election, it declared Bansal and her running mate, David J. Kessler '94, the winners.

Thieves felt UA was ineffective

Students involved in the SRG described their action as one of liberation from a government that did not care about student needs.

"The SRG feels that the UA is ineffectual," said the group's self-proclaimed ideological leader, identified by a number of sources as Peter S. Yesley '92, in an anonymous telephone interview one day after the theft. The caller said, "It was [the group's] right to incorporate a new government."

The so-called revolutionary group announced itself in a two-page "manifesto" distributed in dormitories and Institute buildings early the morning after the theft. The document said that "whenever any form of government becomes apathetic ... it is the right of students to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government."

The caller described the theft as the first stage in a revolution against the UA, but refused to discuss future plans. "It would be nice if I could tell you all the plans of the government. But then it wouldn't be the Student's Revolutionary Government; it would be my government. That's not fair. That's not democratic."

When asked what services he felt a democratic student government should provide, the caller indicated that Student's social lives would be greatly improved if student government were truly effective.

UAC asks for punishment

At its April 15 meeting, the UA Council voted unanimously to ask the Dean's Office to conduct hearings for five of the students thought to have been involved with the theft. In a resolution, the council reserved "the right to recommend to the ODUESA any appropriate sanctions" to be levied against the five students implicated in the theft—Brown, Ross A. Lippert '93, Valerie J. Ohm '93, Ralph A. Santos '92, and Yesley.

When asked by a council member if these five students were definitely involved in the theft, Election Commissioner Raajinsh A. Chitale '95 said that only Campus Police and Arthur C. Smith, dean for undergraduate education and student affairs, had access to the names.

He added, "The UA has no power to investigate the matter independently. We have to take their word for it. There is no investigative body on this board."

"This bill is just a call for a hearing — no municipal action will be taken," added J. Paul Kirby '92, the outgoing UA vice president.

Chitale explained that "the Dean's Office needs for someone to be a victim. As a council, we will send three people to represent all of us and be the victim. I'd like to stress that one ballot box alone costs over \$800."

In the end, all of the students except for Brown were heard by Neal Dorow, adviser to fraternities and independent living groups, and Andrew M. Eisenmann '75, assistant dean for student affairs. The four accused students were finally told to pay a \$60 fine and perform 25 hours of community service as punishment for their actions.

Lippert was not upset about the \$60 fine, meant to reimburse the UA for the money it spent to hold a second election. "Given that I know at least a couple of people who didn't really come forward the same way we did, I think I'll be able to cut that down to \$30," Lippert said.

campaigning, Rinehart and Brown received almost as many votes as first-round leaders Bansal and Kessler. But in subsequent rounds of preferential vote counting, they quickly dropped out of contention.

Kai-Teh Tao '94 and Peter K. Verprauskus '94 promised to establish a number of "tangible student services" including a non-profit student credit union, UA-sponsored ski trips, and organized collections of notes, or bibles, for classes.

Emily R. Prenner '93 and Anne S. Tsao '94 concentrated on communication as their key issue. They wanted to the UA to create a committee that would be a direct liaison between students and Arthur C. Smith, the dean for undergraduate education and student affairs.

In addition to speaking with students at house study breaks, the four candidate pairs faced off at a debate late in February. However, many candidates complained that the format of the debate did not give them enough time to convey their positions.

other candidates were just saying the same things. Otherwise, they risked ruining their chances of winning.

Like all the other candidates, Rinehart and Brown felt that both Independent Activities Period and Residence/Orientation Week should not be changed. And although they agreed that alcohol was a problem on campus, they were against a UA alcohol policy because they said it would not be effective.

Rinehart and Brown, on the other hand, campaigned on a platform of apathy. Stressing that only a small percentage of students vote in the UA elections, Brown said, "That many people can't all be wrong. Vote apathy. Vote for us. We don't care," Brown said.

"We don't claim that we're better than the other candidates. ... A candidate is a candidate," Rinehart added. The apathetic ticket also had strong and unusual views about women's bathrooms, which are often locked.

Despite their unusual platform and style of

Bansal and Kessler Win Top UA Posts

By Michael A. Saginaw

When the results of the Undergraduate Association election finally came in — a little over a month late — Shally Bansal '93 and David J. Kessler '94 were declared Undergraduate Association president and vice president.

On March 11, the elections were disrupted when a small group of students stole the ballot box from Lobby 7. The imbroglio that ensued delayed the announcement of the final results for more than a month.

Bansal and Kessler distinguished themselves from the other candidates, campaigning on the platform of "recitation representatives" — students who would meet with professors and discuss the professors' blackboard technique, problem sets, and tests. They also felt that the UA should compile and publish a pamphlet to help students find scholarships and financial aid.

However, the team of Stephen A. Rinehart '93 and Jeremy H. Brown '94 felt that many of the

Clinton May Change ROTC Policy on Gays

Clinton, from Page 8

Defense Secretary Les Aspin PhD '66 also studied economics at MIT.

Will effect research emphasis

Just as these MIT graduates will be shaping the country's economic future, the Clinton administration could have a great effect on future MIT research.

"MIT is the leader in many areas that I suspect will be important to the Clinton administration's technological goals," said MIT President Charles M. Vest. "I also am hopeful that a unified administration and Congress will build stronger programs for student aid. I hope they will support returning to a strong system of merit and peer review in awarding academic research and facility grants, thereby stopping the trend toward congressional earmarking. All of these actions would be beneficial for MIT, but it is likely that the budget will continue to make the path of universities difficult."

Administrators generally believe that research at MIT will benefit from the Clinton presidency;

Clinton campaigned extensively on the issue of research being essential to a strengthened economy. Still, some administrators conceded that there would be less money for defense-related research.

J. David Litster PhD '65, associate provost and vice president for research, said that Lincoln Laboratories would not be affected by defense cuts because their research projects are applicable in many areas.

Earll M. Murman, professor and head of the department of aeronautics and astronautics, agreed. "There will be a continuation of research despite any downsizing of the Pentagon's budget," he said.

Although 25 percent of the department's research is sponsored by the Department of Defense, Murman noted that Vice President Al Gore is interested in the space program, particularly its use in environmental monitoring.

Biotechnology research is expected to benefit under Clinton. "Health care has been such an issue in the campaign, and one key part of that is basic research," said Professor Gerald R. Fink, director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical

Research. "What is needed that didn't exist before is a coherent plan which I think Clinton will provide."

ROTC controversy over ban

If Clinton follows through on his campaign promise to reverse the military's ban on gays, he could eliminate the controversy surrounding MIT's ROTC program, which currently does not admit homosexuals. Because this Defense Department policy conflicts with the Institute's nondiscrimination policy, the very existence of ROTC on campus is in question. If Clinton ends the ban, MIT will continue to allow the three ROTC units to remain on campus, according to MIT officials.

MIT has been reviewing the discrepancy between the ROTC gay ban and MIT's nondiscrimination policy. According to Sarah E. Gallop, an official at the MIT ROTC Working Group, faculty addressed this issue in October 1990, and recommended that MIT try to change the government's policy.

April 22

The InterFraternity Council votes to readmit Alpha Epsilon Pi to its membership after a two-year hiatus following the chapter's reorganization.

April 22

Gasoline-filled sewer lines explode in Mexico City, killing 215 people and injuring several hundred others.

April 23

Judge Louis C. Bechtie announces that the Justice Department's antitrust suit against MIT will go to trial on June 25. Bechtie also indicates that the government's motion for summary judgment will probably not be granted.



JOSEPH HARTMANN—THE TECH
Gordon Gano, lead singer of the Violent Femmes

April 23

The Violent Femmes perform before 2,000 fans in the Johnson Athletic Center for the annual Spring Weekend concert.

April 24

Only 626 students vote in a referendum on a student life fee. Though voters supported the creation of a fee to eliminate a \$20 athletics fee and to support activities including the Course Evaluation Guide, the low turnout renders the results inconclusive.

April 25

The MIT College Bowl team defeats Stanford University in two consecutive matches to capture its first national championship.

April 27

Nine officials of Mexico's state-run oil monopoly are charged with negligence in connection with the fatal sewer line explosion of Apr. 22.

April 29

Jurors acquit four Los Angeles police officers of wrongdoing in the beating of motorist Rodney G. King, touching off the worst urban riots in American history. Dozens were killed and hundreds injured as rioters took over several blocks of South Central Los Angeles.

ARA Stirs Up Campus Dining Options

By Eric Richard

April 30

Attorneys for MIT file a motion asking that the suit brought by Professor of Literature Cynthia G. Wolf against the Institute be dropped. Several members of the literature department faculty indicate that Wolf's suit has no merit.

May 1

Over 450 members of the MIT community, including President Charles M. Vest, participate in a silent march across campus to protest the Rodney King verdict and what they called the injustice and inequality of the American justice system.

May 4

In another response to the King verdict, several hundred students from MIT and several neighboring universities march silently from the Student Center to Boston Common.

May 12

Acting Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts Anne-Imelda Radice announces that the NEA will not fund "Corporal Politics," an exhibit focusing on the human body and slated for MIT's List Visual Arts Center. The decision shocks the artistic community nationwide.



TECH FILE PHOTO
President Charles M. Vest

May 18

President Charles M. Vest writes a letter to Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) expressing his support for the Military Freedom Act of 1992, a bill she proposed that would allow homosexuals to serve in the armed forces.

May 20

Outraged by the NEA's decision, Boston-based rock group Aerosmith announces it will donate \$10,000 to the List Center to fund the "Corporal Politics" exhibition. Tom Hamilton, a band member, says he feels as though "the government has betrayed us." Playwright Jon Robin Balfanz later donates \$7,500 from an NEA grant he received to the exhibit.

In an effort to satisfy ever-continuing student complaints while trying to turn a profit, ARA had a short-lived contract with Kowloon Chinese restaurant, brought Burger King to Lobdell Court, and renovated Morss Hall in Walker Memorial. The House Dining Committee created controversy of its own in April when it discussed meal plan programs.

ARA arranged for Kowloon, a local Chinese restaurant, to accept the MIT ValiDine card starting mid-February, only to terminate it a few months later.

Kowloon was chosen over its closest competitor, Aku Aku, because of its value and selection, according to Alan Leo, general manager of MIT Food Services. The agreement was similar to the one MIT Food Services has with Domino's.

However, students soon complained about Kowloon's long delivery time, the food quality, and the high prices. "It's too expensive for my meal card," said one Baker resident.

A resident of Senior House complained, "It's overpriced and the quality is terrible and they are rude."

In addition, both the Undergraduate Association and MIT food services voiced their disapproval.

Stacy E. McGeever '93, the UA President at the time, said, "I just sent a letter to Kowloon saying, 'Look, a lot of students I've spoken with have had bad experiences. I personally have had some bad experiences with your food.'"

Sometime after Leo sent a similarly critical letter to the Kowloon management, the program with Kowloon ended.

Committee makes recommendations

In a flurry of activity during April, the House Dining Committee made four separate proposals which would have drastically affected student meal plans, but finally decided to stay with the status quo.

In an attempt to curb the \$500,000 losses incurred annually by the dormitory dining halls and to make them more economically viable, the House Dining Committee churned out a series of four proposals in a ten-day period in April.

The committee's first proposal called for residents of dormitories with dining halls — Baker House, MacGregor House, McCormick Hall, and Next House — to pay an annual flat fee of \$1,300 to become members of the House Dining System. As members, they would be able to buy food from the dining halls at 35 percent of its retail value.

"You pay something up front and get the benefits for the rest of the year. It is much better than any other alternative," said William B. Watson, chair of the committee.

However, less than four days later, strong student criticism of the original proposal resulted in the committee submitting a new plan which called

for a campus-wide fee of under \$100. Residents of dormitories with dining halls would pay an additional \$400 and receive a 35 percent discount, as in the original plan.

Watson claimed that the original plan was based on a bad interpretation of data collected in a survey earlier that year. "I thought, looking at the survey, that the system we set-up was a reasonable one, but it turns out there is a significant number of people that don't spend that amount of money" on dining hall food.

This second plan enraged students living off campus who felt they should not have to pay for the dining halls. "We have our food programs, as most ILG's do," said Erik J. Abernathy '93, president of Beta Theta Pi, "and therefore, we as a whole, would probably be a bit unhappy with having to pay \$100 to subsidize food."

A third proposal was offered only a few days later, requiring all dormitory residents, starting with the Class of 1997, to purchase a \$2,000 meal plan.

The problem with the second proposal, according to Next House President and committee member Katherine A. Bergeron '93, was that it was "unfair for the residents of the four houses [with dining halls] to be stuck with the burden. ... I don't know if there was any huge dissent, but there was a bit of confusion."

Finally, by April 17, the committee recommended that the Institute maintain the status quo until the campus dining situation could be fully evaluated.

"The concept of some kind of membership fee for dining service is pretty much off the board

now. The committee was unanimous about recommending the house dining fee, and I think the committee has come to the unanimous conclusion that that wasn't a good idea," Watson explained.

Renovations in Lobdell and Morss Hall

During the summer, ARA negotiated with Burger King to bring a "BK Expressway" franchise to Lobdell food court. Additionally, Morss Hall in Walker Memorial was renovated.

Burger King's "BK Expressway" replaced Leghom's in Lobdell. The addition makes Lobdell "more like a food court — like it was supposed to be," said Lawrence E. Maguire, director of Housing and Food Services.

"It's what the students want," Leo added.

ARA considered other national chains including McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken before deciding on Burger King. MIT's franchise is one of the first to open under a new agreement between ARA's national corporation and Burger King.

As with other ARA outlets on campus, MIT receives a 5 percent commission on all purchases. Leo refused to say what commission Burger King's national corporation was asking from ARA, but said that franchises are generally paid between 6 and 10 percent.

Morss Hall was closed all summer for renovations as the serving area was altered to accommodate a Pizza Hut, similar to that in Networks, as well as a new section called Changing Scenes. The cafeteria also added a stir-fry section.



DOUGLAS D. KELLER—THE TECH
An MIT Food Service display at the Residence/Orientation check-in center in La Sala de Puerto Rico presents the various dining options on campus.

Turnout Low in Student Life Fee Vote

By Brian Rosenberg

Last year's Undergraduate Association effort to gather opinion on a student life fee ended disappointingly when only 626 students cast ballots in two days of voting. After this result, Provost Mark S. Wrighton decided that student interest in a fee was not sufficient to merit its creation.

However, Raajnish A. Chitaley '95, current Undergraduate Association floor leader, plans to propose a similar referendum sometime this spring.

Last April, more than 75 percent of the voters, representing about one in every 10 undergraduates, voted yes on the first referendum question: Should students, rather than the administration, set the overall amount designated for student activities?

Students also supported using the student life fee, which would be collected from all full-time undergraduates, to fund the *Course Evaluation Guide* and to eliminate the need for a \$20 athletic services fee.

"I am overjoyed at the results of the referendum," said J. Paul Kirby '92, UA vice president at the time, "though I am unsure of what the turnout means." Kirby and then-UA President Stacy E. McGeever '93 spearheaded the student life fee proposal.

Students also voted to have "a board of knowledgeable people, some selected by the undergraduate student body and some by the UA Council," set the student life fee. The UA Financial Board would still control the distribution of the funds.

Support for the special board was weak, however. Forty percent of the voters favored it, but two other proposals each received about a quarter of the votes cast. The defeated proposals were to have either the entire student body or

the UAC set the fee.

Turnout was 'exceptionally low'

"I think with the turnout so exceptionally low, the data is only good as a guide, and any further action on this would have to be brought to the UAC," said David J. Kessler '94, then the incoming UA vice president.

Next House UAC Representative Jonathan J. Lee '93 agreed. "I don't know how seriously this can be taken as a campus-wide referendum because of the low turnout," he said.

Kirby was puzzled by the low voter turnout. "We were there for two days. We made pretty significant attempts to get pamphlets in everybody's mailboxes," he said. "I don't think that a reasonably aware person could have wandered through MIT and not noticed there was a referendum."

Lee, however, attributed the low voter turnout to poor publicity. "It might have been nice for the sponsors of this particular referendum to perhaps have taken a few further steps, such as organizing dorm-to-dorm and house-to-house sessions to tell exactly what this was about," he said. Lee noted several other publicity problems with the referendum.

McGeever felt the vote was a clear indication of student support, albeit from a support from a small number of students. "I think [the fact] that 78.5 percent of the people who voted said yes for question one points to a very strong student tendency towards wanting to control a portion of their own tuition money," McGeever said. "It is a very strong indication to the UA that such a program should be implemented."

Plans were rushed

The referendum was proposed and approved at an emergency UA Council meeting on Apr. 9 and

came before students only two weeks later, an unusually short time for this process.

Both Kessler and Lee felt that the plans to implement the student life fee have been rushed. At a UAC meeting, Lee moved to hold the referendum on May 3 and 4, when he felt the distribution of registration materials would increase turnout, but his motion was voted down.

Kirby explained that the referendum came so quickly because the issue has been discussed with fervor during the semester. "We have been talking about it very intensely; it's been a really dense four months," he said.

"I think it would have been nice to have a few more weeks of discussion on the campus-wide scale. I think it would have been nice, but I don't think it was horrible that we didn't," McGeever explained.

The first question, whether students should control funding for activities, received 475 yes votes and 130 no votes.

The second question concerned what group would set the dollar amount of the fee. The three options were: by student body referendum, 165 votes; by the UAC, with an option for the students to reject the proposal by referendum, 178 votes; and by a board selected by the UAC and through student body elections, 250 votes. Because the first round votes proved inconclusive, the third option was selected under the preferential balloting system, ultimately receiving 297 votes.

The third question asked whether an athletic services fee should be paid for out of the student life fee, eliminating athletic cards. Voters gave the question 393 yes votes and 200 no votes.

On the fourth question, 361 students supported funding the *Course Evaluation Guide* from the student life fee, and 167 students voted against the proposal.

Future of CASPAR Still Uncertain

By Charu Chaudhry

The Cambridge and Somerville Program for Alcohol Rehabilitation (CASPAR) shelter has occupied its present location at 240 Albany St. rent-free since 1979. CASPAR officials are anxious to move to another, permanent site, but lengthy discussions between the shelter's organizers and MIT have failed to settle the shelter's future.

Under a proposal made by MIT and CASPAR, and supported by some Cambridge officials, MIT would purchase and renovate a property at 380 Green St. in Central Square at an expected cost of \$2 million. MIT would then give the land and building to Cambridge, and the city would enter into a long-term lease with CASPAR.

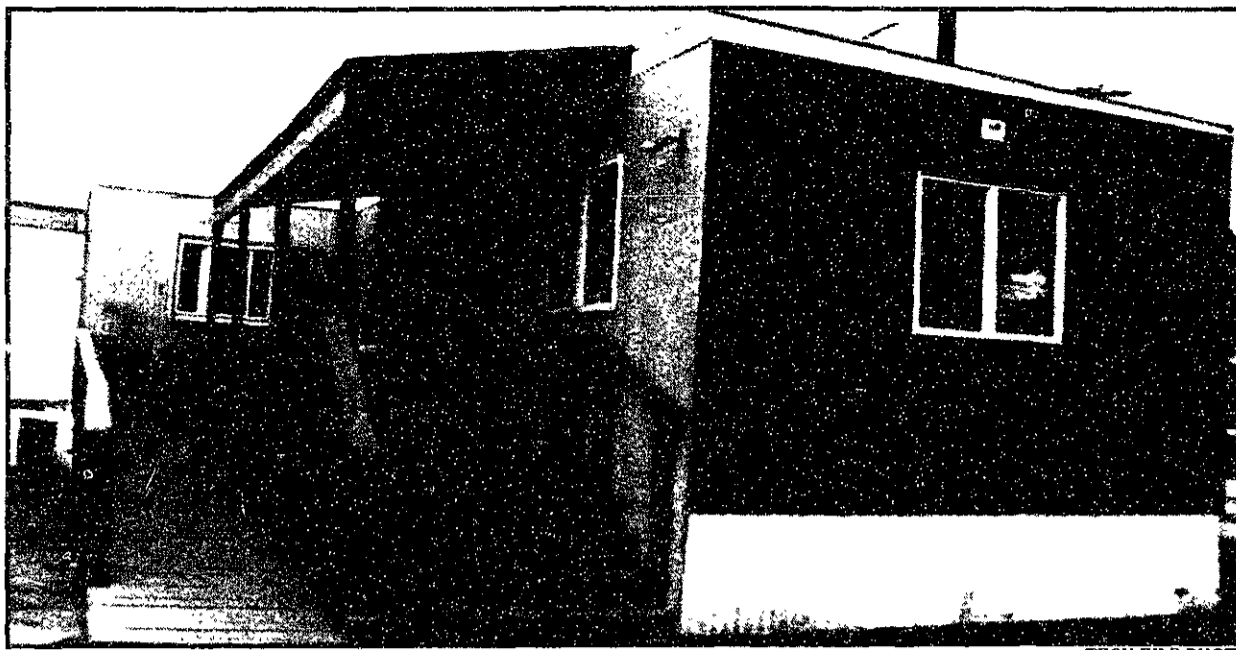
In exchange for the property, MIT asked that Cambridge transfer ownership of three streets within the MIT campus to the Institute, along with a portion of the sidewalks on a fourth street. The value of the land MIT wants was estimated at about \$2 million, according to Cambridge City Manager Robert W. Healy.

MIT would relinquish all development rights to this land: all of Carleton and Hayward streets, Amherst Street west of Massachusetts Avenue, and a section of sidewalks on Vassar Street adjacent to Briggs Field.

Residents of Green Street and the surrounding area object to the proposal, because they say moving the shelter would bring a dangerous, undesirable set of people to the area. A committee of business leaders, citizens, and politicians is working to find another suitable site.

The proposal also faces strong opposition from several city councilors and Cambridge Mayor Kenneth E. Reeves.

"My greatest disappointment in public life in this city is that I have not been able to find the heart of [MIT and Harvard]," Reeves said. "I profoundly disfavor the notion of giving away streets."



Currently CASPAR is temporarily located on MIT-owned Albany Street land.

The CASPAR shelter is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and provides primarily emergency care for alcohol and drug abusers from Cambridge and Somerville. CASPAR provides basic services such as food, clothing, hygiene, and counseling.

CASPAR staff and MIT officials agree that a permanent site for the shelter must be found soon. There is little disagreement among Cambridge residents on whether a permanent site should be found.

"It is absolutely imperative that we get a permanent site and that we get it now, because there's a real possibility that we won't be funded and the community will not support us unless we have a permanent site," said Aaron Shepard, CASPAR's assistant director. "It's been a long process. We have been in a trailer for 13 years."

"The most important thing is that CASPAR get a permanent site. The best thing we can do is allow the deliberative process to continue," said Paul Parravano, an MIT community relations assistant.

The current proposal was first announced in August 1992, and since then CASPAR and the city have held public meetings to address the concerns of community groups. Municipal and state laws require an extensive review process before the Cambridge City Council can vote on the proposal.

Possible alternative sites include the Donica

Building on Sidney Street, a vacant lot on Hamilton Street, the Volvo Building on Massachusetts Avenue, and other sites in Inman Square.

"The committee will continue to talk and come up with proposals until a consensus is reached. The most important thing is that whatever site is agreed to, it be a consensus site that the entire community and the committee can support," said Ronald P. Suduiko, special assistant to the president for government and community relations.

"We are hopeful that a permanent site will be found for CASPAR. We are very supportive of the CASPAR community, and we feel that it is important to focus on CASPAR as an organization that is striving to meet the community's needs," he added.

At its Jan. 25 meeting, the City Council held a hearing on MIT's proposal to take over four city streets in return for providing a home for CASPAR. When Green Street residents and business owners spoke against the plan to move the shelter there, a recurring point of contention was MIT's insistence on being given the streets in return for establishing a permanent site.

By Feb. 4, the Council hopes to reduce the possible number of sites from six to three. Councilor Alice K. Wolf said that "the decision should be based on good public policy for the city" and that the most important factor that should be considered is "in what way does this fit into the long term city interest."

Tuition Hike Underscores Budget Shortfall

By Brian Rosenberg

On March 6, the MIT Corporation approved a 6.5 percent increase in tuition, setting the cost of attending MIT at \$18,000 for the 1992-93 academic year. Average overall costs rose 6 percent, from \$22,230 to \$23,565.

Accompanying the tuition hike was an 8.2 percent increase in the self-help level. The revised figure of \$6,600 is one of the largest amounts any university expects its students to contribute to the cost of their education.

President Charles M. Vest explained the Corporation's desires, saying the major issue in setting tuition was to keep the increase as small as possible while supplying sufficient additional income to enable the Institute to continue its "need-blind" admissions policy.

"The tuition increase was not as low as I hoped it would have been," said Provost Mark S. Wrighton. "We are trying to maintain a very careful balance of providing academic support which will attract large numbers of the best students in

the nation, while at the same time controlling our costs so that those students can afford to come here."

"Since students are only responsible for paying approximately one-half of the real expenses of attending MIT, it is still a bargain," he added.

Undergraduate Association President Stacy E. McGeever '93 disagreed. "If you compare MIT with similar schools, you would find that MIT's self-help level is significantly higher than those schools, though their tuitions are comparable," she said.

The issue of how to balance increasing expenses with the desire to limit tuition increases did not disappear in March. Just a few weeks ago, the Institute released projections indicating that it faces a \$20 million gap in its 1996 operating budget if growth in expenses continues to outpace that of revenues.

In response to this problem, Vest and Wrighton created four task forces to look for new ways to trim expenses and increase revenues throughout the Institute. The task forces, each headed by a

high-ranking administrator, are looking to reduce the budget deficit within the next three to five years.

Wrighton is also looking to make immediate cuts in operating expenses. "I asked all individuals reporting directly to me to provide a scenario for coping with a 2 percent per year reduction in budget in each of the next three fiscal years," he wrote in an article in the most recent faculty newsletter.

According to James J. Culliton, vice president for financial operations, the task forces hope to make cuts in administrative services rather than cutting across the board. "There have been cautions about affecting student support services," he noted.

"Our hope would be that undergraduates would see very little detrimental change," Culliton said. "One of the hopes is to moderate tuition over the next few years."

It is likely that some jobs will be eliminated by budget cuts. "We can't rule out the possibility of layoffs," Culliton said. "Our hope would be that improvement can be made that would make attrition a better approach."

MIT, Wolff Settle Harassment Suit Privately

Wolff, from Page 6

Social Sciences Philip S. Khoury, and himself. This is "somewhat unusual," he added; normally these decision are made in the sections themselves.

After the suit was filed Perry said, "My own feeling is people in the literature faculty have tried to talk to each other about our intellectual differences. ... I think the process has been a healthy and a good one — that's why [the suit] has been quite a shock."

Perry said that the Women's Studies Program could not have excluded Wolff, since she never approached the program. "Wolff has never submitted a course proposal to Women's Studies," Perry said.

Isabelle de Courtivron, current head of the foreign languages and literatures section, who headed the Women's Studies Program from late 1987 to early 1989, said she did not remember getting a proposal from Wolff.

According to Perry and De Courtivron, course proposals are judged by the Women's Studies Program Curriculum Committee, not by the head of

the program. Thus, Perry could not have excluded Wolff from the program.

MIT filed to dismiss suit in May

In May, MIT attorneys filed a motion asking that Middlesex County Superior Court dismiss the case, saying that the "plaintiff's claims [rested] on allegations that she is unhappy in her relations with her colleagues, but do not show that MIT [had] done anything to impinge on any of her legal rights."

Robert Sullivan, one of MIT's lawyers working on the case, said, "Everything that Professor Wolff has said about difficulties she has had with colleagues, and so forth are not the kind of difficulties which courts look into judicially for the obvious reason that courts think universities and colleges should run themselves." Courts do not want to act as "surrogate administrators," he said.

"Wolff has not alleged any acts of discrimination," Sullivan added.

While the case was still in litigation, a member of the literature section said that Wolff was confusing disagreement with harassment. The source said that Wolff blatantly disregarded expected standards of civility with her colleagues by

approaching deans and other administrators rather than discussing the problems with the individuals first.

The source also said that anyone who has had extended dealings with Wolff would say she is a "notoriously difficult" person.

In June, MIT filed motions for a conference and a stay in discovery, which is a halting of pre-trial disclosure of pertinent facts or documents. MIT stated that "the plaintiff's complaint makes highly personal allegations about the conduct of her colleagues." The statement went on to mention that the discovery requests included 42 separate categories of documents containing "information of a highly sensitive and private nature concerning the plaintiff's colleagues."

After a hearing and review in late June, MIT's motion to dismiss the case was denied. By default, the motion for a stay of discovery was also denied.

On Aug. 25, a Middlesex County Superior Court judge issued a procedural order prohibiting further litigation until Sept. 8 in an effort to have the parties resolve the case.

The suit was settled in late November.

May 29

Four students implicated in the March 15 theft of an Undergraduate Association ballot box are sentenced to do 25 hours of community service and pay a \$50 fine for their actions. None of the four — Ross A. Lippert '93, Valerie J. Ohm '93, Ralph A. Santos '92, and Peter S. Yessy '92 — attend the punishment hearing, saying the hearing's closed nature made it inherently unjust. A fifth student, Jeremy H. Brown '94, who had been accused of participating in the theft, is cleared of any involvement.



Les Aspin PhD '66

June 1

Despite inclement weather that forced ceremonies indoors for the first time in 13 years, 1,705 students receive 1,894 degrees at MIT's 126th Commencement Exercises. Rep. Les Aspin PhD '66 (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, delivers the Commencement address.

June 20

President Bush angers representatives of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro by refusing to sign a "biodiversity" treaty which would protect many species of plants and animals.

June 23

In Israel, Yitzhak Rabin and the Labor Party topple the more conservative Likud Party from its nearly 15-year hold on the government.

June 23

Judge L. Leo Glasser sentences Mafia kingpin John Gotti to life in prison.

June 25

The Justice Department's antitrust suit against MIT goes to trial in Philadelphia.

June 30

The Campaign for the Future, MIT's most ambitious fundraising drive ever, concludes after receiving \$710 million in gifts and pledges over a five-year period.

DCAA Investigates Indirect Cost Billing Practices at MIT, Other Universities

By Eva Moy

In an effort to correct its long-term oversight of university billing practices, the Defense Contract Audit Agency questioned many of the research-related costs that universities bill to the government and other contracting agencies.

Along with MIT, dozens of other universities were audited, including Stanford University, Columbia University, and the California Institute of Technology.

The DCAA resumed the \$22.8 million audit of the Institute's forward pricing budget for fiscal year 1992 at a hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Commerce in late January 1992. In addition, it presented an audit of MIT's fiscal year 1990 budget.

At the same time, the General Accounting Office charged that universities lack adequate checks on the allocation of indirect costs and that Office of Naval Research — to which DCAA reports — and the Department of Health and Human Services have "lax oversight practices."

The DCAA retracted MIT's FY 92 audit on Jan. 17, 1992, to allow further examination of it, because of changing circumstances, according to James J. Culliton, vice president for financial operations. These included a \$778,261 payment by MIT to the government and the creation of a \$6 million trust fund for employee benefits. However, the Institute did not concede to owing an additional \$21.6 million.

The January hearing was preceded by two others in March and May of 1991. The audits had been ordered by the House Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, headed by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich), after an initial hearing concerning Stanford's misuse of government funds, according to Dennis B. Fitzgibbons, a committee spokesman.

Past budgets still outstanding

The DCAA has finally submitted a draft of the audit for FY 89, to which MIT is currently

responding, according to Culliton. There is \$11.5 million of questioned on-campus and \$3.3 million of off-campus research costs out of a total operating budget of about \$231 million, Culliton said.

The methodology used was similar to that of FY 90. But DCAA had changed the tuition remission rate from the FY 90, which accounts for the lower overall disputed amount, Culliton added.

The DCAA still has to submit audits MIT for FY 86-88, which they had originally planned to complete by June 1992. They had decided to forego these audits starting in 1986 in an effort to keep better track of private and corporate government-sponsored research.

Culliton hopes that DCAA will complete audits of these open years by June 1993.

In addition, the DCAA received the FY 91 budget at the close of FY 92. They will receive the FY 92 budget, as well as the FY 93 and FY 94 forward pricing budgets, soon.

The other audits should quickly fall in line once the final decisions affecting the FY 90 audit are made, Culliton said. He added that while DCAA makes recommendations, it is ONR which has the final decision on the matter.

"MIT remains committed to seeking improved administrative and accounting procedures. ... We remain willing at any time to review any and all administrative, accounting, allocation, and reimbursement methodologies on a prospective basis," Culliton wrote in the executive summary of a response to the FY 90 audit.

But if the ONR decides to accept the DCAA's recommendations, MIT will challenge their decision at the judicial level of the Armed Forces Board of Appeals, Culliton said.

Misunderstandings over MOU

Most of the controversy concerning the DCAA's audits deal with several Memoranda of Understanding — signed agreements under which MIT can determine its budget in certain ways.

Four of the 10 MOUs questioned by the DCAA had the most impact on the FY 90 audit. But MIT



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

claimed that these disputes stemmed from disagreements and changes in policy rather than erroneous or improper accounting, Culliton said.

According to a national DCAA spokesman, the MOUs can be retracted if the university does not follow the terms of the agreement, if the government thinks the agreement is no longer beneficial, or if a retraction is allowed in the terms of the agreement.

"We recognize the government's right (and MIT's obligation) to discuss reasonable revisions, where appropriate, on a prospective basis, but object in the strongest possible terms to DCAA's attempt to retroactively alter MOUs negotiated by MIT in good faith," stated MIT's response to the FY 92 audit.

Little Changes with End of Project Athena

By Kevin Subramanya

One year after the completion of Project Athena and Information System's subsequent assumption of responsibility for the campus-wide computing system, users noticed hardware improvements, but little serious change in the Athena computing environment.

About 200 new workstations were added to Athena clusters over the summer in an effort to update the campus-wide distributed computing environment — an effort that resulted in record-setting Athena usage.

All older Digital VAXstation 2000 workstations were replaced with DECstation 5000 models, while an additional 40 IBM RS/6000 workstations will be installed later this year, said Janet M. Daly, information officer for Academic Computing Services. Some older IBM RTs were placed out of commission as well.

The new machines are nearly 30 times faster than and more reliable than the older workstations they replaced. Each DECstation runs at 27 million instructions per second and has a 16-inch color display, 24 megabytes of memory, and 232 MB of hard disk storage, Daly said.

Keith M. Swartz, an online consultant for the Computer Support Services branch of Information Services, noted that IS provided \$1.2 million for

the project. As a result, more students than ever have been using the campus-wide network of workstations.

Registrar services added

A major addition to Athena services allows students to view personal records as well as information from the MIT Bulletin. On Oct. 1, MIT students gained access to the Student Information Service, an Athena application implemented by IS for the Office of the Registrar.

The service combines class descriptions from the Bulletin, registration information, data from the student directory, and a compilation of stock answers converging basic information about cross-registration, graduation requirements, finals policy, and other data.

The system also provides access to information containing personal academic records accessible only to MIT students who have established a second password through the registrar's office. Students may view past grades, degree audit, and subject registration, and are also able to update their official phone directory and address information. In the future, the Registrar's Office hopes to use the service as a vehicle for pre-registration.

"Security was quite an issue," said Scott Thorne, the project leader from Distributed Computing and Network Service. "Determining how

strict to be was the hardest problem."

To ensure people are not trying to gain unauthorized access to private information, the Office of the Registrar sends verification letters to students who request a second password.

FBI investigates security breach

Security became a top concern when a bug allowed one user to capture the passwords of many other users.

In December, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation of the breach in an Athena dialup machines. An arrest warrant was issued for the alleged perpetrator.

On Dec. 14, the distributed computing section of IS released a statement on the incident. "This individual's mode of operation is believed to be limited to breaking into accounts for the sole purpose of discovering any user [identifications] and passwords stored there to enable him to break into additional systems," it said.

The perpetrator used a bug in the dialup program to replace the telnet command, which allows user to remotely log on to other computers, with a compromised version which captured every keystroke after the command was executed, IS officials reported.

NEA Denies Funding for 'Corporal Politics'

NEA, from Page 7

ment may no longer exist.

"I don't believe that the NEA should be maintained at any price," said Judith Tannenbaum, associate director and curator of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Contemporary Art and a member of the review panel that recommended the two projects, in a statement to the press. "There may come a point in time when there is so much that is restricted, and where the compromise is so great, that it is not worth having an endowment anymore."

However, Posner, the curator of the List Center, believes the NEA plays a vital role in this country's artistic culture. She said she would hate to see this decision lead to the eventual extinction of the endowment. "It was a very proud part of the NEA history that it would fund challenging new work. I hope that commitment will continue," said Posner.

"The NEA has played an enormous role in the

cultural events of our country," said Ellen T. Harris, associate provost of the arts at MIT. "I hope the NEA improves its policies and I am going to work to that goal." Harris said in May, shortly after Radice's decision to reject the grant for "Corporal Politics."

On July 21, the List Center, along with the Anderson Gallery and the Arts Action Coalition submitted a petition to the National Council for the Arts urging them to consider the impact of Radice's actions and testimony on the peer-review system, to reconsider her rejections of the grant applications and to discuss the merits of a formal appeals process for unsuccessful applications to the NEA.

The petition was discussed at the meeting of the National Council for the Arts the following week. The committee allowed the grant rejections to stand, but passed a motion to create a review process committee. In September, the Grants Communication and Procedures Committee of the National Council for the Arts was established to

improve relations between the NEA and the art field.

A new 'enlightened' administration

By the time the "Corporal Politics" exhibit opened the country was on the verge of a new administration and Radice had already handed in her resignation, effective the eve of Clinton's inauguration.

The two deputy chairmen, also appointed by former President Bush, resigned on Jan. 19 as well. Ana Steele, in her position as associate deputy chairman, is now serving as acting chairman, pending the President Clinton's appointment which is not expected until sometime next month. Steele has been with the NEA since 1965.

Posner said she does not know Steele, but that she is "very optimistic" that the NEA under the new administration will have "a far more enlight-

NEA, Page 13

60 Join New 5-Year EECS Program

By Deena Disraelly

The Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science accepted 60 seniors into its newly-created 5-year Master of Engineering program this November. The program will eventually replace the bachelor of science as the primary degree offered by the department, said EECS department head Paul L. Penfield Jr. ScD '60.

The Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics is considering the addition of a Master of Engineering degree. The Course XVI program under consideration would be a nine-month master's degree. It would not replace the bachelor's degree, though.

The MEng program was offered to EECS seniors in September. Of the 106 students who applied, sixty were accepted to the program and twenty were accepted on a waiting list, said Campbell L. Searle '51, chairman of the EECS committee on graduate admissions.

Students were notified of their acceptance or rejection by the program as soon as the committee determined their status. Acceptance into the MEng program determined whether a student must write a senior thesis this year or a masters thesis next year.

The MEng program was originally introduced to students at an April colloquium held by the ad hoc MEng planning committee. Penfield said the committee wanted to get students' reaction to the plan.

The Course XVI master's degree would be substantially different from the EECS plan, if it is approved for introduction in 1995. The emphasis of the new degree will be on preparation for work in industry and manufacturing, rather than the research focus of the current curriculum, according to Earl M. Murman, head of the department.

The acceptance decisions were determined

almost entirely by the students' cumulative grade point averages. Students with GPAs lower than a minimum cut-off were rejected from the program.

"I know this sounds terribly grade-oriented," Searle said, "but I guess that is how it will wind up. If students wish, they can submit extra letters. ... I feel very strongly that there should be a built-in process by which students can appeal. This keeps the bureaucracy to a minimum, but protects those whose GPAs are not representative of their abilities."

In the future, students in good standing at the end of their junior year will automatically be accepted into the MEng program. Planners hope that next year 75 additional spots will be added.

"This program will represent a major change in the way that the Institute does business. Most of our students will go on to the fifth year."

Campbell L. Searle '51

When the program reaches full capacity in two years, 100 additional spots will be opened to MIT undergraduates, said Searle.

"In the next one and a half years, we will be making the offer to 80 percent of the department's juniors, hoping that about 65 percent of them will actually enter," Searle added. If everything follows the proposed timetable, most members of the Class of 1997 who major in Course VI would enter the new program.

"A major change"

"This program will represent a major change in

the way that the Institute does business," said Searle. "Most of our students will go on to the fifth year."

The new curriculum will involve changes in graduate admissions and graduate qualifications. The requirements for the MEng degree will include the General Institute Requirements, making the degree available only to MIT undergraduates. The EECS department, however, will not offer students financial support for the fifth year.

There are three reasons, according to Penfield, that the MEng degree is necessary. "The master's level of education is needed for the practice of engineering," said Penfield. The fields of electrical engineering and computer science are growing more complex, and there is little space for the inclusion of professional material in the current program, Penfield added.

The MEng proposal, approved in December, includes a provision directing that the MEng program will be reviewed in 1998 by the Committee of the Undergraduate Program, the Committee on the Graduate School Program, and the School of Engineering.

Some faculty members expressed concern about the inclusion of courses focused on the practice of engineering, the effects of technology on society and ethics in the workplace.

Searle explained that some people, including the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, would like to see the program expanded to deal with more real-world difficulties.

Some professors, however, objected to the program because the MEng degree requires less research experience than the current masters degree. The MEng degree also takes less time than a regular master's degree to complete; the MEng can be completed in three semesters, while the normal degree requires two to three years.

Faculty Permits Minors in All Departments

By Sarah Y. Keightley

The faculty unanimously voted this fall to allow all academic departments to offer minor programs for undergraduates.

The motion was unopposed in a voice vote by the approximately 70 faculty present at the November faculty meeting. The approval of this motion allows all departments to offer minor programs if they wish, but it does not create any specific minor programs.

The proposed science minors require 60 to 72 units beyond the General Institute Requirements. "We got a committee together to make sure the minor programs were approximately similar in scope and number of subjects. There was remarkable agreement about the scope and intellectual content" of the programs, said biology Professor Gene M. Brown, chair of the committee that reviewed science minors.

Before this decision, only minors in the humanities and social sciences were available. Currently, the five science departments have minor programs for undergraduates.

The School of Engineering may also offer minors as early as next fall. "It's expected that the minor program construction will be done at the department level. There is great interest in all eight departments to come up with minor programs," said Associate Dean of Engineering John B. Vander Sande, who is also chair of the School of Engineering Education Committee.

The Sloan School of Management is discussing the issue, but has not made definite plans. Hillary H. Debaun, assistant director of the Sloan School of Management, said that the School of Manage-

"It's a win-win situation for faculty and students. Faculty get more students in classes, and students get the recognition on their diplomas."

Associate Dean John B. Vander Sande

ment is thinking about offering a minor program, but "it's not on the launch pad yet."

To minor in a subject which has a program, a student must submit a petition any time before add date in the fall term of his senior year, according to Brown. A special exception exists for current seniors, who can still request minors if they satisfy the requirements.

Each department which offers a minor will have a faculty adviser to answer questions about its minor program.

Faculty and students support minors

Faculty and student support for the new minor programs has been strong.

"The school of engineering will offer a very

interesting spectrum of minors. They are very nice offerings for the student body. It's a win-win situation for faculty and students. Faculty get more students in classes, and students get the recognition on their diplomas," Vander Sande said.

The minor programs "may cut down the number of double majors. ... A student has to overload to do that. Maybe now they don't have to overload at all," Brown said.

Christie L. Halle '94 and Barbara C. Manganis '95 started the push for science minors last year. They were on the committee that reviewed the science minors proposal. "I thought [MIT] should have science minors. We were surprised that the entire university decided to do it," Halle said.

"It's about time that we had minors in the sciences," said Undergraduate Association President Shally Bansal '93. "I'll be interested to see which departments actually follow through and create a program," she added.

"I think it's probably a good plan. There's a lot of people who would take up classes in another field, but are not willing to put in effort to get a complete double major. Now they can get a minor. ... Or people who go halfway through a major and hate it, now they can get something out of it," said Phillip B. Hume '94, a physics major who is considering a minor in planetary science.

Helen E. Cargill '94 said, "I was majoring in chemistry, but I'd been taking more Humanities classes. ... I will probably switch majors. But it will not be good to throw all the science away. I will probably minor in chemistry."

Aerosmith Donates Money for List Exhibit

NEA, from Page 12

ened attitude." Posner stresses that she has always been very optimistic about the future of the NEA. "It's only been in the past year or two that it's wandered off its path," she said. Now it can "go back to being the progressive institution it has been for many years."

Sympathy appreciated

Both Posner and Harris expressed their gratitude to the institutions who rejected NEA funds in protest. "I am very appreciative," said Harris. "I have no doubt that it's a sacrifice."

One of those institutions, The Beacon Press, met with the List Center to discuss the situation and decided to co-publish the exhibition catalogue for "Corporal Politics." The catalogue includes 30 illustrations of works by the participating artists, an introduction by poet and national council for the Arts member Donald Hall and essays by cultural historian Thomas Laqueur and curator Pos-

ner.

In mid-January, the Wolfsonian Foundation announced that the "Corporal Politics" catalogue had been chosen to receive a Special Mention Award from the 1992 Wittborn Memorial Book Awards Committee. James A. Findlay, librarian for the Wolfsonian Foundation, wrote: "The award is made to applaud your efforts, despite numerous hardships and enormous political pressure, to make available to the general public the contents of the uncensored exhibition and printed catalog of 'Corporal Politics'."

Exhibit expanded

Posner was determined not only in her resolution to make the uncensored exhibit available to the public, but also in her efforts to expand the exhibit. After the NEA grant funding was denied, Posner expanded the exhibit to include an additional four artists. One of those new additions, David Wojnarowicz, had had his own share of controversy with the NEA and censorship. Woj-

narowicz took on the NEA and Donald Wildmon, who had used images from his exhibit out of context. Wojnarowicz won in both these conflicts. Wojnarowicz's autobiographical texts and images in "Corporal Politics" address the body and disease, specifically AIDS.

"For me as curator, I felt he fit the theme very well, that is, of the fragmented body reflecting social ills," Posner said. "The fact that he had previous run-ins with the NEA was not part of the issue."

Wojnarowicz was ill at the time Posner chose to use his work in "Corporal Politics." He died of AIDS in July. The exhibit also includes a video series, the first part of which, entitled "Fear of Disclosure", explored issues surrounding confrontations with AIDS, and featured a video, of the same title, co-produced by Wojnarowicz. The first part of the video series was shown on Jan. 24. The second part, entitled "Surrogacy and New Reproductive Technology", will be shown on Feb. 7 at 3 p.m.

July 1

A host of new faculty appointments take effect. Harvard architecture professor William J. Mitchell replaces John P. de Monchaux as dean of the School of Architecture and Planning. Professor Philip L. Clay PhD '75 replaces Donald A. Schön as head of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning. Stanford Anderson replaces William L. Porter as head of the Department of Architecture. Professor Rafael L. Bras '72 replaces David H. Marks as head of the Department of Civil Engineering. In addition, Stanley G. Haidor replaces Leonard V. Gallegher as director of the Student Financial Aid Office.

July 9

After 10 days of hearings and testimony from 16 witnesses, the trial in the Justice Department's antitrust suit against MIT concludes.



Bill Clinton

July 11

Likely Democratic Presidential nominee Bill Clinton announces that Tennessee Sen. Al Gore will be his running mate.



David Baltimore '81

July 13

U.S. Attorney General Richard D. Bennett announces that no criminal charges will be brought against Tufts University researcher Theresa Imanishi-Kari in connection with her role in the alleged fabrication of data for a 1986 paper co-authored by David Baltimore while the pair worked at the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research.

July 16

Independent presidential candidate and billionaire Ross Perot unexpectedly drops out of the race.

July 17

At the Democratic Convention in New York, Bill Clinton and Al Gore receive the party's nomination for president and vice president.

August 4

George Bush and Dan Quayle receive the nomination of the Republican Party at its convention in Houston.

August 24

In response to controversy surrounding faculty expectations raised in its July issue, Dean for Undergraduate Education and Student Affairs Arthur G. Smith includes *The Faculty* from the 1993 freshman mailing, opening discussions with *The Thespian* staff.

August 25

A Middlesex Superior Court judge orders literature Professor Cynthia G. Wolf and MIT to halt litigation and meet for two weeks "in an effort to find a mutually agreeable way to resolve the issues" raised by Wolf's suit against the school, which claimed that the Institute allowed a harassing environment to persist in Wolf's workplace.

August 26

Hurricane Andrew tears through Florida and Louisiana on its way to becoming the worst natural disaster in the nation's history. The storm caused nearly 40 deaths, left 250,000 people homeless, and cost more than \$35 billion.

August 26

President Bush announces the creation of a "no-fly" zone south of the 32nd parallel in Iraq.

August 27

Nearly 1,200 new students arrive on campus from across the nation and the world to begin Residence/Orientation Week.

September 2

U.S. District Court Judge Louis C. Bechtle rules that MIT violated the Sherman Antitrust Act when it cooperated with Ivy League schools to set need-based financial aid levels. In his 49-page decision, Bechtle calls MIT's argument that the awarding of financial aid is a charitable activity "pure sophistry."

K-12 Programs Link Institute, Cambridge

By Eva Moy

September 2

The housing office announces that at least 80 percent of freshmen living in dormitories will occupy a crowded room, the highest percentage in recent memory. **Ellot S. Levitt '89**, staff assistant for Residence and Campus Activities, cites the large incoming class, a "slightly behind" fraternity rush, and an unusual number of housing requests from transfer students as reasons for the crowding.

September 2

California's Republican Gov. **Pete Wilson** signs a \$57.6 billion budget, ending a 64-day ordeal during which the state had issued over \$3.4 billion in IOU's to cover its payroll.

September 3

Nearly 1,000 freshmen attend "Sexual Positions," a dramatization and discussion of rape and sexuality at MIT.

September 4

At the conclusion of Residence/Orientation Week, several independent living groups report fewer pledges than they had sought. Rush chairs and adviser to independent living groups **Noel H. Dorow** maintain that rush was successful, however.

September 7

More than 600 MIT students participate in community service projects throughout Cambridge in the first half of the "City Days: A Two-Way Street" program.

September 8

In the second half of the City Days program, about 450 fourth through sixth graders visit the Institute for a day of tours, games, and food.

September 8

Forty-four freshmen register for a new, lengthened version of Physics I (8.01L), which will extend into Independent Activities Period.

September 18

Yngve K. Raustein '94 is fatally stabbed near Hayden Library as he and a companion, **Arne Fredhelm G.**, were walking east on Memorial Drive. Three Cambridge youths — **Joseph D. Donovan, 17**, **Alfredo Velez, 18**, and **Shan McHugh, 15** — are apprehended by Boston University police near Kenmore Square and later identified as those responsible for the murder.

"Science and math education in K-12 is not somebody else's problem — it's a shared responsibility," said the MIT Council on Primary and Secondary Education. It called for MIT "to engage the problems of the K-12 system" two years ago, according to Ronald M. Latanision, the council's chairman.

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

It is ironic that Cambridge elementary school students have the lowest standard achievement scores in Massachusetts while both MIT and Harvard are just up the street, said Felix A. Guzman '93, one of the founders of "City Days: A Two Way Street."

But while this Institute-supported, two-day program during Residence/Orientation Week received much publicity and participation, many other programs tried to establish more lasting links between MIT and Cambridge.

Teacher certification program

Fifteen students entered MIT's new Teacher Certification Program last fall by enrolling in Issues in Teaching and Learning (11.124), the first of the program's six classes.

The program teaches MIT students "to learn to appreciate the kinds of conceptual intuitions that young people bring to their studies, and ... [to] monitor their conceptual progress," said Professor of Music and Theater Arts **Jeanne M. Bamberger**. Bamberger and Professor of Brain and Cognitive Sciences **Susan Carey** are teaching this semester's class.

One unique feature of the certification program is the presence of six Boston-area K-12 teachers, who are spending the academic year at MIT as part of another new program, the MIT Teacher Fellows Program. Bamberger said the fellows program is designed to help teachers "develop innovative approaches to math and science teaching ... so they can become effective agents of change in the schools to which they will return."

The fellows will help Bamberger and Carey teach 11.124, and each will serve as a mentor for one or more students in the certification program. Also, each fellow will be given an MIT faculty mentor in his or her field. Fellows and mentors will identify areas of mutual research interest and develop new teaching techniques.

The State Bureau of Teacher Certification is expected to register the program sometime this academic year. Currently, the program trains only math and science teachers, but it will hopefully extend to include humanities, arts, and social studies, Bamberger said. If the program is accepted, MIT students who finish six classes will be certified to teach students in grades six through twelve.

"I've always been sort of interested in being a teacher," class member **Monika L. Reninger '94** said. "I'll at least get certified, but I don't know whether I'll actually become a teacher," she added.

In previous years, MIT students interested in teaching had to complete their certification through the Wellesley Education Department.

Educational Studies Program

Since 1969, the High School Studies Program has been part of the Educational Studies Program's drive to improve the education process.

MIT students, alumni, and friends teach seventh through 12th grade students from the greater Boston area each spring. All teaching is done voluntarily, and students involved said "it is a lot of fun."

HSSP offers a wide variety of subjects, ranging from presentations on favorite hobbies to an intensive course in calculus. The "teachers," including both undergraduate and graduate students, create the classes in subjects that interest them, choosing their content, format, and difficulty.

In addition, HSSP helps MIT students to explore and test their interest in teaching while still in college, since formal certification is not required to be an HSSP teacher.

Education Outreach

Education Outreach, sponsored by the Public Services Center, has initiated partnerships between five MIT living groups and five Cambridge elementary schools. The program is a follow-up to the City Days events during Rush week.

Kappa Alpha Theta, Zeta Psi, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Beta Epsilon, and Chi Phi each helped partner schools through tutoring, after-school sports, trips to the Museum of Science, and other creative activities.

"We are not trying to solve the social problems of Cambridge. We are not trying to stop crime by reaching out to kinds at Cambridge. We are trying to get MIT to reach out to the community. Math

and science education is important. It makes sense for MIT students to work on it," said Mark Dugan G, an organizer of the program.

Je Y. Ahn '93, another Education Outreach coordinator, said they expressed concern about the lack of female students in the program. "The normal social expectation is that men can do math and science, and women can't. If kids see only men going to the elementary schools, it reinforces this view."

MULTICO

Fifteen MIT students are teaching Cambridge area students the valuable skills necessary to run a business. The Cambridge students, all of whom are non-native speakers of English, run MULTICO, or Multicultural Company. MULTICO's sales of pens and T-shirts give these students both a source of income and experience in the business world.

MULTICO is made up of six high school, nine middle school, and 14 elementary school students, along with a group of adult coordinators. In addition, local teachers and businessmen run the grant-based system, which the MIT students act as paid advisors, according to **Curtis A. Gabrielson '93**, an MIT student coordinator who works for MULTICO.



MIT students assist workers at a Cambridge elementary school in maintaining the grounds near the school.

The MIT students stand by only to advise. "The idea is that the [Cambridge] students run the business. We [MIT coordinators] are here to give them the knowledge, skills, information, and materials necessary for them to do it themselves. ... To relate the finer points of entrepreneurship to a class full of students from six grade levels, four language and culture backgrounds, many of whom have been in the United States for less than two years, is difficult for even the experienced teachers," Gabrielson said.

"We don't all speak English well, but we work together," said **Erica Autuori**, MULTICO sales manager and a student at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. "We get to be close friends and to respect each other."

"This is far from a passive job in which you show up and work for a few hours," Gabrielson said. "But I personally learned an immense amount from this project, far beyond what I hoped to, and most of the time it was a real kick."

Sloan students market H.S. art

Students in the Sloan School of Management are also using their business skills to market airbrushed T-shirts and other art created by Boston area high school students. Five Sloan students volunteer as mentors to the Artists for Humanity program, which employs selected high school student artists.

"The program begins in middle school. We find students eligible to work in our studio. They do design work and business [work] such as marketing and advertising. The students gain experience in many different professions [while earning the] minimum wage. The only thing the students have to do [to stay in the program] is to stay in high school," said **Susan Rodgers**, a co-director of the Artists for Humanity.

Since its inception two years ago, Artists for Humanity has been a non-profit organization, and all money from sales goes toward a scholarship fund for the artists.

The MIT mentors have helped the Artists for Humanity write successful funding proposals,

design marketing strategies, and organize an operations system for the studio.

"The program allows the graduate students to get involved in the community. You can't become a successful manager without understanding the community. I think it is crucial for a manager to get involved in the community," said **Samer Salty G**, a mentor who has worked with the program from the outset. "As we get involved, we learn, and we apply tools we learn at Sloan," he added.

Two of its major exhibitions were a 45-foot long sculpture entitled "From Darkness to the Light," which was displayed at the Boston Aquarium, and an exhibit featuring painted jean jackets, T-shirts, sculptures, and photographs, which was displayed at the Nielsen Gallery.

1992 Senior Class Gift

The 1992 Class Gift, called the Program for the Encouragement of Technology Fund, will send MIT students around the nation visiting junior high schools to encourage the use of computers in school.

"The objective of the program is to get students excited about science and technology," said Senior Class Gift Co-Coordinator **Joanna E. Stone '92**. "Studies have shown that the 7th and 8th grades are critical times in forming interest in science dis-

ciplines. We hope that we can provide engineers as role models for these students since there is no 'L.A. Law' for engineers."

The program will send five members of the Class of 1992 and five other undergraduates during spring term to Boston area schools. These students will bring donated Apple computers to each of these schools, instruct teachers on the use of the computers, and encourage students to use and program the machines. Stone noted that the MIT students will teach the junior high school students to program in LOGO.

Originally, the program planned to send students to two underfunded junior high schools in each of five regions of the United States, but they are starting locally as part of a pilot program.

According to the description of the PET fund program, the week-long program will conclude with a competition among the students. "Two students plus one teacher representative from each of the schools will then be flown to MIT for a week-long visit to give them a taste of what MIT and college life is all about," the description said.

"We hope this gift will give the junior high students a glimpse of what futures may hold and inspire them to pursue higher education," said **Rizwan Q. Virk '92**, senior class gift co-coordinator.

The program is scheduled to continue for five years. At the class's fifth year reunion the project will be re-evaluated, but organizers hope that by that time it will be an overwhelming success and will continue indefinitely.

This year's gift is similar to last year's Teacher Fund — a loan forgiveness program for MIT graduates who pursue K-12 teaching — in the respect that it is non-physical. In past years classes donated physical gifts such as the campus maps provided by the Class of 1987.

"What is striking to me about the gifts for this year and last year is the sense of focus which goes beyond those of the past. This is a 'living' gift and the fact that it has the potential to affect students and teachers for a long time is very impressive," Latanision said.

Whitehead Researchers Map Chromosome

By Eric Richard

Researchers at the Whitehead Institute of Biomedical Research made national headlines in October when they completed the first map of a human chromosome as part of the Human Genome Project. In a separate project, Professor of Biology Susumu Tonegawa and collaborators at the University of Colorado and the Salk Institute discovered a gene responsible for a learning deficiency in mice.

In the Oct. 2 issue of *Science*, researchers led by David Page, associate professor in the Department of Biology and assistant investigator for the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, reported that they had mapped the entire functional region of the Y chromosome, which controls sex determination in humans. The achievement is considered to be a major early step in the U.S. Human Genome Project.

The ultimate goal of the Genome Project is to determine the actual genetic map of all human chromosomes.

Page explained that the Y chromosome is particularly mysterious "because it is difficult to

investigate through family inheritance. I think the biology of the Y chromosome can only be explored from the DNA level up," Page said. "Since this map is anchored in the sequence itself, it can melt away into the sequence of the chromosome."

Page said that the work has set the stage for constructing a more detailed map for determining the exact order of the remaining bases in DNA. "If one can make such maps for the Y chromosome, then the same can be done for the rest of the genome," Page said. "People in human genetics are excited about the work because perhaps in few years we will have similar maps of the other chromosomes."

Learning deficiency gene found

In a separate project, Tonegawa and collaborators described a gene responsible for a learning deficiency in mice. The discovery is expected to be of value in the treatment of epilepsy, chronic anxiety, and strokes.

In the July 10 issue of *Science*, Tonegawa and collaborators showed that mice lacking the gene behave normally in non-spatial learning tests but have difficulty understanding spatial relationships.

The fact that a single gene is responsible for the deficient learning behavior made the findings even more significant.

In experiments mice were placed in a maze with a hidden underwater platform which was moved from place to place. At first, the location of the platform was indicated with a flag, and all of the mice were able to learn the relationship between the flag and the platform.

However, when scientists removed the flag, but kept the platform in place, only the normal mice were able to quickly learn where the platform was. Mice lacking the gene took significantly longer to understand these spatial relationships.

The gene was shown to encode the enzyme alpha-calcium calmodulin kinase II, which regulates long-term potentiation. This refers to the ability of synapses in a brain cell to become increasingly stronger as a piece of information repeatedly enters the brain. As these synapses become stronger, the information entering the brain is learned. Synapses lacking this enzyme lose their strength and information is not learned.

Baltimore to Return to Institute in 1994

By Lakshmana Rao

Almost three years ago, David Baltimore '61 resigned his post as director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research after years of stormy controversy about research fraud. At the time, few would have believed that the embattled biology researcher with a Nobel prize under his belt would return.

But Baltimore is coming back. He has been appointed a professor of biology at MIT and will return to the Institute in the spring of 1994. Baltimore is currently a professor of biology at Rockefeller University, where he also served as president until December 1991. He stepped down from that position when he lost faculty support because of his role in the brouhaha involving a paper published in the journal *Cell* in 1986. One of Baltimore's collaborators was accused of falsifying her data, but no criminal charges were filed after a year-long probe by the Office of Research Integrity.

Although Baltimore was not accused of committing fraud himself, he was criticized for shrug-

ging off repeated warnings that his collaborator on the paper, Thereza Imanishi-Kari, who was then a post-doctoral student under him, had fabricated some of her data.

Soon after the government's announcement that it would file criminal charges, Baltimore told *The Associated Press* that the decision was "a complete vindication of my own position" denying fraud. He said, through a spokesman, that he would ask the scientific journal *Cell* to reinstate the paper.

The year before, Baltimore had formally apologized for his staunch defense of Imanishi-Kari's work. On March 20, 1991, Baltimore asked *Cell* to retract the paper.

MIT offers fresh start

Robert J. Birgeneau, dean of science, said that MIT initiated the dialogue to get Baltimore back to MIT when he announced his resignation as the president of Rockefeller. Baltimore held no standing position at MIT when he left for Rockefeller. "This is effectively a new appointment," Birge-

neau said.

Baltimore's return to MIT will coincide with the inauguration of the new biology building scheduled to take place in the early spring of 1994. Baltimore will be allocated space in the new building to pursue his research on AIDS. He will also teach undergraduate and graduate courses at MIT.

According to Birgeneau, AIDS research is a major focus of the biology department and several professors are studying the disease. "Baltimore's arrival will increase the effectiveness of our program significantly," he added.

"I am looking forward to my return to MIT," Baltimore said. He plans to continue his work on immune specifications and the role of tumors in immunology, cancer, and AIDS research.

AIDS has been a focus of Baltimore's work throughout his research career. In 1970, he helped discover reverse transcriptase, a critical enzyme found in the group of viruses that cause AIDS. The finding won him the 1975 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine.

Large Entering Class Crowds Dormitories

By Eric Richard

Because of the large size of the incoming freshman class and an increase in the number of housing requests from transfer students, more the number of crowded rooms last fall doubled the previous year's total.

According to Eliot S. Levitt '89, staff assistant for Residence and Campus Activities, 70 to 80 percent of the freshmen in dormitories are living in crowded rooms. Of the 228 rooms on campus which can be crowded, 228 were crowded this year. Last year only 101 rooms were crowded.

Dean of Student Affairs Arthur C. Smith said, "The number [of admitted students] was somewhat larger than we had intended. ... We have to deal with what has happened."

To try to cope with the overcrowding of undergraduate housing, 20 transfer students were assigned to doubles in Westgate, a graduate dormitory for married students. Students assigned to

Westgate were guaranteed that their doubles would not be crowded.

Crowding has also forced the housing office to turn away about 90 percent of the requests from upperclassmen returning from leaves of absences without guaranteed housing.

A room is considered crowded if two students are assigned to what is usually a large single or if three are assigned to a large double. Crowded students pay less than students in normal accommodations.

Students reaction to the crowding situation was mixed. Kristen N. Fortino '96, who lives in Baker House, said that living in a crowded triple is "not too bad at all."

Stacy L. Robb '96 said, "The Baker rooms are pretty big anyway."

However, one sophomore transfer student said she was very upset when she was assigned to Westgate after being denied her first choice dormitory. In order to avoid living in Westgate, she

moved to an ILG.

Incoming students were able to make their dormitory selections using a computer, rather than by submitting preference cards, as in previous years.

According to Levitt, six computers were set-up in the Residence/Orientation Center for freshmen to input their preferred dormitory selections. The use of the new system resulted in 97.5 percent of freshmen getting one of their top three dormitory assignments.

However, Levitt did explain that the number of freshmen receiving their first choice would not be as high. "Everybody has their needs at MIT, and deserves to not be extremely unhappy in their environment," said Levitt. Thus, first space choices are used to help freshmen who would otherwise receive their last choice.

Under the new process, the computer system forces students to rank six choices, preventing a previous practice of submitting only one or two choices.

City Days Brings Freshmen to City Schools

By Nicole A. Sherry

Freshmen participated in the first annual "City Days: A Two Way Street" during Residence/Orientation Week. The program was designed to foster class spirit, to get students involved in volunteer work, and to introduce them to their new environment: the Cambridge community.

City Days, jointly sponsored by the Cambridge School Department and several offices at MIT, replaced the traditional R/O Week freshman book night.

On the first of two City Days, more than 600 freshmen went on a tour of Cambridge. They then went to one of 14 Cambridge public schools and 14 other agencies to perform such public services as painting, raking, and gardening.

On the second day approximately 450 Cambridge elementary school students from the 4th to 6th grades came to MIT and were met by about 1000 MIT students. The students were split into groups of about 20 people, with a two-to-one ratio of Cambridge to MIT students.

MIT students not grouped with Cambridge stu-

dents hosted various activities such as kite-building, paper airplane construction, and jello slurping, according to Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Travis R. Merritt, who helped plan City Days. In addition to playing games, the Cambridge students toured MIT and ate lunch with MIT students.

The events also included a keynote convocation held in Kresge Auditorium. The speakers included MIT President Charles M. Vest, Harvard University President Neil Rudenstine, and Kenneth E. Reeves, Cambridge mayor and chair of the Cambridge School Committee.

Students have mixed reactions

Student reaction to the success of City Days was mixed. Many enjoyed the activities but some felt that the tour of Cambridge was boring and compared the interactions with the elementary school students to baby-sitting.

"We painted a day care center, and it looked like it really needed it. It was definitely worthwhile," said Maria S. Redin '96.

"Taking the kids around was more fun than hosting an activity," said Han Shu '95, who helped

coordinate Chi Phi's involvement in City Days on the second day. "I saw quite a few kids get close to the freshmen — they were hugging and telling jokes."

But Juno Choe '96 said, "We were all exhausted afterward, and we didn't get anything out of it. I think the school was using the freshmen to get some good public relations."

City Days planners felt that it was an overall success but that there was room for improvement.

"The purpose of the tour was to get people walking around in Cambridge, which hadn't been done before, and that happened. To do this again, we'd have to make it more interesting," said Ateev Mehrotra '94, a City Days planner in the Public Service Center.

In a follow-up to City Days, Education Outreach has designed a program pairing MIT living groups with Cambridge elementary schools. MIT students work with Cambridge students through tutoring, after-school sports, trips to the Museum of Science, and other creative activities.

September 19

Presb. George W. Vest, Campus Police Chief Anne F. Blair, and several other administrators meet with residents of Baker House, where the slain Harestein lived, to address their concerns. One Baker resident begins circulating a petition calling for more lighting on campus and more vans for the Safe Ride shuttle service.

September 20

An extremely narrow majority of French voters express support for the Maastricht Treaty for European unity. The narrow victory places the treaty in jeopardy.

September 20

A female MIT freshman walking along Massachusetts Avenue near Albany Street is knocked down and then hit on the head with a radio by Ronald McHugh, 30, of Roxbury.



Shon McHugh

September 21

Donovan, Velez, and McHugh are arraigned in Middlesex County District Court on charges of assault with intent to murder and armed robbery. Bail for each is set at \$1 million, with a \$100,000 cash alternative for Donovan and Velez and a \$500,000 cash alternative for McHugh. Witnesses "specially identified" McHugh as the person who stabbed Raustein, and police noted that he had blood on his pants and shoes.

September 23

About 20 students and faculty meet with Cambridge artist Mags Harries to resume discussions on the selection and placement of a piece of art for the Student Center. The selection process ended abruptly in the spring of 1990 when Harries proposed a shaman's hat made of community members' hair.

Opinion

the year in

September 24

About 150 students from Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, where two of the three suspects in the murder of Yngve K. Raustein '94 are enrolled, march from CRLS to MIT to "address the issue of violence and its effects on our communities," according to the event's organizer. In a separate event, about 350 people from Cambridge and MIT participate in a candlelight vigil on Kresge Oval in the evening. Among the speakers at the vigil are MIT President Charles M. Vest, Cambridge Mayor Kenneth E. Reeves, and Naved A. Khan, a close friend of Raustein's.

September 24

Two admirals resign because of controversy surrounding revelations of sexual harassment and assault by Navy officers at the 1991 Tailhook convention.

September 25

The Harvard Cooperative Society announces that its patronage rebate for fiscal year 1991-92 will be a record low 1.1 percent, continuing a five-year downward trend.



Boston Mayor Ray Flynn and Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy join Bill Clinton at a campaign rally at Faneuil Hall.

September 25

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton speaks to a crowd of about 45,000 at Boston's Faneuil Hall.

September 28

Spurred by the murder of Yngve K. Raustein '94, students from MIT and Cambridge Rindge and Latin School meet with Cambridge Mayor Kenneth E. Reeves to discuss the causes of and possible remedies for teenage violence.

From Clearinghouse to the White House: A Retrospective of *The Tech's* Editorials

By Bill Jackson

In 1993, *The Tech* continued its tradition of taking stands on issues important to the students, the campus, and occasionally the state, nation, and world. This is a retrospective of editorials from 1993, with updates on the issues where relevant. Editorials are written by *The Tech's* editorial board, which consists of the editor in chief, chairman, managing editor, executive editor, opinion editors, and news editors. Editorials represent the opinion of at least a majority of the board.

Tuesday, Feb. 4. *The Tech* had cautious praise for the reorganization of Academic Council posts, which gave Arthur C. Smith the dual post of Dean for Undergraduate Position and Student Affairs. "Though the power of the new position is an asset with Smith, it would be dangerous in the hands of anyone less interested in student welfare."

Friday, Feb. 7. While applauding the government and the Defense Contract Audit Agency for their efforts investigating misuse of research funds by MIT and other universities, *The Tech* said that House Oversight Committee John D. Dingell's "hardball tactics boost his image more than they accomplish" the goal of stopping abuses. "No one stands to gain from undue harassment of institutions that are probably guilty of nothing more than a few fudged finances."

Friday, Feb. 14. The editorial board was split on the issue of an honor code. The majority wrote that: "Any honor code implemented in [the current MIT] atmosphere will simply result in a rush of students modifying their cheating techniques to work around the code, at least in their own minds," and that an honor code would have to be accompanied by a change in the atmosphere on campus. The four dissenting members of the board said that "an honor code will solve none of MIT's problems. The Institute must avoid the lure of a quick fix and focus on remedying flaws of the current educational environment." The honor code debate fizzled before any code was implemented.

Tuesday, Mar. 3. When the Department of Chemical Engineering requested the permission of the faculty to offer a required course for majors, Introduction to Computer Methods (10.001) exclusively over Independent Activities Period, *The Tech* opposed the request. "Such reasoning should worry anyone who cares about IAP. . . Approving the request would begin a process that would lead to the eventual demise of one of MIT's greatest educational achievements." The Department has, so far, continued to offer the course during the term.

Tuesday, March 10. Elections led to several endorsements by *The Tech* this year. In primary balloting, former Massachusetts governor Paul E. Tsongas was the choice, with one member dissenting for former California governor Jerry Brown. In the UA election, *The Tech* endorsed the ticket of Stephen A. Rinehart '93 and Jeremy H. Brown '94 with two members dissenting for Emily R. Prenner '93 and Anne S. Tsao '94 ticket. A third ticket, Shally Bansal '93 and David J. Kessler '94, won. The board endorsed a "yes" vote on all four Massachusetts ballot questions, and encouraged students to get out and vote. Before the final national

election, *The Tech* saved face and finally endorsed a winner — Bill Clinton.

Friday, March 13. *The Tech* condemned the actions of the Student's Revolutionary Government, an organization which claimed responsibility for stealing the ballot boxes during the Undergraduate Association elections. "These actions are reprehensible and indefensible," wrote the board. In the following issue, however, *The Tech* argued that the results of that "tainted election," including the re-votes by those whose ballots were lost, should stand. The UA Council voted to let the votes stand.

Tuesday, April 7. *The Tech* apologized for a parody issue produced by some *Tech* staffers. "Unfortunately, many readers were offended and disturbed by it — definitely not reactions a publication that is intended to be cynical, witty, and entertaining should provoke."

Friday, April 17. The editorial board, writing about recommendations by the House Dining Committee, congratulated it for "telling the administration what it didn't want to hear: Dormitory dining halls are a financial burden on the Institute, and should be closed if necessary." However, "the fact remains that the committee did not realize how ill-received its suggestions would be." The editorial offered options while concluding that the worst part of the dining fiasco was "the administration's unwillingness to buy to the inevitable and face the economic and social reality." The administration ultimately decided to leave the dining plan essentially unchanged for another year. The dining plan for 1993-94 was revealed in early January.

Friday, April 17. Writing about the student life fee proposal, the board supported the idea with reservations about "the possibility of mismanagement and sloppy allocation." *The Tech* concluded that "students should jump at the chance to control funding of these campus activities. . . but this change should not force students to pay for facilities they don't use, nor should it lead to unfair funding for student activities." After the vote, *The Tech* criticized the UA for "poor voter turnout, poor wording of the questions, and questionable motives" in hurrying the vote along. The UA Council is now planning to set the fee in early February and hold a referendum in March on whether or not the student body wants the fee rescinded.

Monday, June 1. *The Tech* sharply criticized the National Endowment for the Arts' rejection of the "Corporal Politics" exhibit at the List Visual Arts Center on campus. "One can only assume that in an election year filled with Republican pleas for 'family values,' President Bush has taken it upon himself to render taboo any kind of artwork involving the human form or junior high school biology."

Monday, June 1. Saying, "This kind of discrimination is completely inappropriate," *The Tech* used its Commencement Day issue to ask the keynote speaker Rep. Les Aspin PhD '66, to support an end to the ban on homosexuals in the military. Aspin is now President Clinton's Secretary of Defense, and the ban is under review.

Tuesday, Aug. 27. The board welcomed new students to MIT, saying, "You have been rewarded for your hard work with one of the greatest gifts possible: an MIT undergraduate education."

Tuesday, Sept. 1. *The Tech* condemned the

trashing of student newspapers which resulted in thousands of copies of *The Thistle* and *The Tech* being thrown into dumpsters. "We call on student leaders, faculty, and administration to take strong stands against such intolerance and reaffirm their commitment to free speech and a diversity of opinions."

Tuesday, Sept. 15. Suggesting major changes in rush policy, the board wrote that Clearinghouse information should be more open and accessible to freshmen. Rush is a stressful time, when freshmen unfamiliar with the people and places around them are asked to make a critical decision about where they will live for the next four years. The Institute should do everything in its power to ease this process and provide them with any information that will make the decision easier." In dissent, one board member wrote that "mindlessly providing [freshmen] with a series of numbers will only be counterproductive."

Sunday, Sept. 30. In a *Tech* special edition following the murder of student Yngve K. Raustein '94, the board wrote of the need for more security on campus. "The MIT administration must take a renewed interest in campus safety if it hopes to remain a respected institution of learning." Campus safety has been and continues to be a hot topic ever since, and many changes have happened and are planned for the future.

Tuesday, Sept. 29. Following the announcement of its 1.1 percent member rebate for 1991-92, *The Tech* recommended that the Harvard Cooperative Society lose its monopoly on the MIT textbook market, and that a new student-run cooperative be formed. "The time has come for students to do something about the problems in the Coop." The Coop recently announced a program to give 10 percent rebates on textbook sales.

Friday, Nov. 6. Regarding the harassment case against management Professor Gabriel R. Bitran, *The Tech* wrote that "it is time for MIT to create a standing committee dedicated to hearing cases of harassment," and "each member of the community needs to make sure he or she personally takes the lead in fighting the spectre of sexual harassment."

Friday, Nov. 20. *The Tech* recommended that the next step for campus safety should be taken: locking the doors on campus. "Admittedly, this is not a complete solution to the campus crime problem. But it will add a practical dimension to MIT's handling of the problem that many other inner-city college campuses have already embraced."

Review

An annual supplement to *The Tech*
Friday, January 29, 1993

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How Did You Survive for So Long, Mr. George the Unfathomably Lucky?

By Matthew H. Hersch

Back in the good old days, when barbarians still roamed the unspoiled European wilderness, feudal warlords oppressed the peasantry, and pillage was still socially acceptable, kings and princes had names that really made sense. No one wandered into the court of Charles the Great, or Pepin the Short, or Louis the Stammerer, or Ethelred the Unready, without knowing just what kind of man they were about to meet.

What name, then, would we give to our past leader, whose fall from grace we have watched in this last, oh-so exciting year in politics? Well, my dear readers, I will tell you.

George the Unfathomably Lucky

For who would have thought a man so slender of wit, so cautious in nature, so undistinguished in experience, would have wandered into this nation's highest executive office? Who would have thought he would have done as well as he did for as long as he did? And who would have thought that he could have survived scandals that would have ripped apart men much stronger than he.

It is a crime in this country, you see, to transfer cash or weapons to other countries without the approval of Congress, even to close allies like Iran

and Iraq. Yet George and his henchmen have gotten away with it.

Within this past year, we have seen two inquiries, Iran-contra and Iraqgate, fall into the pit of forgotten crimes. The first investigation ended late last year with a series of unprecedented Presidential pardons, the other started amidst a flurry of accusations, only to be slaughtered in its cradle by the Justice Department — presumably on the orders of the Bush administration.

Either one of these scandals should have crushed this administration; both involved enough fraud, theft of public funds, and abuse of presidential power to have brought down even the most popular of leaders. If these charges are true (and few doubt that they are), they amount to a pattern of deception so vile as to make that of Richard Nixon seem playfully goodhumored and innocuous by comparison. Most importantly, they show the dangers of extended single party rule — the false sense of immunity and omnipotence among the leadership — in their clearest and most pertinent form.

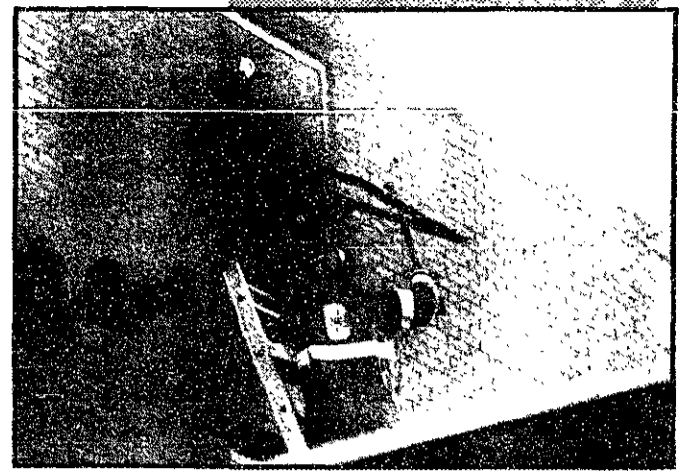
Some Republicans, running to the defense of their president, have cited the expense of these investigations, or the cruelty involved in holding honorable men up to such pointed scrutiny. But the truth is worth the price, and in seeking to obscure our search for it, these loyalists do more to

soil their party's good name than the possible renegades they defend.

Bush's pardoning spree suggest not mercy but panic — and the efforts of the Justice department only a campaign of delay and obstruction designed to shield the man at the top. To pardon a man who has been tried and found guilty is to say that he is forgiven for his crimes. To pardon a man, as Bush has done in the case of Iran-contra, before his conviction is to say that no crime was ever committed.

We have had enough of Lucky George. Perhaps Bill the Inhaler will help America learn the truth. He can help us to hear what the former Reagan and Bush Administration members have to say about Iran-contra and Iraqgate. If they are guilty, then let us hear their motivations, their thinking, their diplomatic logic. Let us hear the real story so the history books will do justice to them and their secret designs.

George is out of power now, and the nation no longer looks for retribution. All it wants now is the truth. Lucky George, tell it to us — you have nothing to fear.



Firefighters attack the blaze in New House.

September 29

Fire guts New House Room 507, forcing occupant Dale L. Lefebvre '93 to relocate to MacGregor House. Cambridge Fire Department officials rule that an electrical fault in Lefebvre's computer started the blaze, but Lefebvre disputes this claim.

September 30

Libertarian presidential candidate Andre V. Marrou '62 presents his platform to about 60 people in 6-120.

October 1

Lawyers for MIT appeal Judge Louis C. Bechtie's September ruling that the school's discussions of financial aid packages with other universities constituted price-fixing.

October 1

Billionaire Ross Perot officially re-enters the presidential campaign, naming retired Admiral James Stockdale as his running mate.

October 2

MIT announces that it ran a \$6.3 million deficit for fiscal year 1992, the fourth consecutive year in which the school's expenses exceeded its revenues.

October 4

An El Al cargo jet crashes into an apartment complex in a suburb of Amsterdam after two of its engines fall off, killing over 200 people.

October 5

Congress overrides President Bush's veto of legislation to regulate the cable industry, handing the president a significant defeat only a month before the presidential election.

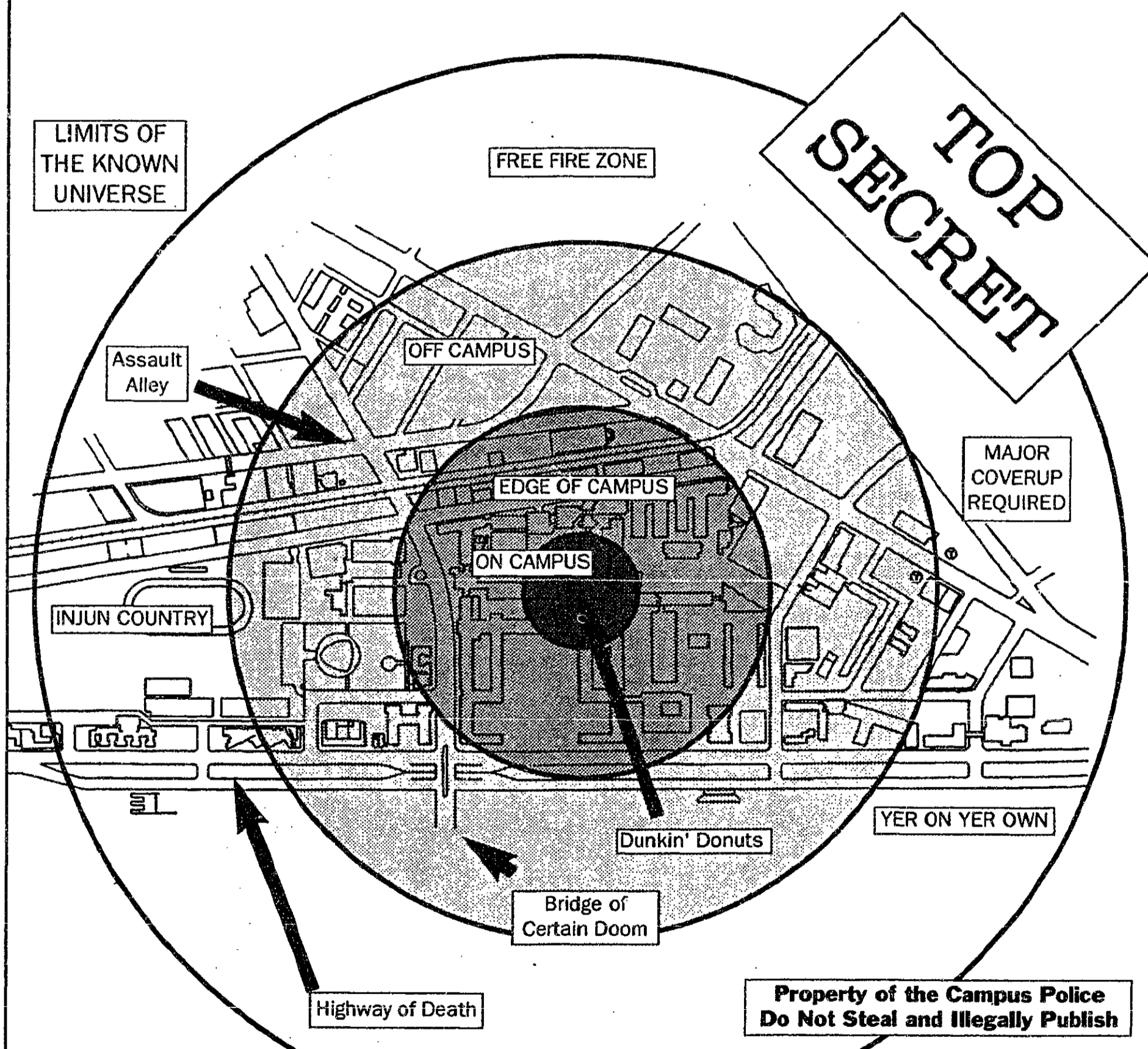
October 9

Over 200 people gather in the Bartos Auditorium for a memorial service for Yngve K. Raustein '94, including his parents, Elmer and Ingrid Raustein.

October 11

President Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot meet in the first of three televised debates.

MIT CAMPUS POLICE SECURITY MAP



Stolen Campus Police Map Resurfaces

By Matthew H. Hersch

Like you, friends and schoolmates, I was deeply troubled by the vicious assault of yet another MIT student near Memorial Drive in late October. But my distress was eased by the revelation by Campus Police Chief Anne P. Glavin that Killian Court, the site of the last attack, was no longer considered to be "on campus," only loosely skirting its frontiers ["Woman Assaulted in Killian Court," Oct. 30].

What could I have been thinking?

Ironically, with the increase in violent crime on campus, the boundaries of this fine institution seem to be gradually shrinking, to the point where such

facilities as Hayden Library are no longer within the bounds of protection afforded by the Campus Donut Patrol. This is no doubt due to some bizarre relativistic effect associated with the earth's rotation. Still, though, scientists, students, and the growing horde of disgruntled, tuition-paying parents are baffled.

The changes in security commitments are no doubt confusing to many, so I have taken it upon myself, at great personal risk, to steal from the Campus Police situation room the following yet-to-be published map denoting campus zones in the Greater Cambridge area. Please note the careful delineation of frontiers, remember to wear your bullet proof vest, and for God's sake, be careful out there.

1992's Crop of Music Below Par

October 13

Shon McHugh pleads not guilty to a grand jury's charge of murder at his arraignment in Middlesex Superior Court. He is held without bail.

October 13

The three main candidates for vice president spar in a debate marked by strong rhetoric.

October 14

Joseph D. Donovan and **Alfredo Velez** are arraigned in Middlesex Superior Court and held without bail. Both plead not guilty to charges of murder and armed robbery.

October 14

Three people, two of them students, are robbed at gunpoint near the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory.

October 19

Ann F. Friedlaender PhD '64, a noted economist and the first female dean at MIT, dies at the age of 54 after battling cancer for several years.

October 20

Trial hearings begin in a sexual harassment suit filed by **Marina R. Eruikar SM '92** against Professor of Management **Gabriel R. Bitran** and MIT. In the suit, Eruikar claims that Bitran kissed her against her will several times and that MIT is responsible for his actions and for failing to properly handle an internal complaint she made.

October 21

"Success and/or Honesty: in Here, Out There," an institute colloquium on academic honesty, receives mixed reviews. Students describe the panelists as "too far removed" and the discussion as "unfocused."

October 22

The MIT Safety Office rules that the cause of the fire that destroyed **New House Room 507** can not be determined.

October 24

The Class of 1993 triumphs in the Battle of the Classes for the second consecutive year.

October 25

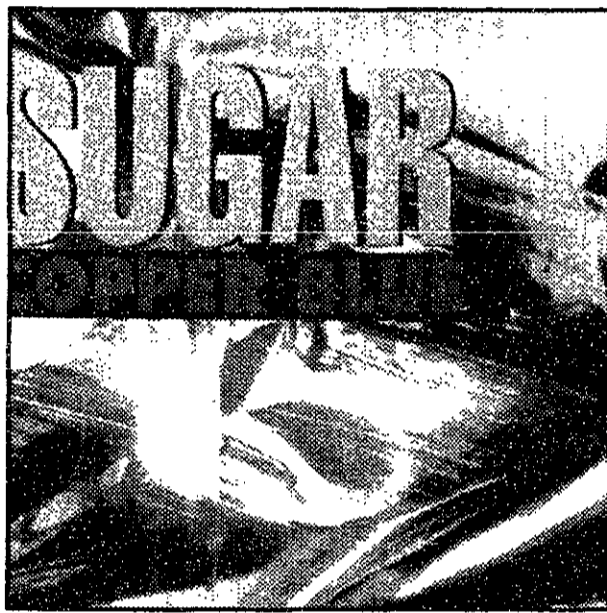
A female MIT student is assaulted on Memorial Drive near **Killian Court**. She strikes her attacker and escapes unharmed.

By Deborah A. Levinson

Usually, I spend a lot of money on music. In 1992, however, I didn't buy much — something I attribute not just to my financially draining purchase of a CD player, but also to the dearth of really worthwhile music last year. REM came out with *Automatic for the People*, which was good enough to make up for *Out of Time*, but not good enough to buy. Sinéad O'Connor's *Am I Not Your Girl?* consisted of little more than perfunctory readings of old standards (and a pitiful version of a pitiful song, "Don't Cry for Me, Argentina"). WFNX persisted in playing mindless, soulless dance music from one-hit wonders when they might have sold that same air time to something more interesting, say, more ads for skiing resorts.

That doesn't mean that there wasn't anything worth listening to last year. Following is a list of my seven favorites, starting with what I consider the two best recordings from male and female vocalists.

Sugar — *Copper Blue*. Sometimes you can tell how good an album is by how much it annoys the guy in the next office. If laying out 1,000 pages of an automobile shop manual didn't drive this guy



nuts, the fact that I spent many an afternoon playing "Helpless" and "Hoover Dam" over and over through the thin plaster walls surely did.

I couldn't help it, though. *Copper Blue* is so good that I played it almost every day for a period of about two months. I'm still not tired of it; in fact, I can hardly wait for Sugar's next release, due out sometime in March. Since I was a big fan of Hüsker Dü, the band Sugar-singer Bob Mould led before starting a solo career, I was expecting to like Sugar a lot. I will frankly admit that occasionally on *Copper Blue* (and especially in concert), Sugar sounds like a low-rent Hüsker Dü — but my attitude is that a little Hüsker is better than none at all.

From the ferocious chords of "The Act We Act," to the Byrds-y jangling guitars of "If I Can't Change Your Mind," *Copper Blue* never lets up. Mould has always been a loud but melodic guitarist in a way Metallica can only dream about imitating, and Sugar's range of fast and slow songs allows him to merge the vastly different sounds he achieved on solo albums *Workbook* and *Black Sheets of Rain*.

As if Sugar's music weren't enough to like, there's also Mould's lyrics, as in this passage from "Hoover Dam":

*Standing on the edge
Of the Hoover Dam
I'm on the centerline
Right between two states of mind
And if the wind from the traffic
Should blow me away*

*From this altitude
It will come back to you
And do you know the time
All that's left of me is slight insanity
What's on the right I don't know*

After weathering Mould's soul-cleansing on his two solo albums, it's satisfying to hear him in a band again, producing music that isn't about the breakup of Hüsker Dü. With Sugar, he has an ensemble that pays homage to his old group, but maintains a sound that, with time, will be all its own.

k.d. lang — *Ingénue*. I must confess that I had never heard K.D. Lang before the song she covered for *Red, Hot + Blue*, and it was not until some friends played *Ingénue* for me that I considered buying any of Lang's work. Now, after repeated listenings to the CD, I am willing to call it one of my two favorite recordings of 1992.

Ingénue marks a departure from Lang's country roots, but she is as adept with the torch songs on this CD as she is with any of the country songs



I have heard her sing. Listen to "The Mind of Love," where muted guitar and strings sway like island palms, and Lang croons about a self-destructive love affair, "Surely help will arrive soon / and cure these self-induced wounds / Why hurt yourself, Kathryn?" There's also the jaunty, coy "Miss Chatelaine" — "Just a kiss / just a kiss / I have lived just for this / I can't explain why I've become / Miss Chatelaine."

Lang's strongest suit, however, is her sweet, smoky voice. She can wrap her voice around a song and draw the subtlest emotions from it, seemingly without effort. I would be happy listening to her sing nursery rhymes.

Even if you think you'll miss Lang's quirky country music, if you're as much in love with her incredible voice as I am, you'll need to buy *Ingénue*.

Other notable recordings of 1992, in no particular order:

The Cavedogs — *Soul Martini*. The only way *Soul Martini* wouldn't have made it onto this list is if the Cavedogs had omitted "Boy in a Plastic Bubble," clearly one of the best singles of the year. It has swirling guitars, a driving drum beat, and paranoid lyrics like "I'm happy living like a boy in a plastic bubble / No one to wake me from the dead / I close the hatch on what I only guess is trouble / and pull the sheets above my head." The first time I heard it, I couldn't believe how good it was.

The Cavedogs, like Marshall Crenshaw, are masters of the pure pop song, relying on clever lyrics and killer hooks. This gives them a singular niche in the relentlessly "alternative" Boston rock scene — you'll never confuse the Cavedogs with O-Positive or Tribe. They also have a singular way with song titles and subjects, like "Tarzan and His Arrowheads," "Love Grenade," and "Boy in the Plastic Bubble," the latter inspired by the John Travolta movie.

Peter Gabriel — *Us*. I never thought that Peter Gabriel could produce an album of the caliber of 1984's *So*. *Us*, however, is that album. More emotionally rich than *So*, it has the same lyrical complexity and musical intensity that are Gabriel's signature.

Many of *Us*'s songs are drawn from Gabriel's experiences in group therapy, which he participated in after his divorce, and later, his breakup with Rosanna Arquette. "Digging in the Dirt," the first single, is specifically about psychotherapy: "I'm digging in the dirt / To find the places I got hurt." Other songs explore closed-off romantic relationships ("Come Talk to Me") or emotional neediness ("Love to be Loved" and "Kiss that Frog").

As in *So*, where a dance song ("Sledgehammer") and a slow love song ("In Your Eyes") were the standouts, on *Us*, there's "Steam," a lusty tune in the spirit of "Sledgehammer," right down to the same thinly veiled sexual innuendo, and the remarkably beautiful "Blood of Eden." Sinéad O'Connor provides breathy backup vocals on "Blood of Eden," and her wispy, little-girl voice meshes perfectly with Gabriel's throaty rasp.

Us's only drawback is that it is so personal that one almost feels like an eavesdropper. Still, it is this rawness that distinguishes it from Gabriel's other work, and quite possibly makes it his finest effort.

L7 — *Bricks are Heavy*. At last — a women's thrash-metal group! There's only so many times I can listen to men screaming about how wonderful it is to mistreat their girlfriends before I get disgusted and turn off MTV (one of the primary reasons I stopped watching it at all). L7 is the antidote to the misogynist metalheads — they're four women unashamed of being powerful, sexual creatures, and they don't sound willing to put up with anything.

Bricks are Heavy is not for the faint of heart: the guitars are very, very loud and fast, the drum beats driving, the bass pounding, the lyrics

scathing. "Diet Pill" recounts the frustration of the average housewife, with L7 snarling, "The diet pill is wearing off ... Calgon can't take me away." These women scream about how there's always "one more thing that I can't take / one more thing and I'm gonna break" in "One More Thing" and growl "You bring out the monster in me" in "Monster." They're never afraid to ask for what they want. Many women are going to find *Bricks are Heavy* a liberating album, in more ways than one.

XTC — *Nonsuch*. I have been an XTC fan since a friend and I discovered *Go 2*, the band's undistinguished second album, with its enticing, self-referential cover design. I've followed the band's career through flings with 1960s psychedelia as the Dukes of Stratosphear, to *Skylarking*'s *Sgt. Pepper* feel, and now to *Nonsuch*.

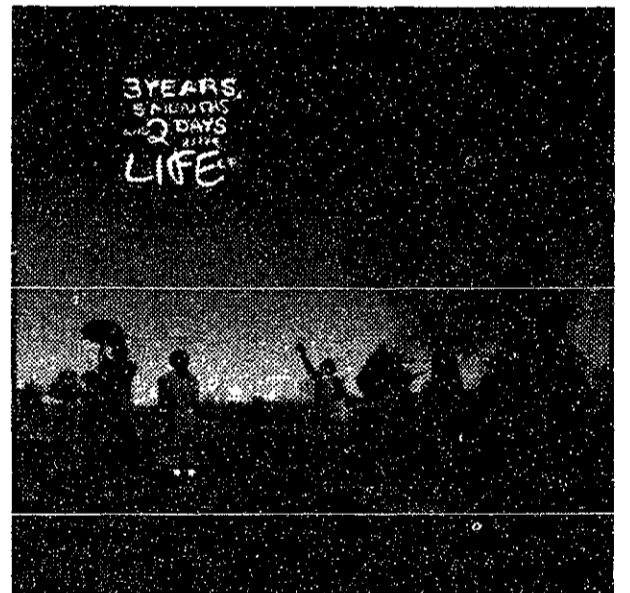
XTC started out as four nervous, edgy new-wavers and over time, has evolved into a trio that pays more homage to the Beatles than to Bauhaus. *Nonsuch* delivers 17 songs of shimmering pop that belie the often-biting political lyrics. Colin Moulding's "The Smartest Monkeys" sounds like a relatively standard pop song until you listen to the words:

*Well man created the cardboard box
to sleep in it
And man converted the newspaper
to a blanket
Well you have to admit that he's
come a long way
Since swinging about in the trees.*

Likewise with Andy Partridge's "Books are Burning" — "Books are burning / In the still air / And you know where they burn books / People are next," and his song about politicians, "Ugly Underneath."

Softer, more pastoral songs like "Humble Daisy," "My Bird Performs," and "Holly up on Poppy," balance the political ones. There's a certain formal elegance to *Nonsuch*, evinced in the cover art, a map of Surrey, England in 1611, and in the type, a Caslon with wobbly, uneven letters designed to look like hand-set type. This gracefulness lulls the listener, making *Nonsuch* sound harmless, when in fact it's XTC's most political album — and its best since *Skylarking*.

Arrested Development — *3 Years, 5 Months & 2 Days in the Life of...* Generally, I don't like rap music. I remember listening to Run-DMC in



high school, and I like Neneh Cherry ... but the last CD I expected to purchase this year was Arrested Development's debut — not just because it's mostly rap music, but because MTV loved it. Then I heard "Tennessee" while driving in a friend's car and realized that Arrested Development is anything but the typical MTV bubble-gum rap group. After seeing AD's astonishing performance on "Saturday Night Live" — probably one of the three or four best performances on SNL in the past few years — I bought *3 Years, 5 Months & 2 Days in the Life of...*

Arrested Development reminds me most of vintage Sly and the Family Stone, and AD acknowledges its debt to Sly Stone with "People Everyday," an updating of "Everyday People." Its music mixes rap, R&B, spirituality, and Afrocentrism, blending to yield a positive message — a refreshing change from Ice Cube's bleak vision of street life.

Specch, AD's singer/songwriter, brings a wry sense of humor to the songs, as in "Dawn of the Dreads" where he claims he's too short to attract the average woman, but that he'll "patiently wait for someone I can reach." His lyrics can also be gentle and beautiful, even in the same song: "Many sisters don't understand my style, I live my life in an outcast tribe / A tribe that strives to see a brighter day, I foresee that I'll / Walk with closed eyes ... until dawn. / Dawn of the Dreads."

arts

the year in

Howards End Among Best of '92

By Chris Roberge

What have we learned from the films released in 1992? Well, for one thing we can expect far fewer grand scale biographical epics in the future. Regardless of whether they were hailed as a sign of the second coming (*Malcolm X*) or of the apocalypse (*Chaplin*), the movies were lucky to generate enough money to offset their large costs. Sequels, on the other hand, are an inevitability. Three of the five top hits of the year were *Batman Returns*, *Lethal Weapon 3*, and *Home Alone 2*. Interestingly, the two continuations that attempted to do more than merely retread previous successes by adding a darker tone, *Batman Returns* and the underrated *Alien³*, were hits in the first few weeks of their releases but interest in them quickly waned after audiences did not find what they expected.

It is not entirely fair to criticize all films that did not try anything new. Many very good movies from 1992, including a few of the aforementioned sequels and *A Few Good Men*, were not shining examples of originality but nonetheless managed to be highly entertaining. Still, as more and more films are satisfied with sticking by the tried and true, the notable exceptions in the past year — those films that provided unique stories and strove for more than financial success — seemed all the better for their unfamiliarity.

What follows are the 10 best films that I saw in 1992, most of which did not seem to be cast from any particular mold. Because of a desire to graduate sometime fairly soon, I was not able to see all movies that were supposed to be good in the past year, like *Raise the Red Lantern*, *Lorenzo's Oil*, *Gas Food Lodging*, *Passion Fish*, and *Reservoir Dogs*, and there may be some grave omissions from this list. But each of these ten movies is indeed special and worthy of strong admiration.

The two best films of the year by far inhabited two very different places and times—England at the turn of the century and Hollywood in the present—yet each scrutinized its setting closely to examine the problems festering there. Both movies were executed nearly flawlessly in terms of narrative strength and filmmaking style, and both possessed a liveliness and passion pulsating behind

every scene that was greater than that found in any other movie last year.

Howards End, brought to the screen by the trio of director James Ivory, producer Ismail Merchant, and screenwriter Ruth Praver Jhabvala, is a consistently masterful production of E. M. Forster's acclaimed novel of class struggles in England. In adapting Forster's work for film, Ivory, Merchant, and Jhabvala do more than merely provide a beautiful illustration of the book; they have created a richly complex movie which is itself a great work of art. The story, which involves the intelligent and free-thinking Schlegel sisters, the more conventional and wealthy Wilcoxes, and the destitute Basts, considers the obstacles that must be surmounted before these three families from drastically different backgrounds can connect across the wide social gaps that separate them. *Howards End* is set at a time when England is changing — such novelties as automobiles and impersonal urban dwellings are forcing bicycles and country homes

into obsolescence — and through the comic and tragic events that ensue after the Schlegels, Wilcoxes, and Basts are drawn together, the film considers who will come to inherit the future of the country.

Howards End is a magnificently acted and produced film. The photography, sets, costumes, and music create a stunningly attractive aura for the movie, but the beauty of the film extends far deeper than its appearance. Emma Thompson and Helena Bonham Carter are excellent as the Schlegels, as are Anthony Hopkins and Vanessa Redgrave as the parents of the Wilcox family. In particular, Thompson shows a remarkable dramatic ability and inhabits her role to the fullest. But Redgrave, as the aged Wilcox matriarch who has a nostalgic love for her past and a willingness to begin a friendship with Thompson's character, outshines even Thompson. Her early scenes with

Film, Page 20



In Robert Altman's *The Player*, Tim Robbins stars as Griffin Mill, a high-powered Hollywood executive.



The Genie dispenses wishes and advice to Aladdin in the Walt Disney Pictures animated musical comedy.

October 28

As her harassment suit against MIT and Professor of Management **Gabriel R. Bitran** continues, **Marina R. Erulkar SM '92** testifies that Bitran kissed her several times against her will and consistently probed into her personal life over the course of several months.

October 30

Using obsolete computer equipment and simulated stained glass, hackers transform Lobby 7 into the Cathedral of Our Lady of the All-Night Tool.

November 3

Bill Clinton wins 43 percent of the popular vote and the presidential election. Incumbent **George Bush** captures 38 percent of the 105 million votes cast, while 19 percent of voters favor **Ross Perot**. Seven women are elected to the Senate, including the first black female senator, **Carol Moseley-Braun (D-Ill.)**.

November 3

Thirteen jurors rule that Professor of Management **Gabriel R. Bitran's** conduct toward former employee **Marina R. Erulkar SM '92**, including several unwanted kisses, did not constitute sexual harassment. Erulkar indicates she is "leaning toward" appealing the decision.

November 7

Brian J. Young '96 is robbed at gunpoint of seven cents on the Harvard Bridge.

November 9

The *Washington Post* publishes an internal **State Department** memo revealing that in late October, department officials searched the passport files of then-candidate **Bill Clinton**, his mother, and **Ross Perot**.

November 10

Assistant secretary for consular affairs **Elizabeth M. Tamposi** is fired for her role in searches of the passport files of President **Bush's** opponents.

November 14

Elizabeth M. Tamposi implicates several of her superiors in the rapidly expanding passport search scandal.

November 16

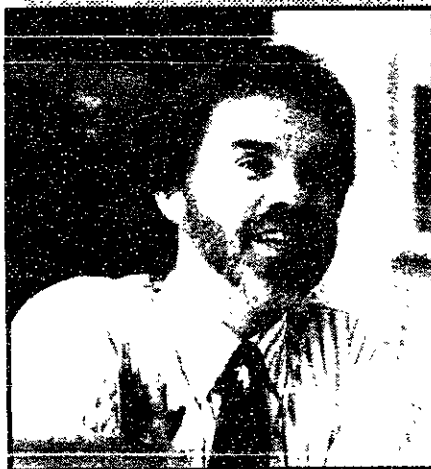
Seven people enter a class taught by Professor of Management **Gabriel R. Bitran** to protest a jury's Nov. 3 decision that he did not sexually harass **Marina R. Erulkar SM '92**, a former employee. The seven stand quietly at the rear of the classroom holding signs with quotes from the testimony of Bitran and others.



TECH FILE PHOTO
Mark S. Wrighton

November 17

Provost Mark S. Wrighton announces that the harassment suit brought by Professor of Literature Cynthia G. Wolff against MIT has been resolved. The parties jointly release a statement saying that "a resolution at this time is in the best interests of MIT and the individuals involved. ... The fact that a resolution was reached... does not mean that either party attributes blame or concedes merit to the other's position."



TECH FILE PHOTO
James R. Tewhey

November 17

Dean for Residence and Campus Activities James R. Tewhey informs six residents of the F41 suite of MacGregor House — Kip A. Blahofberger '95, Christopher B. Council '94, John K. Dorton Santiago '94, Jose E. Ledesma '94, Douglas M. MacBride '94, and Avik S. Roy '93 — that they will be forced to move out to prevent the recurrence of a variety of "inappropriate behaviors" they are allegedly responsible for.

November 18

At its November meeting, the faculty authorize the creation of minors in subjects other than the humanities and social sciences.

November 18

A caller claiming to have planted "seven bombs" at 77 Massachusetts Ave. causes the evacuation of Buildings 3, 5, 7 and part of Building 1.

November 19

Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs Steven H. Berry admits that he helped Rep. Gerald B.H. Solomon (R-N.Y.) draft a request for information contained in Bill Clinton's passport file. Berry is relieved of his duties but allowed to remain in the department.



Tim Robbins (right) stars as Bob Roberts, a singer/entrepreneur turned political candidate and Alan Rickman plays Roberts' campaign manager Lucas Hart III in *Bob Roberts*.

Aladdin, 35 Up Make Top 10 List

Film, from Page 19

Thompson bristle with excitement and joy and conjure up emotions strong enough to blanket the remainder of the film. Hers was the best acting performance of the year.

The Player, director Robert Altman's triumphant return to power, is also set in a community in transition. The wickedly funny and smart black comedy captures perfectly the changes in attitudes that have enveloped the Hollywood film industry when the major studios' artistic goals of the 1960s and 1970s gave way to the blockbuster fixation of the 1980s and 1990s. Griffin Mill (Tim Robbins) is senior vice president of production at one of these studios, and his primary job is to listen to concise pitches from filmmakers eager to produce their projects. Griffin begins to worry when his job is threatened by a young executive from another studio who is rumored to be looking

impossible task: simultaneously grabbing the audience's attention and reminding the viewer that it's only a movie after all.

Sharing the title of funniest movie of the year with *The Player* is *Aladdin*, the 31st animated film from Walt Disney Studios. *Aladdin* marked a departure of sorts for the studio — adding a current, often satirical, and always hilarious sense of humor to the well-known story of the poor boy who finds an all-powerful genie in a magical lamp. The result is an enormously entertaining film, full of more laughs, action, and romance than may be possible to cram into a live-action film. The frenetic pace of the movie, coupled with the animators' ability to stuff every image with beautiful artistry and subtle background gags, renders it nearly impossible to fully appreciate in one viewing all of the work that went into producing this absolute pleasure. After the success of its last four projects (*Aladdin*, *Beauty and the Beast*, the widely under

expectations fostered by countless stereotypes, and have moved in new and exciting directions.

What sets *35 Up* apart from its four predecessors is that with the group now in their mid-thirties, many are losing parents and gaining children and the links between generations become evident. There are many touching scenes where men and women talk about the love they had for their parents and the lessons they have learned from loved ones. And in the film's most heartbreaking scene, a reclusive boy who has grown into a disturbed and depressed individual remarks that he is afraid to have children, because of a dread that they will inherit his unhappiness.

The project as a whole is one of the greatest works of film ever produced; it has limitless potential to entertain, touch, and educate. Because the film is an ongoing experiment, it is difficult to rank alongside the other nine films mentioned here, but as one of the year's best movie-going experiences it deserves recognition near the top of the list.

Director and star Clint Eastwood's magnificent *Unforgiven* is one of the better westerns ever made. The wonderfully complex screenplay, written by David Webb Peoples, attempts to deconstruct the myth making behind the legends of the American West by rendering its characters ambiguous and shrouding its story in irony. In the West depicted by the film, "sheriffs" brutally beat men in the streets to keep violence out of the towns, "villains" feel true remorse for actions they know to be wrong, and "heroes" only truly experience life when depriving it from someone else.

In the film, Eastwood portrays William Munny, a retired gunslinger who is reluctantly convinced to leave his struggling hog farm to seek out and kill two men who have slashed the face and arm of a young prostitute, robbing her of her beauty. The other members of her brothel have agreed to pay a reward to anyone who carries out what they believe to be a just punishment — one that the sheriff (Gene Hackman) is unwilling to give. The uniformly excellent cast, which also includes Morgan Freeman as Eastwood's former partner and Richard Harris as a trouble-maker from Hackman's past, displays all the facets of well-rounded characters who are neither good nor bad, but instead possess equal doses of honor and cruelty — ingredients the movie feels were instrumental in defining the personality of the West and possibly even America of today. And Eastwood's direction never rushes the action, allowing the film to possess a slowly building pace that allows even the most minor characters and events to be embellished with fine detail.

The Crying Game, writer/director Neil Jordan's film of an IRA terrorist (Stephen Kea) who finds love and redemption in some entirely unexpected places, was one of the most unusual films of the year, and among its most satisfying. This one of the rare films that obeys no rules and follows no formulas. Instead it creates extremely believable characters, introduces them into pivotal situations, and follows them wherever a series of seemingly directionless events leads them. Only



Tony, a former jockey, is now a happy-go-lucky cabby in Michael Apted's *35 Up*, the fifth and latest installment in a series of documentaries that started in 1964 with *7 Up*.

to replace him. He worries even more when he begins to receive death threats from a writer whose screenplay he rejected.

The story of *The Player* is filled with unpredictable twists and turns, but what makes them most interesting is not that they are truly surprising, but that they seem to obey some unwritten rules of popular scripts. At one point, Griffin comments that all successful movies need to have "suspense, laughter, violence, hope, heart, nudity, sex, and a happy ending." It's all in *The Player*, and this amazingly self-conscious film invites the audience to keep track of each requisite ingredient as it appears. The film exists as a perfect balancing act between a scathing indictment of the rapid aspirations of most of today's movies and a glorious exercise in emulating the style and contents of these same movies. One of the two funniest films of the year, and easily the year's most wickedly intelligent, *The Player* accomplishes a nearly

appreciated *The Rescuers Down Under*, and *The Little Mermaid*). Disney's animation branch is appearing more and more to be a force that can do no wrong.

Next on the list is the documentary *35 Up*, the latest installment in a continuing series intended to explore the validity of the assertion, "Give me a child until he is seven, and I will give you the man." In 1963, director Michael Apted interviewed fourteen seven-year-old children from varying social classes within Britain, asking them about their joys, fears, hopes, and dreams. Every seven years since then, Apted has returned to these individuals to interview them once again and discover if their different backgrounds and personalities have indeed urged them each on to predictable destinies. Some of the children have grown into adults whose lives appear to have been strongly influenced by the goals that they set out for themselves as young children. Others have defied

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Picks of the Year's Top 10 Films

Film, from Page 20

the film's conclusion is it possible to look back over the past few hours and appreciate the perfect and subtle construction that Jordan used in designing his extremely original story.

Rea plays a soldier who is ordered to guard a kidnapped black British officer (Forest Whitaker) who is to be executed if certain demands are not met. In the process of watching over the hostage, Rea develops a kinship with the man, and realizes that he will have trouble following his orders. After a scene of abrupt violence Rea flees to London where he meets Whitaker's girlfriend, played very well by Jaye Davison, and again begins to feel emotional involvement. The plot elements set in Ireland and those that take place in London begin to mirror each other, as in both locales Rea learns that understanding and even love may be a means of salvation. The story, which is full of genuine surprises that millions of audience members so far are guarding from those who have not yet seen the movie, has been interpreted as a metaphor for the conflict in Ireland, a parable of the need to recognize the beauty that lies beyond individuals' superficial appearances, and an example of how compassion can bridge even the widest gaps between people. *The Crying Game* manages to be all of these things without straining beyond a wonderful story that seems to unfold quite naturally.

In contrast, *Glengarry Glen Ross* is a film which does not unfold naturally. The characters in this ferocious and funny dark comedy — real estate salesmen working in dead-end jobs — exist in a world created by playwright David Mamet, a world ruled by testosterone and harsh language, a world which is a skillful exaggeration of the often ruthless environments of offices and workplaces found in any industry. The language they speak is merciless, cutting down anyone who gets in their way with a verbal assault of remarkable power, but it is used as a means of self-defense more than anything else. The salesmen are workers with no security and no respect, and as a result they lash out with a venom that is all bluff. To one another, they are hiding the fear that drives them to more and more desperate acts. To their potential customers, or "leads," they ooze confidence in the land they are selling, which in fact has as little worth as they do.

The salesmen, played with absolute perfection by Jack Lemmon, Al Pacino, Ed Harris, and Alan Arkin, are given an ultimatum by a hot-shot from management (Alec Baldwin) who informs them that the office is sponsoring a contest with a first prize of a Cadillac, a second prize of a set of steak knives, and a third prize of a pink slip. For the remainder of the film, the four men, sometimes as fierce competitors and sometimes as skilled teammates, do anything possible to sell off real estate

in the valueless Glengarry Highlands to the dubious "leads" they are assigned by management. The depths to which they sink and the cons that they occasionally pull off are fascinating and pathetic, and fuel an exhilarating film that goes straight for the jugular.

Deep Cover, another energetic film set in a cut-throat world, deals not with sellers of land but those of drugs, and the desperation and dangers present in the world of the dealers and users clearly overshadows those in *Glengarry Glen Ross*. In the film, Larry Fishburne plays a cop who is chosen by a government agency to go deep undercover to buy and sell narcotics in the hopes of moving far up enough in the drug society to get close to the men who are importing the illegal substances from Latin America. Fishburne quickly gains power in the streets, at least in part because, as his governmental supervisor (Charles Martin Smith) tells him, his psychological profile is much closer to that of a criminal than it is to that of a law enforcement worker. Before long he begins to work in partnership with an influential man in the flow of drug trafficking, played by Jeff Goldblum,

The Player, also wrote, directed, and starred in another of the year's best films, *Bob Roberts*, a very funny and occasionally disturbing satirical mock documentary about American politics. Roberts is one of the most interesting and memorable characters created in a film in quite some time. He is also one of the most depraved and reprehensible. As a boy, he quickly grew apart from his parents, whom he saw as "potheads" influenced by the 1960s. In adulthood, Roberts adopted folk singing as a medium for conveying his conservative attitudes on such best-selling albums as *Times are Changing Back*. As his popularity swells, he uses his momentum to launch a bid for the senate seat held by liberal Brickley Paiste (Gore Vidal).

Bob Roberts is good at satirizing the realities of political campaigning without having to rely on much exaggeration. And some of Robbins' sharpest criticisms are not at politicians, but at television news coverage, which he sees as a medium responsible for the commercialization of politics. Occasionally the film becomes a bit too preachy about its arguments, but much more often than not, Robbins proves to be adept at balancing the humorous and frightening elements of his story. When, in the last third of the film, the tone becomes more serious, the movie remains very effective and convincing as it raises serious questions about campaigning, entertainment, and the relationship between the two.

The final movie on the list is the one with the most limited release in the Boston area. *The Best Intentions*, a gorgeous and moving story of a love that reaches more obstacles than it can overcome, was written by film genius Ingmar Bergman and directed by Pelle August. The film won the grand prize at the Cannes Film Festival, but never seemed to find its audience here. Bergman modeled the story after the lives of his

own parents, who created troubles both for their vastly different families and for themselves after deciding that they want to be married. Bergman's father (Samuel Fröler) becomes a priest and his mother (Pernilla August, named Best Actress at Cannes) becomes a nurse, but although the two specialize in dealing with the pains of others, they remain oblivious to or indifferent about the pains they cause one another. August takes his time in telling the story—the three-hour film is only a fraction of a much longer version which aired on Swedish television—but the length is necessary for portraying the sense of emotional decay which the couple undergoes. August also creates some truly inspired and handsome images, particularly in the tremendously powerful final shot, which manage to convey a fragile picture of beauty concealing a tragic core.



Gene Hackman warns Clint Eastwood not to bring firearms into his town in *Unforgiven*.

and his connections grow larger and larger. But as he moves closer to his targets, his actions follow a cloudier moral code.

All of this has been seen before, but the engaging performances by Fishburne and Goldblum, the tight direction by Bill Duke, and in particular the extremely well-written screenplay by Michael Tolkin, the author of *The Player*, turn *Deep Cover* into something more than it could have been. Tolkin is nearly as good here as David Webb Peoples is in *Unforgiven* at confusing any audience member who sets out to define what is just and what is evil. *Deep Cover* is a convoluted movie that effectively exposes the ironies that exist in the worlds of drug dealers and drug enforcers alike, and it illuminates the difficulties involved with curing society of this particular disease.

Tim Robbins, the talented actor who starred in



As Shelley Levene, Jack Lemmon uses a spare moment to make a real estate pitch in *Glengarry Glen Ross*.

November 20

John P. Olynyk '94 and Sean Chappe '94 are stabbed outside Delta Kappa Epsilon during a party there. Police say the eight suspects in the case are not affiliated with MIT.

November 20

More than 150 members of the MIT community participated in a rally against sexual harassment on the steps of 77 Massachusetts Ave. The protesters demand that MIT revise its sexual harassment guidelines and gather 181 signatures for a petition presented to President Charles M. Vest. The rally attracts eight counter-protesters, who hold up signs with derogatory slogans.

November 23

Women's groups and Oregon democrats call on the Senate ethics committee to investigate allegations from 10 women that Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) made unwelcome sexual advances to them. Several groups call for Packwood's resignation.

November 25

In a survey distributed by MIT Cable, students rank CNN, CNN Headline News, MTV, ESPN, and the Discovery Channel as their top choices for inclusion in a possible expansion of television services.

November 28

Packwood enters an alcoholism diagnostic and treatment program and hires a lawyer to represent him before the Senate ethics committee.

November 30

United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali proposes an international military operation led by the United States to disarm warring factions in Somalia and ease massive starvation in the torn African nation.

December 1

Kip A. Bishofberger '95 and Avik S. Roy '93, two of the six MacGregor students who had been ordered to move out of the dormitory, are cleared of any involvement in the incidents which led to the order, which included throwing water balloons. Dean for Residence and Campus Activities James R. Tewhey tells two others — John K. Dorton Santiago '94 and Jose E. Ledesma '94 — they will have to move out before Jan. 8, while he informs Christopher B. Council '94 and Douglas M. MacBride '94 that they can stay in MacGregor but will remain under investigation.

Hockey Finishes Season with 20-4 Tally

Statistics, from Page 24

December 2

MIT announces that in-line skates have been added to the list of "personal transportation devices" banned from Institute buildings and that students caught using them after Jan. 28 will be subject to a \$25 fine.

December 3

The United Nations Security Council votes unanimously to send a U.S.-led military force to Somalia to stop warring factions from blocking international relief efforts.

December 3

A bomb threat forces Building 3 to be evacuated for about an hour.

December 14

The Distributed Computing and Network Systems division of MIT Information Systems releases a statement informing users of Athena that an individual had used a bug in the dialup program to replace the telnet command with an altered version that allowed him to collect passwords. Users are urged to change their passwords if they have used the telnet program since October.

December 17

At its monthly meeting, the faculty approves the Master's of Engineering degree. The new graduate degree will be awarded by the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science through a five-year program that will replace its four-year bachelor's degree.

she performs well, people all over hear about MIT gymnastics."

Ice Hockey

Captains: Gene McKenna '92, Mike Quinlan '92, and Jason K. Kreiser '92
MVP: Noel F. Nistler '92
Four-year letter winners: Kreiser, McKenna, and Quinlan
Record: 20-4

No other team had so many fans, or such notable ones as President Charles M. Vest and Athletic Director Royce N. Flippin Jr. The team gave its fans some of the finest hockey ever played at MIT. The "Bruise Brothers" line of Mike Mini '93, Rob Silva '93, and Nick Pearce '94 averaged a combined six points per game. McKenna was a multiple threat as an offensive defenseman who was equally effective anywhere on the ice. Quinlan solidified the defense and Kreiser excelled at penalty killing.

John Simmons '92 stepped in and provided excellent goaltending. Nistler contributed superior playmaking skills while Alain Curodeau added an element of breakaway speed and offensive firepower. Substantial contributions made by all the players attributes to the team's success and New England College Hockey Association Division I North Championship victory.

Men's Lacrosse

Captains: Stephan Feldgoise '92 and Richard Oh '92
MVP: Feldgoise
Four-year letter winner: Daniel Wakabayashi '92
Record: 8-6

Women's Lacrosse

Captain: Kimberly Williams '92
MVPs: Susan D. Ward '92 and Williams
Record: 6-4

Pistol

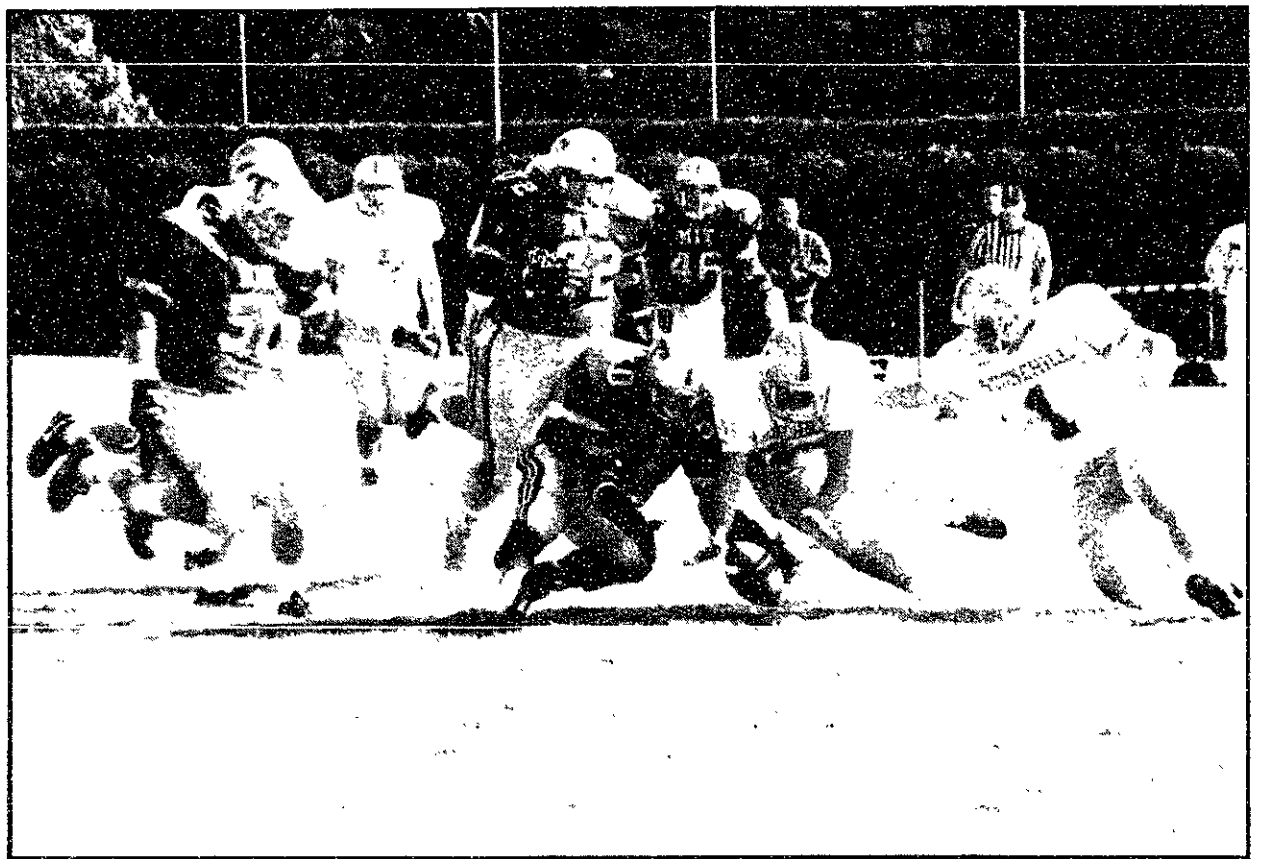
Captains: Kyle Blasch '93, Jeffrey Winslow '92
MVP: Blasch
Record: 4-10

Rifle

Captain: Miguel Perales '92
MVP: Arthur Merritt '95
Record: 25-9

Men's Sailing

Captain: Spring, Michael B. Binnard '92; Fall, Eric Rueckwald '92
MVP: Spring, Binnard
Four-year letter winner: Spring, Binnard
Record: No records were kept.



TECH FILE PHOTO

The Engineers fight for possession of the ball at a home game against Stonehill College.

Women's Sailing

Captain: Spring, Monique Lawrence '92; Fall, Paula Lewin '93
MVP: Spring, Lewin
Four-year letter winner: Spring, Lawrence
Record: No records were kept.

Men's Skiing

Captain: Greg Montanaga '92
MVP: Andrew F. Parsons '92
Four-year letter winners: Mark E. Lundstrom '92, Parsons, and Alexis P. Photiades '92
Record: 34-26

Women's Skiing

Captain: Kate Bergeron '93
MVP: Bergeron (third time)
Record: 22-32

Men's Soccer

Captains: Jason Grapski '94, Dave Irvine '92
MVP: Grapski
Record: 4-11

Despite a disappointing record, the team had its moment of glory when they defeated Babson College, a nationally ranked, top 10 team.

Women's Soccer

Captains: Celia Fleming '93, Meg O'Neill '93, and Susan Scruggs '93
MVPs: Chantell Wright '95 and Fleming
Four-year letter winners: Christine Coffey '93,

Fleming, Sameera Iyengar '92, and O'Neill
Record: 12-5

Softball

Captains: Lynn A. Albers '92, Showna H. Chang '92 and Denise Nemchev '92
MVP: Albers, second time
Four-year letter winners: Albers and Chang
Record: 12-6

The softball team had one of its most successful seasons this spring, finishing with a preseason .500 record in Florida, defeated archrivals Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Brandeis to finish second in the NEW 8 Conference.

Squash

Captain: Matt D. Trevithick '92
MVP: Trevithick
Record: 6-15

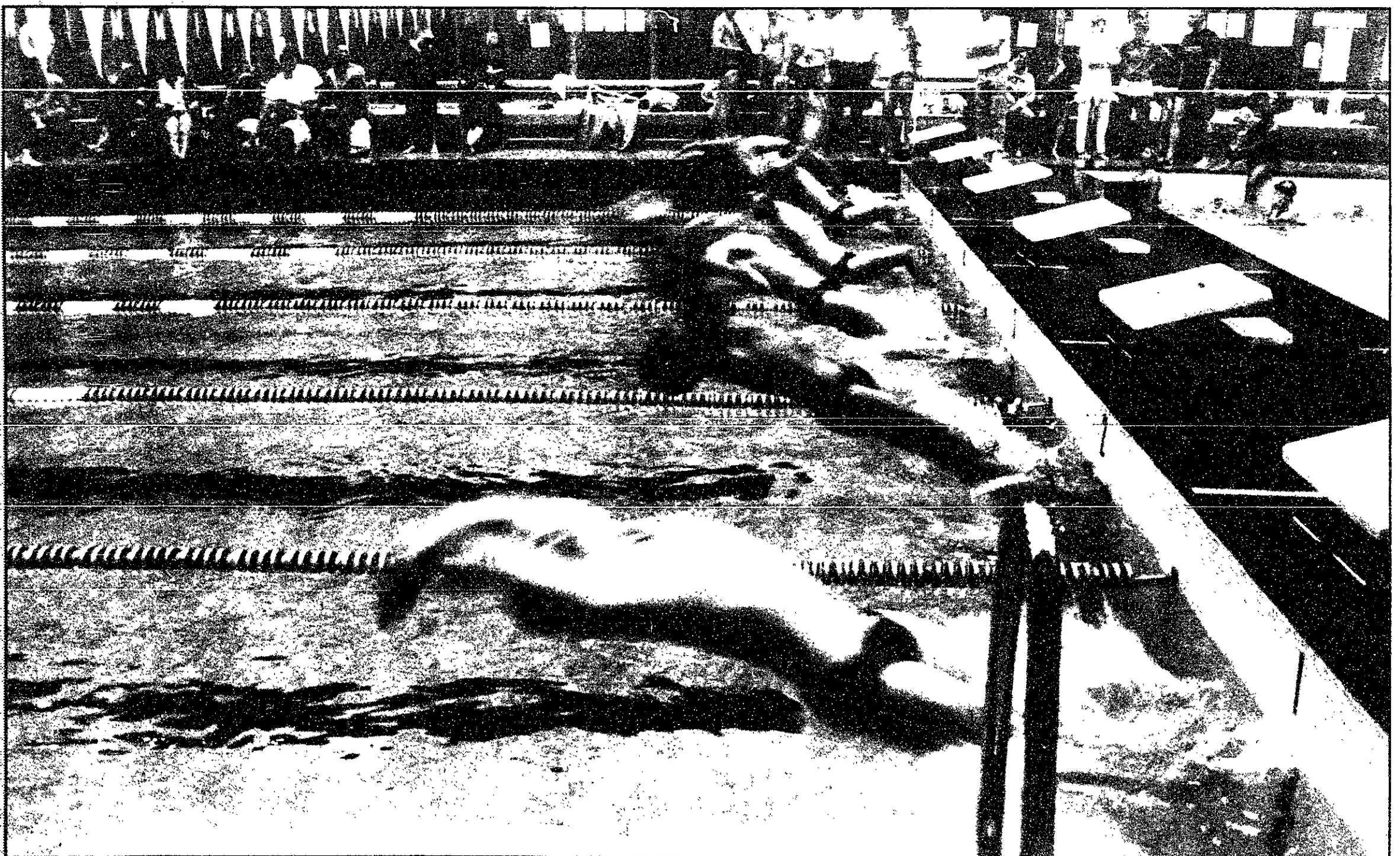
Women's Swimming

Captains: Jennifer M. Chan '92, Patti Foote '93 and Tina Grosskopf '92
MVP: Chan
Four-year letter winners: Chan and Grosskopf
Record: 4-3

Men's Swimming

Captains: Matt Beaumont '92, Saul Nuccitelli G,

Statistics, Page 23



VIPUL BHUSHAN—THE TECH

These swimmers at a home meet start off the wall for the 50 yard backstroke. Vijay Lathi '94 (lane 2) won the event with a time of 27.2 seconds.

Tennis Sends 2 to NCAA Championship

Statistics, from Page 22

and Tim Salter '92
MVP: Brian R. Meade '93
Four-year letter winners: Dinesh S. Lathi '92
Record: 3-5

The swimming team had a successful season last year, with four men and one woman named All-Americans. Tina Grosskopf '92 was the only female All-American swimmer because of her performance in the 100-yard breaststroke.

The men, James Bandy '93, Chad Gunnlaugsson '93, Brian Meade '93, and Robert Rockwell '93 were selected because of their excellent performance in the 800-yard and 400-yard relays. The four posted an outstanding 6:54.16 in the 800, giving them fourth in the NCAA Division III championships. In the 400, the team's best time was 3:09.32, which is quite impressive. They posted a slightly worse time at the nationals. Meade says the team anticipated last year's performance and is hoping to do even better this year.

"We were definitely gunning for it, we wanted to go to nationals last year, and we hope to be somewhere in the top three in the 800 this year," Meade said. Meade also said the team wanted to win the New England Division III championships this year. So far, the team is on track. The swimmers' most notable achievement this season was the 136-101 shellacking of rival Tufts, a team the Engineers had never beaten before.

Men's Tennis

Captains: Manish Bhatia '93,
Kenneth Peng '92
MVP: Peng

Four-year letter winners: Peng
Record: 12-8 (combined Fall-Spring seasons)

Four teams were granted Straight "T" awards over the past year. The men's fencing team was selected because it qualified to the Epee National Championships. Henrik Martin '93, William Chavez '94, Ed Chin '92, and Felice Swapp '92 made history by being the representatives from the first division III school to make the championships.

The women's fencing team won the New England championships, crushing archrival Harvard 4-0. The pistol team also qualified for the national championships.

Finally, the tennis team, which does not get enough respect according to Manish Bhatia '93, was eminently successful. "We feel that we are one of the more successful teams on campus, and fielding a competitive tennis team in Division III is a lot easier than in many other sports because there are only six players on a team. As a result, we get



The MIT women mount a formidable challenge to their Pine Manor College competition, defeating them handily, 89-60.

a lot more competition," he said.

The tennis team has responded well to the challenge. Bhatia and teammate Jay Muelhoeffer placed third last spring in the NCAA national championship tournament. In addition, Muelhoeffer and Alan Walpole '94 won the doubles Division III championships in Corpus Christi last fall. Indeed these achievements seem to strengthen Bhatia's claim that the tennis team is one of the better teams at the Institute.

Women's Tennis

Captains: Claudia Hung '93
Record: 13-2

Women's Outdoor Track

Captains: Gabrielle Rocap '92 and Kelly Sullivan '93

MVP: Nicole L. Freedman '92

Record: 4-3

Indoor Track

Captain: Thomas A. Washington '92

MVP: Robert P. Flemming '93

Four-year letter winners: Washington

Record: 8-2

Men's Outdoor Track

Captain: Thomas A. Washington '92

MVP: Jay P. Chiang '94

Four-year letter winners: Washington

Record: 3-3

The MIT male athlete of the year was Thomas A. Washington '92. He was voted captain of the track team during his senior year and set a school record in the high jump. He was the track team's best high jumper, and he qualified for the NCAA championships his senior year, soaring to a height of 6-9.5 feet in that tournament.

Like Arel, Washington was an exceptional scholar as well as an exceptional athlete. Head Coach Halston Taylor '92 said that he was a "prime example of how some of the best athletes at the Institute are also some of the best students."

Despite the loss of Washington, Taylor expects the team to be much improved this year. He said that because of losses due to graduation, last year's team was one of the weakest in the last 7 years. Despite this, the Engineers were able to post an 8-2 record indoors and finish third in the New England Division III playoffs.

Taylor expects much more from this year's team, which he says is significantly stronger. The team, which has not lost in its first six meets, hopes to finish the season undefeated and win the New England Division III championships. The Engineers will have to defeat a strong Williams team, which is favored to win the championship.

But Taylor does not think that the Engineers need to win all of their meets to have a good season. "Of course our goal is to be 12-0, but if we lose to Williams and have an 11-1 record, I will not be that disappointed," he said.

Men's Volleyball

Captains: Garry Moorer '92, Alan Peyrat '92, and Jim Szafranski '92

MVP: Thomas J. Klemas '92

Four-year letter winner: Peyrat

Record: 6-17

Women's Volleyball

Captains: Coleen Kaiser '94,

Colleen Johnson '93

Water Polo

Captains: Chad Gunnalugsson '93 and Jim Lee '93

Four-year letter winners: Isy Goldwasser '93 and Lee

Record: 13-13

Wrestling

Captain: Matthew D. Long '92

MVP: Long

Four-year letter winner: Long

Record: 12-5



Mary B. Richards '94 squeezes the ball past her opposition, helping her team to a 3-1 win.

1991-1992 Multi-Sport Conference All-Stars

Constitution Athletic Conference All-Stars

Ethan Crain '95	Windham, Maine	Cross Country
Mike Duffy '92	Westerville, Ohio	Basketball
David Moyle '94	Voorhees, N.J.	Cross Country
Dan Sabanosh '94	Westfield, N.J.	Baseball

New England Women's 8 All-Conference Selections

Lynn Albers '92	Garden City, N.Y.	Softball
Kamilah Alexander '96*	Grand Blanc, Mich.	Volleyball
Sue Bach '93	Murrysville, Pa.	Crew
Amy Bowen '92	Royal Oak, Mich.	Tennis
Janet Chen '94	Bridgewater, N.J.	Softball
C.J. Doane '95*	Lyndonville, Vt.	Cross Country
Nicole Freedman '94	Wellesley, Mass.	Soccer
Rebecca Hill '95	Wolcott, N.Y.	Field Hockey
Carla Oshiro '95	Plainsboro, N.J.	Tennis
Pratima Rao '92	San Diego, Calif.	Tennis
Valerie Tan '93	Singapore	Crew
Katherine Taylor '95	Princeton, N.J.	Field Hockey
Ann Torres '96*	Baltimore, Md.	Soccer
Chantal Wright '95	Tigard Ore.	

*Rookie of the Year

Tennis coach Candy Royer was honored as **New 8 Conference Coach of the Year**

Convocation Award Winners

The **Howard W. Johnson Award** is presented to the male senior athlete of the year. The 1992 winner was Thomas A. Washington '92 of the indoor and outdoor track and field.

The **Betsy Schumacker Award** is presented annually for excellence in athletic competition by a female undergraduate. The 1992 winner was Lisa K. Arel '92, gymnastics.

The **Adm. Edward L. Cochran Award** is presented annually to a male senior who has shown the highest qualities of humility, leadership and inspiration in intercollegiate athletics. Matthew D. Long '92, wrestling, was the 1992 winner.

The **Pewter Bowl Award** is presented annually to a female senior who has shown the highest qualities of inspiration and leadership in intercollegiate athletics. Showna H. Chang '92, basketball and softball, was the recipient.

The **Malcolm G. Klisport Awards** are presented annually to the male and female scholar/athletes of the year. The 1992 winners were Lisa K. Arel '92, a biology major on the gymnastics team, Amy J. Roveistad '92, environmental engineering and cross country, and Rodrigo R. Rubiano '92, a football player who pursued a double major in nuclear engineering and materials science.

The **Harold J. Pettegrove Award** is presented annually in recognition of outstanding service to intramural athletics. Mark Jansen '92 received the award.

Department of Athletics Award Winners

The **Varsity Club Awards** are presented annually to the outstanding male and female freshman athletes of the year. The 1992 winners were Cynthia J. Doane '95, for field hockey, basketball, and softball, and Christopher J. Eilefson '95, gymnastics.

The **Burton R. Anderson Award** is presented annually to the outstanding intercollegiate manager of the year. The 1992 winner was David G. Steel G, manager of the men's basketball team.

The **Gold Awards** are presented for the highest degree of student leadership and service in the administration of all levels of athletics at MIT. The 1992 winners were Showna H. Chang '92, Mark Jansen '92, Thomas J. Klemas '92, Kenneth S. Peng '92, Randall Pfeuffer '92, Michael C. Purucker '92, and Tyler L. Worden '92.

**1991-1992
Straight "T"
Award
Winners**

The Straight "T" is the highest award given for athletic performance at MIT. Team Straight "T" Awards are given to members of any team which wins a regional (New England, Northeast, or Eastern) title or which qualifies for a national championship.

Lisa K. Arel '92
Gymnastics, Women's All-America selection

James H. Bandy '93
Swimming, Men's All-America, 800 yd free relay

Kathleen A. Bergeron '93
Skiing, Women's EISA Division II 5K cross-country champion

Manish H. Bhatia '93
Tennis, Men's All-America selection, NCAA Division III Team

Nathaniel Crosswhite '95
Crew, Medalist, IRA Regatta

Michael P. Doane '92
Swimming, Men's N.E. Division III 200 yd free champion

Tina M. Grosskopf '92
Swimming, Women's All-America 100 yd breaststroke

Chad Gunnalaugsson '93
Swimming, Men's All-America 800 yd free relay, N.E. Division III 200 yd free, Water Polo first-team Eastern All-Star

James H. Lee '93
Water Polo first-team Eastern All-Star

Bradley Lichtenstein '95
Crew Medalist IRA Regatta

Brian R. Meade '93
Swimming, Men's All-America 800 yd free relay, N.E. Division III 200 yd free

Arthur Merritt '95
Rifle, National Championship

Jay A. Muelhoefer '94
Tennis, Men's All-America selection in doubles, NCAA Division III Tournament

Saul Nuccitelli III '92
Swimming, Men's N.E. Division III 200 yd free relay champion

Kenneth S. Peng '92
Tennis, Men's NCAA Division III Team Selection

Robert Rockwell Jr. '93
Swimming, Men's All-America 800 yd free relay, All-America 500 yd free, N.E. Division III 200 yd free

Rodrigo R. Rubiano '92
Football, All-America selection

Soykan Soyucayli '95
Crew, Medalist IRA Regatta

Felice E. C. Swapp '92
Fencing, Women's New England Champion

Jeffrey M. Tomasi '95
Crew, Medalist IRA Regatta

Alan D. Walpole '94
Tennis, Men's NCAA Division III Team Selection

Peter Y. Yao '95
Crew, Medalist IRA Regatta

Sports

the year in

A Roundup of Team Seasons

By Lynn Albers
and Haider A. Hamoudi

Baseball

Captains: Eric J. Hopkins '92 and Mike C. Purucker '92
MVPs: Hopkins and Ian W. Somerville '93
Four-year letter winner: Hopkins
Record: 14-15

Men's Basketball

Captain: Michael A. Duffy '92
MVP: Duffy
Record: 5-19

Women's Basketball

Captains: Showna H. Chang '92, Tania Pinilla '92, and Susie D. Ward '92
MVPs: Marion A. Casserberg '94, second time, and Ward
Four-year letter winners: Chang, Pinilla, and Ward
Record: 9-13

Heavyweight Crew

Captains: Bradley J. Layton '92 and Tyler L. Worden '92
MVP: Layton
Four-year letter winners: Layton, Worden, and Scott K. Jacobsmeyer '92
Record: 6-5

Lightweight Crew

Captain: Jeffrey Kuehn '92
MVPs: Kuehn and David D. Brenneis '92
Four-year letter winners: Kuehn, Brenneis, and Paul A. Tempest '92
Record: 3-6

Women's Crew

Captain: Amy Bowen '92
MVP: Bowen
Record: 4-6

Men's Cross Country

Captains: Spring, Peter Ronco '92; Fall, Carlos Duran '94
MVPs: Spring, David T. Moyle '92; Fall, Ethan Crain '95
Record: Spring, 4-1

Women's Cross Country

Captains: Spring, Amy Rovelstad '92; Fall, Agnieszka Reiss '95
MVPs: Spring, Nicole L. Freedman '94; Fall, Reiss
Four-year letter winner: Spring, Rovelstad
Record: The team did not compete in dual or tri-meets in the spring.

Men's Fencing

Captain: Henrik Martin '93
MVP: Martin
Record: 9-17

Women's Fencing

Captain: Felice Swapp '92
MVP: Swapp, second time
Four-year letter winners: Swapp
Record: 20-8

Field Hockey

Captains: Robin Krolikowski '93 and Mary Beth Richards '94
MVPs: C.J. Doane '95 and Richards
Four-year letter winner: Krolikowski
Record:

Football

Captains: Jason Hunter '93 and Rod Trantum '93
MVPs: Trantum and Nolan Duffin '94
Four-year letter winners: Justin Glotfelty '92 and Hunter
Record: 2-7

The football team did not have a very successful season, despite the efforts of Roderick Rubiano

'92 and Rodney Trantum. Rubiano, an All-American Honorable Mention defensive end, was the team's most valuable player and a team captain.

Rubiano is also an exceptional student, winning the Kaplan award given to the outstanding junior in the Nuclear Engineering department. He is also a member of Tau Beta Pi, the national engineering honor society, and he was given the Kispert award for being the most outstanding male scholar/athlete at the Institute. Rubiano is now a graduate student in the Nuclear Engineering department at MIT.

Wide-receiver Trantum broke the single season record for number of catches and the record for career receiving yardage this past year. Most impressive was the fact that these records were both broken in the homecoming game against Stonehill College, with two games yet remaining on the schedule. In recognition of these efforts as well as his performance in the classroom, Trantum was given the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Scholar-Athlete Award, marking the fourth consecutive year that this award was given to an Engineer.

Golf

Captains: Spring, Watru Yamaguchi '92; Fall, Erik Norton '93
MVP: Spring, Yamaguchi, second time
Four-year letter winner: Spring, Yamaguchi
Record: 20-5 (combined fall and spring seasons)

A stellar performance was put in by Edward "Tiger" Harris '93 last Spring at the Engineer's Cup, the last golf tournament of the season. Harris shot an impressive 77 to place first in the tournament while teammate Yamaguchi shot an 84 to take second place. MIT solidly defeated the five other teams to take home the Engineer's Cup.

This fall brought some fresh blood to the men's golf team. Tom Kawamoto '96 and Doug Yeum '96 are both excellent golfers and will be able to continue the team's winning tradition for many seasons to come.

Men's Gymnastics

Captain: Reginald Abel '92
MVP: Christopher J. Ellefson '95
Four-year letter winner: Abel
Record: 3-6

Women's Gymnastics

Captains: Lisa Arel '92 and Kortney Leabourne '92
MVPs: Arel, fourth time, and Julie Lyren '93
Four-time letter winners: Arel and Leabourne
Record: 3-7

MIT athletic teams performed exceptionally well over the past calendar year. In sports ranging from pistol to swimming, Engineer athletes qualified for NCAA championship tournaments. Undoubtedly Lisa Arel '92 was the most successful athlete of all.

Arel, an outstanding gymnast, was named a National Collegiate Gymnastic Association All-American seven times in four different exercises. This past year she was voted the New England College Athletic Conference Division III Woman Athlete of the Year. She held MIT records in every gymnastics event — a 9.05 in vaulting, 8.95 in the uneven bars, 9.15 on the balance beam, 9.40 in the floor exercises, and a 35.65 all-around score.

Arel has not let her exceptional athletic career distract from her performance in the classroom. In addition to being named a Burchard Scholar, she has posted a perfect 5.0 during her junior and senior years and was awarded an NCAA postgraduate scholarship.

"Lisa really was a great asset to our team, she would compete even when she was hurt and she was a real team player," said Assistant Gymnastics Coach Catherine Rocchio. "Gymnasts from all around the country are writing to us saying they never even knew we had a gymnastics team. When



MICHAEL J. FRANKLIN—THE TECH

The men's soccer team maintains control of the ball despite stiff competition.

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