Student Hit By Bus While Riding Bicycle

By Reanne M. Lerner

Christopher H. Prone '92, a 21-year-old management major and the president of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, was severely injured on Tuesday afternoon when an MBTA bus hit his bicycle from behind.

According to the Metropolitan District Commission Police, the accident occurred on the Harvard Bridge at 4:38 p.m. Witnesses told MDC officers that Prince, who was riding toward MIT on the Harvard Bridge, swerved in front of the bus, presumably because of the wet snow that had just started to fall.

"He was about eight feet away from the front of the bus when we found him, and he was obviously injured, so we began to give him some emergency medical service and notified the police jurisdiction," said Anne P. Glavin, chief of Campus Police. She said that Campus Police were notified by the accident by an anonymous caller at 5:37 p.m.

"Our people found the student lying on the side of the street. His bike was under the passenger-side front tire of the bus," she added.

Prince, who was not wearing a helmet at the time of the accident, was taken to Beth Israel Hospital for what a spokesperson called "serious injuries." As of last night, the hospital would say only that Prince was in surgical intensive care.

The MDC police said that while officers filled out an accident report, they did not issue a citation or file any charges against the bus driver or the MBTA.

"Still very disoriented" Richard A. Krow '91, vice president of SAE, said that Prince was going "back and forth out of consciousness," but that he had suffered "no major brain damage.

"He's chipped one of the verte- bral vertebrae underneath his skull. He's ina massive medical service and notified the police jurisdiction," said Anne P. Glavin, chief of Campus Police. She said that Campus Police were notified by the accident by an anonymous caller at 5:37 p.m.

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Need-Blind Admissions Not at Risk

By Eva Moc

ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

While dozens of universities are reducing costs by cutting back on financial aid, MIT does not expect to have to make major changes in its financial aid program anytime soon.

In fact, according to James C. Culliton, vice president for financial operations, MIT does not expect to make any of several types of drastic cuts — such as cutbacks in departments or sports teams — that other universities have made recently.

"In terms of financial aid's position ... we're going to review and award as before," said Culliton, announcing the Student Financial Aid Office. The self-help level may change, but "students will still be awarded full need.

"There are strains on us this year," Culliton said. "We're going to have to spend more unrestrict- ed money" for financial aid.

A change in policy would cause huge strains on financial aid, and contracts, Culliton said, adding that MIT is trying to make decisions based on schools and not on money.

The need for most students may also increase, he added.

Other aid schemes

Some other universities have financial aid systems different from the one used by MIT, including "admit/deny" and "gapping."

Behnke said.

Under the admit/deny plan, which Behnke called the "most ethi- cal," alternative students are admit- ted regardless of need, but the school does not necessarily meet their full need. Schools that employ gapping also admit students without consideration of their ability to pay but provide different levels of financial aid.

While both of these methods are considered need-blind, a third takes the student's ability to pay into con- sideration during the admissions process.

MIT awards an average of $10,000 to each student, Behnke said. To do otherwise would be giving an "admissions office" the financial facts of every student.

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Three years, he said.

Michael C. Belkin, director of admissions, said that a task force on financial aid several years ago advised that MIT keep both need-blind admissions and maintain self-help levels. Every few years, the institute investigates whether to retain need-blind admissions, he added.

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Voter Registration Deadline Is Approaching

By Sabrina Binn

The last day to register for the Massachusetts presidential primary is Tuesday, Feb. 11. Massachusetts residents may register with one of three parties (Democratic, Republican, or Independent Voters' Party), or they may register as an independent, according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Primary rules are different in each state. For those not familiar with the intricacies of the Massachusetts primary rules, here are a few answers to commonly asked questions:

* Can I register to vote in Massachusetts even if it comes from another state?

Yes. If you live in Massachusetts, are a U.S. citizen, and are over 18, you can register to vote here. Registering to vote in Massachusetts automatically makes you a Massachusetts resid- ent. Students who depend on aid from their home state should make sure that becoming a Massachusetts resident will not disqualify them for their aid.

* Can I register in any Massachusetts town?

Yes. For example, if you live in Somerville, it is more conve- nient for you to register in Cambridge, you may do so. However, you will be assigned to a polling place in your town of residence, so you would vote in Somerville, not in Cambridge.

* Where in Cambridge can I register?

You can register at the Cambridge Police Department (342 Green Street, in Central Square). You can also register on Monday at Cambridge City Hall.

* Can I vote in any party's primary?

It depends on how you regis- ter. If you register with a party, you may only vote in that party's primary. If you want the option of voting in any party's primary, you should register as an "unaffiliated voter." As an unaffiliated voter, you are entitled to vote in any party's primary.

* Can I register at the Undergraduate Program, expressing his concern about the widespread decay of academic honesty which follows enrollment at MIT, specifically during freshmen year. "It is too easy for freshmen to fall into the habit of copying paperwork... something which means learning as well as fos- tering a lack of self-esteem," she said.

Widnall concluded by suggest- ing that the UA create a student honor committee or "honor court" to inquire about academic honesty from the student point of view. Such a committee would meet with instructors, thus reducing the prob- lem of miscommunication between students and faculty.

Code questioned

Some students at the meeting were unsure of how successful an honor code would be at MIT. David J. Kentler '94 said that an honor code would not be an effective solu-

UA Discusses Possibility Of Student Honor Code

By Sabrina Kwon

ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

At Wednesday night's Under- graduate Association Council meet- ing, Associate Provost Sheila E. Widnall '66 presented several ideas on the issue of academic honesty and the possible implementation of an honor code at the Institute, including a proposal to create a stu- dent honor committee.

UA President Stacy E. McGever '91 said that the UA's discussion on academic honesty was intended "to look for a set of stan- dards from the students who are concerned about the policy of acad- emic honesty for the student body to at least be aware of, if not adher- ence."

McGever said that she realized that students' ideas of an honor code would vary considerably, and said that she would support the creation of a structure to make academic honesty a more obvious concern at MIT.

"While an honor code can come into play as a statement, we want to develop programs that will alleviate conditions which foster cheating," she said.

Widnall opened a discussion about honor codes by saying that academic honesty at MIT is a "com- plicated, long-term issue." She em- phasized that the entire issue is still under discussion and would probably not be resolved in the near future. She expressed concern over the terminology being used in dis- cussions of academic honesty, say- ing that she objected to the associa- tion of the word "cheating" with MIT students. Widnall also stressed that the outside world must view academic honesty as a concern at MIT if an MIT education is to retain its value.

Grey areas

When Raul R. Shah '92, student representative to the Committee on the Undergraduate Program, expressed his concern about the "grey areas" of academic honesty — including the use of course "bibles" and other collaborative methods of students — Widnall said that faculty need to make clear to their students their expectations and standards on questions of cheating and collaboration the first time a class meet.

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FEBRUARY 7, 1992

Page 2 \THE TECH

World & Nation

GAO Says Thrift-Rescue Payments Lag

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON

The federal government has collected only $365,000 out of $84 million in fines and repayments in 55 major savings and loan criminal convictions, the General Accounting Office told Congress Thursday.

"Someone in the federal government should be held accountable," said GAO Chairman Walter B. Mosley. "It's been a pretty good payday for every dollar the government invests in fines and restitution orders has been collected."

Members of a Senate Banking subcommittee, clandestinely by-passed by the GAO officials, were also told that no one in the federal government is keeping track of how much is collected.

Voluntarily directed by the acting comptroller of currency later estimated that if all 4,030 convictions in major S&L cases since 1987 are considered, the government has collected about $20 million so far.

Many of the prosecutions occurred after 1989, when Congress expanded initiative, President Bush unveiled an anti-crime plan that would cut health care and guarantee access to care, but he offered no clear explanation of how his administration would pay for the $10 billion price tag.

"We'll figure that out," Bush said as he began the cross-country tour in support of the election-year initiative.

In presenting the package, he proclaimed that its market-based approach would "preserve what works" under the current health-care system checked by mounting costs. He warned that alternatives proposed by his Democratic rivals would force the nation to "swallow the bitter pill of the disease."

At the heart of the Bush proposal is a plan to offer new tax breaks to help low- and middle-income families pay for health care over the next five years, in part to force states to model their systems on health-man- age, voluntary organizations.

But what Bush described as a "golden future" otherwise left unspecified was how fast costs would be borne. Witness to a string of ways to make the health-care system more efficient, administration officials said that they would begin to fill in the details only if Congress shows its interest in the program. Their studied vagueness underscored the policies behind a program to be used as a blueprint to attack rival Democratic proposals as steps down a slippery slope toward socialized health care.

While pelting the Bush program as a "feast-market" alternative, the White House seemed determined to avoid giving offense to a target. Its 94-page White Paper was at least specific in a final chapter outlining "problems with other approaches."

Bush Vague on How to Fund His New Health Care Proposal

By Doug Jones

WASHINGTON

President Bush Thursday unveiled a much-heralded plan he said would cut health care costs and guarantee access to care, but he offered no clear explanation of how his administration would pay for the $10 billion price tag.

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Bush used his appearance here less to discuss the details of his plan than to attack the so-called "play or pay" approach and other Democratic-backed alternatives. Although the plan was expected to require funding would generate the program's biggest savings, he made no mention of the $2 billion that had been a central feature in his 25-minute proposal. "We stand at a crossroads," he told his audience at the National Press Club. "We can move to dramatically reform our market-based system or we can allow ourselves to swallow a cure worse than the disease.

Bush assured the group of business leaders that his plan would avoid the kind of health care they want and deserve and put in place a plan that is "unequivocally the way to the worry and the expense."

To maximize the political impact of the health-care plan, the White House had held its details from the State of the Union and fed- eral budget Bush proposed last week.

He traveled to Cleveland to for- mally unveil the plan in part as trib- ute of the Cleveland Indians re- form and access to more affordable insurance services, a principle embraced in the White House plan.

But his appearance here appeared more than mildly enthusiastic about its contents and interpreted his own best efforts to restructure health insurance when Bush referred to a previously announced proposal to improve the health system on matters of result rather than expense. The proposal Bush outlined here has been in the making a slippery slope toward more than eight months. But its drafting was accelerated late last year after an upstart Democratic victory in a Pennsylvania Senate race made clear that health care had become an issue of election-shaping impor- tance for voters.

And in contrast to various Democratic promises of health care for all, sometimes under govern- ment auspices, the Bush plan promises only universal access to health care through tax credits and tax deductions designed to make health insurance more affordable.

The proposed new assistance to low- and middle-income families would continue to the White House but would cost taxpayers $35 billion a year, expected to be phased over a much larger pool of people or more whose incomes fell below the poverty line would receive the maximum benefit of $3,750.

To remove another barrier to coverage, the Bush plan would require insurance companies to pro- vide coverage even to new appli- cants, offering no guarantee to those who had received health from AIDS, cancer or other pre-existing conditions.

The Administration's basic approach aims to preserve a health-care system Bush said should be "based on sound principles and market control."

Administration officials said its main cost-cutting measure would be limited federal taxation of what Medicare benefits Medicare -- was designed to force states to mu- tually fund hospital and doctor's disregarded.

With the absence of further detail about how the plan might be funded reflected that White House officials penciled in about $35 billion over five years reliance to offer targets for politi- cal attack.

The officials said the vagueness reflected the defeat of policy aids in a Senate floor vote to continue the federal funding for Medicaid -expenses in a fiscal year in which chief of staff Sam Nunn's, as the White House seemed determined to avoid giving offense to a target. Its 94-page White Paper was at least specific in a final chapter outlining "problems with other approaches."

By Paul West

The Baltimore Sun

CONCORD, N.H.

A campaign to persuade voters to write in the name of New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo has added a fresh -- and potentially signifi- cant -- variable to the Democratic presidential primary contest here.

At the least, the movement could threaten the continued viability of two or three of the active candidates whose names are on the ballot if they are overwhelmed by an inactive write-in candidates after they have spent months on personal campaigning and building their organizations. At the most, it could be the first step in a party-polariz- ing cacophony that might pack itself into the White House.

The National Draft Cuomo Committee, an ad hoc group based in Concord and operating out of a second-floor downtown office here, has just netted 75,000 post cards to New Hampshire Democratic Households spelling out the steps that need to be taken to write in Cuomo in the presidential primary ballot. Jan. 18. There are dozens of ways tailored to reflect differences in procedures is common.[...]

Clinton Questioned about How He Avoided Military Service

By Paul West

The Baltimore Sun

CONCORD, N.H.

"Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton's presidential campaign was side- tracked again Thursday, this time over new questions about how he avoided military service at the height of the Vietnam War."

Clinton is not new - it first surfaced when he testified in the 1970s.

Destined by reporters at cam- paign stops in Manchester and Nashua, the governor gave a calm, but forceful defense of his behavior, 23 years ago. Clinton said that, after failing to appeal conscription, he decided to expose himself to the draft. He said he never called because he drew a high number in the 1969 draft.

But reported reforms in the draft system, widely publicized at the time Clinton was charging his draft status, raise questions about whether he thought he was putting himself at risk.

Attorney Gen. Eugene Holmes, then the commander of the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, was quoted in Tuesday's Wall Street Journal as saying that Clinton, then a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England, was "able to manipulate things" so that he was not conscripted in the fall of 1969. He told the paper that Clinton had misled him into thinking he would be returning to Arkansas within a couple of months, rather than spending the entire academic year.

Clinton, disagreeing, says he does not know why Holmes, now 75, would make such a charge.

He says the ROTC commander had encouraged him to go back for his third year at Oxford, since he could not attend ROTC training. Clinton says all the following.

Both men agreed that during the summer of 1969, Clinton told Holmes that he had joined the Arkansas law school and wanted to join the ROTC program. Instead, Clinton went to Yale Law School and never joined the ROTC. As a result of his oral commitment to join the ROTC, Clinton got a draft deferment and was not called to duty.

At a time when the country was suffering through the most traumatic procession of the Vietnam War, then a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England, was "able to manipulate things" so that he would avoid being drafted. But he never called 311; one with a number higher than 157 was ever called.

Clinton, who strongly opposed the war, said Thursday, "I was not seeking to avoid military service."
Military Plan Crashes on Training Flight, Killing 16

By Bob Sector

EAVESVILLE, Ind. — A huge military transport plane nosedived into a parking lot just outside the regional airport here Thursday, tearing off a federal building of burning aviation fuel that engulfed a motel and restaurant and killed at least 16 people.

"I heard a plane splutter and then the building started skidding and the lights flickered," said garage mechanic Eric Huffman, who was working across the street. "It felt like an earthquake had hit."

The Lockheed C-130 turboprop was based in Louisville, Ky., and was on a training flight for the Kentucky National Guard. Witnesses said that it had been practicing a series of "touch-and-go" takeoffs and landings when it appeared to lose power shortly before 10 a.m. CST and plunged almost nose first into the ground. Debris from the crash slid into Joe's restaurant and an adjacent four-story motel called the Drury Inn.

Authorities said that all five crew members appeared to have died in the crash. Two other victims were found in the restaurant kitchen and nine in the motel, mostly on the fourth floor, said a spokesman for the coroner. At least 14 others were admitted to local hospitals suffering from burns and smoke inhalation.

It was the second worst aviation disaster in the history of this Southern Indiana community. In December 1977, a chartered DC-3 crashed on takeoff from the same airport, killing 29 people, including the entire University of Evansville Purple Aces basketball team.

The latest tragedy also brought back eerie reminders of another accident only four years ago when an Air Force trainer plane lost power and smashed into the side of another airport motel, killing 10 people inside. That crash also took place in Evansville, only 200 miles up the road in Indianapolis.

Military investigators dispatched from Scott Air Force Base in Belleville, Ill., were still poring over the debris Thursday night. The C-130 had been on a training mission and had been approved for commercial use.

"I think it could take several days to determine what went wrong," said one investigator. "But if they fall, I can already feel the shockwaves and brownshirts on our necks." His reference was to the red emblems of communism and the Nazi brownshirts, or storm troopers.

The Russian leader said the next three months will be crucial in determining whether the United States can continue to extract the stage of an authoritarian regime. He declared that the West must realize that "if Russia fails in its reforms, especially of the economy, a dictator will appear. That's why the international community must contribute to a solution.

Western aid deliveries have stalled because of transportation problems, inadequate distribution networks in the former Soviet republics and allegations of corruption. The United States has threatened to withhold aid that could help.

"We western aid has played an important role in reducing the country's dependence on Moscow," he said. "But if the cold war returns, we will end up paying a thousand times more."

He acknowledged that it could take up to five months to stabilize the country's economy and that the Western aid program faced a critical point.

During talks with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, Yeltsin vowed to go further in reducing Russia's nuclear arsenal and in nuclear arms because its nuclear forces are much smaller than that of the two larger powers.

"We are ready to cut the number of nuclear warheads near six times, from 12,000 to 2,500, which I consider a minimum defense to deter terrorists and irresponsible leaders," he said.

Yeltsin pledged that if "some republics and the United States reduce their nuclear arsenals, France will in turn abstain from increasing its nuclear armament." The French government said that it will not match the drawdown in nuclear arms because its nuclear force is much smaller than that of the two larger powers.

Yeltsin, a former Gorbachev aide, is due to visit Moscow on Monday to meet with President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

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Yeltsin Presse for More Western Aid during Visit to France

By William Drumhuck

PARIS

Russian President Boris Yeltsin bluntly warned the international community Thursday that unless foreign assistance is stepped up dramatically, a new dictatorship may arise to crush his country's fragile experiment with democracy and free-market economics.

"I have faith in these reforms and I believe they are irreversible," he said during a city hall reception. "But I fear that the country could eventually trigger a resurgence of totalitarian rule, from brownshirts on our necks."

That's why the international community must continue to provide aid, he said.

"Perhaps you can save a friendship treaty with a Western power," he said.

"We must realize that if Russia fails in its reforms, especially of the economy, a dictator will appear. That's why the international community must contribute to a solution."

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OPEN HOUSE

This Sunday at 2 p.m.
Student Center, Room 483

The Tech has openings in all departments, including news, production, photography, opinion, arts, sports, and business.

Come and meet our staff, eat our Toscanini's, and see how we put The Tech together.
Audits Threaten 50-Year Relationship

For nearly 50 years, the federal government and American universities have worked together to produce some of the world's finest scientific research. It is easy to see how each party has reaped from this relationship: The government gains access to top-notch researchers while universities receive financial support.

But if the Defense Contract Audit Agency's audit of MIT is a taste of this future, the heyday of mutually-beneficial sponsored research may be coming to an end. The DCAA and several other agencies have spent more than a year auditing MIT to search for fraud and the misuse of government grants. MIT has cooperated with the auditors throughout the process, and should continue to do so. The flood of negative publicity created by the audit has graced the Institute's top leaders, who are obviously annoyed.

I'm not sure MIT's annoyance with the auditors is justified. The Institute receives several hundred million dollars in research grants from the government every year, and the audit that MIT may have misused some of that money will certainly not help the Institute win any new contracts.

It is unreasonable to say that MIT has been completely honest about its bookkeeping. A university is a business, and it is not uncommon for businesses to play games with their financial records. While it remains to be seen just how much MIT will eventually owe the government, its initial $780,000 payment raises suspicions that other questionable uses of funds are yet to be uncovered.

But MIT is not the only guilty party in this mess. The government—particularly Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the Oversight and Investigations subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee—has been quick to publicly embarrass MIT and other universities for alleged misuses of funds, even before formal evidence was presented.

Premature and final judgments on The Barbara's government's tab was inappropriate, but the search of fraud and the misuse of government grants. MIT has cooperated with the auditors throughout the process, and should continue to do so. The flood of negative publicity created by the audit has graced the Institute's top leaders, who are obviously annoyed.

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Premature and final judgments on

Smith Insensitive To Needs of Elderly

Mark Smith's article, "[Aid to Elders] Returns to Offense," Feb. 4, is a per- fect example of the 1980's "free speech" philosophy. Mr. Smith's attitude toward the benefits non-working seniors enjoy after their decades of hard work are incomprehensible. By decreasing these benefits, unemployment insurance is impoverished in their remaining years.

I do not think of a sixty-five year old father who has been paying taxes and two kids to put through college would accept Smith's propos- als as easily as he does.

Michael J. Knue '93

Richardson's Definition Of Free Speech Too Broad

In his column, "Computer Nets Need Standards on Public Displays," Feb. 4, Edward Richmond rightly points out that computerized bulletin boards and electronic discussion groups are often rife and full of offensive remarks. But his argument that free speech on computer networks is excessively broad is not supported by the First Amendment.

In the United States government has no leeway—freedom of speech must be upheld. At least in this country, the government may regulate a computer network's constitution and political judgments and personal views. To determine who is right or wrong, free speech would not be a right at all, but a privilege given to us by a generous authority. Under the constitution, the government has no leeway—freedom of speech must be upheld. At least in this country, the government may regulate a computer network's constitution and political judgments and personal views. To determine who is right or wrong, free speech would not be a right at all, but a privilege given to us by a generous authority.

Edward Richmond also feels that because some countries have laws restricting freedom of speech, U.S. universities must also be able to control on computer networks is excessively broad. The right of free speech is not something the government or other institutions can weigh against other con- siderations, based on political judgments and personal views.

I do not think of a sixty-five year old father who has been paying taxes and two kids to put through college would accept Smith's propos- als as easily as he does.

Michael J. Knue '93

Free Speech Must Be Maintained

Jonathan Richardson should be applauded for demanding that we apply some stan- dards of free speech to computers as we do to other non-public media. However, to recog- nize the current inconsistencies, we need more free speech in general, not less on com- puters. Richardson's argument that the Internet is an ill-defined, subjective, and dangerous environment "is an ill-defined, subjective, and dangerous environment" justifies compro- mise our commitment to free expression if someone labels an idea as "offensive."

The truth is that free speech is already a compromise that works like this. There are many ideas I express which Mr. Richardson finds repugnant and for which he believes I should be jailed, disciplined, or silenced.

Likewise, there are many ideas Mr. Richmond expresses which I find repugnant and for which I believe he should be jailed, disciplined, or silenced.

The compromise is that each of us is entitled to express our ideas, and no one is silenced.

Adrian R. Grosvenor '97

All Speech Must Be Allowed on Campus

I have seen many things posted on campus that I have found deeply offensive, including the expired garbage bin. It seems to me that by printing them, The Tech's constitutionality is not at issue. If the reader's rights to the reader's right, as claimed by Richmond, as we all agree. Unfortunately, that right does not exist, as it would void the First Amendment. By allowing such speech, MIT is approving, or disproving of, one of its. That should be the role of a university. As soon as MIT starts censoring any speech of campus, the implication is that it condemns all the rest, and must start censoring everything that is pub- lished.

Unlike postings along the Infinite Corridor, no one is forced to see computer posters. The people who read that is it question were people who went out of their way to find jokes to read on the network. When ideas are posted on a computer, it is very easy for anyone to respond, agree, argue, disagree. To that end, the computer bulletin board is almost the ideal "free market place of ideas," where all ideas may be expressed, and only the good ones will win out.

Adam Denker '97

Christianity Cannot Be Reconciled With Other Religions

In his column, "Religion Helps Some Survive Nuclear Age," Jan. 31, Stephan Sagvatson writes, "There are so many different and seemingly contradictory religions in existence. Not only do we disagree about each other's beliefs, but we become disagree- able as well, and at times even to bloodshed. [This problem] cannot be allowed to continue." We will not abide such a situation. The idea that religions are a source of conflict must be eliminated. However, on the contrary, it is precisely the existence of different religions that makes society a more interesting place to live.

Our society is composed of many different religions. A society that is composed of many different religions is a more interesting place to live. By eliminating the possibility of conflict, we reduce society to a one-dimensional world.

Letters, Page 5

ERRATA

Edwin C. Whitehead, founder of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, died Sunday at the age of 72. Due to a press error, Whitehead's first name was mistakenly given as John in Tuesday's Tech ["Whitehead Founder Dies"]. Whitehead held 20 patents in fields involving the computerized processing to automated blood analysis. His $135 million gift for the Whitehead Institute is estimated to be the biggest gift ever made to American science.

Because of a reporting error, an arti- cle in Tuesday's issue ["Pied to Study Overseas Costs"] misapplied the rate of the graduate student representative sum on the Committee on Indirect Costs and Graduate Student Tuition. Her name is Arijit Saxty.

Letters, Page 5

OPINION
Students Should Awaken to the Dangers of Our Modern Industrial Society

Rev. Scott Paradise

I sometimes think of MIT students as sleepwalkers. In some respects, of course, they are very much awake. They study hard. They get the world's best education in science and engineering. They struggle with the usual problems of growing up. They qualify for elite jobs when they graduate. They have the prospect of earning absorbing and meaningful careers. They expect to marry, to have children, to enjoy the high consumption lifestyle backed for granted by the successful in America. If they think about the human crisis the future holds, they do not let it deflect them from their plans for life.

The crisis is this humanity is on a suicidal path. Fundamental change is needed for human survival.

For the past fourteen years I have organized the forums of the Technology and Culture Seminar at MIT. During this time, we have invited recognized authorities to address a considerable number of serious social and environmental problems. In some cases, speakers proposed plausible solutions to the problem being discussed. But in only one or two cases can I remember having any real hope that the solutions would be implemented. Global warming, ozone depletion, pollution—two cases I remember having any real problem being discussed. But in only one or two cases can I remember having any real hope that the solutions would be implemented.

For most of us, it's business as usual. That is, let's hope for economic growth, pursue government grants, work for successful careers, and get through this year and the next as best as we can. Let's not plan for the fundamental changes necessary to steer a course toward a sustainable society. We do not anticipate major changes in our way of life. For many of us, hardship and even inconvenience are not on our agenda.

Years ago, the nuclear weapons strategist Herman Kahn postulated what he called a doomsday machine: a nuclear device built by the United States government. Does not the United States government, does American society, do not America people, does humanity need to awaken to the fact that the misuse of science and technology serves as a major ingredient in this doomsday system?

Our doomsday machine is the modern industrial system. Does not the United States government, does American society, do not America people, does humanity need to awaken to the fact that the misuse of science and technology serves as a major ingredient in this doomsday system?

Rev. Scott Paradbee

Don't miss your chance at the 2nd Annual Edgerton/Mill Photography Contest

Submit your pictures by March 22!

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Entry forms and contest rules available at the following:

MIT Museum - Stratton Student Center or NE2-2nd
The Association of MIT Alumni and Alumnae - 10-110
Student Art Association - W20-429
MIT Information Center - 7-121
Strobe Lab - 4-405
Six Professors Awarded First MacVicar Faculty Fellowships

By Brian Rosenberg

Computer Science Harold Abelson PhD '73, Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics Edward F. Crawley '76, Professor of Chemistry Daniel S. Kemp, Professor of Mathematics Arthur P. Mattuck, Professor of Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences John B. Southard '60, and Professor of Biology Graham C. Walker.

Each faculty fellow will hold a 10-year term and receive $5,000, each year for support of research, educational activities, and other scholarly expenses. The program is supported by $10 million in MIT endowment and a $1 million gift from the Exxon Education Foundation. President Charles M. Vest announced the creation of the program in his inaugural address, but it was only recently named to honor the accomplishments of the late Margaret L. A. MacVicar '55, former dean for undergraduate education.

“Excellence in undergraduate teaching must be rewarded and encouraged,” Vest said in his inaugural address. “To this end we are establishing an endowed program to recognize members who have profoundly influenced our students.”

When the program is fully in place, there will be 10 to 20 fellows, according to Provost Mark S. Wrighton. Plans are for six to eight new faculty fellows to be appointed each year. Selections are based on merit alone, without any quotas for schools or departments.

Indian Students Find a ‘Home Away from Home’ by Participating in Sangam

By Alice N. Gilchrist

Sangam: In Hindi, it means “a meeting or gathering point.” To STAFFREPORTER By Allce N. Gilchrlst

Electrical Engineering and

Indian holidays, and sponsors lectures, demonstrations, according to Jayant Kumar '95, secretary, and Pradeep R. Sreekanthan '95, publicity director.

HOT! HOT! HOT!

Activity Profile

Sangam shows Indian movies, organizes celebrations during major festivals, Dushehra and Diwali, in late October and early November, and a lecture in November entitled "India: Where is the Nation Heading?" by Prem Shankar Jha, former Information advisor to V. P. Singh, former prime minister of India.

Students and Widnall Discuss Possible Institute Honor Code

UA Council, from Page 1

conversion to the problem of excessive collaboration, saying that many students would disregard such a code if implemented. UA Vice President J. Paul Kirby '93 said that the honor code could not guarantee that students would not "improperly collaborate." It was some way.

Jun B. Lee '94, an IFC representative, said cheating is unavoidable because of the high-pressure environment at engineering schools such as MIT. Other council members said it is unrealistic to expect an honor code to work at a place as competitive as MIT. If students were given the choice of doing work themselves and getting a lower grade or copying a problem set and getting a better grade, many council members felt most people would choose to copy.

Other discussion

Gregory M. Lubiniecki ’94 told the council about an anonymous letter addressed to the MIT administration, chapters, and UAC which spoke about the intolerably high levels of stress at MIT and the lack of effort being put forth to alleviate suicidal tendencies that result from stress. Lubiniecki urged council members to let other students know that counseling is available at the Institute for times when the stress "gets to be too much."

Rajnish A. Chitale '95 was nominated for the position of UA Council Vice Chairman.
ARTS FUNDING

The Council for the Arts at MIT announces the next deadline for applications to its Grants Program for arts project funding: February 12, 1992

The Grants Program of the Council for the Arts has provided support for over 600 arts projects since 1974. All MIT staff, faculty and currently enrolled students are eligible to apply.

Applications and Guidelines are available at the Office of the Arts (E15-205, Wiesner Building). Call Susan Cohen at 253-2372 for more information.

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- Edison Engineering Program
- Manufacturing Management Program
- Chemical-Metallurgical Management Program
- Software Technology Program
- Individualized Direct Placement

Opportunities exist in such fields as:

- Artificial Intelligence
- Expert Systems
- VLSI
- Robotics
- CAD/CASE/CAM
- Computer Graphics
- Plastics
- Metallurgy
- Ceramics
- Software Engineering
- Signal Processing
- Controls

For more information on these programs and the major business areas available, refer to the General Electric file located in your placement office.

When and Where? Wednesday, February 12 at the Placement Office

The future is working at General Electric

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# Nick

By Christopher Doerr

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## THE CHALLENGE OF THE DECISIVE DECADE:

**THE GLOBAL IMPACT OF HUMANITY**

**PROF. HENRY KENDALL, MIT**

Prof. Lester Thurow, Moderator

**TUESDAY, FEB. 11 4:30PM**

**ROOM 54-100**

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Technical Managers will provide information on career opportunities within the General Electric Company in such fields as:

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- VLSI
- Robotics
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- Computer Graphics
- Semiconductors & Microelectronics
- Plastics
- Metallurgy
- Ceramics
- Software Engineering
- Signal Processing
- Controls/Automation
- Aerospace Systems
- Medical Diagnostic Imaging Systems

Various career entry paths from MIT to GE will be discussed. These include Development Programs as the:

- Edison Engineering Program
- Manufacturing Management Program
- Chemical-Metallurgical Management Program
- Software Technology Program
- Information Systems Management Program
- Research Technology Program

**When and Where?**

Tuesday, February 11, 7-9pm

Building 4 Room 149

**What else?**

Light refreshments and handouts.

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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: TODAY AND TOMORROW
A PROGRAM IN ENGLISH AT THE INSTITUT D'ETUDES POLITIQUES
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SCHEDULES IN:
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SAE President Hit by Bus While on Harvard Bridge

Tuesday evening.

While on Harvard Bridge, SAE President George Sommaripa was hit by a bus driven by a 21-year-old driver. Sommaripa was taken to a hospital with unspecified injuries.

Kroes added, "It doesn't seem very fair that this happened to him. But he's tough kid, and he'll recover."

The fraternity happened to him. But he's tough kid, and he'll recover."

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1992 is the deadline for voter registration for the March 10, 1992 presidential primary.

The Cambridge election committee is located at 362 Green Street, on the third building, in Central Square at the corner of Western Avenue.

Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. They will be open until 10 p.m. on Feb. 11, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 8th. Call 617-349-4361 for more information.

Anyone eligible to register to vote may do so in any community at a town or city hall, and the registration must be forwarded to your own community.

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Anyone eligible to register to vote may do so in any community at a town or city hall, and the registration must be forwarded to your own community.

Cambridge Democratic City Committee
c/o 17 Bishop Allen Drive
Cambridge, MA 02139
George Sommaripa - Committee Chair
(617) 661-3800

Cambridge Republican City Committee
c/o 287 Harvard Street
Cambridge, MA 02139
Vincent Lawrence Dixon - Committee Chair
(617) 492-0954

All Classes held in Room 3-343
Spring 1992 Minicourse Schedule

The ATHENA MINICOURSES have already started! Where are you? We're offering two new courses this term:

* Serious Emacs, for the experienced Emacs users who wants to get their teeth into the most flex one-writer in the lousy universe, and
* Information Resources, a quick tour of the help, communications, and reference resources available to every Athena user.

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7 p.m. 4 Feb Basic WP Basic WP Basic WP
8 p.m. 5 Feb Basic WP Basic WP
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8 p.m. 12 Feb Thesis Thesis Thesis Thesis Thesis Thesis
12 noon 17 Feb 18 Feb 19 Feb 20 Feb 21 Feb 22 Feb
7 p.m. Institute Holiday Institute Holiday Institute Holiday Institute Holiday Institute Holiday
8 p.m. No Minicourses Institute Holiday Institute Holiday Institute Holiday Institute Holiday Institute Holiday

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* Find Course Descriptions on the back of the Yellow Index and Scholastic, available at any Athena clusters everywhere.

PLEASE NOTE: No Pre-Registration or Reservations are Needed... Just show up for class!

All Classes held in Room 3-343
Men's Hockey Defeats Suffolk U. for First Time

By Mike Purucker
02/07/92

The MIT men's hockey team recorded their first victory in almost three years. In their last game, they played a 2-2 tie against the University of Kentucky in the opening round of the tournament. The win was their first since the 1989-90 season.

The game against Suffolk University was much anticipated. It was the first meeting between the teams in over 10 years. The game was played on a cold and windy day, with the temperature dropping to 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

MIT started off strongly, scoring two goals in the first period. The first goal was scored by Nick Pearce '94 at 3:59, and the second goal was scored by teammate Nick Mazzarino '94 just 1:20 later. Suffolk was able to respond with a goal by Peter Moriarty '93 at 5:20, but MIT held on to take a 2-1 lead into the intermission.

In the second period, Suffolk came out strong, scoring three goals in a row. The first goal was scored by John DeFanti '94 at 2:10, and the second goal was scored by teammate John Topham '93 at 3:55. The third goal was scored by Suffolk's goalie, who stopped a shot by MIT's Mathew Willard '95 at 5:20.

MIT was able to squeeze out a 4-3 victory in the third period. The first goal of the period was scored by MIT's Andrew Biederman '95 at 0:20, and the second goal was scored by teammate Greg Krieser '95 at 12:30. Suffolk was able to respond with a goal by Suffolk's goalie, who stopped a shot by MIT's Willard at 13:00, but MIT held on for the 4-3 win.

Suffolk University's goalie recorded 37 saves in the game, while MIT's goalie recorded 29 saves. Suffolk was able to outshoot MIT 27-19, but MIT's defense was able to limit Suffolk's scoring opportunities.

This win was a significant victory for MIT, as they had not won a game in almost three years. It was also a morale booster for the team, as they had been struggling to find consistent success in recent years.

The team's next game will be against Boston College on February 10th. The game is expected to be competitive, as both teams are in contention for the conference championship.

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The MIT men's gymnastics team defeated the College 145-127-17 on Saturday.

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SPORTS

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Gymnastics Strong Against Dartmouth

By Reginald Abet
02/07/92

The MIT men's gymnastics team defeated the College 145-127-17 on Saturday. The team was able to score a total of 137 points, while the College scored 121 points.

The meet was held in the Johnson Athletic Center, and was packed with fans to watch the action. The team was able to score points in all six events, including the floor exercise, the pommel horse, the parallel bars, the rings, the vault, and the beam.

The team's best performance was in the floor exercise, where they scored a total of 38 points. The team's best individual performance was delivered by MIT's John Doe '95, who scored a perfect 10 in the floor exercise.

The team's next meet will be against Harvard on February 14th. The game is expected to be competitive, as both teams are in contention for the conference championship.

---

MIT stood off strong on an intense contest, due to the intense focus on MIT's drivers and cars. MIT's drivers and cars were able to maintain their position on the track, and were able to avoid any accidents or setbacks.

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