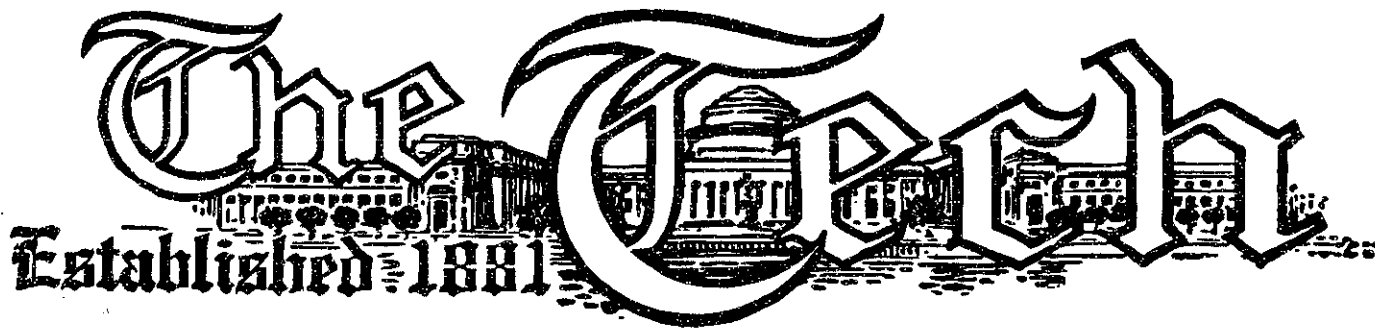


MIT's
Oldest and Largest
Newspaper



The Weather
Today: Late rain, 63°F (17°C)
Tonight: Heavy rain, 50°F (10°C)
Tomorrow: Rain ending, 60°F (16°C)
Details, Page 2

Volume 113, Number 43

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Tuesday, September 21, 1993

Institute Wins New Hearing in Overlap Case



YUEH Z. LEE—THE TECH

President Charles M. Vest listens to questions asked about the ongoing Overlap antitrust lawsuit at a news conference Friday.

By Jeremy Hylton
EDITOR IN CHIEF

A federal appeals court ruled Friday that the Overlap antitrust case, which accuses MIT of conspiring with Ivy League colleges to fix the amount of financial aid students received, should be reviewed by the district court for a full analysis of the social and economic benefits of the financial aid policy.

In a 2-1 ruling, the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia said it did not agree with MIT's primary argument, that financial aid should be considered charity, rather than commerce. However, it did rule that the lower court had erred by taking only a "quick look" at the social and economic benefits of the Overlap Group meetings.

The dissenting judge ruled that the case should be dismissed immediately and settled in MIT's favor.

At a news conference Friday afternoon, President Charles M. Vest said he was pleased with the appellate court's ruling. "This is an important step toward ultimate victory for access to higher education in America by students who merit admission and need financial assistance."

The Justice Department is reviewing the decision to see what action it will take, according to spokeswoman Gina Talamona. The government may ask the full appeals court to hear the case, appeal the decision to the Supreme Court, or accept the decision.

antitrust laws, MIT must show "pro-competitive and noneconomic justifications" that justify the restraint of trade that Overlap represents. At trial, MIT argued that the aid policy improved the quality of education at Overlap schools, increased consumer choices by making higher education available to more students, and promoted competition for students in areas other than price.

In the district court ruling, U.S. District Judge Louis C. Bechtel dismissed MIT's arguments as "pure sophistry." He did not examine MIT's arguments extensively, but rather applied the "truncated rule of reason." The rule of reason is a test courts often use to determine the outcome of antitrust cases.

In the hearings ordered by the appeals court, MIT's arguments will be considered in full. "Rather than suppress competition, Overlap may in fact merely regulate competition in order to enhance it, while also deriving certain social benefits. If the rule of reason leads to this conclusion, then indeed Overlap will be beyond the scope of the prohibitions of the Sherman Act," Circuit Judge Robert E. Cowen wrote in the decision, joined by Circuit Judge Carol Los Mansmann.

In his dissent, Circuit Judge Joseph F. Weis Jr. supported MIT strongly. "It does seem ironic ... that the Sherman Act, intended to prevent plundering by 'robber barons,' is being advanced as a

"Rule of reason" to be applied
In order to win exemption from

Overlap, Page 13

Student Is Charged With Stealing Signs

By Sarah Y. Keightley
NEWS EDITOR

Wesley H. Williams '96 appeared in court Friday to face charges of break and entering, larceny, and possession of burglarious tools. He was caught stealing a sign from a Boston University building July 31 and BU police subsequently found 12 stolen signs in a search of his residence.

According to Lt. Steven Giacoppo of the BU Police, there was "no outcome" from Friday's court proceedings. "The case is being continued," he said.

Williams had no comment last night on the case or the court proceedings.

Williams was arrested by Boston University Police at the end of July, when they caught him stealing a sign from BU's School of Education building. BU Police then found more stolen signs after searching William's residence at Beta Theta Pi. Giacoppo told *The Daily Free Press* last week.

"He stole several of the red and gold leaf BU signs, as well as signs belonging to the city and the Commonwealth," Giacoppo said.

Stolen signs included one from Harvard Bridge commemorating the MIT Smoots tradition, a 1950s prank where the bridge was measured in terms of the length of a student named Smoot.

"I think it's quite ironic that an MIT kid would steal an MIT tradition like the Smoot sign," said BU Police Chief Steven Devlin.

According to *The Daily Free Press* article, BU wanted MIT to pay for the replacement signs. However, an MIT spokeswoman said that the Institute will not do so.

"MIT is not responsible for a student's actions — the student is," she said. "This will be played out in court."

Williams will also receive a summons on charges of receiving stolen property.

Huntington Residents Content

By Trudy Liu
STAFF REPORTER

Sixty of the 68 rooms available at Huntington Hall have been filled so far. And students living in the Boston dormitory, which MIT leased from the Massachusetts College of Art to relieve undergraduate dormitory overcrowding, are generally happy with their new arrangements.

For students living at Huntington, one major advantage is the

low cost of the rooms. Many said that despite poor furnishings, they like having large singles.

"The rooms here are definitely not as well-maintained as MIT dorms, but they're huge for singles and I only have to pay \$750 per term," said Raj Chakraborty '92.

Ashish Sharma '96 agreed, "It's a very reasonable price for such a large room."

"Some of the rooms don't have very good furniture," said

Brian Y. Vanden Bosch '95. "But people are creative, and they're making the best of it."

Resident Director Paul Irish said, "The rooms are probably different from what [the MIT students] were used to, but many students are happy because financially it's a good deal."

Some students chose to live at Huntington for the opportunity to

Huntington, Page 15



SHARON N. YOUNG PONG

Over fifty students reside at MIT's newest dormitory, Huntington Hall. The dormitory is located in Boston, near the Museum of Fine Arts.

INSIDE

■ Resnet to hire student network consultants for dormitories. Page 11

■ Collective Experience plays fresh jazz set. Page 6

■ In Age of Innocence Scorsese brings Wharton novel to life. Page 7

WORLD & NATION

Former Senators Unveil Tough Deficit-Reduction Plan

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

A group headed by former senators Warren B. Rudman, R-N.H., and Paul E. Tsongas, D-Mass., Monday unveiled a tough deficit-reduction plan that would achieve huge savings by scaling back Social Security and Medicare benefits for middle- and upper-income families.

The long-term proposal is aimed at stoking a national debate over entitlement programs, which critics complain have evolved from a social and economic safety net for the poor and elderly to a patchwork of costly subsidies for wealthier individuals.

The budget plan and report issued Monday by the Concord Coalition, which advocates a balanced budget by the turn of the century, asserted that reducing entitlements to middle- and higher-income people is fair and represents "the only realistic way to get control of the deficit."

The plan, designed to achieve \$251 billion more in deficit reduction than the anti-deficit package approved by Congress last month, would peg the level of Social Security payments, the value of Medicare coverage, farm payments, unemployment benefits and certain veterans benefits to income.

Families earning more than \$40,000 a year would be subject to a sliding-scale, across-the-board means test designed to gradually reduce their benefits in proportion to overall income. The wealthiest families would receive no more than 15 percent of their original benefits under the plan.

The means testing and other entitlement reforms would save a total of \$118 billion between now and 2000, according to the report. The plan also calls for \$7 billion of additional defense savings; eliminating \$19 billion in domestic programs, such as the space station and Superconducting Super Collider; limiting mortgage interest deductions, and \$71 billion in additional tax revenue.

Christopher Admits U.S. Foreign Policy Failure in Bosnia

THE BALTIMORE SUN

WASHINGTON

In a blunt acknowledgment of a foreign policy failure, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Monday that the United States had been unable to halt Bosnian genocide because it refused to send the forces necessary to end the war.

Christopher said that while the United States had done some significant things for the Bosnians, "I would be quick to say that they've not, by any means, been satisfactory."

His admission of failure comes as the administration struggles with its commitment to dispatch ground troops to help implement an impending settlement of the conflict.

That commitment faces trouble in Congress and with the British and French, who want the peacekeeping operation put under the United Nations, rather than North Atlantic Treaty Organization. President Clinton has said the troops would be placed under NATO command.

In recent statements, Clinton has appeared to waiver slightly on the commitment, saying he would seek congressional approval and telling an interviewer that the United States would be unlikely to send forces to implement a peace agreement in Bosnia until there was a time certain for pulling out of Somalia.

Senate Rejects Move To Derail Base Closings

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

Marking an end to the third round of national military retrenchment, the Senate on Monday soundly defeated a move to reject a presidential panel's recommendations to close or realign 175 bases nationwide.

The 83-12 vote, on a resolution co-sponsored by California Democratic Sens. Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, was a last-ditch attempt to derail the base-closing plan that threatens to cost California some \$4 billion in economic activity and 100,000 direct and indirect jobs.

The San Francisco Bay Area was hit severely with six large bases targeted for closure. The El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Orange County and the San Diego Naval Training Center were also ordered closed.

The decisive vote favoring the base closing plan was a foregone conclusion because most senators were concerned about the overall savings as U.S. military requirements decrease dramatically in the post-Cold War era.

The commission estimated that closing the bases will save about \$4 billion from fiscal 1994 to fiscal 1999. Savings after the turn of the century will be about \$2.3 billion annually.

WEATHER

Wet and Chilly

By Michael Morgan
STAFF METEOROLOGIST

A chilly autumn rain will develop later today and last through midday Wednesday. A cyclone in northwestern Pennsylvania will move east-southeast to the near New Jersey coast by early Wednesday. Ahead and to the north of the cyclone, cloudy, rainy conditions will be the rule. The cyclone will slowly exit the area on Wednesday and fairer, drier weather is anticipated for Thursday.

Today: Thickening and lowering clouds. Rain arriving late in the day. High 63°F (17°C). Winds east-southeast 10 - 15 mph (16 - 25 kph).

Tonight: Rain. May be heavy at times. Low 50°F (10°C). Winds becoming east 7 - 13 mph (11 - 21 kph).

Wednesday: Cloudy with rain ending towards afternoon. Drizzle and fog persisting in coastal areas. Partly cloudy and foggy. High around 60°F (16°C). Low 53°F (12°C).

Thursday: Partly cloudy and milder. High 65 - 70°F (18 - 21°C).

Scientists Report Evidence Of Galactic Dark Matter

By Mark A. Stein
LOS ANGELES TIMES

Sudden, stunning flashes of brilliance by three nearby stars have led scientists to conclude they have seen the first direct evidence of one form of dark matter, the mysterious and until now unseen phenomenon that is believed to account for 90 percent or more of all mass in the universe.

Two teams of scientists, one American and Australian and the other French, reported Monday at conferences in Italy that three stars in the Large Magellanic Cloud briefly grew brighter than usual, almost certainly because gravity from dark matter bent the star's light rays into focus on Earth.

Scientists said this particular type of dark matter most likely is in the form of a "brown dwarf," a blob of cold, listless gas the size of Jupiter. The example they detected is one of what is thought to be an ocean of billions of brown dwarfs engulfing the Milky Way galaxy.

The American and Australian researchers, led by Charles Alcock of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco, said they used a computerized, automated telescope to find a star that grew seven times as bright as usual before returning to normal.

"This is an exciting result from a very elegant experiment," said P.J.E. "Jim" Peebles, a Princeton University astrophysicist.

The unusually intense increase in brightness has led some scientists to wonder if the star was simply some unusual type of "variable" star, a class of stellar objects whose luminations wax and wane because of internal instabilities or other factors.

"Extraordinary results require

extraordinary proofs," said University of Chicago astrophysicist Michael S. Turner. "They're going to have to prove to their colleagues that this is not some weird sort of variable."

But the independent French findings seem to strengthen the American and Australian results.

The European team, led by Michel Spiro of the French national laboratory in Saclay outside Paris, recorded stars on old-fashioned photographic plates, then used electronic cameras to analyze the plates. They found two much-dimmer examples of microlensing in a different part of the Large Magellanic Cloud.

The Large Magellanic Cloud is the larger of two small, irregular galaxies that orbit the spiral-shaped Milky Way. It is about 169,000 light-years from Earth.

Even though only three events have been reported, the direct discovery of dark matter is a significant advance in cosmology because the gravity attributed to dark matter is essential to current theories about how the universe works.

According to what is known about the universe, ordinary visible matter — stars, gas, dust and planets — simply do not have sufficient mass by themselves to cause gas to condense into stars, stars to clump into galaxies and galaxies to gather into clusters.

Indeed, theoretical astrophysicists believe visible matter may account for only 0.1 percent to 10 percent of the universe. The rest is dark matter, whether planet-sized gas blobs like those reported Monday or exotic forms of subatomic matter predicted by theories but never seen.

Alcock and other scientists

stressed that if the findings reported Monday eventually are confirmed as evidence of brown dwarfs — also known as massive compact halo objects, or MACHOs — that would not rule out other varieties of dark matter.

Nor would it determine whether MACHOs are the primary form of dark matter or only a fraction of it, they said.

But confirmation would indicate that current theories about the nature of dark matter are valid as are current approaches to detecting it.

"One doesn't make the case for having solved the dark matter problem by finding one single MACHO," said Peebles, a leading theoretician in the field. "The important thing is that they have shown they know how to find them. Now they need to go out and see how many there are, and how much mass they account for."

Although there are believed to be billions of MACHOs swarming the Milky Way, space is so vast that the chances of seeing this "microlensing" phenomenon are slim — one in 2 million at any one moment.

To overcome those odds, Alcock and his colleagues used a state-of-the-art electronic camera attached to an automated telescope to record the brightness of 3.3 million stars every night. A computer then automatically compared these digitized readings over many months.

As its name suggests, dark matter does not emit light or any other radiation and so cannot be seen directly. But something in the universe is exerting extraordinary gravitational pull to make stars and galaxies move as they do; the gravity of the visible matter is not nearly enough by itself.

White House Attacks Perot's NAFTA Stand as Political Ploy

By David Lauter

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

The Clinton administration leveled one of its sharpest attacks against Ross Perot on Monday, charging that the billionaire industrialist's opposition to the North American Free Trade Agreement is largely motivated by politics, including a desire to raise money for his United We Stand, America, Inc. movement.

"It's probably a good issue to run with, so he's running with it," Richard Daley, the administration's chief NAFTA strategist, told reporters. Perot is "a good politician. I wouldn't say he's solely motivated by that, but it's a major concern."

Daley claimed that Perot's political organization, United We Stand, America, was using the issue to raise money and to encourage membership. "Every time I've seen him, he's pushing the 800 numbers. That usually indicates something," Daley said.

He also suggested that Perot had changed his position on the issue and was less opposed to NAFTA last year. White House officials, however, were unable to substantiate that claim. Perot's emphasis on NAFTA has clearly intensified — the issue did not figure prominently in the early stages of his presidential bid last year. And at least one former senior Perot adviser has suggested that his greater emphasis on the issue now is politically motivated.

Told of Daley's comments, Perot spokeswoman Sharon Holman called them "tacky" and said: "I think it becomes very clear that they can't defend the NAFTA agreement

on the facts, so therefore they try to divert attention to a personal sort of analysis of what they think Mr. Perot's real motivations are.

"I would urge everyone to get back to debating the merits of the agreement."

That wish seems unlikely to be fulfilled. Increasingly, political figures who once saw Perot as invulnerable believe he has overexposed himself on the NAFTA issue and have begun firing back at him.

The bulk of Americans "see trade still as a foreign policy issue, not as an economic issue," said Clinton pollster Stanley B. Greenberg. Because of that, many Americans are inclined to give the president the benefit of the doubt on such an issue and are uncomfortable with Perot's harsh rhetoric, Greenberg asserted.

Moreover, said another White House aide, the breadth of Perot's charges that, for example, NAFTA would, by itself, "destroy" the American middle class or that it is a corrupt deal worked out by Washington insiders without regard to the national interest, have begun to revive questions among some Americans about Perot's bent toward conspiratorial thinking.

Those perceptions have made formerly wary politicians worry less about attacking Perot. Last week, for example, former President Carter attacked Perot, although not by name, as a "demagogue." And Sen. Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the No. 2 Republican in the Senate, ridiculed Perot's oft-repeated warning of a "giant sucking sound" as jobs move to Mexico.

"The sucking noise from Ross Perot's corner, I think, is from some extraterrestrial vehicle pulling his brains from his body," said Simpson, who is known for his caustic comments.

The White House is continuing efforts to line up Lee A. Iacocca, the former Chrysler Corp. chairman, as a possible counterweight to Perot in the NAFTA debate. Strategists believe Iacocca, with his blunt, America-first image, would appeal to many of the same voters Perot has attracted. White House officials have been in contact with Iacocca and his aides but have not yet worked out a specific arrangement with him, White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said.

There is no doubt about the potency of Perot's opposition to NAFTA so far. Administration officials concede that Perot dominated the debate on trade last month while the White House was still getting its pro-NAFTA campaign organized. As a result, Daley acknowledged, Clinton and his aides are behind in the scramble to win votes for the agreement.

"We've finally started to have a push back on the issue of jobs," Daley said. Perot "got control of it" in August, causing a "hemorrhage" of support as members of Congress faced a bombardment of opposition to the pact from their constituents.

The pro-NAFTA effort may suffer another blow Tuesday, however, when House Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo., is expected to announce opposition to the agreement.

Administration Still Grappling With Funding of Health Plan

By Dena Bunis
NEWSDAY

WASHINGTON

Amid a flurry of White House activity designed to warm various interests to President Clinton's health-care plan, administration officials Monday conceded that they still were grappling with the last details of how to pay for the plan just two days before the president officially unveils it in a nationally televised speech.

It was unclear, in fact, when Clinton would lay out those details — specifically, how high a tax he would impose on cigarettes; which other, if any, "sin taxes" he is planning; and how much of a surcharge on large corporations he will ask for, if he chooses to impose one at all.

White House press secretary Dee

Dee Myers said the president was "very close" to deciding how to raise \$105 billion in new taxes to help finance the program, but that he was unlikely to spell out the details in his speech before a joint session of Congress Wednesday night.

The sin tax questions went largely unanswered as first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke at a "health care university" briefing for members of Congress, key health aides talked to interest groups and the Clintons and Vice President Al Gore and his wife, Tipper, hosted a breakfast meeting of doctors at the White House.

Clinton's senior adviser on health, Ira Magaziner, told the National Association of Manufacturers that a payroll-based surcharge on corporations with more than 5,000

employees that opt to form their own health alliances under the Clinton plan is not meant to punish them.

"There are certain areas of the health infrastructure that benefit everyone," Magaziner said, explaining why the administration might ask corporations to pay for health costs that do not directly benefit workers. Those costs include such programs as research and training at medical schools and new ways to measure quality of care.

At a White House meeting with more than 100 doctors, Clinton received a boost from C. Everett Koop, surgeon general under former Presidents Reagan and Bush, who said that Clinton had already accomplished more to solve the nation's health woes "than all of his living predecessors put together."

U.S. Proposes Global Coalition To Help Fund Israel-PLO Deal

By Saul Friedman
NEWSDAY

WASHINGTON

Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced Monday that the United States will convene an international conference here, probably early next month, to raise at least \$3 billion for the territories to be taken over by Palestinians as part of their self-government accord with Israel.

To start things off, Christopher told an audience at Columbia University in New York, the United States expects to contribute \$250 million over the next two years — \$150 million in direct assistance and the rest in loans and loan guarantees.

Christopher, speaking at a forum sponsored by the university's School of International and Public Affairs and by the Council on Foreign Relations, said: "Our leadership is essential if this historic agreement is to realize its full potential." Calling the conference, he said, demonstrates "our intention to lead a wide-ranging effort not simply

to give peace a chance, but to ensure that it will not fail."

Recalling that the United States had organized an international coalition to turn back the August 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Christopher said, "We will now organize a new coalition ... to breathe life into the Israeli-Palestinian declaration," which was signed at the White House Sept. 13.

Christopher said that he, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and their counterparts in Russia — co-sponsors of the Middle East peace process — are sending invitations to the foreign and finance ministers of Europe, Japan, Canada, Scandinavia, Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states.

A senior administration official said many of the invitees are scheduled to be in the United States during the next two weeks or so to attend meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank and of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, and the conference could take place sometime within that period.

Christopher said the purpose "will be to mobilize resources needed to make the agreement work. The international community must move immediately to see that the agreement produces tangible improvements in the security and daily lives of Palestinians and Israelis."

The World Bank estimated that at least \$3 billion, or \$300 million a year over the next 10 years, will be needed to repair and rebuild roads, public transportation, the water supply, housing and other public facilities that could provide the basis for private investment and economic growth.

The Israelis and Palestinians are to create joint commissions to help with the transition and the economic development of the territories. Of the \$250 million contribution Christopher said would come from the United States, \$150 million would go toward help and expertise to enable the Palestinians to develop political and banking structures, agriculture, industry and other economic projects.

HUD Targets Homelessness In Nation's Capital

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

The federal government promised Monday to give the District of Columbia \$20 million to help eliminate homelessness by providing permanent housing, medical treatment and job training while, in some cases, using police officers to "encourage reluctant homeless persons living on the streets" to go to shelters.

Officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development said the \$20 million would be given to the District, with no strings attached, over the next two years to finance the the D.C. Homeless Initiative. The District spent \$23.6 million on shelter programs in the last fiscal year, including \$1.4 million in federal money.

HUD Secretary Henry G. Cisneros said the initiative, designed by federal officials, D.C. officials and advocates for the homeless, would shift the focus of the city's efforts from providing emergency shelter to preventing needy people from becoming homeless and helping others escape homelessness permanently. By 1995, more than 2,050 individuals and families in the District would receive permanent housing, treatment or job training, according to the plan.

The initiative won some praise from advocates for the homeless, but they questioned whether the funding was adequate and expressed concern about provisions for the possible involuntary commitment of some mentally ill homeless people and the use of police officers to move homeless people off the streets.

New York Public Schools Open With Chaos, Confusion

NEWSDAY

NEW YORK

"A" is for anarchy. "B" is for bedlam. "C" is for chaos. "D" is for disgust ... well, you get the idea.

The New York City public schools opened Monday, sorta, for some kids, y'know, at some schools, kinda, in most districts.

Borough by borough the back-to-school breakdance went, from parents screaming and marching to the Board of Education headquarters, to kindergartners traipsing ugly streets when buses didn't show, to principals surveying closed-off classrooms with parents, to PTA members teaming up to lobby for continued closure of an asbestos-laden school.

The new schools chancellor, Ramon Cortines, adjudged the day a qualified success, giving it a grade of "B, B-minus" overall but awarding an A-plus for effort on the part of parents, teachers and administrators.

Cortines spent the day visiting schools unannounced: He started in Chinatown, then visited a host of other schools throughout the city before stopping at District 19 headquarters in Brooklyn to meet with angry parents who had boycotted school.

Cortines also visited Seward Park High School, shortly after a 17-year-old student used a boxcutter to slash the throat of another teenager who had been arguing with his brother. Cortines said 46 schools did not open Monday. Meyer Frucher, a trustee of the School Construction Authority, said 43 schools did not open Monday. Dinkins said about 57 of the system's 1,069 schools were closed and 61 operated on adjusted schedules.

To be placed on a mailing list to receive email about upcoming GSC meetings and events, send email to gsc-request@mit.edu.

Graduate Student Council

For further information about GSC events, send email to gsc-info@mit.edu, or phone x3-2195.

Next
General Meeting:

This Thursday, September 23 at 17:30 in the GSC office, rm. 50-220.

All graduate students welcome. Free Pizza and Soda.

Deadline for requesting reimbursements from the summer term funding board is *Friday September 24*. Remember to include your advertising and receipts.

Harassment is a serious issue, deserving a serious response. The Institute is starting a new program to train students as *Harassment Information Guides*, to help their peers find the help they need. Contact Dean Colbert at 3-4846 or ikec@mit for more information.

Whom would you like for your commencement speaker?
Send suggestions to Caryl Brown, cbbrown@mit, before Friday the 24th.

OPINION

Food Services Must Be Improved

The MIT community has limited expectations of its food services, yet ARA and its liaison services at MIT have managed to fall short of those needs. Even in its attempts to improve the much flawed campus dining system, ARA does not adequately seek student opinion, continues to charge high prices, and generally serves food of poor quality.

ARA has also created new problems in its reforms; in particular, the new schedule for dining halls is mind-bogglingly bad.

Meal selection, especially on weekends, is meager. Dining halls operate assuming that all MIT students eat lunch at noon, eat dinner at 6 p.m., and go to bed before *Seinfeld*. On a Sunday night at Lobdell, a student can only choose from the Wokery, Burger King, Cafe Features, or the salad bar before 8 p.m. On weekdays, even the Wokery is closed for dinner. Networks, Walker's Morss Hall, and the dorm dining halls are closed on weekends. And Networks offers a sharply limited lunch menu. There is only the slightest glimmer of hope: The Next House snack bar is open in the evening.

Faced with declining student willingness to purchase ARA food, food service's answer was to close unprofitable dining halls without augmenting the service in remaining cafeterias. Last year, some students were forced to take meal plan packages they did not want. This year the mandatory meal plans are gone, along with much of the food service.

Changes to the dining system, when conducted at all, begin without student input or advice. If enough students complain after a change has been made, however, things can sometimes be changed.

Many students are of the opinion that ARA charges extraordinarily high prices for bad food. If ARA is losing money,

then where does it get the money for all the new signs and pretty pictures it uses to advertise the same old product?

We believe that ARA needs to improve the meager food selection. Students need a decent-sized selection of food over a fairly wide range of hours in at least one dining hall. MIT students follow irregular schedules on occasion, but they still need a good meal when they return from lab at 9 p.m.

Food services could solve some of its problems by getting student input before making decisions, rather than making decisions and waiting for students' complaints. ARA does offer comment cards at dining halls, and there is an electronic mail address specifically for this purpose, but students are usually not willing to fill out a comment card during the busy lunch hour with a tray balanced in the other hand. Instead, ARA should make it easier for students to express their opinions. Perhaps someone could survey students when they are waiting in line or waiting for food to be prepared.

In a brochure distributed on registration day, food services said that students could talk to the Undergraduate Association committee of food services. Unfortunately, the committee was dissolved a few years ago. It is disturbing both that food services did not know the committee was gone and that the UA has so little involvement in food services.

Any Course 14 major can tell you that ARA is failing because it is unwilling or unable to address the needs of the market. Until ARA acknowledges this problem and takes constructive steps to solve it, ARA will continue to sell less and less of a product that few people want. And if ARA continues its current strategy of cutting back instead of moving forward, eventually food service at MIT will disappear completely.

Overlap Decision Is a Step Forward

On Friday, the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that MIT should have another opportunity to defend itself against charges that it participated in an illegal trust when it met with Ivy Leagues schools to set the amount of financial aid for students admitted to the schools. The decision is good news both

for the Institute and for all supporters of access to the nation's top universities for needy students.

The benefits of the so-called Overlap Group are clear, and in the new trial ordered by the appeals court, MIT will have another opportunity to demonstrate those benefits. By agreeing to use the same formula to determine the amount of financial aid a student should receive and by agreeing to distribute aid only on the basis of need, the Overlap schools guaranteed that the financial aid was distributed to as many students as possible.

The need-blind admissions and full-need financial aid policies followed by MIT should be goals of every university and punishing the schools who do follow these policies is nonsensical. These policies provide access to higher education for thousands of students who could not afford it otherwise. Over the last 30 years, need-blind admissions have also opened the doors

of top universities to minority students. MIT's diversity is due, to a certain extent, to the success of its aid policies.

Because the appeals court ruled that the Overlap Group was essentially commercial in nature, MIT's defense of Overlap will be more difficult. The Institute must show that Overlap had significant social and economic advantages. It must also show that meeting with other schools to set financial aid levels was the only means to accomplish its goals; the second task is challenging, primarily because Stanford University has the same aid policy, but did not participate in the Overlap Group.

The legal wrangling the Institute must contend with to defend itself is ridiculous. It is inconceivable that the Sherman Antitrust Act was ever intended to prevent universities from providing access to as many needy students as possible. Even if the courts find that MIT technically violated antitrust laws, one wonders why the Justice Department ever brought the case to trial.

In any event, MIT must continue its admissions and financial aid policies — even if the legal system eventually rules against it. Giving all students access to education and promoting a diverse student body should be principles that guide the Institute in all its activities.

Editorial

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Editorials, printed in a distinctive format, are the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the editorial board, which consists of the chairman, editor in chief, managing editor, executive editor, news editors, and opinion editors.

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Letters and cartoons must bear the author's signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. No letter or cartoon will be printed anonymously without the express prior approval of *The Tech*. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become property of *The Tech*, and will not be returned. We regret we cannot publish all of the letters we receive.

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Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Echoes in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Column by Daniel Stevenson
STAFF REPORTER

April 20 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Jewish uprising against the Nazis in the Warsaw ghetto. For 20 days, several thousand Jews put up a doomed fight against their oppressors. The facts of their struggle were broadcast around the world to no avail; their plight was not considered important or worthwhile by the great Allied powers. On May 8, 1943, the last of the defending Jews took their own lives, surrounded by the victorious SS troops. A few days later, the German commander reported, "The former Jewish section of Warsaw no longer exists . . . The total number of identified and exterminated Jews is 56,065." In total, some 6 million Jews lost their lives to the Nazis before delayed and slow-paced Allied intervention put an end to Hitler's genocidal regime.

"Never again, never again," the great powers promised in their post-World War II idealism: never again would a people be driven to near extermination; never again would apathy, appeasement, and isolationism result in such death; never again would millions of men, women, and children, guilty only of being born in a certain ethnic group, be brutally "cleansed" off the face of this earth.

Despite these promises, the plight of the Jews 50 years ago is being eerily repeated today in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where Serbian and Croatian forces are violently destroying the region's Muslim population. New reports of mass killing, systematic rape, torture of prisoners, and destruction of entire towns surface each day. The world collectively drags its feet, however, wasting time with dead-end negotiations, toothless threats, and half-hearted sanctions. The time lost with

fruitless negotiation and diplomatic posturing is not measured in days and weeks, but in murdered civilians, raped women, and burnt down villages.

During his presidential campaign speeches in July 1992, Bill Clinton said, "The continuing bloodshed in Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia demands urgent international action . . . It is time for real leadership to stop the continuing tragedy in the former Yugoslav republics." Now is the time to provide that leadership in the form of united intervention. Now is the time to fight for freedom and to insure the survival of an entire ethnic population. Now is the time to stop the genocide in the Balkans.

We have seen what blind appeasement and ignorance have wrought; we must avoid those results at all costs. Srebrenica and Sarajevo must not be allowed to join the ranks of Treblinka, Auschwitz, Sobibor, and the Warsaw

ghetto as infamous places of genocidal death. Six million more must not be allowed to die because of a foolish lack of foresight.

Today, as in the 1940s, an entire ethnic group is in danger of vanishing or of being negotiated out of a homeland, and despite well-publicized reports of atrocities and anguished pleas for assistance, nothing is being done to avoid the inevitable consequences. As President Clinton once said, "If the horrors of the Holocaust taught us anything, it is the high cost of remaining silent and paralyzed in the face of genocide."

Strong, forceful global intervention is necessary in Bosnia-Herzegovina immediately, so that 50 years from now we will not be grieving the doomed struggle of an ignored people against savage oppressors, but instead we will be celebrating the triumph of a swift, united response to ruthless aggression.

First Amendment Violated by Fines on Indecent Broadcast

Column by Matt Nelmark
STAFF REPORTER

Throughout the history of this country, there has been an effort on the part of our government to "protect" us from indecent and obscene entertainment. In fact, until the 1960s, movies were edited by censoring boards to remove indecent material. This was of course struck down as being unconstitutional.

Now, government has a much more subtle way of censoring broadcasted entertainment. Any radio or television station that broadcasts material which the Federal Communications Commission deems indecent or obscene is subject to severe fines. The Supreme Court has defined what is "obscene," but the rules for what is "indecent" are not defined with such clarity. Obscene material is banned even in printed media. It is supposedly not protected by the First Amendment. In fact, there are three rules, or guidelines, determined by the Supreme Court which separate what is obscene and what is not. On the other hand, it is up to the discretion of the FCC to determine what is or is not "indecent."

One of the arguments for the FCC's authority to fine for indecent material is that

there is a limited amount of bandwidth to broadcast on and that prospective radio stations must compete among themselves to legally broadcast at certain frequencies and wattage levels. The FCC must also regulate the airwaves so that transmitters do not take too much bandwidth or broadcast at powers which would drown out other radio stations.

This is where the jurisdiction of the FCC should end. Content of the broadcasted material should not be regulated. Since the Supreme Court has determined obscene material to be beyond the limit of what is protected by the First Amendment, the FCC has no right to first decide what "indecent" actually means and then prohibit it from the airwaves. Such restrictions clearly infringe on the guarantee of free speech.

One may reason that the public owns the airwaves so the government should be allowed to regulate them. But I believe this argument is flawed. There has been no public referendum on what the public wants and does not want to hear. Therefore the Jeffersonian marketplace of ideas and the laissez-faire approach should be used to regulate what is heard on the airwaves. Companies, like Nielson and Arbi-

tron, make estimates about how many people in the country listen to what radio shows. Clearly, if people find certain shows to be distasteful or disgusting, they will not listen to the shows, ratings will plummet and the show will be canceled by producers and broadcasters.

Some argue that they do not like the idea of children listening to or watching such shows. I believe that such parents should attempt to exert greater authority over their own children and attempt to find ways of their own to prohibit their children from listening or watching.

The FCC-imposed fines have the same effect as censorship. Although this is not censorship because it is not against the law for radio stations to broadcast indecent material and such broadcasters have no fears of criminal prosecution, it has the same malicious effect. In this day and age, economic considerations govern the actions of an enterprise like a radio station and heavy fines can cause the enterprise to put pressure on the artist to restrain some of his material. However, such limitations on the material also cause limitations on the material's actual artistic merit. This is of course antithetical to the very principle of free speech.

One problem with the FCC fines is the fact

that they not only prohibit the broadcaster from exerting his creativity, but they infringe on the viewer's or listener's rights to enjoy such broadcasting. Do we really need any protection from shocking or "harmful" language? The only protection we need from such terrible broadcasting is a swift change of the dial or remote control.

The great majority of people in this country would probably rather have the power to choose between various alternatives in the broadcasting media than have the government select what they can and cannot see. The forces supporting and pushing for such fines are small in number, dogmatic in their beliefs, and perhaps religiously motivated. They would most likely support actual censorship of much material present in not just broadcasting, but also the printed media.

Our government should follow in the footsteps of our European neighbors and quit its policy of regulating the broadcasting media. It is an antiquated idea which has absolutely no place in today's society because it not only violates the principle of free speech but it also imposes on the public's right to choose what it wants to watch.

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THE ARTS

Quintet features wonderful saxophone pair

COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCE

Willow Jazz Club.
Sept. 18.

By Dave Fox
STAFF REPORTER

The Willow Jazz Club in Somerville offers a wide variety of quality live jazz, from nationally known performers to local groups trying to widen their exposure. Saturday evening, the local quintet Collective Experience came to the Willow and performed three sets of contemporary jazz. Employing two saxophones, their sound is very fresh-sounding, while at times calling to mind the sound of Charles Mingus.

The quintet is composed of Gloria Jasinski on piano, Eric Pakula on alto sax, Ed Harlow on tenor sax, Tony Sumbury on upright bass, and Greg Conroy on drums. Each of these musicians holds a degree from either the New England Conservatory or Berklee, and this no doubt contributes to the high degree of technical proficiency they display, as well as the quality of their original compositions. The instrumentation allows the saxophonists to play ideas against each other, which results in interesting improvisations.

I arrived just in time for the start of the second set. The set began with a rather free-sounding original piece, "Intensive Care." Jasinski sat this one out, leaving a quartet well suited for free improvisation. (In fact, except for a short head, this piece was a fine example of quality free jazz.) As one might expect, the melody in the head was rendered by the saxophones, in a kind of disjointed unison. This

lead to an alto solo by Pakula, who gave the music a straight-eighth note feel in a manner similar to Cannonball Adderly. Pakula turned the stage over to Harlow, who offered a tenor solo that started rather soft and light, but rapidly grew in complexity. The rhythm section opened up their accompaniment, featuring Sumbury's drum-like bass playing and Conroy using the rims of his drum kit. This meshed nicely with the tenor solo. A dual sax groove/jam section came next, and then the saxes exited in order to give the spotlight to the rhythm section. After a nice bass solo, the piece concluded with a re-statement of the opening section. All in all, it was a nicely dramatic opening tune.

Jasinski joined the boys for the remainder of the set. The second tune was another original entitled "Dogs that Fetch." This opened with a funk-oriented groove, with the piano doubling the bass. The saxes came in, in an atonal fashion that only saxophones could achieve. This was resolved into a hip sounding melody, initially in unison and repeated in harmony. Harlow took the first solo, weaving an almost "Arabian nights" feel that the rhythm section picked up on. Pakula followed this with a lyrical, almost ethereal alto solo, and Jasinski added a thoughtful piano solo. Sumbury offered a clean bass solo, with Conroy adding accents on his drum rims. The original groove and saxophone melody ended the piece.

After a nice cover of Dexter Gordon's

"Cheese Cake," the quintet shifted gears a bit and performed an original ballad, enigmatically named "Like Cold Luggage" (composed by Sumbury). This featured the saxophones, who rose to the occasion with some wonderfully soulful playing. (Okay, I admit I'm a bit of a saxophone partisan!) The saxes traded off the melody, with Pakula's mournful alto offering a nice contrast to Harlow's slightly more upbeat interpretation. The saxes then played a beautifully-rendered interpretation of the melody in harmony.

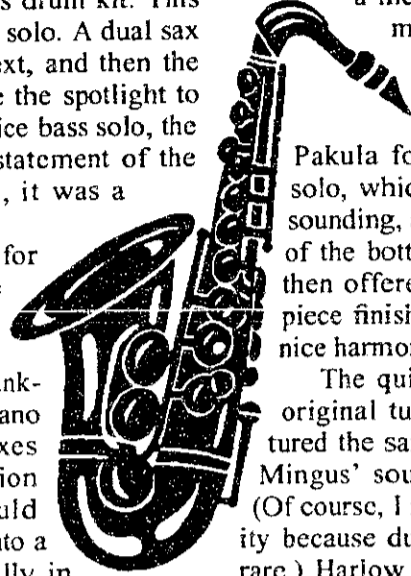
Pakula followed this with a masterful solo, which was very sweet and forlorn sounding, and was marked with a nice use of the bottom range of the horn. Jasinski then offered a clean piano solo, and the piece finished with the saxes playing in a nice harmony.

The quintet concluded the set with an original tune, "Me and Kate." This featured the saxes in harmony, reminiscent of Mingus' sound on his "Ah-Umm" album. (Of course, I may notice this Mingus similarity because dual saxes in small groups is so rare.) Harlow offered a nice tenor solo, followed by a precise solo by Jasinski. Pakula followed this with a frantic, somewhat ethereal alto solo. After a bass solo, the saxes bounced some "relatively dissonant" notes off each other for a very striking stop-time effect. This led to a four-bar drum break, a repeat of the head, and a nice sax duet cadenza to conclude the tune. This was a very thought-provoking tune offering nice contrasts and arresting stop-time sections.

The third set continued in much the same fashion, and was concluded with a wonderful free jazz piece (in which Jasinski sat out). This opened with a solo bass groove, which was eventually joined by Conroy. The saxes played a unison section, which led to an alto solo by Pakula. This faded (nicely) into a tenor solo in which Harlow pulled all the stops out. He used multiphonic tones to great effect, as well as what might be termed "elephant tones." Sumbury got into the spirit of things, and offered a bass solo featuring extensive use of double stops, with a very wide vibrato. Throughout these solos, Conroy laid down a provocative drum accompaniment using the rims, sides, and other parts of his drums. The piece finished triumphantly, with the saxes offering a statement in somewhat dissonant harmony.

Overall, Collective Experience showed technical brilliance and a good grounding in tradition, but a willingness to explore new ground and exploit their instrumentation to the fullest. If their performance Saturday night was any indication, they should be going places soon.

Coda (an introduction for any new readers): My name is Dave Fox; I'm an ocean engineering graduate student and baritone sax player, and I write about jazz for The Tech. The Boston area has a rich jazz tradition, with many venues for good live jazz; I encourage all MIT jazz fans to get out and hear the music! Meanwhile, I'll try to get to most of the important jazz performances, and review them for those who missed them. Happy Listening!



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Scorsese blends cinematic, literary brilliance in new film

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE

Directed by Martin Scorsese.

Starring Daniel Day-Lewis,
Michelle Pfeiffer, and Winona Ryder.

By Craig K. Chang

Martin Scorsese's *The Age of Innocence*, based on Edith Wharton's Pulitzer Prize winning novel, homes in on a story of conflict between lust and moral obligation against the backdrop of an extremely rigid social code. The morality that binds the story's hero, Newland Archer, comes straight from the aristocratic conventions that engulf his life. The lust component is Ellen Olenska, the "unrespectable" cousin of Archer's fiancée. Scorsese uses Wharton's material to weave a superb tapestry of a man struggling with convention and stereotype in order to escape a restraining social web.

This "web" comprises the highest stratum of New York culture in the 1870s and the most important of its conventions is a strict code of silence. Unpleasant things are kept hush, so we witness a continuous buildup of tension between what is said and suspected. Scorsese pays close attention to revealing the subtlety of people eavesdropping and telling numerous white lies that make up the essentials of daily life.

The film begins appropriately with a clear demonstration of the usual socialite masquerading that so occupies the time of this select tribe — the opera. The narrator's voice, provided by Joanne Woodward, provides a running commentary of each man's particular niche in this urbane society, but most importantly points out that most of the men and women there can't wait to get out of this particular production of *Faust*. That is our first glimpse of Wharton's idea of a new American

elite settling itself in New York — and of Scorsese's craftsmanship. Even in this first scene, imaginative stop-frame photography shows that the occupants of the box seats are interested in everything but what's happening on stage. Right away we know we are in company of a master film maker.

The rest of the film takes just as much, if not more, care into maintaining an air of authenticity that really lends a believability factor to the modern audience. Supposedly, two years of research were put into getting the exact details of the era the film tries to portray. As the camera pans across the numerous feasts (such as the everyday thirteen course dinner) and parties, exquisite details put into the china, silverware, and flower arrangements shine through the screen to strengthen the foundation upon which the stories' themes must rely. Scorsese depicts the movements and mannerisms of high class nineteenth century New Yorkers with the same precision he put into his depiction of New York gangsters in previous films.

What lurks beneath this rigid social code are fierce emotions. Daniel Day-Lewis's Newland Archer comes into our view as a man about to marry a pretty, though seemingly dull, May Welland (appropriately underacted her by Winona Ryder); however, he begins to fall for May's cousin, Ellen Olenska (Michelle Pfeiffer), who exhibits an intellectual independence that probably scares the pants off the New York establishment.

What Newland associates with passion roots itself in what escapes the rest of the people who surround him. His second meeting with Ellen conveys this hidden passion as they mock and question the ridiculous rules of etiquette in New York. Ellen somehow brings out that part of him that has always suspected something inherently false about the life he

leads. Ellen provides a vent for his long-bottled up feelings about the vacuous society he lives in. She represents the very thing that his other peers reject—a sort of spunk and rebellion that inherently questions the status quo. Precisely these traits threaten their patterns, the hermetic seal that favors empty calmness and pleasantness over reality.

The rest of the film meticulously outlines a coming to terms with this window of opportunity for Archer. There is instant chemistry between Day-Lewis and Pfeiffer. Day-Lewis so completely immerses himself in his role as a man who has at last met someone who can show him the "flower of life" that we can almost sense a fire of dissatisfaction burning behind his eyes when his peers so flippantly object with Ellen's personality and actions. Scorsese's camera-work homes in on the inward reflection of his characters, whether it be a near-crying or a vacant gaze familiar to day-dreaming. In fact, the camera work enhances the thematic material of the film: as the camera spins around Archer, lingers on things that catch his eye, or as the lighting changes, the general effect suggests that Archer, in trying to break away from convention, becomes more a isolated and essentially a prisoner of the world around him.

The sad part is that Archer can't come to terms with his newfound desire in the same world. He repeatedly speaks of running off to another world, where present rules are thrown out the window. But even Ellen knows that nowhere can they live free of the social web.

But there never is any sort of Hollywood consummation, which would involve gratuitous groping and the obligatory nudity. The torrid passion between Newland and Ellen is of the imagination. The few times we see Day-Lewis and Pfeiffer kiss, it is a restrained release of incredible tension built up by what the characters know they want and can't have.

It's as if the mind creates the ideal vision of love, and the fulfillment of the dreams just doesn't exist in the real world. What Newland must suffer through is realizing that he never can be free of the false world he so despises, because fully embracing his fantasy would tear apart the man of convention that he always was. Ellen, for that fact, becomes the symbol of all the things he missed.

With movies based on well-known novels, some people will always dispute the interpretation of the director. Either the film enhances the reader's notion of what the book should be like, or it sharply clashes with it. What Scorsese has done with *The Age of Innocence* excels as both an isolated work and a visualization of the architecture Wharton intended to convey. As we see Archer's "real" life in series of flashes, and finally in the most important final scene, Scorsese forces us to see that Archer wasn't the only one faced with sacrifice.

The film appears to be very Scorsese-like, despite the move from his typical turf. Many of Scorsese's films deal with people's struggle to make decisions, with what tears people up. Henry Hill of *Goodfellas* loved the rewards of being a mobster, but couldn't stand the guilt. Like Hill, Archer must face decisions that ultimately lead to one sacrifice or another: It's either fulfilling his fantasies with Ellen, while throwing away everything he has worked for, or settling for the domestic bliss that comes hand in hand with living a respectable life. In the end, Day-Lewis's choice is poignantly set off by his inability to fulfill what he made impossible. Archer realizes that it is less trouble to conform; only by cherishing his love for Ellen as a memory can he keep it. But the real tragedy is that he believes Ellen gave him a glimpse of a real life and told him to live the false one, whereas he really confused the two.

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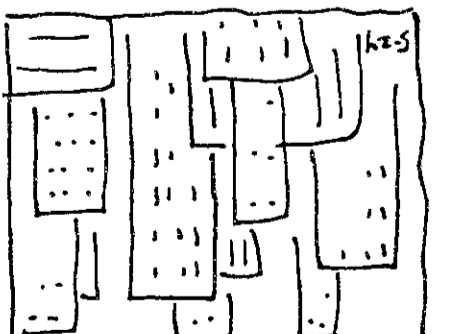
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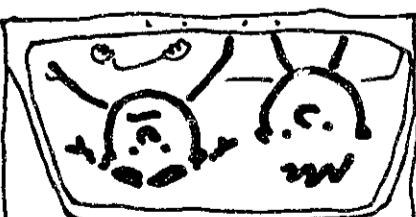
Jim's Journal

by Jim

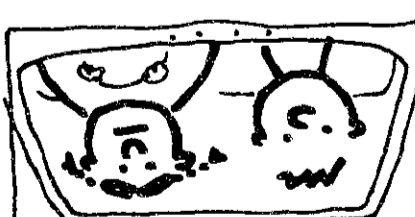
Today Ruth and I got to New York City.



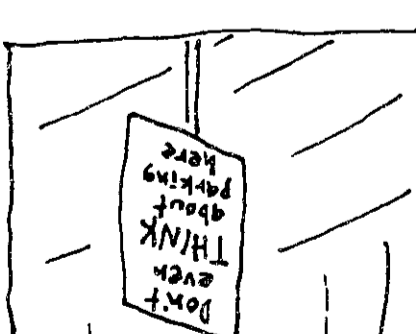
In Manhattan, it seemed like we were the only car that wasn't a taxi or limousine.




Ruth was really nervous driving, "because the other cars are so rude," she said.



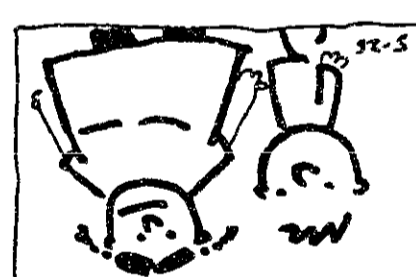
Along the way, we noticed a funny parking sign.




Today we walked through Central Park.




It was full of a lot of people walking their dogs and their kids' strollers.




We watched the little boats on the pond for a while.



Ruth thought she saw spike Lee, but couldn't be sure about it.



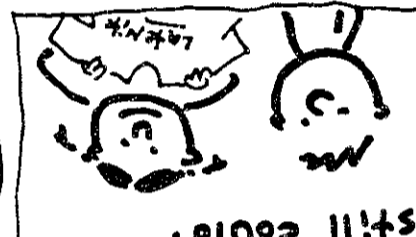
Today we roamed around New York City some more.



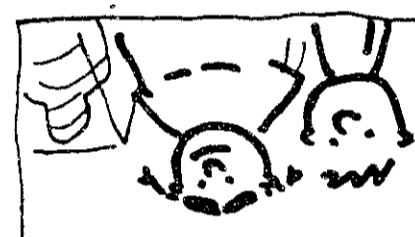
We walked to Times Square.



We also went to the GE Building because Ruth wanted to buy a David Letterman T-shirt while she still could.



Then we went to the Metropolitan Museum and saw some really old mummies.



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REFORM SERVICES
M.T. Chapel
Friday, September 24, 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, September 25, 10:00 a.m. & 6:00 p.m.

CONSERVATIVE SERVICES
Kresge Little Theatre
Friday, September 24, 6:00 p.m.
Saturday, September 25, 9:00 a.m. & 5:00 p.m.


Tickets are required for all Friday evening Kol Nidre services. Tickets are available for all students. For students who are not Hillel members a \$15. donation is suggested. Non-student tickets are available for \$50. Holiday tickets can be obtained at M.T. Hillel until Thursday, September 23 and in M.T.'s Lobby 10 on September 22 and 23.

A pre-fast meal will be served in the Kasher Kitchen (Walker Hall Room 50-007) on Friday, September 23 from 4:00 p.m. until 5:30 p.m. Payment can be made with validing or cash.

A break-the-fast will be held following Ne'ilah services in the Kresge Auditorium Lobby for participants of all services.

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 **Bankers Trust**
LEAD FROM STRENGTH.

Resnet to Employ Consultants

By Eric Richard
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

The Distributed Computing and Network Services division of Information Systems is looking for more than 20 students to work as liaisons between living groups and DCNS, as the campus-wide network is extended to include all undergraduate living groups.

"Basically we need people to work in the dorms to provide front-line support to students connecting to the network," said Michael L. Barrow, Resnet support coordinator.

The primary duties of the student network consultants will be providing cables, network addresses, and basic trouble-shooting within their living group, Barrow said. In addition, network consultants will assist individual students connect to MIT-net.

During the fall semester, students hired by DCNS will be required to attend training sessions to teach them about computer networking, the Internet, and MIT's network. Beginning in the spring semester, students will be asked to

work seven to 10 hours per week, including an hour of training.

DCNS is looking to hire at least two consultants for each dormitory, and three for larger dormitories. In addition, Huntington Hall will have one or two students working as a network consultant and cluster manager for the Athena cluster being installed there.

Independent living groups may also appoint someone to act as the network manager for their house, Barrow said. Although these students would not be paid by IS, they would be eligible to attend the same training sessions as the dormitory consultants.

"I am looking for people that had previous computer experience — i.e., a strong working knowledge of computers," Barrow said. "It is also beneficial if the applicant has had troubleshooting experience. Most importantly, applicants should be eager to help their colleagues."

All residents of undergraduate dormitories are eligible to apply for positions, and Barrow encouraged freshmen to participate. "This job is

a great way for them to be able to both learn a lot about the Institute and play a big part in something new and exciting."

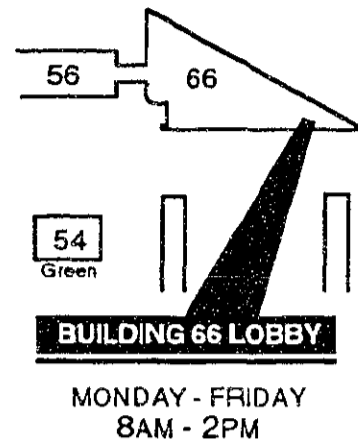
Barrow also encouraged those who are hired to continue working on the project for as long as they liked. "The longer they stay, the more they'll learn about networking. In addition, they'll be able to make a greater impact on the development of the campus network."

Network connections have been established to ILGs, and IS hopes to have extensions to each undergraduate dormitory by Spring 1994. With the new network connections, students with appropriate hardware and software will be able to have access to many Internet services already available on Athena, like electronic mail, Usenet newsgroups, zephyr, telnet, and FTP. In addition, Macintosh users will be able to share files via AppleTalk, the Macintosh network system.

Response to the openings has been good so far, Barrow said. Resumes will continue to be accepted by Barrow until Sept. 24.

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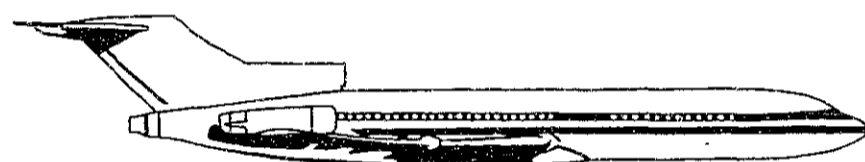
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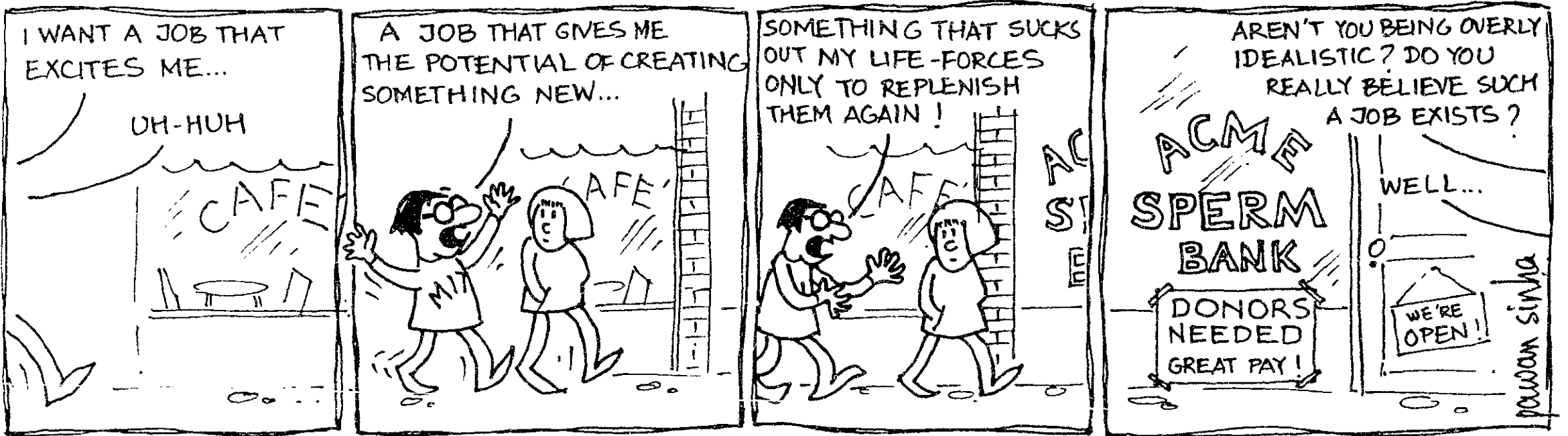
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Overlap Benefits to Be Considered

Overlap, from Page 1

means to punish ... philanthropy," he wrote.

Self-interest an issue

Cowen also wrote that the lower court must consider what benefit Overlap was to the Institute itself, rather than to its students. "To the extent that economic self-interest or revenue maximization is operative in Overlap, it too renders MIT's public interest justification suspect," he wrote.

"We cannot overlook that MIT also desired to attract the most talented students at the least expense to itself, a result which flowed directly from the elimination of price competition among the Ivy Overlap member institutions," Cowen wrote.

MIT must also show that there was no alternative to the Overlap meetings that would have allowed it to offer need-blind admissions and meet the full need of students. If the rule of reason shows that Overlap had compelling justification, then the Justice Department "must prove that a reasonable, less restrictive alternative exists," Cowen wrote.

The Institute has argued that the lower court's decision undermined MIT's ability to continue its policy of need-blind admissions. The Overlap Group, which consisted of MIT and 23 other east coast colleges, stopped meeting in 1991, when the Justice Department filed suit against MIT and the eight Ivy League colleges.

MIT officials are unable to measure any substantial effect on its aid policies as a result of the suit. "The only evidence I can see is anecdotal," Vest said. "There are signs out there that the system is beginning to wear away, but quite honestly the time period has been too short [to measure changes quantitatively.]"

Many of the arguments rejected by Bechtel at trial were also rejected by the appellate court. MIT argued that as a nonprofit organization its

was immune to regulation of commercial activities. The courts disagreed. "The exchange of money for services is a quintessential commercial transaction," Cowen wrote.

MIT's primary argument was that financial aid was charity and thus exempt from antitrust regulation of commercial activities. The courts, however, sided with the Justice Department, which argued that financial aid directly determined the amount of money that students must pay and should be considered commercial.

The Justice Department argued that Overlap constituted *per se* price fixing, that is, Overlap was such an obvious example of price fixing that even the truncated rule of reason was unnecessary.

The court held, however, that because MIT was a nonprofit organization that did offer reasonable pro-competitive and social welfare arguments, Overlap was not illegal *per se*.

Overlap met for 30 years

The Overlap Group began meeting in 1958. Member schools gathered each spring to negotiate financial aid packages for students accepted at more than one of the Overlap schools.

The individual schools' financial aid packages were adjusted at the meeting to make each package similar or identical. The overall process

for calculating financial aid was also the same at each school.

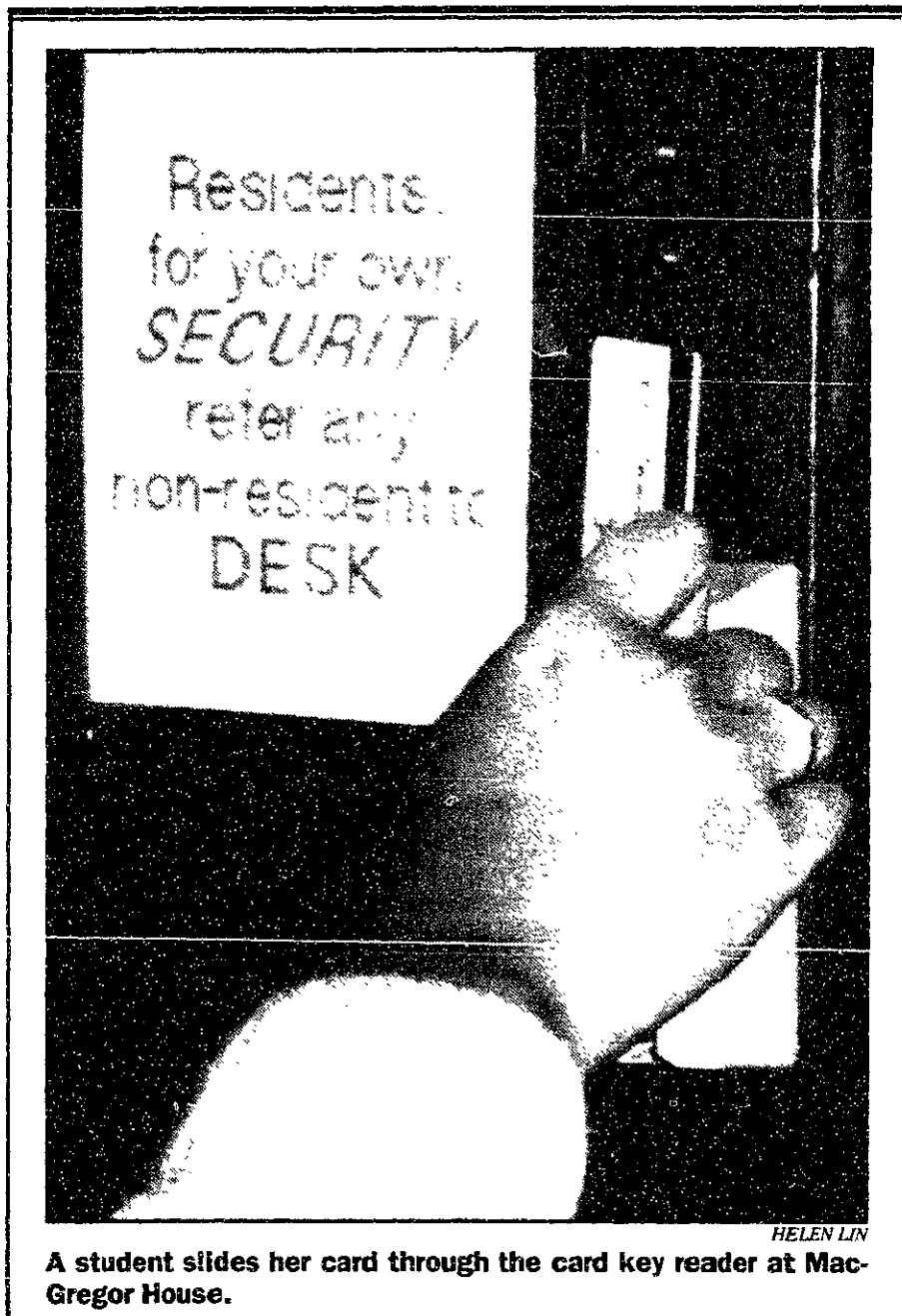
When challenged by the Justice Department, MIT was the only school to defend the propriety of the meetings. The Ivy League schools signed consent decrees stating that they "will no longer collude or conspire on financial aid."

MIT has enjoyed wide support from educational groups and newspaper editorial boards around the country. Twenty-one groups, including the Association of American Universities and the United Negro College Fund, filed "friend of the court" briefs in support of MIT at the appeal.

Hundreds of colleges and educational organizations have offered other support to MIT. Several alumni classes also asked that their donations be put toward the cost of the lawsuit.

The continuing legal fees associated with the lawsuit are also considerable. Although Vest said he did not know how much the lawsuit has cost MIT to date, the price tag had been fixed at more than \$1 million last fall, according to Constantine B. Simonides '57, vice president and secretary of the 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.



HELEN LIN
A student slides her card through the card key reader at MacGregor House.

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SPECmarks	45.9	45.9	45.9	69	147	147	147
Clock Speed	33MHZ	33MHZ	33MHZ	50MHZ	99MHZ	99MHZ	99MHZ
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Disk Cap. (max.)	2-68GB	2-68GB	2-68GB	240GB	125GB	125GB	298GB
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Offer ends October 31, 1993

Residents Say Dorm Is Remote

Huntington, from Page 1

experience life off campus and in the city. Rick Mejia '95 said, "It's nice to get out [of MIT] and get a chance to live in the city," he said.

Chakraborty said, "I like Boston, and being away from campus is good for me."

Vanden Bosch said he also likes living off campus. "Huntington is the only dorm that's remote," he said.

"MIT is really helping out with all of this," Vanden Bosch said, referring to the bonuses MIT has provided for Huntington residents. "We can use the facilities at the [Massachusetts] College of Art across the street, and we even got discounts on T passes," he added.

A Safe Ride has also added a

stop at Huntington Hall to make it easier and safer for students to commute to and from campus. In addition, MIT has recently installed phone lines in individual rooms, and an Athena cluster is being set up.

"MIT is giving us enough incentives to live here," Chakraborty said.

However, living far from campus remains a major concern with Huntington residents. "Even though living [at Huntington] lets you get off campus, you have to be willing to give up a lot of conveniences of being on campus," Mejia said.

"Because I live here, I don't get to participate in campus activities as much. I want to be a part of campus life," Sharma said. "Also, once winter starts, it won't be so nice to commute all of the time."

In addition to MIT students, Huntington Hall also houses students from MCA, Wentworth Institute of Technology, and the Museum of Fine Arts School.

"I think the other students are concerned that the MIT students aren't as social," said Ruth Lim '95. "That's a valid concern, since many of us spend most of our time on campus."

Others agree that the atmosphere at Huntington is very quiet so far. "It'll take a while before people get used to each other," Vanden Bosch said.

But Sharma is optimistic. "[Living here] is not as bad as most people think," he said. "I'm beginning to like this place a lot more now."

NOTICES

LISTINGS

Student activities, administrative offices, academic departments and other groups — both on and off the MIT campus — can list meetings, activities, and other announcements in *The Tech's* "Notices" section. Send items of interest (typed and double spaced) via Institute mail to "News Notes, *The Tech*, room W20-483," via US mail to "News Notes, *The Tech*, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139," or via Internet e-mail to notices@the-tech.mit.edu. Notes run on a space-available basis only; priority is given to official Institute announcements and MIT student activities. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or refuse any listing, and makes no endorsement of groups or activities listed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 22

First year students can pick up their photo IDs on September 22 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Student Center lobby.

SEPTEMBER 23

The Challenge of Restrictionism: Protection from Human Rights Abuses Here and Abroad, a public forum sponsored by the Mass. Law Reform, will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Center at 7 p.m. Call 742-1983 for more information.

SEPTEMBER 28

"Free Trade and Democracy," a lecture given by Noam A. Chomsky, professor of linguistics and author, will be at 7:30 pm in 26-100. Sponsored by Central America Solidarity Association. \$5 donation requested at the door. For more information, call 492-8699.

"New World Disorder and the Collapse of Stalinism," a forum sponsored by the Spartacist League Central Committee, will be at 7:30 p.m. at Emerson Hall at Harvard University. Call 492-3928 for more information.

SEPTEMBER 30

Joseph Levine, co-author of the forthcoming book **The Secret Life: Redesigning the Living World**, will give a short talk and book signing at the Barnes and Noble Bookshop in Brookline from 7:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

OCTOBER 2

The **Massachusetts Save Outdoor Sculpture Project** is holding a training session in

Worcester for volunteers interested in helping the group catalog endangered outdoor sculpture in the state. For more information, contact Lynn Spencer at 593-5631.

The **Cambridgeport Children's Center** is holding a flea market from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Dana Park, Cambridge. All proceeds will go to the Cambridgeport Children's Center. For more information, call 868-4275.

OCTOBER 3

United Cerebral Palsy's Great Rubber Duckie Race will be held from 11 am to 3 pm at the Hatch Shell. Family fun includes live music, games, entertainers, and food. Gary Rosen will perform his newest music for kids, "Good Time Tot Rock." Cost for sponsoring a duck is \$5. For more information please call 926-5480.

OCTOBER 4

The Women's League and the Council for the Arts are sponsoring **An Exhibition of Original Wall Hangings Created by MIT Artists** at the MIT Museum, with a reception and awards presentation from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

OCTOBER 8

"From Julia to Cosby: Race and American Television," a seminar given by the MIT Communications Forum, will be from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in Bartos Theater.

ONGOING ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEETING TIMES

A beginners Kundalini Yoga class will be offered Fridays at 6 p.m. in Room 8-205. Contact Andy at 253-7514 for more information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The American Red Cross Blood Services — Northeast Region has reopened its Clinical Testing Service at a new Boston address, offering confidential HIV (AIDS virus) antibody testing and premarital blood testing to area residents, employees, and students. Call 1-800-223-7849 for an appointment and more information.

Hey, bartenders! The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is seeking a project assistant volunteer (Aug. 15 - Oct. 1) for the Coors Light "Ugly Bartender Contest." Contact Chris at 890-4990, ext 118.

Citizens interested in obtaining a copy of the **Educational White Paper** can read the copy available at the Reference Depart-

ment of the main Cambridge Library or call the Cambridge Alliance at 492-ALLI

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Today, more than two million men and women are demonstrating by their personal example that alcoholism is an illness that can be arrested. If you have an alcohol related problem please get in touch with the Alcoholics Anonymous group nearest you — with complete assurance that your anonymity will be protected. Call 426-9444 or write: Alcoholics Anonymous, Box 459, Grand Central Station, NY 10163. You will receive free information in a plain envelope.

The **Behavioral Medicine Program** of the Cambridge Hospital sponsors short-term groups throughout the year to help with anxiety and stress, panic attacks, depression, smoking cessation, weight management, pain, headaches, and social anxiety.

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MATCH—UP Interfaith Volunteers welcomes caring volunteers to visit with isolated elders in your Boston or Brookline neighborhood. Flexible scheduling and commitment levels. Call 536-3557 for information.

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The **Buddy Program of the AIDS ACTION Committee** is looking for volunteers to provide emotional and practical support to our clients on a one to one basis. Interested persons need to fill out an application and attend our orientation and training. Info: 437-6200 x450.

The **Cambridge Youth Guidance Center** seeks volunteers interested in spending a few hours a week with a child who has emotional problems. Males and Spanish, Portuguese, and Haitian-Creole speakers are especially needed, but all are welcome. Call Stefan Battle at 354-2275.

INTERNSHIPS

Congressman Joseph Kennedy II, Eighth Congressional District, has announced several internships for the fall/winter term of 1993. Positions include administrative duties, press and scheduling duties, and general office support work. For more information, call 242-0200.

POLICE LOG

The following incidents occurred on or near the MIT campus between Sept. 9-16:

Sept. 9: Bldg. 7, larceny of cash, \$521; DuPont Gymnasium, Locker broken into, \$10; Student Center, bicycle stolen, \$500; Bldg. 7, threats between students; Hayden Library, bicycle stolen from rack, \$300.

Sept. 10: Albany garage, '93 Olds stolen; Bldg 18, 1) backpack stolen, \$25, 2) bookbag, \$50, 3) change \$2; DuPont lockerroom, thefts 1) wallet stolen from locker, \$22, 2) tennis rackets, \$240; West garage, '93 Honda broken into and attempt to steal radio; Bexley Hall, jewelry stolen, \$50.

Sept. 11: Sailing Pavilion broken into; East garage, '83 Toyota broken into; Tang Hall, laundry stolen, \$150; Walker, bicycle stolen from rack, \$275; Bldg. NW16, truck tire stolen, \$300; Westgate, bicycle stolen \$600; Tang Hall, bicycle stolen \$250; Burton House bicycle rack, bicycle stolen, \$200; DuPont, locker broken into, \$8 stolen; LaVerdes, shoplifter stopped.

Sept. 12: DuPont lockerroom break ins, 1) \$25, 2) wallet, \$30; Random Hall, telephone harassment.

Sept. 13: Deacon Street lot, larceny of tools \$500; bicycle rack at 33 Massachusetts Ave., bicycle stolen \$1,000; Bldg. 7, male arrested for trespassing.

Sept. 14: Bldg. N51, drafting ruler stolen, \$65; Bldg. 18, backpack stolen, \$50; Bldg. 35, backpack stolen, \$80; DuPont women's lockerroom, rings left unattended stolen, \$400; DuPont men's lockerroom, locker broken into, nothing missing; Westgate, bicycle stolen, \$400; Bldg. E23, medical shears stolen, \$328; Hayden Library, wallet stolen from an unattended backpack, \$5; Bldg. NE43, harassment; Bldg. 54, photos stolen, \$2,000.

Sept. 15: DuPont, male arrested for trespassing and receiving stolen property; Student Center, bicycle stolen from rack, \$150; Westgate, bicycle stolen, \$300; Bldg. 16, food stolen, \$3; Bldg. 54, computer stolen, \$8,000; McCormick Hall, obscene phone call.

Sept. 16: Bldg. 37, female arrested for trespassing and other related charges; Bldg. 54, suspicious activity; Student Center, male arrested on outstanding warrants; Burton House, items stolen from car, \$70; Delta Kappa Epsilon, bicycle stolen, \$450.

The Tech News Hotline 253-1541

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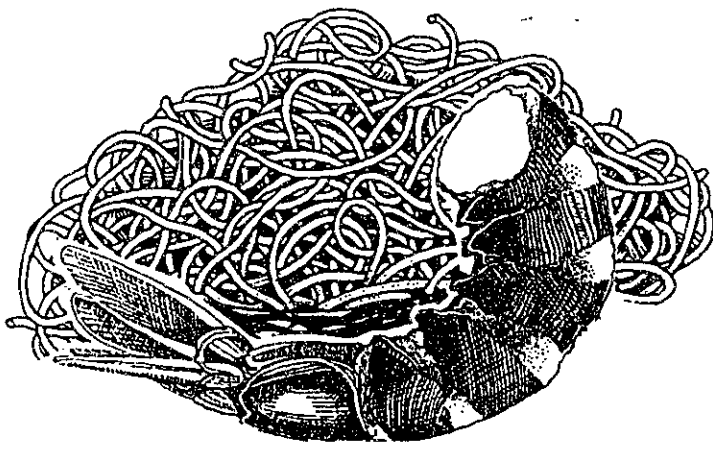
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SPORTS

Men's Soccer Team Downs Nichols, 5-2

By Koichi Kunitake

On Saturday, the men's varsity soccer team defeated Nichols College, 5-2. The game was something of a grudge match, after the Engineer's loss to Nichols last year.

Attila Lengyel '94, Jason Grapski '94, Dave Roberts '95, and Andres Villaquerin '97 all scored in Saturday's win. Villaquerin scored twice.

The Engineer's also beat the University of Massachusetts Boston Beacons last Thursday, 3-0, at Steinbrenner Stadium.

Forward Sam Pearlman '96 scored the first two goals in the first half, bringing the Engineers to a comfortable lead at the half. Pearl-

man scored the first goal with 27 minutes, 30 seconds remaining, with assists by Alan Love '95 and Lengyel. Pearlman scored his next goal with 9:07 left, on an assist by Grapski. The final goal was scored by Chris Daniellan '97, with assists by Lengyel and Morio Alexander '96.

Last year, the Engineers lost four or five games by one goal, and had problems with injuries. The goalie was out for half the season. Head coach Walter Alessi believes that if the team can avoid injuries, the strong returning starters should help the team have a good year.

The team is now 2-1. Its next game will be Wednesday against Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, September 21

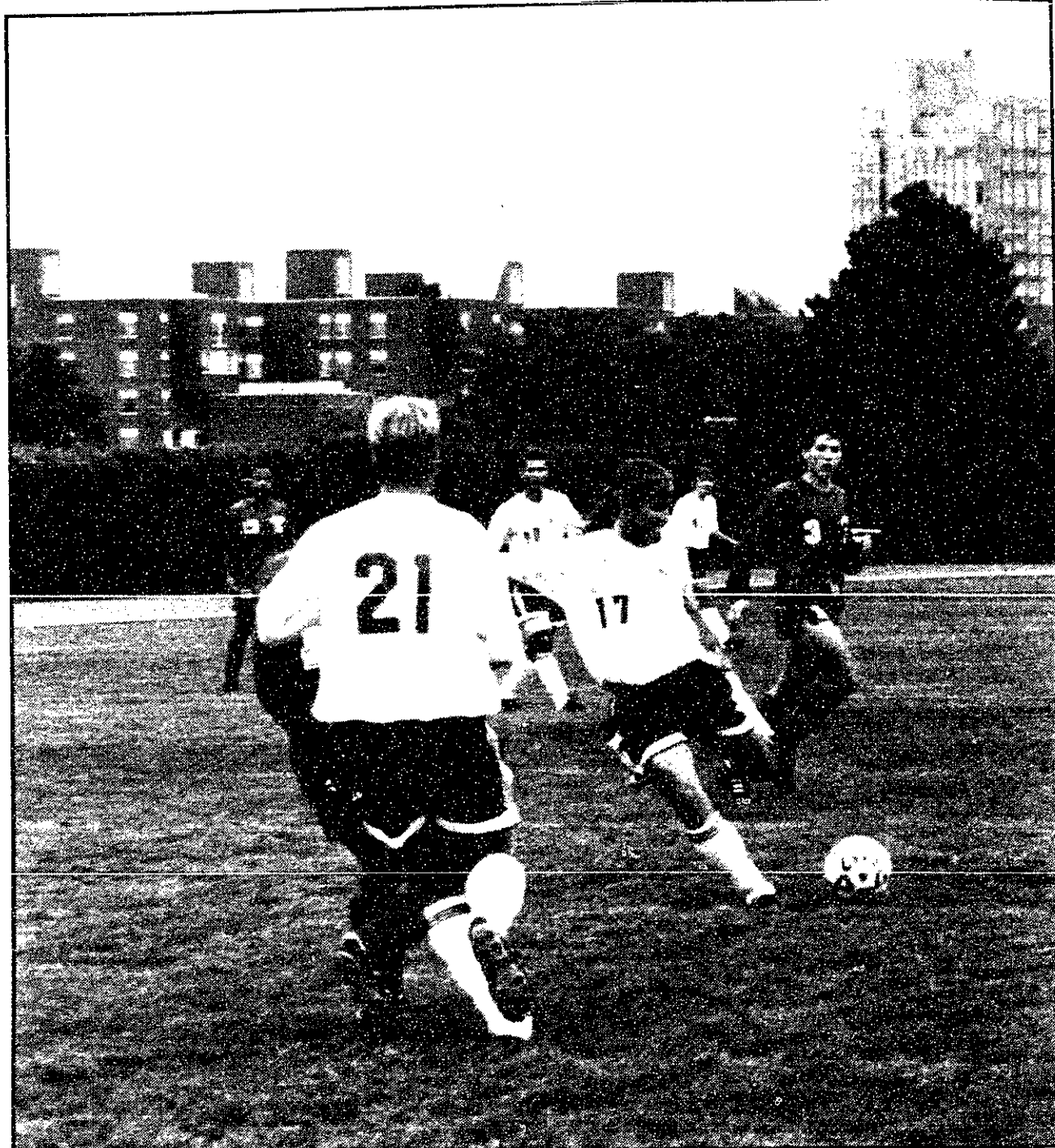
Women's Varsity Soccer vs. Simmons College, 4 p.m.
Women's Volleyball vs. Wheaton College, 7 p.m.
Field Hockey vs. Gordon College, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, September 22

Baseball vs. North Shore Community College, 3:30 p.m.
Men's Varsity Soccer vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 3:30 p.m.
Women's Tennis vs. WPI, 4 p.m.

Thursday, September 23

Men's Tennis vs. Boston University, 3:30 p.m.
Women's Soccer vs. Salve Regina College, 4 p.m.
Field Hockey vs. Babson College, 7:30 p.m.



Alan Love '95 prepares to boot the ball downfield during Friday's soccer match against Nichols College. MIT won 5-2. JUSTIN STRITTMATTER

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