Panel Clears MIT Scientist of Fraud
Imanishi-Kari, Baltimore Vindicated

By Stacey E. Blau

A ruling by a federal panel Friday concluded a decade-long highly publicized and stormy controversy involving a former MIT researcher accused of falsifying research data and Institute Professor of Biology David Baltimore '61.

The panel found no evidence of scientific fraud and exonerated former Associate Professor of Biology Theresa Imanishi-Kari, who was accused of fabricating crucial data for an April 22, 1986 Cold paper that she co-authored with Baltimore.

"I believe this is a victory for science and rational analysis," Baltimore said.

"The sad thing is that it took too many, a retired scientist to undo the work of a 'scientific' office," Baltimore added, referring to the findings against Imanishi-Kari by the Office of Research Integrity, which the federal ruling panel rejected.

Baltimore, though never accused of any scientific misconduct, was a staunch defender of Imanishi-Kari and a critic of the government's investigative processes. His vigorous role earned him strong criticism during years of investigations by a number of groups - including the National Institutes of Health - which found Imanishi-Kari guilty of wrongdoing.

The decision of the panel, the Research Integrity Adjudications Panel of the Department of Health and Human Services, is likely the last one to come on this case.

Baltimore, Page 10

Corporation Chair
Gray to Retire in '97

By Nanny A. Ananat

Chairman of the Corporation Paul E. Gray '54 announced earlier this month that he will step down next June after seven years in office.

Gray, who has served as a professor of engineering at MIT since 1957 and president from 1986 to 1990, is not planning to retire completely. At the age of 64, Gray plans to continue teaching and undergraduate advising "for at least a few more years," he said.

As president and chairman of the Corporation - as MIT's board of trustees is known - Gray was known both as a committed educator and a deft budget handler and fundraiser, colleagues said.

Gray "did a great deal to build the diversity of the student body, faculty, and staff, and had a great personal commitment to doing so," said his successor as president, current President Charles M. Vest.

Before becoming president, Gray spent nine years as chancellor, a special deputy position created for him by then-president Jerome B. Weisner. Overall, except for two years in the army, Gray has been at MIT since he was a freshman in 1950.

A search committee co-chaired by Massachusetts General Hospital Surgeon Chief, W. Gerald Austin '51 and Harvard Medical School Professor of Surgery Edward D. Churchill hopes to present the 78th pick by next May.

Vest said that the graduates enter the world at a challenging time.

"We live in an age that seems to reject bold thought and bold action," he said. "We invested over two billion dollars in the superconducting no longer migrating into our popular culture," he said.

"In the second half of the 20th century, while the numbers of new discoveries flowing out of the scientific revolution is at least a thousand, the flow of these new discoveries into popular culture has slowed to a trickle," Gore said.

"The metaphors of science are leading calisthenics at City Year's annual convention. See story, page 8.

Baltimore, Page 10

Gore Addresses Role of Science, Technology at Commencement

By Orli O. Bahnell

"The graduates themselves added a bit of comedy to Gore's speech. While a strong Secret Service presence prevented anything dramatic, an anonymous party managed a hack of sorts by distributing "buzzword bingo" sheets. Students were given bingo cards with technological buzzwords, which they would cross out as Gore spoke on his theme.

"When someone got five crossed-out words in a row, the winner was supposed to hold up the card. Gore was able to escape without anyone declaring bingo. Gore himself was aware of the hack. After a group of Sloan School of Management graduates cheered, Gore asked, "Did I say a buzzword?"

"Speaks on science and society rift by questioning why a "schism between science and the rest of society," exists, tracing its origin back to the trial of Galileo by the Catholic Church in 1633, Winston Churchill, in speaking at MIT's 1949 Commencement, also referred to the existence of this schism."

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- Disney's 'Hunchback' an intense film, Page 11
- On the Screen, Page 11
**Air Base Bombing Claims 13 U.S. Service Members**

**Washington**

A bomb exploded Tuesday just outside the fence of a military compound in Saudi Arabia housing U.S. service members. At least 13 Americans and injuring about 160 U.S. officials. A second bomb was set near the air base in Dharan, from which U.S. troops fly missions to Iraq. The second bomb killed at least one American and wounded four others.

The Service members were not immediately identified, but sources said they were military firefighters, police or other U.S. personnel who work at the base.

Two U.S. military police in a watchtower at the compound observed the bombers parking and waiting in a car nearby. They shot and killed the two people at 11:45 a.m. local time (2 p.m. EDT), according to Pentagon officials.

Two of the persons killed were identified as U.S. military police, and the other was an American civilian.

The military said the blast happened near a maintenance complex, but no other details were released.

**Air Base Bombing Claims 13 U.S. Service Members**

At least 13 U.S. military personnel have been killed and more than 160 injured in a bombing at a U.S. military base in Saudi Arabia, officials said.

The explosions at the base in Dharan, about 100 miles from the capital of Riyadh, came as U.S. forces were preparing to withdraw from the region. The base is one of several used by U.S. and coalition forces in the Middle East.

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Netanyahu, Christopher Discuss Future of Peace in Middle East

By Edward Cody
THE WASHINGTON POST

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu met with Secretary of State Warren Christopher Tuesday for the first time as Israel's new leader.

Netanyahu's reiteration of his tough approach to the Arab world, at a news conference with Christopher standing poker-faced at his side, seemed designed to emphasize to Israelis that his campaign commitments to put security first will not be downgraded in the face of the United States or facilitate its Middle East diplomacy.

That impression also was encouraged by a statement from Netanyahu's office Tuesday declaring that the U.S. secretary of state came at Washington's request, not Israel's. Moreover, the new chairman of the Israeli legislature's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Uri Landau, said Monday that Christopher should have waited another couple of weeks to give the Likud government time to decide its policies.

The Clinton administration all but openly endorsed the Labor-Party's Shimon Peres in Israel's election for prime minister May 28.

Although no one here has forgotten that, Netanyahu has gone out of his way — and did again Tuesday — to call U.S. ties a pillar of Israel's foreign policy under his government.

Christopher, reporting on three hours of talks with Netanyahu, said he traveled to the Israeli capital to renew the Clinton administration's commitment to those ties, to express U.S. willingness to continue helping in peace talks with the Arabs and to prepare for the first talks between Netanyahu and President Clinton, scheduled for July 9 in Washington.

Avoiding substance, Christopher did little more than voice agreement with what Netanyahu said and to express satisfaction that the new government wants to continue negotiations.

The prime minister made it clear to me, as he just said, that he's interested in peace with security, "Christopher told reporters at one point in the news conference, repeating one of Netanyahu's campaign slogans.

Despite Christopher's lawyerly effort to skirt points of contention, Netanyahu stood firm on several points that, if maintained in negotiations, would differ markedly from what the United States has been promoting in the Middle East for the last several years.

His aides have raised the possibility of talks with Lebanon on water rights.

Cancer Gene Study Offers to Detect Disposition, Half Ignore Results

By Terence Monmaney

Given a chance to learn if they carried a gene that raised their risk of developing breast, ovarian, or prostate cancer, surprisingly few of the 279 women and men in a new prostate cancer, a study — only 43 percent — chose to take such a look at the future.

That was a normal finding of the largest study yet of people who react when offered a blood test for the so-called breast cancer gene, BRCA1, which boosts the likelihood of developing the disease, about 80 percent, about eight times higher than that of women generally. The gene also confers a 60 to 60 percent lifetime risk of ovarian cancer and about a 10 percent risk of prostate cancer in men.

Among the study subjects, who belonged to families with pronounced histories of breast and ovarian cancer, a major reason for declining the BRCA1 test was fear that a positive result would jeopardize health or life insurance. Another prominent fear was that a faulty test would mistakenly label, and perhaps stigmatize, a noncarrier as positive, prompting much needless anxiety and perhaps even surgery.

The issues raised by the study spotlight an emerging dilemma that poses a newly acquired power of science, which literally means "to know," against the foremost of medical ethics, which is to do no harm.

The study is a "very important contribution to understanding whether it's possible to make when they face the actual experience," said Dr. Francis Collins, director of the National Center for Human Genome Research at the National Institutes of Health.

Being concerned about insurance and discrimination is very unsettling to people and may dissuade them from seeking testing," said Dr. Henry Lynch, a cancer specialist at Creighton University in Omaha and co-author of the study. It appears Wednesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Testing negative for the gene has little potential to spare women unnecessary surgery, the study showed. Before the test was available, women whose family history placed them at high risk of cancer sometimes had their breasts or ovaries surgically removed, the only known way to help prevent the diseases from developing.

July Meeting Schedule

7:30 pm Thursday, 1 August
Graduate Student Council Room 50-222 • x3-2195 • http://www.mit.edu:8001/activities/gsc/gsc.html

Graduate Student Career Fair will take place Nov. 1, and there's a lot of work that needs to be done! You'll get to schmooze with company reps before everyone else!

Graduate Student Council Room 50-222 • x3-2195 • http://www.mit.edu:8001/activities/gsc/gsc.html

House Committee Votes to Continue Ban on Federal Funding of Human Embryo Research

WASHINGTON

The House Appropriations Committee voted Tuesday to continue the ban on federal funding for research using human embryos as part of a $56.5 billion spending bill to fund health, labor and education programs for the year beginning Oct. 1.

Before approving the bill on a 27 to 17 vote, the panel voted to block an effort to restrict family planning services. Both issues, as well as the question of requiring minors to notify their parents before getting family planning services, are likely to be debated again when the full House considers the bill, probably after the July 4th recess.

The measure, annually the target for provisions dealing with federal abortion policy, is among the most contentious of the 13 annual spending bills needed to fund the government.

Last year, disputes between House and Senate Republicans over abortion between Republican and Democratic House over funding levels delayed the measure into the current spending year. This year's measure would freeze funding levels at last year's, which is $7.8 billion less than the Clinton administration had sought, after seeking to slash many of those programs last year.

Administration officials complained the bill would undermine crucial health and education programs and said President Clinton would veto it in its current form.

The panel voted 25-20 to adopt an amendment offered by Reps. Jay Dickey, R-Ala., and Roger Wicker, R-Miss., to continue the ban on funding for human embryo research. "It's lethally experimenting with a life," Dickey said.

Kaczynski Pleads Not Guilty to Unabomber Charges

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Appearing as taciturn and self-composed Tuesday as he has since his arrest nearly three months ago, accused Unabomber Theodore J. Kaczynski pleaded not guilty to federal charges that he mailed and planted bombs that killed two people and severely injured two others.

In an appearance in U.S. Magistrate's Court here that lasted just over two minutes, the 54-year-old former Berkeley math professor stood with his hands clasped in front of him and said nothing as he was ordered held without bail for an appearance July 19 before the judge who will preside in his trial, U.S. District Judge Garland E. Burrell Jr.

Kaczynski, who wore an olive green shirt and brown trousers as he stood shackled in court, seemed almost disconnected from the proceedings. He did not attempt to make eye contact with the hordes of kaczynski, spectators and reporters behind him.

His gray beard and hair were neatly trimmed, as they were in recent court hearings in Montana, in sharp contrast to his disheveled, mountain-man appearance after federal authorities raided his primitive Montana cabin and arrested him April 3. Kaczynski had a small bandage on the right side of his face, but court officials gave no explanation for it.

The orientation committee needs help organizing activities for incoming graduate students. Come to the meeting July 9 and find out how you can participate.
Wearable Web Camera Goes Too Far

Mann's right to experiment with the Wearable Web camera in his office, or at home, or in any other non-campus locations. I do not believe that he has been disrespectful or impolite, but I question whether his new technology is appropriate in MIT lines. We're a community that is the easiest way to reach any member of our staff. Mail to specific...
City Year Convention An Exemplary Model of True Community Involvement

Column by Orli G. Bahcall
ASSOCIATE NEWSEDITOR

Earlier this month, 600 tremendously motivated youth leaders travelled from across the country to attend the national convention of City Year held on MIT campus. The enthusiasm and energy of City Year participants can serve as an example for the MIT community. The good will of the group spread to all who saw them in action and those deafening cheers seemed to define the group's spirit. Indeed, every activity they undertook was done with their unique sense of enthusiasm, optimism, and commitment.

The best example of their spirit came at 8 a.m. June 26 when the rest of campus was just stumbling off to work, when the City Year participants began their day by assembling on the athletic field for a hearty round of calisthenics and a lively rendition of the Mariachi dance. Their daily exercises are common to all core groups of City Year, and brings them together to start each day of service with some inspirational words. City Year participants are united, as keynote speaker Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), noted, over a common "yearning for something that is deeper than the material.

City Year participants address this desire for service both by working for their community and by working to better themselves in the process.

At the City Year convention an exercise in civic reciprocity - giving to the community in order to get something in return - was deeply rooted in the community's agenda.

Washington debates how to reduce government bureaucracy and increase citizen participation, here in Cambridge, City Year modeled community activism and youth leadership. The convention received bipartisan political support, on both a local and national level, as a model of national service.

Leaders recognize that the power of the individual citizen, when working within our own community, will also write the future of our country.

Within one day, the corps completed the building of two full playgrounds, removed hazardous waste, and ran a carnival for children - leaving behind several very tangible marks of their idealism put to work in our community. An MIT student's typical accomplishment of finishing a lab or computer program seems to pale in comparison to the work of City Year volunteers.

Our campus was, for a week, reminded of what these unified for a common purpose can accomplish. We saw a model of empowered youth and civic activism in action.

However, City Year was not received by the campus of activists they had expected. After finishing lunch they were surprised to hear from MIT officials that the janitors would not pick up their bottles to be recycled. I happened to be interviewing the City Year organizers when they first heard about this problem. I was asked why MIT students, who as the future leaders in technology must realize the great importance of conserving our environment's resources, don't implement a more successful recycling system. I was embarrassed to answer them.

Did we let the recycling system dwindle because we don't consider conservation a priority? Or are we so wrapped up with classes and research isolated from the rest of society that we are content with not improving our school?

Whatever the real reason MIT did not follow through with the recycling effort, City Year's visit made our deficiencies apparent. Where we had accepted a mediocre recycling system, City Year members would not give up. The City Year organizers gave little notice to a discouraging host community, quickly made several phone calls to local facilities, and drove the used bottles to be recycled.

Perhaps our community doesn't value recycling, but we clearly do share many common goals, such as the pursuit of science and technology. But even over these common goals we rarely unite as a community. Like City Year, MIT thrives on the hard work ethic of its members. If we can harness the energy of the almost 10,000 students deeply committed to supporting science, we can too leave our mark on the American community.

We can ensure that our research is recognized as an asset to society and that national funding is maintained. We can also make sure that everyone in America has the opportunity and skills to access the technologies we produce.

Through the vision of a united community, the MIT campus can follow City Year's example and transform our campus into a place not just hosting, but producing the civic leaders who write history.

Unwanted Recording by
Steve Mann's Camera Outfit
Warrants Social Sanctioning

Steve Mann's Camera

Steve Mann is essentially a walking boob tube. He's got one of those black boxes strapped to his face nearly around the clock. Why some people don't have to watch it all the time, using it as a complete substitute for existence. Mann's is a further step in that direction.

I'm not suggesting Web cameras should be banned from public places. Not yet. I do think we should establish a norm of courtesy wherever people would, out of deference to others, be able to use cameras in front of Mann's face.

Eventually I'm sure television signals will be relayed to viewers such as Mann's (if they haven't already). That will bring forward a host of other issues. Even now, though, Mann's device is an actual camera.

Steve Mann's device is an actual camera. People can currently take pictures of public things and public people and use them as they please. But usually there is some courtesy attached to photography. I don't stick cameras in front of Mann's face, and if someone comes to leave them out of a picture, I oblige. Also, when someone else is using a camera, you can generally avoid the field of view.

Mann's camera, however, is everywhere he is, always. Anything he sees can save. There is a picture on Mann's Web page taken from slightly above a woman seated at a desk. The woman is wearing a rather loose shirt, and she doesn't look very happy about being captured for Internet's later voyeurism. With normal cameras, such incidents are avoidable. Not so with the Web camera. Get it out of my face.

Finally, the camera represents a rather brutal form of escapism. I know I'm an exception, but I've always found walkingmen a little insidious — their wipers seem to say that the notion of sounds of this world are not good enough for them. The Web camera is worse. Can't Steve Mann just rest content with normal life and the sights and sounds it can offer?

Now, you take these academics, and... SQUEEEEEEEZE!

ERRATUM

In last issue's article about alumni electronic mail forwarding ("Alumni Set to Get Lifetime E-mail Accounts from MIT," June 7), the wrong Worldwide Web address was given for information on the new service. The correct address is [http://web.mit.edu/][1].

Damm it! They've all fled...

The image at the center is a composite of two photographs, so some of the Boston skyline does not appear.
Graduation '96

Photos: Gábor Csányi
Rich Fletcher
Youths, Political Leaders Gather for City Year

By Orr G. Bahcall and Shawdee Eshghi

Two weeks ago, it was impossible to miss the 600 people clad in red, khaki and white uniforms, swarming around campus. These people were members of City Year, a full-time national service program, and they were attending City Year's annual Cyzygy convention, held at MIT this year from June 12 to 15.

The term cyzygy comes from the ancient Greek word cyzygos, which was a rare moment when celestial bodies aligned in the heavens in a great release of energy.

To the founders of City Year, cyzygy is an alignment of idealistic people who were members of City Year, holding hands and heads as they celebrated the power of national service at "a convention of idealism."

Many distinguished speakers were also featured throughout the convention, including retiring Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.); Reverend Michael Brown and Alan Khazei, founders of City Year; and Shawdee Eshghi, a former corps member and daughter of Martin Luther King Jr.

The convention featured people from across the nation to celebrate the great release of energy. The convention started each day at 8:15 a.m., following rigorous calisthenics called "PT," or "Power Tool," a rousing public demonstration of spirit, discipline, purpose and pride.

While the official duties end at 5:30 p.m., "City Year is really what you make of it," according to 19-year-old City Year Boston corps member Beth Schwarting.

"City Year corps take on such diverse roles including HIV/AIDS awareness and violence prevention, renewing urban green spaces, rehabilitating affordable housing, and improving community centers." Corps members have also taken on Young Flowers, a service corps of seventh and eighth graders with 450 participants nationwide.

"City Year has been the most positive influence in my life. The experiences I've had and the things that I have learned have really changed my life," said Ignacio Gomez, 19, a corps member from San Jose.

MIT serves as a leading example.

City Year "affords an opportunity for youth in all areas of life... to be a part of a positive influence," said Robert Lewis Jr., executive director of Boston City Year.

Lewis, having grown up in Boston and being what he calls "a product of Boston," recalls growing up surrounded by crime and violence.

"The location of the conference is particularly appropriate, as MIT is an institution that is civically engaged, and very supportive of youth and leadership," Lewis said.

"Boston is also the site of the first corps in 1988, and represents City Year's, "longest ties to neighborhoods in private sectors." This campus "afforded the opportunity to be at a smaller university [as of] whole network... engaged and surrounded by each other," Lewis said.

MIT has "always opened up its space to house us" and is generally very receptive to requests, he said.

"City Year has worked on mutual programs throughout the year with MIT's urban studies development project.

Bradley Touts Civic Vitality In City Year Speech

By Orr G. Bahcall and Shawdee Eshghi

Retiring Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) delivered the keynote address for this year's City Year national convention.

Introducing the senator, a City Year participant said, Bradley knows that "people like you and me are the most powerful resources this country has, that the government can't solve everything, but the people can."

Bradley began the luncheon address to the City Year corps by explaining why "I think what you are doing is so important for the future of our country and for your future."

"City Year's work is exemplary in that it rests not only to "transform society, but to transform yourself in the process — for when you bring these two together you have incredible power."

The job of youth leaders such as City Year is to "lead the world by the power of example."

Bradley is retiring from the Senate after 26 years of service, 19 as a New Jersey senator.

Individual involvement stressed

Perhaps the strongest message that Bradley delivered was the fact that each individual must have a sense of duty.

"You must realize that no one but you will try to make a difference. You have to engage yourselves and each other and learn from your own experiences," he said.

Bradley spoke of his vision of a civil society, beginning with his own life story, speaking of how time and time again, he did not listen to what people told him to do.

"At every phase of my life, people I respect and love wanted me to do something other than [what] I ended up doing, and I found that the important thing is to know your own strengths and weaknesses and to act on that knowledge," because in the end it is you who have to deal with the consequences.

Diversity addressed as main issue

It is unfortunate, Bradley said, that diversity is regarded as more of a problem that must be dealt with than a positive quality to be embraced in America today. He applauded City Year for taking diversity as a positive attribute.

"There is power in our differences," Bradley said. "You are among the few people in this country who have embraced your diversity and have realized that someone a little different from you can enrich your lives."

In order to deal with the issue of race and diversity in our society, Bradley suggests that we look at the example of City Year.

"The beauty of City Year is that you affirmatively embrace each other. What we need in this country is to deal with race in greater candor and the recognition that no one else is going to do it for you," he said.

And by doing something to transform participants' ideas into immediate reality and by building something together, City Year brings a diverse community together over community service, Bradley said.
Gray, From Page 1

member Corporation with a new chairman by next year. The "search committee is looking broadly both inside and outside the Institute for candidates," Vest said.

"In the past, people have given MIT big gifts when the Institute needed help," said Vest. "Our big gifts today are the large, complex organizations and a good understanding of academia as a business." Despite this, Vest added, "We will continue to do our job, turn out outstanding students."

Gray criticizes teaching 'scandal' As Gray announced his decision to step back his focus from teaching, he suggested that MIT's problems in teaching could be attributed to a "national crisis" and "a crisis of confidence." He promised research professors that they could expect their teaching to be "the best in the world." He also mentioned the possibility of "organizational scandal," but noted that there is "a long list of offers." In the same way, the same colleagues praised Gray for his commitment to teaching both undergraduates and graduates.

"I think his love of undergraduate education showed through during his many roles in the MIT administration," said Provost Joel M. Brand, who led the School of Engineering for most of Gray's tenure. "I recall that while he was president he co-taught a section of 6.002 during the year that EECs had 380 sophomores, and received a perfect 7.0 rating in the Course Evaluation Guide, Masses said.

Vest noted Gray's work with the National Science Foundation Undergraduate Education Margaret L. MacVicar to develop the National Science Foundation Undergraduate Opportunities Program.

"He has throughout his career at MIT been a champion of undergraduate education," Vest said. "I feel fortunate to have known him and will continue to rely on his good counsel!"

"We have also pointed to what Moses called Gray's "tremendous money for details." Moses said that MIT "had never ever understood the MIT budget as well as Paul had." In addition, Gray oversaw the $200 million fundraising campaign undertaken by him.

Gray announced his decision to step down at the Corporation's quarterly meeting on June 7. Also at the meeting, the Corporation elected four new life members: Alexander C. Dreyfus, Jr., "Drew" Dreyfus Group; Christian J. Matthew '43, founder of the humanitarian St. Matthew's Foundation; Mortimer T. Long, former vice chairman of AT&T; and William J. Weise '48, former CEO of Motorola, Inc., and 13 term members.

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MIT Graduates Must 'Build Bridges' Between Popular Culture and Science

Gore, From Page 1

sich, Gore said. While people in England and America spoke the same cultural language, Churchill added that both "had about as much communication with MIT as though they were speaking switeak and Tibetan."

Gore continued by citing evidence that divorces are disappearing. One sign that society and science do not share open communication is that "emotions and neurological systems—seat of our scientists' scientific basis, he said.

In order for scientific metaphors to be used to describe other systems — such as how Darwinian theory of biological evolution is applied to economic and political systems — there must be a group of three scientific concepts. "I believe it is time for a new effort to build bridges between these two cultures," Gore said. This can be accomplished by encouraging more dialogue between science and society.

And it is the role of MIT, as leaders in the technological community, to push force with this effort, Gore said, "We must understand that our learning and discoveries may do to man and society, and to transmite that knowledge to new generations," Gore said, quoting from former MIT President Jerome W. Weisner's inaugural address.

"Science creates benefits and fears. Gore continued by providing specific examples of the benefits and harms of a closer connection between science and society and can provide.

"The political system, for example, can be better understood by applying the logic of science to current events." Gore then shifted topic to address the possibility dangers existing generates technology can have on society. He mentioned the power of genetic engineering, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the destruction of the ozone layer.

What the scientific community needs to do in all these situations is to find a way to balance the potential for good and for harm that these technologies may bring, Gore said. He added that while there is no one who can do this task, he mentioned the role of MIT in these developments.

"The challenges that we face today is to figure out how to use the knowledge and new technology to make progress in new areas, "as a source of energy for adaptive change that benefits society as a whole," Gore said.

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Class of 1960 Donates Public Service Center Fund

Commencement, from Page 1

Despite this, "a fear of chaos cannot justify unwaranted censorship of free speech, whether that speech is about the Internet or the broadcast air waves, or over the Internet," said Gore. The "real solution was to take all of the new information and put it into the hands of the people," he added.

The real solution, Gray said, was to take all of the new information and put it into the hands of the people, "whether we take the time to look now, or later, at what we face and focus on what is most important in our lives."

Senior gift fund service center Matthew J. Turner '96, the president of the graduating class, proposed a gift to the senior gift fund service center. "No more than 9.6% of Vest with the senior class gift, a gift "worth $20,000 and projected to increase to $60,000," said Turner. The gift is a "corporate gift for students who like to do community service," and need grant money to pursue.

"We were told when we arrived that we were outstanding students and would do outstanding things," said Turner. "This day we were not able to believe it."

"MIT is people with blinding insight," said Turner. "Teachers and students and scientists make MIT a driving center of academic excellence," she said. "We would all agree that you will be able to take a part of it with you."
Baltimore, from Page 1

"As far as I know, there is no process left that can happen," Baltimore said.

Baltimore, a leading biomedical researcher and pioneer in virology, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1975 for his discovery of reverse transcriptase, an enzyme essential to the replication of many viruses, including HIV.

O'Toole disappointed by ruling

The findings in the 1986 Cell paper were originally challenged by O’Toole, then a researcher in Imানishi-Kari’s laboratory.

O’Toole, who is now a researcher at the Genetics Institute, a biotechnology firm in Cambridge, expressed disappointment at the ruling.

Almost every scientist who has looked at the evidence has concluded that there was fraud," O’Toole said. "But what is surprising is that a law panel that decided the evidence was irrelevant," she said.

"It’s not surprising that they reached a conclusion of no evidence" of fraud, she said.

The Cell article reported results of studies that demonstrated that an animal could lead to the expression of related genes in the animal, a matter still under investigation.

Such a finding could have implications for immunological study and gene transplant work.

O’Toole had been repeatedly unable to reproduce Imানishi-Kari’s promising results and was suspicious of her data published in the Cell article. She claims that her challenges to Imানishi-Kari and Baltimore over the data went unnoted.

"I’ve considered it to be ever so many years," O’Toole said of the controversy. "I just don’t know."

Others were pleased with the decision.

"It was clear to colleagues close to Theresa and David for the past 10 years that they have always been honest scientists doing interesting research," said Head of the Department of Biology Phillip A. Sharp.

"We celebrate the decision of the appeals panel in confirming the situation. We are particularly glad for Theresa, who has suffered enormously due to her exclusion from funding by NIH," Sharp said.

Imানishi-Kari is currently a researcher at Tufts University.

Baltimore under fire for role

At the time of the Cell article in 1986, Baltimore was the director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research. He left his position in July of 1990 to become president of Rockefeller University.

But he remained at the post only 18 months, and reluctantly resigned in the fall of 1991 after acknowledging accusations and controversy surrounding the Cell data. Baltimore returned to MIT in 1994.

Baltimore, who has long pursued an active role in public debates and advisory committees dealing with science and public policy, was vocal in his opposition to the investigation and accusations against Imানishi-Kari.

Baltimore and many others believed the process raised much larger questions about the government’s right to police research.

Congressional investigations led by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), which at one point employed the Secret Service to look into alleged forgeries in Imানishi-Kari’s data notebooks, struck some as more of a witch hunt than an attempt to settle a scientific dispute. Many in Congress used the case as an opportunity to call into question the validity of scientific research.

In a letter he wrote to colleagues in the spring of 1988, Baltimore accused attackers of using the controversy to "cripple American science."

"I’ve often asked myself if there’s anything I’d have done differently," Baltimore said. "And I think the correct course was to go to court and to seek the truth."

"I’ve felt very good that I stood by [Imানishi-Kari] and that her integrity is no longer impeached," he said.

The controversy sparked debate at MIT over its own policies on academic fraud.

In the end, though not directly in response to the Baltimore controversy, the institute created a more thorough mechanism for handling accusations and controversy surrounding the Cell data. Baltimore returned to MIT in 1994.

Baltimore, who has long pursued an active role in public debates and advisory committees dealing with science and public policy, was vocal in his opposition to the investigation and accusations against Imানishi-Kari.

Imানishi-Kari could not be reached for comment.

David D. Hsu contributed to this reporting in this story.

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Jim's Journal

Today at the cap and start things were a little slow. Then for some reason a whole bunch of customers came in.

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By Jim

I worked really fast making all the copies. After a while everything slowed down again.

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The Hunchback of Notre Dame


By Teresa Huang

The hunchback has done it again; this time with real flair. The Hunchback of Notre Dame had large shoes to fill in the wake of Disney's last triumph, the technological masterpiece Toy Story, and the film certainly succeeds in surpassing past projects. A majestic and powerful film, The Hunchback of Notre Dame takes its place among a long line of successful Disney animated features, which are each special in their own way, and unfortunately, each flawed in their own way.

The heart of this tale is the deformed man Quasimodo, voiced and sung by Tom Hulce (although Arnold Schwarzenegger was the original voice for the role), and the daughter of the bell tower of the Notre Dame cathedral by her master Judge Claude Frollo, a sinister light (Jason Alexander), a villainous leader of the Paris police force, and of course, his lover, the archdeacon's incense to the flames and one's own God, and political corruption and this time, I think Disney has gone too far, without necessarily understanding all of it, but this time, I think Disney has gone too far, especially if they still intend to market toys and other paraphernalia to a younger audience. Regardless of its flaws, the music, characters, and scenery in the Hunchback of Notre Dame are all second excellent and well worth adding to your list of presented, kids are probably not going to understand all of it, which seems to be fine with Disney. We'll just have to see if those Quasimodo dolls sell.

The music is satisfactory, but still not as beautiful as when Alan Menken was paired with Howard Ashman. The opening number, "The Bells of Notre Dame," is sufficiently moving, but doesn't set the tone for the rest of the film. In several parts of the film, I got a little tired of Esmeralda's prayer "God Help the Outcasts," sung by Hulee herself, are beautifully performed and orchestrated, but the music seems a bit contrived, the melodies all being a little too complicated to be truly memorable.

The star of The Hunchback of Notre Dame is by far the artwork. Some scenes were so breathtaking that they might as well have been real. The background scenery was designed with great care, and Disney's animation team truly brought out the magnificence of the Notre Dame cathedral as well as the city of Paris. You'll see when you see the intricate interior of Notre Dame. Especially moving is the beautiful gravity-defying scene in Esmeralda's, a message which the young and innocent Captain Phoebus, voiced by Kevin Klein.

by the tecH arts staff

The Cable Guy

The American version of the French farce Le Cagel aux Follies succeeds on many levels, thanks in part to its ebullient performances. Arnold Schwarzenegger (although Arnold Schwarzenegger was the original voice for the role), and the daughter of the bell tower of the Notre Dame cathedral by her master Judge Claude Frollo, a sinister leader Jim Phelps (Jon Voight) partisan of the IMF, who have made their way into the final product. Most disturbing is Judge Frollo's song "Hellfire," in which he equates the disturbing passion he feels for Esmeralda with the burning flames of Hell. The song is gripping and moving to us, but what about the six-year-old child who asks mommy what the mean man was singing about? Disney movies have always been special because they are made with several different levels so that younger children can watch and enjoy one without necessarily understanding all of it, but this time, I think Disney has gone too far, especially if they still intend to market toys and other paraphernalia to a younger audience.

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Athletes carrying the Olympic torch from Athens to Atlanta make their way through Boston on Saturday, June 15.

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