The Tech

Year in Review

From the Editor

An imperative, spray painted on salvaged plywood and displayed at East Campus shortly after Richard Guy’s death summed up the Institute’s feelings towards the media this year: press vultures go home. MIT students spoke with one voice against the national and local media’s coverage of embarrassing and tragic events at MIT such as Richard Guy’s death, Sigma Alpha Epsilon’s departure, and Phi Kappa Sigma’s unfortunate accident. The same student body which failed to come together at the polls on election day and was mostly oblivious to the process of residence redesign rallied by the hundreds to protest negative press coverage. And the message was clear: the press is too intrusive, too pushy, and too quick to jump to the faulty conclusion that MIT students are dangerous, drunk, or other-wise undesirable.

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An Uncertain Compromise

Final Report on the Redesigned Residence System Finds Lukewarm Support Among Students Still Reeling from 2001 Decision

Rima Arnaout & Kevin R. Lang

Your mission, should you choose to accept it: house every first-year student on campus, then convince hundreds of dormitory residents to move off campus each year, all while creating a triad of research, education, and community.

Such was the task entrusted to Chancellor Lawrence S. Bacow '72 and the Residence System Steering Committee. While proposed changes to MIT's housing system did not quite self-destruct, they fostered both reasoned debate and outright protest throughout 1999.

Final report utilizes student input

After months of initial reports, revised reports, debates, disputes, and conflicting committees, Bacow released his final report on December 8. Bacow's report augmented RSSC recommendations with the proposed student-led Strategic Advisory Committee to the Chancellor.

"I'm happy to see that the final report involved student input," in the process, said Undergraduate Association President Matthew McGann '00. Bacow's report referenced the SAC proposal several times and "pretty much rubber-stamped the IFC's rash proposal," McGann said.

The final report calls for incoming freshmen to select residence halls during the summer before their arrival at the Institute while preserving the option of dormitory selection during Orientation. Rush for fraternities, sororities and independent living will occur in October, and PSILOs will receive financial support from the Institute for housing graduate students during the transition.

Bacow's report rejects the mandatory housing lottery for sophomores proposed by the RSSC (the " sophomore shuffle") and firmly recognizes the Institute's guarantee of four-year housing for undergraduates.

Kolenbrander to implement plan

While the report signifies a final decision on the design of the residence system, it presents only guidelines or principles in most cases. Implementation may prove to be the true challenge, especially working out the countless details of a complex, ever-changing residence system.

Associate Dean Kirk D. Kolenbrander, who served as Process Manager for the RSSC, will head up the effort to implement Bacow's design and fill in any of the missing details.

The planning process is "nowhere near to held during orientation would give any dissatisfied students the opportunity of moving," Bacow said.

"There is a great deal of work to do ... at this point very little action has been taken," —Kirk D. Kolenbrander

There is a great deal of work to do ... at this point very little action has been taken.

Kolenbrander faced the RSSC's initial proposal also called for a Freshman Hall and a changed timeline for residence selection, including IAP rush and a March housing lottery for freshmen.

Incoming students would select a first-year dormitory through a summer mailing, a correction lottery to be held during orientation would give any dissatisfied students the option of moving.

The steering committee also proposed that Ashdown House would serve as the best site for the "Freshman Hall," while MacGregor House would become a graduate dormitory.

Freshmen would comprise sixty percent of the hall's residents, while the remaining forty percent of residents would include Graduate Resident Tutors, Resident Advisors, and undergraduates.

The RSSC proposal made no reference to the mandatory housing lottery to be held on Vasser Street across from New House. The RSSC's initial proposal also called for a "freshman hall" to help FSGs adjust to the 2001 transition. This mandatory lottery at the end of the first year was proposed as a means of encouraging students to move off campus.

RSSC chair William J. Hecht '61 recognized the proposal's infancy, saying: "It may well be a super system. It also may be a disaster ... This is not done."

Hecht could not have possibly realized the extent of his understatement.

Affected parties mount protests

From the very moment the RSSC report appeared on campus, student feedback became constructive criticism at times, outrage more often — proved a powerful force.

The first student forum, held at Baker House, was attended largely by students from Ashdown and MacGregor, the dormitories most affected by the proposed changes.

"For every reason Ashdown is a good place for freshmen, it's a good place for grad students," said Ashdown resident Shunmugavelu D. Sokka. "And it's the center of one half of the student community."

One MacGregor resident said that MacGregor fills a specific niche in the undergraduates' residence system. "As a whole we have a lot of students of color and international students, it's a good community to deal with new people with new perspectives, and to find common ground," he said.

Many students were opposed in any form: "I don't understand what's so wrong with our system that it needs such substantial change," said Baker resident Marie L. Blanke '01. "The administration is basically saying that you undergrads like the system as it stands, but we know better," Blanke said.

The first RSSC report hit at MIT an awkward time — some two weeks before spring final exams. In an attempt to accommodate more student input, Bacow and the RSSC extended the deadline for the final report to October 1.

Despite the timing of the report's release, students took action in the last weeks of the spring term.

Joseph W. Wasyli '01 and Autumn Stock- rath '00 co-authored a petition signed by over 25 percent of MacGregor House residents, Ashdown residents, and Graduate Resident Tutors, and MIT staff.

Ashdown residents presented an alternate plan for MIT housing which included more focus on the graduate community. Their proposal also called for either Baker House, the new Vasser Street dorm, or a new dorm to be

See RSSC, continued on page 19
Billionaires & Black Ties: Funding MIT's Future

Record Donations Jumpstart $1.5 Billion Campaign

Sanjay Basu

Amidst the controversy and media pressure surrounding residential change and fraternity affiliations in early November, the MIT Corporation announced an ambitious $1.5 billion capital campaign titled “Calculated Risks. Creative Revolutions.”

At the black-tie campaign kickoff, President Charles M. Vest called the campaign a catalyst toward the fulfillment of greater good.

“It is our challenge,” said Vest, “to attack and solve the next generation of great problems. Doing that will require some calculated risks: predicting the next generation of intellectual revolutions, and putting our chips down early. It’s the kind of gamble we’ve won before.”

“In so doing, we must remind ourselves, and the public, that our value to practical concerns accrues ultimately from our enthusiasm for exploring the truly unknown. That is the ultimate rationale for supporting a university,” Vest said.

Major donors kick off campaign

The campaign started in July 1997, long before the gala ball. Both alumni and corporate moguls reacted immediately to the campaign’s initiation, with several multimillion dollar donations.

But just as students began to joke about the “competition” between donors to top one another, one alumna shocked everyone with his announcement of the largest donation in MIT history. Keren E. Sahin ’63, founder of Kenan Systems Corp. of Cambridge, attended the black-tie gala dinner and ball to celebrate the launch of MIT’s $1.5 billion campaign.

At the dinner, he reportedly asked Vest to allot him some time to speak to the audience. Vest agreed and introduced him coyly.

“I really don’t know what he’s going to say,” Vest said.

Sahin responded: “He really doesn’t know what I’m going to say. Up until half an hour ago, I didn’t know what I was going to say.” Sahin then informed the audience that he would donate $100 million dollars to the Institute.

He later appointed a committee of advisors to determine how the funds should be distributed. The committee, which has not released any information about Sahin’s decision, includes former MIT presidents Paul E. Gray ’54 and Howard W. Johnson, Vest and Alexander V. d’Arbeloff ’49, Chairman of the MIT Corporation.

Industry influence questionable

While most welcomed the influx of donations like Sahin’s, some students and administrators reacted ambivalently to the start of the capital campaign, renewing questions about the role of industry in academia.

MIT has enjoyed five decades of federal research sponsorship, but federal support for research universities began eroding in the early 1990s. Federal and other sponsored research support constituted some 60 percent of all of MIT’s campus operating support. Last year it accounted for less than 45 percent. Approximately 70 percent of that money came from the federal government, 20 percent from industry, and the remaining 10 percent from private sources.

Over time, the influence of industry and private support on research has dramatically expanded. In his “Annual Report of the President,” Vest wrote that “Some would argue, and I am one, that MIT became over-dependent on federal support . . . This is the age of the private sector, and such change is appropriate and, indeed necessary.”

MIT has since received a higher proportion of research funding from industry than any other university, but this funding has traditionally restricted researchers to conduct work in fields requested by corporate sponsors.

Institute officials have looked to alumni and individual donors to raise funds for less pragmatic work.

“To fulfill our educational mission we must bring some fraction of what we do closer to the contemporary and future world of industry,” wrote Vest. “But we have an even greater responsibility for research that is, in a sense, at the opposite end of the spectrum . . . Above all, we must protect the overall freedom and flexibility of our faculty and students to pursue research and scholarship wherever it leads, and to serve society as objective critics.”

Some would say that recent collaborations with companies like Microsoft and DuPont violate the Institute’s testament to freedom and flexibility. But time will surely tell whether funds from the capital campaign will truly allow MIT’s faculty and students to be the “objective critics” society needs.

“Supporting the university” called for a $510 million campaign that ran from 1987 to 1992. During that fundraiser, over 44,000 alumni and corporations donated. One hundred of them committed at least $1 million, while 23 committed over $5 million.

Capital campaign funding areas

The current campaign seeks funding for distribution in four key areas: $350 million to support new directions in research and education, $550 million to endow industry-academic enhancement of the learning community, $300 million to renew the physical infrastructure of the campus, and $100 million for an unrestricted “Millennium Fund.”

The organization of the campaign, according to Chancellor Lawrence S. Bacow ’72, “will help us to truly integrate student life and learning at MIT. The resources generated will make it possible for us to enhance the quality of life for every MIT student for generations to come.”

Funds dedicated to research and education for those future generations are expected to be further divided by

See Capital Campaign, continued on page 18
Alliances with Industry, Universities

This past year. Industry and academia alike have been quick to respond to the technology being developed in the Institute's laboratories and, in some cases, have capitalized on the prestige of the MIT name.

In recent years MIT has looked “to the private sector for an increasing portion of our support—both philanthropic and for research,” said President Charles M. Vest.

"Federal funding at MIT has continued to increase, but since the '70s, it has declined as a percentage of our operating revenues." Vest said.

"There may be a few additional partnerships in the future, but there clearly is a limit to the number of such arrangements that we should undertake, and I think we are close to it," he said.

Perhaps, that given the recent announcement of a six-year, $250 million in partnership with Nanovation Technologies Inc. on January 21, 2000. MIT is not announcing any signs of slowing its giddy march towards the altar of corporate cooperation.

Microsoft I-Campus

MIT’s October 6 announcement of an industrial partnership with Microsoft took the Institute by surprise. The initiative, Project I-Campus, involves a $25 million contribution from Microsoft over the next five years. In return, MIT offers access to its faculty and research facilities.

"To say that there's $25 million specifically for education is an enormous opportunity for MIT," said Professor Harold Abelson '73, co-director of Project I-Campus.

"Our main objective, at least at the outset, is to improve learning on campus ... to take programs that we've currently deemed as out of reach for them, for our current student body," said Thomas L. Magnanti, co-director.

Unlike the Microsoft initiative, other partnerships between MIT and industry aren’t designated exclusively for education. "Microsoft gets a non-exclusive royalty-free license to the intellectual property developed here. MIT owns the intellectual property," Vest said.

"If they want exclusive rights, they have to negotiate an agreement," Magnanti said.

"Microsoft gets the right to use the technology, biomaterials, genomics, and materials. The collaboration is led by Provost Robert A. Brown and Dr. Joseph A. Miller Jr., DuPont's chief science and technology officer. The 5-year agreement went into action on January 1.

Cambridge-MIT Institute, Ireland

At seeking new sources of funding, MIT hasn't limited itself to industry, signing two agreements with the British and Irish governments.

MIT announced a $135 million partnership with Cambridge University in Great Britain, forming the Cambridge-MIT Institute. The program was announced November 8 and is due to begin in the academic year 2001-2002.

£10.75M will be donated to MIT. Total expenses are determined by MIT faculty and their counterparts in the partner company—not by the MIT administration or the company," Vest said.

Second, according to the terms of their agreement, Microsoft does not need to approve research publications that result from the project, and MIT is not subject to prepublication review from Microsoft.

MIT signed a "standard intellectual property agreement" with Microsoft, Bacow said.

"Microsoft got the non-exclusive royalty-free license to the intellectual property developed here. MIT owns the intellectual property," Bacow said.

"If they want exclusive rights, they have to negotiate an agreement with MIT," Bacow said.

Another unresolved question is how the chief negotiators of industrial alliances, MIT administrators, can give faculty and students a voice in the direction of the Institute, forming the Cambridge-MIT Institute will "ultimately engage faculty and students," said Dean of the School of Science Robert J. Bignamino.

MIT will also exchange up to 30 faculty members with Cambridge as part of a Cambridge-MIT Fellowship program.

The British government, led by Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, approached MIT in the summer of 1998 with the idea for an alliance. "The idea was to give a forward-looking partnership that is trying to influence the culture of Cambridge ... to capitalize on our entrepreneurial culture," Bacow said.

Eighty percent of the initiative's $135 million funding over five years is being provided by the British government; the rest will also be raised in the United Kingdom.

The Cambridge-MIT Institute will raise $1.5 million of its own funding over five years. "This really is unique in all of American education," said Chancellor Lawrence S. Bacow '72, a chief negotiator in the alliance. The Cambridge-MIT Institute will "ultimately engage faculty from all schools" at MIT.

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**PRESS VULTURES GO HOME**

National and Local Media Continue Their Assault On MIT, Fraternities

Sanjay Basu

In a flurry of activity reminiscent of the following storm the alcohol-related death of Scott S. Krueger '91 in 1997, Boston journalists descended upon the Institute once again this year, writing both news reports and editorials sharply critical of MIT students and the Institute's fraternity system.

**Overdose brings media hailstorm**

The first in a series of media reports about MIT focused on the death of Richard A. Guy '99 in late August. Guy, a physics major and resident of East Campus, died after overdosing on nitrous oxide, the inhalant commonly known as "laughing gas.

The story of Guy's death instantly appeared on local newscasts and in most Boston newspapers. A Boston Globe article on September 1 compared Guy's death with Krueger's death at Phi Gamma Delta in September 1997.

The Globe's coverage of Guy's death included five articles published over the course of a week. The first news report focused on the basic events relating to the Guy case. Other reports included features about drug and alcohol abuse on college campuses.

After details of the case were released to the press, the Globe and other newspapers coined the term "drug den" to describe Mosh-ers, the term "students must temper their inspired hatred of the media if they have any desire to set the story straight."

But the efforts of those attempting to curtail a media storm largely failed. An ensuing Campus Police investigation into Guy's death revealed that two East Campus residents, Susan M. Mosher '99 and Rene A. Ruiz '99, possessed hallucinogenic mushrooms, amphetamines, marijuana, and nitrous oxide in their rooms. The two were charged with four counts of drug possession with intent to distribute. They have since pleaded not guilty and are awaiting trial.

MIT students never would engage in that kind of irresponsible activity for which some of our peers have appeared on the news.

---Jeremy D. Sher

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MIT holds rally to protest media

Students protested the negative portrayal of MIT by the media by hosting a rally supporting the Institute's fraternity system on October 30.

Accounts varied about the rally's attendance, but those attending estimated over 1000 people. Most MIT students would never engage in that kind of irresponsible activity for which some of our peers have appeared on the news.

The rally was declared a success by most of its organizers. But although local media were notified that the rally was taking place, coverage of the event was sparse, with only one story in the Boston Herald.

---The Boston Globe

---The Tech
S
ince 1997, the national media have rarely missed a chance to men-
tion the name Scott S. Krueger '01 in the same breath as MIT. Just as
this practice began to fade, a new round of fraternity incidents put the
Greek system under renewed scrutiny.

Most incidents involved MIT's version of The Usual Suspects: Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Sigma Phi Epsilon. Each of these fraternities has weathered numerous violations in past years. Yet nothing drew more national focus than Phi Kappa Sigma's "Skuffle" promotion-gone-wrong.

Sig Ep, SAES lost recognition

Incidents at fraternities continued to revolve around alcohol violations in 1999, as an increasingly intolerant Boston Licensing Board cracked down on drinking and parties. The beginning of a new, post-Krueger era was marked by the dissolution of two torch-bearers of the old way: Sig Ep and SAE.

In February, Sigma Phi Epsilon faced a massive reorganization when its Alumni Advisory Council expelled 28 brothers from the fraternity. This action, which essentially created a de facto chapter, arose from disagreements between the active chapter and alumni, as well as multiple instances of rule violations related to housing and franchise membership.

The reorganization was prompted most directly by an incident involving Sig Ep's pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges were caught carrying a keg into Sig Ep's house. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, ending their 100-year presence at MIT. Withdrawal of recognition was largely a formality, however, as the Boston Licensing Board had already revoked the dormitory license of one of SAE's two houses and set a date to revoke the other.

The suspension came after several years of alcohol-related violations. In its last violation, on September 2, SAE brother(s) illegally served alcohol to six underage Wellesley students. "They have to be told they aren't children anymore ... I don't think they even have a clue," said Board Chairman Daniel F. Pokaski. "I don't think they even have a clue." Earlier sanctions against SAE included the revocation of their privilege to rush in 1996 after serving alcohol to a prospective student during Campus Preview Weekend. SAE was still under an alcohol ban when the most recent incident occurred.

The IFC turned their full authority over to the administration, who then decided to end recognition of the fraternity until at least 2001. As a result of the situation, the fraternity's Alumni Association decided to expel the upper class members of the fraternity and to reorganize the chapter as a freshmen chapter.

Without a house and without Institute recognition, however, the chapter's days were numbered, as the Boston Licensing Board had already decided to end its recognition of the fraternity until at least 2001.

Changing of the Guard

MIT's Fraternity System Loses One Member House, Copes with Post-Krueger Pressures.

Dana Levine

The beginning of a new, post-Krueger era was marked by the dissolution of two torch-bearers of the old way: Sig Ep and SAE. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges were caught carrying a keg into Sig Ep's house. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges.

Sig Ep, SAES lost recognition

Incidents at fraternities continued to revolve around alcohol violations in 1999, as an increasingly intolerant Boston Licensing Board cracked down on drinking and parties. The beginning of a new, post-Krueger era was marked by the dissolution of two torch-bearers of the old way: Sig Ep and SAE. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges were caught carrying a keg into Sig Ep's house. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges. During a November 1998 road trip, pledges.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, ending their 100-year presence at MIT. Withdrawal of recognition was largely a formality, however, as the Boston Licensing Board had already revoked the dormitory license of one of SAE's two houses and set a date to revoke the other.

The suspension came after several years of alcohol-related violations. In its last violation, on September 2, SAE brother(s) illegally served alcohol to six underage Wellesley students. "They have to be told they aren't children anymore ... I don't think they even have a clue," said Board Chairman Daniel F. Pokaski. "I don't think they even have a clue." Earlier sanctions against SAE included the revocation of their privilege to rush in 1996 after serving alcohol to a prospective student during Campus Preview Weekend. SAE was still under an alcohol ban when the most recent incident occurred.

They have to be told they aren't children anymore ... I don't think they even have a clue.

—Daniel F. Pokaski

PKS prank explodes

At the same time SAE was facing eviction, three Phi Kappa Sigma brothers accidentally set off a small explosion during a promotion for their "Skuffle" Halloween party.

The brothers, who were previously alumnus, the incident required the temporary evacuation of many main campus buildings. Moreover, local news crews descended on Massachusetts Avenue, some making Columbine comparisons and others reporting these students dead. PKS was quickly lumped in with SAE as part of an out of control fraternity system.

See Fraternities, continued on page 20

CPW Opens To All Students

While not as visible as the Phi Kappa Sigma rally, the IFC's role in this year's Campus Preview Weekend was another example of positive action by the group. In an unprecedented move, the Office of Admissions decided to invite all admitted students to this year's CPW, which took place from April 8th through April 11th. While Campus Preview Weekend has traditionally included only females and minority students, this year's weekend was a much broader event. The weekend drew 784 prospective freshmen and 437 parents, up from 415 students in 1998.

Due to the massive number of prospective students who came to campus, fraternities and ILGs were called upon to house make visitors. The large number of fraternity events held during CPW (without notable incidents) formed the de facto core of the weekend.

Some classified the weekend as an early, and helpful, beginning of the rush process.

Competition prompts new CPW

The move to an open CPW was prompted by competition with other schools, said Dean of Admissions Maritelle Jones. Prefrosh weekends have long been known to be powerful recruiting tools. Traditionally, 65 to 75 percent of students who participated have then chosen to enroll as freshmen at MIT, while the overall yield, or percentage of students who enroll, is 55 percent.

Admissions officers had been contemplating an all-inclusive campus preview weekend for several years, said Zangora A. Guerra III of the admissions office. Two years ago, after that year's prefrosh weekend, Jones hinted that all-inclusive weekends might be in the works.

CPW was also enlarged two years ago. MIT alumni were invited for the first time, and MIT interviewers joined the prefrosh on campus, to informally meet the students they interviewed.

Students enjoy CPW activities

Probably as a result of CPW, the percentage of accepted students who chose to come to MIT was 60 percent this year, a "significant improvement over the past three years, when the yield was a constant 55 percent," Jones said.

As CPW's high yield suggests, students who attended the weekend felt that the event was a major factor in their decision to attend MIT.

Freshman Jerome A. Chambers '03, who would not have been able to come to CPW in the past, cited the weekend as the deciding factor in getting him to come to MIT: Before CPW, Chambers was heavily considering the University of Pennsylvania, he said, but chose to come to MIT's weekend. "The people here were very convincing," he said, "and the weekend was well-organized. I liked all the parties."

Ellie I. Chang '03 also cited CPW as what really prompted her to choose MIT. Chang thought that it would not have made a difference to her if only women and minorities had attended.
Fact or Fiction: MIT's Gender Bias

MIT Acknowledges Gender Bias, but is Report on Treatment of Women Scientists Good Science?

Mike Hall

Who is the typical MIT professor? A nerdy man, complete with lab coat and tousled hair?

While the coat and hair are up for debate, the perception of the typical MIT professor as male is justified. Even while admissions of women have increased in the last decade, the number of female professors at MIT has remained stagnant. As late as 1994, women occupied less than nine percent of faculty positions in MIT's prestigious School of Science.

Gender equity has long been a pressing concern for MIT. But were reports by the First and Second Committees on Women Faculty in the School of Science — MIT's attempt at resolving the gender gap — scientific critiques of gender inquity or subjective exercises in manipulation of a media-sensitive administration?

Informal talks, formal complaints

The question of gender discrimination at MIT first was raised in 1994 when Professor of Biology Nancy H. Hopkins called a meeting of senior women faculty in the School of Science. "We were just sharing experiences and impressions," said Professor of Brain and Cognitive Sciences Mary C. Potter.

The professors found enough consensus to merit approaching the administration. The group submitted their proposal to their Dean of Science Robert J. Birgeneau in August of 1994, and female science faculty and department heads formed the committee.

Shortly after its formation, the committee became aware of findings at other schools to Birgeneau, flagging incidents of discrimination.

In 1996, the committee submitted an interim report to the administration that made a number of recommendations for improving equity in the School of Science. The report called for more female faculty in more influential departmental positions, as well as a review of salary data. In addition to recommending a general state of awareness regarding discrimination, the report called for an increased number of female faculty.

The committee's 1999 report expanded upon the interim report, offering additional cautions about gender equity issues for the future. "Few issues are as important for a University as the inclusion of women and minorities at the faculty level," the committee reported. "Advocating reforms such as accommodation of family life by the Institute, placement of female faculty into department administration roles, and integration of gender equity reviews into MIT's other institutions. As earlier, most committee members were female professors in the School of Science.

Benefits improved since mid-1990s

The 1999 report also highlighted the gains made by female faculty in the time between recommendations. Women on the School of Science faculty rose from 22 in 1994 to 31 in 1999, accompanied by a drop in male professors from 252 to 235 in the same period.

Several women professors received increased pay and facilities as a result of the report. One anonymous female professor commented in the report that, "It was unhappy at MIT for more than a decade [but] after the Committee formed and the Dean responded, my life began to change. My research blossomed, my funding tripled. Now I love every aspect of my job. It is hard to understand how I survived those years — or why."

As the driving force behind the report, Hopkins's gains were the most public. After receiving her Ph.D. from Harvard in 1971, Hopkins joined the School of Science's biology department. She spent twenty years researching cancer-causing MIT and developmental biology before making her first complaint in 1979.

After the complaint, Hopkins immediately received improved research and a position in the biology department, including increased space and funding. Hopkins also received additional perks from MIT, including a December 1999 article in The Chronicle of Higher Education detailing Hopkins's new position and career.

In 1999, accompanied by a drop in male professors from 252 to 235 in the same period.

The Clinton administration invited Hopkins to a landmark roundtable on equal pay, where President Clinton praised the committee for having the courage to release its findings.

The committee "sought to make things right," said Clinton, "and they told the whole public the truth about it, which is a great service."

Though acclaimed by the mainstream, the report was consistently criticized by observers outside and within MIT. "There are no exacting standards for gender concerns in the School of Science," said Judith S. Kleinfield, professor of psychology at the University of Arizona. "For example, if you are a woman and you are a member of a minority, you must be twice as good as the male outsider to be taken seriously."

In a December editorial, calling the committee's findings "anything but conclusive," the reality is that "To be as bad as these unenlightened institutions, one would have to pay top dollar to the women faculty. Committee members risked their careers to expose what they perceived as systemic gender discrimination."

The report falls below basic standards for scientific evidence in the social sciences."

Judith Kleinfield

The report did not provide any additional public data to support the report's assertions.

In an interview with The Chronicle, Hopkins argued that the committee "didn't want to embarrass anybody, and ... didn't want to make trouble" by exposing discrimination, adding that she collegues merely wanted "to move things of substantive information."

Kathryn L. Reed, a professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Arizona, School of Medicine, further defended the omission of data in the report. "If women scientists report systematic gender discrimination, why is this experience missed?" asked Reed, whose school is also investigating its own gender inequity.

Report, critics raise major issues

Despite the amount of criticism, some assertions in the report cannot be disputed. Discrimination clearly still exists in modern society, even in the halls of the country's most heralded educational institutions. Women remain a rarity on MIT's faculty, a clear point of discussion in the committee's findings.

Committee members risked their careers to expose what they perceived as systemic gender discrimination."

The committee, however, drew potentially legitimate criticism by publically producing neither objective nor quantitative data used in their research. The unwillingness of female faculty to release their personal accounts as well as doubts about the truthfulness of the committee's findings, particularly when those female professors received lucrative rewards after exposing discrimination at MIT. Instead of factual evidence of systematic discrimination, the report is told instead that "once you get 'em, [the discrimination] seems almost obvious."

Female-to-male faculty ratios at MIT are similar to ratios at comparable institutions, including Stanford University, Harvard University, and the California Institute of Technology. While the committee is correct in stating that "to be as bad as these unhallowed institutions is not a defense," the reality is that MIT and other institutions only recently began admitting females at higher rates. The corresponding increase in female faculty is not due to another decade, assuming a fair number of female students will continue their careers at MIT. The committee falsely assumes that MIT and its peers can ameliorate gender inequity existing from time immemorial in under five years.

Although the report may change the perception of the typical MIT professor, concerns about the report's methods and discourse remain. It did not vent from earning universal support.
When MIT students think of their years at the Institute, what comes to mind: living groups? Hacks? All-night tooling? For most, the cities of Cambridge and Boston remain on the back burner. In much the same way, most MIT students have a reasonable awareness of national politics while utterly neglecting local issues.

1999 was an election year in both Boston and Cambridge and a year that could have held great interest for students. In Cambridge, one of MIT's own, student Erik C. Snowberg '99, ran unsuccessfully for Cambridge City Council. Across the Charles River, Boston University graduate student Mike Ross was victorious in student-district Eight, which includes the Back Bay, Kenmore Square, the Fenway, and most of MIT's FSILGs.

From the very beginning, Snowberg's campaign centered on encouraging student participation in local politics. "This campaign is about getting students re-engaged in the political process," Snowberg said. "There is a separation between students and residents, and it's detrimental to both parties." Snowberg would have been the first student elected to the council.

Student apathy greatest challenge

Success for Snowberg depended on getting his chosen constituency, students, to the polls on November 2. Currently, students make up twenty-five percent of Cambridge's population but have no representation on the council. Though nearly all students are of voting age, only 12 percent of MIT students and five percent of Harvard students are registered Cambridge voters.

Ken Reeves, an incumbent who won re-election, spoke at a rally at the Stratton Student Center about the extent of MIT voter apathy, noting that only nine people from MIT voted at the Johnson Athletic Center polling booth in a recent election.

In addition, Cambridge's city council does not favor student candidates. Councillors in Cambridge are elected by the entire city, and MIT and Harvard do not have their own districts. Cambridge's proportional representation system guarantees any constituency that makes up ten percent of the voting population a representative; however, in Boston, though, large numbers of student residents, especially in District Eight, represent a significant potential voting bloc.

Housing, development major issues

The related issues of affordable housing and Cambridge development dominated campaigns in 1999. A number of candidates called for the return of rent control. Candidate David A. Hochs '87 helped organize the Cambridge Citizens for Rent Equity to push an unsuccessful ballot initiative calling for the return of rent control.

Another tenants' group, the Eviction Free Zone, spoke out against forced evictions and aimed to restore rent control by a statewide referendum.

Snowberg supported returning rent control to Cambridge alongside other housing reforms. "Housing is for homes, not for investment," he said. Snowberg proposed the creation of a landlord licensing board to govern those who rent and give tenants a forum to air disputes.

Cambridge development proved to be another hot issue. The city, notably East Cambridge, has become increasingly commercialized in recent years.

On one side of the issue, candidates such as James Williamson have worked to halt development in both Harvard and Central Squares. Williamson is involved in the "Have Central Square" campaign, which is battling the opening of a $40 million store at Massachusetts Avenue and Prospect Street.

Most other candidates favored slowing or regulating the pace of development to maintain Cambridge's residential, low-rise persona.

Snowberg encouraged the city council to "articulate a plan for the future of Cambridge.

"Development is out of control," he said, while at the same time admitting that new development provided a valuable, substantial increase in Cambridge's tax base.

Among the new council's first actions was the creation of a moratorium on development in East Cambridge. The Larkin petition creates an 18-month ban on new projects in excess of 20,000 square feet.

Snowberg also called for a moratorium on development, which would have a chance to renegotiate Cambridge in lieu of taxes - a new city council would have a chance to renegotiate that amount and several candidates called for an increase.

On September 29, council candidates discussed city-student relations in a development forum at the Cambridge Senior Center. In his speech, Snowberg spoke about the need to bridge student-community relations in Cambridge.

"On one side of the fence, there's students, and on other side is the community," Snowberg said. "They're often pointing fingers at each other."

Many candidates at the forum expressed the idea that MIT and Harvard have several councillors in their back pockets, and that the council is unresponsive to the needs of voters.

Hochs said that current MIT planning provides for "zero to four affordable housing" but constructs "luxury apartments." He spoke of "cultural and economic cleansing" and the need for rent control and downsizing.

Candidate Jim Braude said that Harvard makes $2.87 million from its endowment every day, and that Harvard President Neil H. Rudenstein and other universities in the area would give back to the community.

Reeves urged voters to send a majority of candidates to the council who would represent their interests rather than MIT or Harvard's.

Support from students, community

Early in Snowberg's campaign, MIT students expressed interest in the idea of one of their own running for the council. "Student interaction with the community is an issue that needs to be addressed," said Andy D. Berkheimer '91. "Having someone on our side can help the council better understand the students' views."

Even some Harvard students supported Snowberg's campaign.

"I think the students' perspective," said Dan Kaganovich, a Harvard junior. "Kaganovich added that Snowberg's experience on the council could aid Harvard in future negotiations with Cambridge over the university's land expansion.

In Boston, Ross drew heavy support from the BU community, especially with student campaign volunteers.

Snowberg's campaign received a major boost when the Cambridge Civic Association endorsed him in August. The CCA also endorsed four other candidates for the nine council openings.

"I'm very excited about it," Snowberg said at the time. "I'm running not only to represent students, but also to cover the common ground between students and the community and find positive solutions."

In October, city council candidates from MIT, Emerson College, and Northeastern University announced the formation of the College Students' Political Alliance.

Emerson College senior Giovanni de Franci
ci said they began gathering support for the CSPA to represent the concerns of college students in the Boston area. De Francisco ran for Boston City Council from District Eight as a write-in

See Local Politics, continued on page 21
cer training, McDonald argued, because the additional time and funding for increased offi-

tion and quality of work,” McDonald stated, suggesting that MIT wants to avoid spending

recently a promotion to another position. The CPA is demanding that MIT restrict call-ins to emergencies.

"We are not convinced that MIT is prepared to close the gap," said Alan

Compromise between the CPA and the Institute is growing increasingly unlikely, as both sides appear to be preparing for an extended battle.

Overtime, education, key issues

Involuntary overtime remains a major point of contention between the administration and the CPA. Currently, officers are called to work during "off-hours" to fill staffing needs. McDonald complained that "MIT continues to rely on overtime rather than fully staffing the department." The CPA is demanding that MIT restrict calls-to-emergencies. McDonald, CEO of McDonald and Associates, the firm representing the CPA, maintains that MIT needs "a staffing level that will allow CPs to focus on their primary public safety functions." The CPA has also demanded additional overtime pay for officers working more than 40 hours in one week.

On the surface, 1999 seemed to be business as usual for the Campus Police. CPs patrolled the campus as they always have, whether by foot, bike, cruiser, or behemoth SUV. Yet the prolonged dispute between MIT and the Campus Police Association shows no sign of resolution, with both sides entrenched and unwilling to compromise. The conflict over scheduling, benefits and staffing entered its eighteenth month in December 1999.

"We are not convinced that MIT is prepared to close the gap," said Alan McDonald of McDonald and Associates, the firm representing the CPA.

In December, the CPA creatively dealt with its frustration by releasing an anecdotal press release portraying MIT as "the Imperial Institute," Chieftain Annie as "the Manipulator General of Campus Police," and Achenbach as "the "Manipulator General of Campus Labor Relations." In the story, a small group of "decent, everyday people" laboring for the Imperial Institute protested "in a spirited, yet lawful way" to the stub-

When the workers had gone, Chieftain Annie quoted the Manipulator General as to his sanity. The Manipulator General smiled apocryphally, and told Chieftain Annie not to fear.

To Serve And Protest?

CPs still entrenched in labor dispute with Institute

Mike Hall

The CPA's attempt to com-

promise with the union "blew apart what seemed to be substantial progress in negotia-

tions." A CPA leaflet included a notice to all employees of MIT who may have been subject to inadequate overtime compensation, and McDonald said that the policy was instituted "to ensure fair and equitable treatment of employees." Achenbach, however, said that the compensation issue was unique to the Campus Police and it was unlikely that other employees would be affected.

Recent efforts stalled by Institute

In the last three months of 1999, the CPA's attempts to com-
promise were halted by what McDonald termed an "inflexible unwillingness to negoti-

ate a fair resolution," Achenbach said. In October, the CPA unanimously supported a vote of "no confi-

dence" in the MIT police management. The vote addressed key issues in the conflict, such as involuntary overtime, proper recogni-

tion of police officers' EMT skills, and fund-

ing for continuing education.

BOSTON DEPUTIZATION QUESTIONED

Achenbach contended that the Campus Police has an obligation to protect all MIT stu-

dents, whether living on campus or in Boston. McDonald also criticized the CPA for opposing the Institute's efforts to deputize CPs in Suffolk County. McDonald countered that MIT's demands would expose CPs to a more dangerous envi-

ronment than assumed upon joining the force.

"That was their attempt to pressure the Campus Police into accepting the CPA's proposal for a modified third-party grievance system," said McDonald. "We do not have the relief we have promised... we only have to say that we have provided it."

Resolution unclear

According to Achenbach, an agreement may be reached over the coming summer. He added that the initiative to file proposals will lead to an agreement.

"We are hopeful that progress will be made at the next meeting, tentatively sched-

ed for February 4, but cautioned that the Institute's strategy may be to "hold out with-

out dealing effectively with the issue them-

selves and wait for the CPA to concede."

Achenbach dismissed the possibility of a strike, stating that "MIT is focused on trying to reach a settlement through negotiations."

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Restrictions placed on vacation time remain major issues.

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Two themes characterized MIT student government in 1999: cooperation and activism. Undergraduate Association President Matthew L. McGann '00 thought that "student government associations such as the Interfraternity Council, Dormitory Council, Graduate Student Council, and Undergraduate Association all spoke with one voice, and using these tactics we were able to effect change."

The Undergraduate Association set out to accomplish four major goals in 1999: FinSibord reforms, supporting the Capital Campaign, improving Spring Weekend, and gathering student input for Institute decisions on housing and the freshman pass/no record grading system.

"The UA achieved its biggest goal of being more visible to students by holding many large social events and changing internal structure to undoubtedly impact the entire MIT community."

In December 8, the collective efforts of student members. We hope to develop a broader student government in the past and we hope to see more of it in the future," McGann said.

"Some goals for the money include endowments for student activities and athletics. We are locking at donating about $15 million toward the athletics program and are also looking into endowing the Dean of Student Development. We are looking at where we can best help," McGann said.

MIT plans to use approximately $300 million to increase the financial aid base for the Institute and a similar amount to finance capital projects such as the Stata Complex and the new sports and fitness complex," he said.

The committee hopes to improve and streamline the selection process for student representatives to institute committees.

"We hope to begin working with course administrators, academic honors societies, committee chairs, and other student government numbers. We hope to develop a broader and deeper recruiting process," Rezek said.

The Committee on Privacy was eliminated because its scope was "simply too broad." Next term, two committees, the Student Information Policy Committee and a group chaired by the Chancellor, will serve to supplant the former Committee on Privacy.

One of the most visible changes made by the UA was an overhaul of the student activities funding system. "We shifted from the legacy accounting system to more modern financial software, enabling the system to be a lot more flexible," McGann said.

Since the changes were put into place, students are now able to access their account balances on Athena and track the flow of money into and out of their accounts.

The current budget process was also made more flexible through the implementation of category funding. Each group is awarded funds into one of four categories, events, publicity, capital, and operations. As long as group expenditures fall into one of these categories, treasurer can claim reimbursement and submit vouchers.

In the past, student groups had to number of unforeseen expenses for student activities and athletics. "We are locking at donating about $15 million toward the athletics program and are also looking into endowing the Dean of Student Development. We are looking at where we can best help," McGann said.

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This year was filled with riveting speeches, performances, games, protests, and events that made it noteworthy. Some of the year's most memorable moments were best expressed in photographs. While a story could have mentioned how a mysterious building appeared in the midst of Building 20's ruins, the photograph illustrates just how the evening sky compliments the hack. Words can describe how this year's Steer Roast was wilder than ever, but the photograph depicts exactly how much mud and flailing limbs were involved in the wrestling pit. These pictures show how a spotlight or costumes contribute to the beauty of a dance as much as the dancers themselves. Photographs capture a particular moment, stirring emotions, a few memories, or even a simple "Hey that's pretty cool."
Richard Guy

The death of Richard Guy early in the morning of August 31 marked a tragic loss for MIT, and a source of great personal pain for many faculty, staff, and students who knew him. Guy, born in 1929, had been a faculty member at MIT since 1957, and was a respected mathematician, distinguished by his broad interests and creative contributions to several areas of mathematics.

The death of Libova, 23, who was in the final stages of completing her PhD in Mathematics, was an unexpected and devastating loss. Libova was a native of Mission Valley, California, and is survived by her parents, Lucy and Michael Manley. Libova was one of the lab's brightest students. She had a lot of talent but a short life," said Assistant Professor Frank Gertler, who worked with Libova for several years. "She was a very bright young woman who would have excelled at MIT. He was also a very bright young man," added Guy. "He was a really remarkable young man."

Irina Libova

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Irina Libova G

Irina Libova's fiancee, Vladimir, named the Memorial Services for Manley were held at MIT, 1992, after earning a number of honors including the Steele Prize of the American Mathematical Society, and the Medal for Distinguished Service to the Mathematical Sciences. Rota was remembered for his witticisms, the Hershey bars he used to reward students who asked questions during his lectures, and for his groundbreaking work in the field of combinatorics. He was a truly inspirational professor and role model for the entire student body," said Jeffrey Feinsod, Segal's husband.

Benjamin Krinsky

Benjamin Krinsky '06 died on September 3 after an extended battle with brain cancer. He was 20 years old. Krinsky majored in Mathematics and Computer Science (Course 18.13) and was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. Jonathan P. Krinsky, his father, said his son was a "witty, funny kid who was very bright and very likable." He was interested in Boston's local music scene and often attended concerts with his band, the Pearls.

Michael Manley

Michael P. Manley '02 was killed in a fall from the 14th floor of MacGregor House in February of 1999. His death was an apparent suicide. Manley, a freshman from Tempe, Arizona, was a student in the Experimental Study Group program and was a member of the 14th floor at MIT. He was also a very bright young man," added Guy. "He was a really remarkable young man."

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Misguided Energy

An energy policy for the 21st century

Michael J. Ring

The normally leprous MIT student body showed rare signs of activism this year. Unfortunately, they picked the wrong times to show their newfound spirit, and a lack of commitment to their causes.

Campus leaders and regular students alike turned out in force to fall this fall to protest what they believed was unfair treatment from the MIT administration, the City of Boston, and the local media. Over 700 students attended the Phi Kappa Sigma leukemia rally, which more than any other event this year symbolizes the widespread frustration among rank-and-file students over their treatment.

But when the time came for students to come out and make a stand, few could really be bothered. MIT students chose not to be trounced on Election Day. Turnout on campus was shameful. Only 241 voters in Ward 2 Precinct 3, which covers most of the MIT campus, actually cast a ballot in November's Cambridge city elections. And I'd hazard that there wasn't a crucial loud of absentee ballots postmarked from the 02139 zip code this year.

The autumn protests would have been a most welcome development had they translated into political action. Most of the recent fraternity fiascoes were easily resolved around irresponsible drinking, but the current law which prohibits sale of alcohol to those under 21 — and hence means young adults cooling by China's rather flawed human-rights record. Our schizophrenic attitude toward China must come to some resolution if we are to figure out a coherent way to deal with the twenty-first century's emergent superpower.

To the extent that there are always warm debates over gun issues, then we are unable to garner more than mere anecdotes from the few scattered stories that filter in. Even after senseless, horrifying acts, like the murder of Matthew Shepard, we are unable to figure out a coherent way to deal with the twenty-first century's emergent superpower.

This was a remarkable compare-and-contrast lesson — internationally, across the country, and here at MIT. We would do well to remember these pairs of examples.

A Year of Contrasts
Eric J. Plosky

This past year was a remarkable compare-and-contrast lesson — internationally, across the country, and here at MIT. We would do well to remember these pairs of examples.

Kenosha vs. Chechnya: A brutal civil war in the Balkans was eventually brought to a halt by U.S.-led intervention; a brutal civil war within Russia rages on, garnering nothing more than chloroform from the West. Are we to be so political about mass murder of civilians in years to come?

Trade vs. Human Rights: Sino-American relations are always warmed by trade issues and cooled by China's rather flawed human-rights record. Our schizophrenic attitude toward China must come to some resolution if we are to figure out a coherent way to deal with the twenty-first century's emergent superpower.

Gun Freedom vs. Gun Control: Bloody school shootings, particularly that at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, galvanized the debate over guns, and saddened that he cooled by China's rather flawed human-rights record. Our schizophrenic attitude toward China must come to some resolution if we are to figure out a coherent way to deal with the twenty-first century's emergent superpower.

The only surety about present trends is that the political figures at MIT — there is no vast middle "silent majority" on the critical issues of the day; there's only the few who are in the know and the many who don't know or, if they do know, don't care. Ignorance and indifference are dangerous, and the current law which prohibits sale of alcohol to those under 21 — and hence means young adults dying by China's rather flawed human-rights record. Our schizophrenic attitude toward China must come to some resolution if we are to figure out a coherent way to deal with the twenty-first century's emergent superpower.

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Best of Film 1999
The Tech Arts Staff Picks the Best 13 of the Year

Autumn Tale
Veteran French filmmaker Eric Rohmer continues his gentle, thoughtful, and detailed studies of romantic confusion in this delightfully comic about a middle-aged woman's search for love and happiness. Autumn Tale is a rich, visually inventive, satirically and frighteningly deep rumination on the nature of personality.

Cradle Will Rock
This one is a rich, visually inventive, amusingly-acted, and consistently hilarious tapestry of art set in the 1930's, weaving together characters from John Cusack's Nelson Rockefeller to Emily Watson's homeless street performer. Among its other pleasures, Cradle Will Rock boasts a perfect opening sequence and a perfect closing shot.

Earth
Based on Bapsi Sidhwa's novel Cracking India, this film sees the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan through a child's eyes. Haunting images, great soundtrack by A.R. Rahman, and unforgettable performances make this film so noteworthy. Earth is a romance, a tragedy, a history, and a comment on the human heart: its tenderness and the beast that hides within.

Eyes Wide Shut
Watching this film one can enjoy the great, nearly forgotten feeling of being in the hands of a master storyteller, with him guiding a story that is paced just right, and with surprises lurking behind every corner. Eyes Wide Shut is a gradual descent into a half-comic, half-surreal nightmare — followed by a period of awakening and attempting to recall the dream. It is also a visually rich, excellently acted, and often funny tale, and ultimately Stanley Kubrick's most optimistic film.

Felicia's Journey
Director Atom Egoyan's long-awaited follow-up to The Sweet Hereafter is the story of an abandoned Irish girl and a mysterious stranger who offers to help her. The characters evolve from amusing to eccentric and far beyond, while a simple story is revealed to contain deep secrets. With strong acting and beautiful photography and music, the serene eeriness of Felicia's Journey lingers in the mind.

Fight Club
A explosively entertaining film, jam-packed with a complex screenplay, strong performances, and visionary artistic direction. It's fast-paced while it unspools and yet its subplots will be pondered long after the movie ends. Also kudos to Edward Norton for yet another excellent performance and to Brad Pitt for running with his wildest instincts.

Man on the Moon
If there's a person to direct a film about a misunderstood artist, Milos Forman is the top choice, bar none. Jim Carrey does a spectacularly precise impersonation of late Andy Kaufman, and the result is a glorious celebration of pure art for the art's sake, even when this art is stand-up comedy. Opening three minutes are the funniest three minutes in cinema this year.

The Sixth Sense
A Bruce Willis film without terrorists or astronauts, The Sixth Sense relies instead on beautifully rendered character interaction. Especially noteworthy is the newcomer Haley Joel Osment, who, with eyes that always look like they're on the verge of tears, convincingly portrays a child who needs to cry, but is too scared — and there are very few things as heart-wrenching as that.

The Straight Story
A great true story: in 1994, seventy-three-year-old Alvin Straight rode a 1966 John Deere lawnmower from Laurens, Iowa, to the door of his estranged brother. Directed by David Lynch, this Giated film is remarkable, assured, and unshakably entertaining, yet full of action (at least as external), amazingly beautiful to look at, frequently hilarious, and emotionally affecting to the point of being mesmerizing.

Three Kings
Definitely one of the most creative films of the year, David O. Russell's third film marks his strongest directing effort to date. When American soldiers set out to find Saddam's stolen gold bullion, they also find Iraqi citizens in need of their help, and in their efforts to help, the characters are forced to question the point of America's involvement in the Persian Gulf. The creative use of the camera makes for powerful images that help to drive the film's message home.

Toy Story 2
An instant classic, one of the most creative and fun movies of the year, this completely computer-generated sequel about the adventures of a bunch of toys is clever, funny, complex, and, most surprisingly, deeply emotional; more so, as a matter of fact, that almost all live-action movies of the year.

Trick
At last! A queer romantic comedy in which the main characters are simply regular, well-adjusted gay people going about their everyday lives. A stellar trio of main characters and an excellent supporting cast, along with thoughtfully paced and a wonderfully quirky script, make this not only one of the best gay flicks in a long while, but also a romantic comedy that can hold its own against any straight comedy.

By The Tech Arts staff (Zarnina Anvari, Tzu-Matn Chen, Fred Chiu, Michael Frakes, Herve Ovetchik, Roy Radenkin, Vladimir Zelevinsky)
Daniel J. Katz

neutre-ninety-nine was a fascinat-
ing year in music, in which most of the Top Ten albums were composed of
writing pieces of art, redenitions of the
dance genre, or cleverly executed con-
cept albums. Here's a rundown of the ten
bestrating the year and a number of other
categories.

Best Album
1. BreakFast With Girls — Self
2. The Fragile — Nine Inch Nails
3. Beaucoup Fish — Underworld
4. Six - Mansun
5. Hold Messner - Ben Folds Five
6. Beauoupog Fish — Underworld
7. Utopia Parkway — Fountains Of Wayne
8. Hey! Album — Marvelous 3
9. The Unauthorized Biography of Rein-

State of the Airwaves Presents

Best of Music 1999

Baseament, Breakfast, and Brits

R

Worded, thirteen-nine was a fascinat-
ing year in music, in which most of

that bend and sway from punk to strings to an
piece of unpredictability, littered with songs
Happiness, the band's songwriting takes a

native rock history. Taking up over ninety
third effort is riddled with strange, gripping

unexpected rendition of "Dance of the Sugar

discs of the year and the overachievers in a

— the band in a box. "Musicle Museum" has dramatic guitars and pained

shrieking that practically drip angst, while slow-
or songs like "Untuned" are honest and mov-

ing. This is a young band with a serious future.

6. Play — Mobly

Spin ranked Play in its top 100 albums of
all time more months after its release, and
although it turned that decision, in retrospect it
was an honest choice. Play proven that electronic
music doesn't have to be artificual and focused

on dancing. Mobly's use of real instruments and
unique vocal samples come together to create
pieces of art with both rhythm and soul.

7. Utopia Parkway — Fountains Of Wayne

This album is pleasant. Really really pleas-
antly, it's packed with soothing vocals, retro
guitars, and themes that reminisce about subur-
bans, urban high school, all of which can make

on dancing. Moby's use of real instruments and
unique vocal samples come together to create
pieces of art with both rhythm and soul. It is

able to push my angsty and overdramatic, but the
years to put into recording The Fragile creat-
ed one of the definitive pieces of art in alter-

rock history. Taking up over ninety
minutes of CD space, this album goes on and

on, and yet there's never any filler. The variety
is masterful. Each track is well-written, the

sounds are innovative, and the mood is

that dark and twisted mood that only Nine

Inch Nails can present. As I said in my review,
this disc was worth waiting for.

3. Happiness Is Not A Fish You Can Catch — Our Lady Peace

Before the release of this album, Our Lady
Peace had three things going for them: won-

er songs like "Unintended" are honest and mov-

ning. Hopefully their next album

ly it's really more of a snack than anything
other. In retrospect it

it's top 100 albums of

the bar-None winner was Orgy's "Stitches,"
which is a simulation of a rotting, decayed, and

lost disc you can throw on at a party and

never feel the need to change the CD.

9. Hey! Album — Marvelous 3

It's a little bit lighter, a little bit power-
but it's all fun. Boosted by the radio suc-
sess of "Freak On A Week," Hey! Album
launched the Marvelous 3 into the spotlight.
Their albums is littered with fun-filled guitar
rock songs based on killer riffs and witty

lyrics. This is the trail that's been blazed over
the last few years by Third Eye Blind, Eve 6, Eve

Eve, and Everlent, although the Marvelous 3 final-

ly managed to do it right.

10. The Unauthorized Biography of Rein-

hold Messner — Ben Folds Five

Last, but not least comes Ben Folds Five's
third effort, a CD that's surprisingly laid back
especially considering the in-your-face nature of
the leadoff single, "Army," surprisingly
groovy, and most notably, short. It's a
quality disc of music from some of modern
rock's most clever songwriter's, but unfortunate-
ly it's really more of a trick than anything

deeply satisfying. Hopefully their next album
will be just as good, but more substantial.

Single of the Year
1. Red Alert — Basement Jaxx
2. One Man Army — Our Lady Peace
3. World's Collide — Powerman 5000
4. Freak of the Week — Marvelous 3
5. Stop The Rock — Apollo 440

Although I still feel Moxy rules over all
when it comes to an onstage show, this year the
Marvelous 3 came into their own as incredible live performers. Their concerts are
packed with energy and charisma, which per-

suaded me to give them the nod in this catego-

ry over the more time-tested impressions of
Moxy Fruvous. The Chemical Brothers
returned to the U.S. this year with a mind-

numbing array of lights and beats. Dan Bern's
demented folk act has to be seen to be appre-
ciated, and Train may have some of the most

The award for Best Video of the Year

went to The Chemical Brothers' "Up

That red Alert won me over. Close behind these
two comes "When Worlds Collide," arguably
the best single yet to come out of the new-
metal movement (note that it's not a Family
Values band) Rounding out the top five are the
Marvelous 3's hopefully catchy "Freak of the
Week" and Apollo 440's stellar guitar-based
dance track, "Stop The Rock."

Music Video of the Year
1. Stitches — Orgy
2. Falling Away From Me — Korn
3. Muscle Museum — Muse
4. Coffee & TV — Blur
5. All The Same Screaming (Bliss-182)

Many of the year's best videos featured a
mixture of disturbing and happy images, but
the bar-None winner was Orgy's "Stitches,"
which simulates a fading, putrefying exhibit
showcasing the 20th century music video and
utilizes an awesome color design dominated by
sterile white from their video "Falling Con-
form Me." Also used great colors, and like
Orgy's video, also coincidentally placed the
band in a box. "Musicle Museum" exposed the
dark side of blissful fifties suburbia, "Coffee &
TV" documented the malaise of the world's
happiest milkcart, and "All The Same Smalls" brilliantly captured every boy band
video clique from the last few years and
skewered them all simultaneously.

Live Act of the Year
1. The Marvelous 3
2. Moxy Fruvous
3. Chemical Brothers
4. Dan Bern
5. Train

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numbing array of lights and beats. Dan Bern's
demented folk act has to be seen to be appre-
ciated, and Train may have some of the most

theated musicians working today.

Local Act of the Year
1. Jim's Big Ego
2. Guster
3. Angry Salad
4. Orbit
5. Dispatch

Sure, Guster picked up national airplay, began selling out concerts across the country,
and released their most successful album yet, but did they kick ass at the VooDoo party?
Nope, but Jim's Big Ego did, and they proved that they're just waiting to be the next big
thing. The American launches pulled off a major radio hit with "The Milkshake Song," but they
have yet to follow up on it. All-rocker Orbit,
though banned from that same lineup, contin-
tue to play terrific local live shows, and Dis-
patch, fresh off a name change and armed with a funky earthy sound, are on their way in the
Boston scene.
Chief of Campus Police Anne P. Glavin discusses the death of Richard A. Guy '99 at a press conference shortly following Guy's death.

If you can't beat 'em, join 'em

MIT students even got the short end of the media stick in stories in which they played absolutely no part.

The recent Boston Herald article reported on a stolen dwonk, statue, which disappeared from the Public Garden and later reappeared in the Boston College library. Although the occurrence was unrelated to MIT students, Boston College spokesman Jack Dunn issued a statement to Herald reporters that included the words, "We have no idea how it got there ... You've got to watch those MIT kids."

While some students and alumni laughed or scoffed at the results of such media coverage, others felt that the negative portrayal of MIT required a dramatic response. A group of alumni led by Eugene Kuznetsov '86 have formed a non-profit public relations group to generate positive press releases for MIT.

Kuznetsov hopes his group, which calls itself the Independent Tech Alumni Council, will enable broad alumni involvement in issues relating to undergraduate civil liberties, particularly in the ongoing debate about housing choice. He also plans to work with students and MIT to improve local media portrayal of MIT and its students. The group is simultaneously proposing changes for MIT's residence system as it acts as a press-release-generator.

"Due to the nature of media coverage, the public only hears about the most sensational events. They tend to overlook the fabulous things that go on day-to-day without any fanfare," said Kuznetsov. "Students hold events for charities. They volunteer their time in schools and lots of other places ... Mainly they're devoting their lives to learning the skills to cure cancer, advance technology and improve the world in a hundred other ways."

Many students have criticized the group, calling the organization's members hypocritical for attempting to fight sensationalism with biased propaganda. But ITAC members continue to defend their organization's practices.

"A free and democratic undergraduate life is essential to the continued innovation and creativity of MIT's graduates, who in turn contribute to the future progress of our institution," saidMark Thompson '99. "They have an essential contribution to make to the future of MIT. We intend to make sure they are heard."

A recent letter to The Tech called for more extreme measures, including outright attempts to manipulate the media.

"Perhaps a public-relations firm might be retained to turn the MIT News Office and the Campus Police into better spokespersons for our way of life," wrote Matt Reynolds '96. "Clearly we need a talking head to chum out cheerful soundbites whenever some incident occurs. A suitably adept outside manipulator with a good two-faced Janus approach would be best for this job."

"Perhaps he or she could hold the rank of Dean of Campus Affairs or something similarly important-sounding," Reynolds continued. "Really he or she should be the Department Head of the School of Spin Control."

Media, continued from page 6

visited the Globe's editorial board. Vest "emphasized that we, the student body, have been unfairly victimized by the news coverage and editorials of the past week and past few years. He acted like a true leader for a community in need of one." McGann also described his meeting that day with Larry Harmon, the Globe columnist who wrote the editorial.

During their conversation, Harmon reportedly encouraged McGann to write an op-ed piece, telling the UA President that Globes members would help to get the article published. The piece was never printed.

"I later learned that Harmon is quite the reputation as a frat-hater, and has written most of the anti-MIT editorials over the past few years," said McGann. "I also later learned that some administrators have tried to talk to him both over the past few years and over the past few days, and have by-and-large not gotten through."

Boston Phoenix defends MIT

Not all press MIT received was negative or cast MIT in a bad light. A November 18 article in The Boston Phoenix headlined "MIT Peans Aren't Running Amok" — Media Coverage of the School is evaluated press coverage of MIT, stating that "Lately, MIT has been portrayed as a school with increasingly rambunctious students, a number of whom belong to animalhouse frats that party too hard and then blow things up. Dangerous minds make for good copy, but it may be the press coverage of MIT that's out of control — not the student behavior."

The article noted that MIT's binge-drinking rate across its student body is half the national average, and 30 percent of students here do not drink at all.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's case is not the norm at MIT," wrote Michelle Chiaro of the Phoenix. "In fact, the student-government organization that represents the fraternities recently voted to support the demands in her "de-recognition" of the fraternity. "It was almost student led," says McGann. "We're all very disappointed."

The article also included a cartoon of a television report featuring an MIT student walking with a beer bottle. The caption was: "Breaking News! MIT student caught drinking!! Live!!"

Capital Campaign, continued from page 4

department, contributing to neuroscience, environmental studies, educational technology, health sciences and technology, bioengineering, comparative media studies, political economy, entrepreneurship, engineering systems, national and international collaborations, the arts, and the library systems.

Undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowships, on the other hand, will receive money from a $550 million pool of donations intended to "enhance the learning community," although these funds are also expected to be used for educational innovation, campus life, professorships and innovation development.

But in light of recent controversy surrounding issues of student life and housing, capital campaign organizers wisely added a "physical infrastructure" component to their fundraiser. The "infrastructure" pool of donations will be dedicated to housing and facilities, but will also be used to fund new buildings housing the Computer, Information and Intelligence Sciences, the Media Lab, the Neuroscience Department, and the Sloan School of Management.

Campaign organizers also added a $100 million "Millennium Fund" to the campaign in order to provide the Institute with "the financial agility to act quickly in support of new ideas as they emerge."

Mergers, continued from page 5

There will also be a faculty and student exchange aspect to the partnership.

MIT has history of alliances

According to the MIT News Office, 70 percent of the research conducted on the MIT campus is federally funded. MIT gets about 20 percent of research funding from private industry — more than any other university in the country. Over the past five years MIT has developed relationships with companies such as Amaneg,

Merck, Ford Motor Company, Nikon: Telephone and Telecommunication (NTT), and Merrill Lynch. Microsoft is the third largest gift from industry, behind Amaneg's $30 million and Dell's $35 million.

In addition to interacting with Cambridge University, MIT previously also merged forces with the National University of Singapore and the National Technological University in Singapore.

The alliance, announced in November 1998, is designed to help MIT meet the pressures of increased competition held by the alliance take place in specially equipped classrooms at MIT and the Singaporean institutions using live video transmission over Internet.
The RSSC final report criticized
Despite the laborious process of compromise and student input in the preparation of Bacow’s report, it was also with critics. SAC members criticized Bacow’s failure to fully address capital expenditures. Committee members Liana F. LaReau ‘00 said that the report needs “to make [capital spending] more of a priority.” Graduate student leaders were also unsatisfied about the Bacow’s vision of housing. The lack of support for a graduate residence is “not a reattachment . . . this is a lack of progress,” according to GSC President Luis A. Ortiz G. Ortiz said that the plan to reimburse graduate students living at FSILGs is “basically a way to house M. Eng students . . . I don’t see it as a great bonus for graduate students.”

The report also eliminated the bid process currently used by theme houses. Under the new design, theme houses will not be allowed to exclude specific freshmen. Chocolate City resident Raymond Morales ‘02 said that the report “calls for a restructuring of Chocolate City in a way we are not prepared to make. Our community has to die,” as a result of the decision.

Reports gone, questions remain
The release of Bacow’s final report in December brought closure to months of housing debate and dissent. By using SAC suggestions, Bacow did take advantage of student input, a practice often overlooked by MIT administrators.

Yet Bacow hardly listened to the “average” MIT student. The SAC is largely comprised of MIT insiders — those students who seem to be on every committee, in every meeting, and quoted in every Tech article. Most students will not realize the full impact of Bacow’s report until it is too late, when his plan is already in place. For a truly unified residence system, Bacow’s plan must be accepted and supported by the entire MIT community.

Students submit alternate report
In the Student Advisory Committee to the Chancellor teamed up with the UA, the GSC, the ASA, the IFC, and DormCon, and ILTFP (a grassroots housing reform movement), to design a Unified Proposal for an MIT Residential System. The Unified Proposal called for expenditures to cover two new 500-bed graduate dormitories, a new 400-bed undergraduate dormitory, and renovators to East Campus, Walker Memorial, and Stratton Student Center. The proposed capital outlay of the SAC plan topped $279 million.

The SAC’s residence selection plan included unstructured form selection with a correction lottery following orientation. Each spring and fall, a new lottery would be run, allowing students to either stay in their current residence, pledge an independent living group, or enter the dorm lottery. Fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups would receive compensation for empty beds during the 2001 transition.

The plan supported guaranteed housing for all undergraduates and first-year graduate students. In addition, it called for fifty percent of all graduate students be provided with MIT housing. MIT housing.
Related

Fraternity News

Despite being disbanded two years ago, Phi Gamma Delta still stayed in the news during 1999.

In late March, Sigma Nu obtained permission to reside in the Fiji house, which has remained empty since Fiji's housing license was suspended in 1999. Sigma Nu, formed four years ago, has expanded rapidly to fill its small house on 523 Western Street. The Fiji house on 28 The Fenway would allow Sigma Nu to house all of its members and to recruit additional members.

Although there was some initial concern over the relocation to Fiji's old house, neighbor testimony to the good behavior of Sigma Nu convinced the Boston Licensing Board to approve the move. Sigma Nu's alcohol-free status also helped convince the BLB.

"We were very concerned that people thought they were a drinking organization. They are good neighbors and... are dedicated to their futures," said Elizabeth Dooley of the Ladies' Guild next door.

COD revokes Yoo's diploma

In late July, the Committee on Discipline decided to revoke the diploma of Charles Yoo '98 for five years.

Yoo, who was Phi's pledge trainer when Scott S. Krueger '01 died of alcohol poisoning, criticized the process as being unfair.

"Timothy Burke, Yoo's lawyer, was not permitted to speak as Yoo's counsel or to ask questions of the Board or witnesses. The only testimony presented at the hearing was a statement from Dean of Undergraduate Education Rosalind Williams which contained information from four unidentified students."

Further obscuring the matter is the fact that the committee committed itself to the actual case to secrecy, releasing only the names of the students and their punish-

Yoo has filed suit against the Institute and President Charles M. Vest to reclaim his diploma.

Flashback—Mar. 16

What would MIT life be like without the Greek system?

"Poor. It wouldn't be a loss for the people who don't live there, but for those who do, it would be an immmeasurable loss," Walter G. Holland '01.

"Way better. What use does it have other than being a convenient source of housing for undergraduates? If people need to be proud of something, there are a million things more worthy of pride than a couple Greek letters and a bunch of 'brothers.' As far as having a 'community,' does it create divisions, rivalries, and take up the time of their members—time that could otherwise be better spent on more worthwhile things."

Yanni K. Tsiptsis '01

"We'd have fewer people to make fun of."

Anna B. Polissky '92

"A lot less interesting. You get a different lifestyle. You can meet a lot of different people. It's like a family."

Eric K. Lee '01

Fraternities, continued from page 7

There was no malicious intent. It was an accident, pure and simple," said President Charles M. Vest.

Backed by Boston Mayor Thomas M. Menino, Boston's Inspectional Services Department evicted PKS from their house for resident violations, egger issues and illegal construction. Inspectors SAE prior to inspecting PKS.

The fraternity was fined several thousand dollars and the building's landlord was fined $1,000 a day for each violation found until the fraternity removed the chemicals and dismantled the haunted house. PKS was later charged an additional $50 because their emblem was scarred on a concrete block outside their house, constituting illegal use of a sidewalk.

PKS throws its annual "Skuffle" party, which includes a benefit for leukemia, was cancelled, and the IFC voluntarily cancelled all their scheduled Halloween parties to avoid media scrutiny. The three PKS brothers who were involved in the incident were fined $3,306.24 by Cambridge and ordered to perform eight hours community service.

It was later discovered that Boston Police officers had actually searched the fraternity house just prior to the IFC inspection. "The police found some turpentine and we had some more flash paper, which we handed over," Chris said. "The turpentine, they said, could be used to make something explosive."

PKS President Larry R. Chiu '00 said he was unsure why police searched the fraternity just before the scheduled ISD inspection. But he added that he was "really impressed with the inspectors and officers; they worked really hard to get us back in the house quick-

According to Bacow, Boston officials had asked MIT for "a better guaranteeing that the [PKS] party would not take place as planned," although IFC commissioners reported that Menino had simply ordered the IFC to maintain safety codes at the fraternity of a party was to be held there. Bacow said Boston officials had been pressuring MIT administrators to permanently cancel the party. But the fra-

nity itself cancelled Skuffle well before anyone else could act.

Alcohol incidents continue

Lower profile alcohol incidents bracketed SAE's demise but produced far lighter sanctions.

After serving alcohol to an Interphase stu-

dent in July, Delta Kappa Epsilon faced a year long ban on alcohol.

Campus Police found the student, a mem-

ber of the class of 2003, intoxicated at the DKE house on July 25th. Interphase students are prohibited from entering any fraternity or drinking alcohol.

"There is no way to figure out how it hap-

pened. All we know is that he somehow found his way to alcohol in the house and therefore we are responsible," said John D. Morris '00, DKE president.

The fraternity proposed a list of sanctions including a year-long alcohol ban, 500 hours of community service, 100 hours of community service, and held a much publicized rally in support of its alcohol policy.

Despite the incident, DKE was still allowed to participate in rush, and faced no other sanctions.

In the last incident of 1999, four non-stu-

dents were arrested at Alpha Tau Omega's frater-

nity house on the IFC 2001 committee chair and Will Dichtel (IFC 2001 committee chair) did a lot of lobbying," Dorow said.

FSILGs look to the future of rush

In spite of, and, at times, because of, diffi-

culties suffered this year, the MIT Greek com-

munity has no intention of dismantling itself.

The Interfraternity Council was a key player in an expanded Campus Preview Weekend, ran a successful rush that reversed the decrease in pledges from previous years, and held a much publicized rally in support of leukemia research and against negative media coverage. The IFC also rallied in opposition to changes in MIT's residence system.

"The alumni in the fraternities and the undergraduate members are smart," said Neil H. Dorow, assistant dean of residence and activities. "I think that through its history and traditions that it will address the changes caused by the 2001 initiative." Dorow said that MIT's fraternities have been "adjusting successfully" to the new climate at MIT. "Part of that is a result of turnover in the houses," said Dorow, who noted that 50 percent of the FSILG population was not at the Institute at the time of the Krueger incident.

Dorow described the work which the IFC has done to steer the development of the 2001 initiative. "The IFC was very actively working with Larry Bacow, Mike Tropeano (IFC presi-

dent) and Will Dichtel (IFC 2001 committee chair) did a lot of lobbying," Dorow said.
Robert Winters

"exposed during construction ... Oct. 28: MIT-based web startup Akamai technologies begins trading on the Nasdaq exchange and closes at $145 a share, posting the fourth largest first-day increase ever and creating numerous MIT millionaires." Oct. 29: Two fatalities come under fire as SAE loses the dormitory license for one of their two houses (the license for the second house as well as Institute recognition is revoked shortly afterwards). During the same week, PKS is temporarily evicted from its house after a theatrical device used to promote a Halloween party explodes in 10-250, injuring several students. Nov. 2: Erik C. Snowberg '99 falls short in his bid for a position on the Cambridge City Council. Nov. 5: MIT Choice, an organization...

Viewpoint

Flashback—Oct. 26

Are you planning on voting in the upcoming election?

"Yes. I'm voting for the guy who goes to MIT — Erik Snowberg." Daniel Chak '02

"I'm voting by absentee ballot in my home state." Melissa Horoschak '02

"I'm voting for the guy who goes to MIT — Erik Snowberg." Incorporating the efforts of the Snowberg campaign and other groups on campus.

Apathy ends Snowberg's campaign

"We can win this election," de Francisci said. "It's all about momentum." However, Snowberg was the only CPSA member on a ballot. Others were either running or considering running as write-in candidates.

Ross victorious in Back Bay

After a closely contested race, 27 year-old BU graduate student Mike Ross beat Suzanne Iamomella by 409 votes — nearly eight percent — to win the council seat.

Student Government, continued from page 11

Implication of future revenue. With concerts, for example, the UA is able to recoup much of the money it puts out through ticket sales.

The Spring Weekend Committee is comprised of representatives from major student groups such as the IFC, Dormcon, UA, GSC, and the IFC.

"We hope to move the Spring Weekend Committee towards a more sustainable membership and financial base. This committee is separate and focused solely on putting out a great Spring Weekend," McGann said.

GSC often strong but neglected

Traditionally the most active student government body on campus, the GSC had success in 1999 with the GSC-sponsored career fair, the expansion of the Travel Grant Program, and a professional development seminar series.

With help from the Class of 2000 and the Society of Women Engineers, profits from the GSC Career Fair allowed for an increase in the funds available for the Travel Grant Program.

"A fivefold increase in the number of commitments by continuing delays on a major graduate housing project, the senior housing expansion of the Travel Grant Program, and the scope of what they can do..." Ortiz said.

Improvement in graduate student orientation has served to jump start the GSC presence on campus. "With secure funding, the orientation committee was able to focus on providing a unified experience to welcome first year graduate students," Ortiz said.

In the future, the GSC plans to facilitate better interaction between Sloan students and other graduate students, as well as senior administrative officials and graduate students.

"The area one where I have been disappointed with progress has been the communication between senior administration and students. While the issue has been improving, I believe that there is a lot of work to be done to develop the trusting relationship I envisioned when elected," Ortiz said.

"Even after turning a blind eye to the needs of graduate students by continuing delays on a major graduate housing project, the senior administration participated in a public forum to explain this decision." Ortiz said. The largest problem facing the GSC during 1999 was the shortage of graduate student housing. "By telling the story time and time again the GSC has been able to elicit a stop gap measure — the renovation of NW30 to produce 130 new beds — while plans for the Sidney and Pacific Street site are finalized," Ortiz said.
Men’s Ice Hockey Travels to Salt Lake

SUSAN BUCHMAN

The season opened with a 10-4 league record and the New England College Hockey Association’s top seed. That was how MIT’s men’s hockey club entered the American College Hockey Association national championships as last spring’s semifinalist. MIT’s first game was against Life College, MIT faced Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and started with some solid wins against Springfield College and Franklin Pierce College. The team looked for some solid wins against tough, higher-ranked, non-conference opponents. The team finished the season ranked third in the NEWMAC conference. Their classy performance in the regular season earned praise from both fans and critics. The team is on track to head back to nationals this year; so far, they have a 7-1-1 record. And now that they don’t have to worry about proving themselves, they know what they can accomplish.

"I think people know now that MIT can actually play some hockey, be it in our incredibly ugly style," Goodman said.

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Tennis Hopes to Follow Championship Season With a Spring Trip to Nationals

NISHA SINGH

The fall 1999 season, capped by a sixth place finish at the New England Women’s Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament, was the second most successful women’s tennis season in MIT history. Only three years ago, the tennis team placed 5th overall, its highest finish ever.

The Engineers went undefeated (6-0) in the New England Women’s and Men’s Athletic Conference, finishing 11-1-1 overall with the only loss coming to a higher-ranked Tufts University team.

MIT earned the top seed in the NEWMAC conference championships, and won the first conference title in women’s tennis since 1993. The team qualified six out of 24 teams at the New England Championships and finished the fall season ranked 8th in the Division III East, giving them an excellent shot to attend nationals in the spring.

Stand out individual performances were posted by a number of tennis players. Co-captain Marika K. Nakamura ’00, at first singles, had another spectacular year, finishing the season as a semifinalist at New England. Her two-year run as the top singles player has turned the East. Julie K. Koo ’03 (2nd Singles) had an incredible freshman season, making it to the finals of the NEWMAC tournament.

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Members of the men’s ice hockey team hoist its trophy after capturing the New England College Hockey Association championship. The title earned the team a trip to nationals.

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21st national ranking, just missing the 13th spot by nine points.

Daniel R. Feldman '02 led the Engineering pack with a 43rd place finish (24:44) out of hundreds of runners from all over the nation. The team's top seven finished with a total of 356 points.

In a standard performance, Christopher M. Testa '03, usually MIT's ninth runner, replaced an injured Philip J. Lavelle '01 and broke the course record by four seconds, finishing in 181st with Sean P. Nolan '03 following him in 189th. All seven runners improved upon their times on the course, and all set 8000m personal records.

Strategy is key at nationals

"A combination of poor results at the national preview meet, combined with the fact that most runners at nationals ran the first mile significantly faster than the other miles of the race, led us to the strategy of: a combination of place and time goals for mile one that initially would appear to put us totally out of the race," said Coach Halston W. Taylor said.

Tech runners defied Taylor's advice, however, and finished tapering off just in time in the beginning. Feldman, McGuire, Montgomery and Guo, pulled by the fast pace set by Guo, all finished in the top 105.

As a result, the Engineers' gas would run out in the final mile of the race causing them to lose places. Feldman was in the 23rd position before the finish line. Along with Feldman, three MIT runners were in the top 100 at some point in the race.

Team looks forward to next year

Seniors McGuire and Johnston will be the only two runners to lose their eligibility for graduation from the team's top seven. Injured Lisselle and Edward Arvin will also be transferring to the squad as veterans. Next year's outlook already appears to be good as long as the pack can remain healthy and improve their running discipline.

Men's Cross Country surpasses Seed, Finishes Fourteenth at Div. III Nationals

Ming-Tai Huh

Despite budget cuts and numerous injuries, the men's cross-country team plowed its way to a 14th place finish at Division III Nationals in Oakshok, Wisconsin. The team surpassed its 21st national ranking, just missing the 13th spot by nine points.

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Alberi Is the Athlete to Watch in 2000

Ming-Tai Huh

While the rumors of a shark living in Alumni Pool are not true, women's swimming star Kirsten M. Alberi '03 is creating a dead-ly wake in the water.

In her first two months as an MIT swim-mer, Alberi broke two records: 50 yard backstroke and 200 yard backstroke. Her times of 28.27 and 211.23 beat the records of 29.36 and 217.42. Alberi recently got a chance at the 100 yard event to complete the sweep of backstroke events. Her time for the race was 1:00.21, breaking the old record of 1:03.08 set by teammate Jennifer D. Navarro '00.

Alberi has not come to MIT with as a "stroke" of luck but rather a full list of swimming credentials. The swimming veter-an has eleven years of competitive swim-ming under her belt. In Maine, she won for a US swim club, Central Mam Aquatics, in addition to her high school varsity team. She helped her high school squad achieve a top three finish at the state swimming champi-onships all four years including a state title in her junior year. Alberi was named Most Valuable Player for the Cape Elizabeth High School swimming program in her final year.

Transition to college is smooth

"I knew I'd do well, but not this well," Alberi said of swimming in college. Besides breaking three school records, Alberi has qualified for nine events at the New England Conference Meet. However, she will not be able to compete in all nine events. She pre-dicts the 50, 100, and 200 backstroke will be her events for the three-day-long conference event.

Coach Mary Ellen McLaughlin has been a positive influence in Alberi's training. "Mel's enthusiasm on the deck is so important. She never sics [and is always involved in] everyone's workout all the time," Alberi said.

Swimming at MIT has also been a positive for her academics and time manage-ment. "Athletics make you balance your aca-demics. I think I would procrastinate if I didn't swim."

Alberi started tapering in last week of January to prepare herself for the upcoming big races on February 18-20. "I need a long taper, much like the sprinters on the team," she explains. As of January 24, 100m is ranked second in the 50 yard and 100 yard back-stroke, and fourth in the 200 yard back-stroke. The rankings are compiled with the swimmer's best times of the year. Alberi expects a noticeable drop in all her times at the conference meet.

"I'm very flattered, kind of over-whelmed," she said when told that she was being cast as the biggest sports story of the next year.

Athletics makes your balance your academics. I think I would procrastinate if I didn't swim.

Kirsten Alberi

Football Makes a turnaround

Susan Buchanan

At many universities, school pride is won and lost on the football field. At MIT, students are more likely to worry about the reputation of the Media Lab than the performance of the football team. That's changing, starting this year, judging by the season opener last Saturday against UMass-Boston. "We are trying to view the football team as the flagship of school pride," said Jim Meldrum, the school's director of athletics. "It is the team's third championship in the past four years," Purcell said. "Jarek [Koniusz] has formed us into a cohesive unit."

In the past, MIT's football team has been cast as the biggest sports story of the year. This year, MIT is on track to win yet another championship. On November 13, the squad defeated Boston University, Smith College, UMass-Boston, Wellesley and Tufts in one day.

The most critical credit for MIT success is given to the coach, Jarek Koniusz, now in his eighth year. "He has turned players who had never been fenced before into NCAA competitors in four years," Purcell said.

In 1999, four MIT fencers qualified to the NCAA National Championships — three of whom began fencing at MIT.

"Jarek [Koniusz] has formed us into a solid, hardworking group, which is really apparent by the quality of fencing that can be observed in our fencing room every day at practice," Purcell said.

It appears that MIT is on track to win yet another championship. On November 13, the squad defeated Boston University, Brown University, Smith College, UMass-Boston, Wellesley and Tufts in one day.

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The media were not impressed.

"They expected me to do twice as well as I had done before," Purcell said. It appears that MIT is on track to win yet another championship. On November 13, the squad defeated Boston University, Brown University, Smith College, UMass-Boston, Wellesley and Tufts in one day.

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Top Sports Stories of 1999

Flat Athletics Budget Spells the End of Junior Varsity Teams

Ming-Tai Huh

In the fall of 1999, severe athletic budget cuts raised a heated controversy between the administration and student, and fueled the ever-continuing debate over the administration's commitment to quality of student life.

During October athletes spoke out against the elimination of junior varsity teams and varsity squad cuts.

On October 1, 1999, Stanley Hu '00 explained his frustration concerning the men's cross-country varsity squad cuts in the pages of The Tech.

"After many weeks of practice, I thought I had earned the privilege to compete. My times qualified me to race in several meets, even after the Athletics Department had reduced the size of the travel team to 24 members. Then they cut even further, reducing that number to 14. Finally, last week — in the middle of the season — the number fell to 12. Ranked 14th on the team, I could no longer compete. My hopes sunk. In what may be my final year of collegiate running, I am now forced to sit on the sidelines and watch the remaining weeks of the season fade away."

His column opened the playing field for others to share their disappointment of MIT's decision to reduce funding to support its 41 varsity sports.

The bottom line is that varsity athletics are not a high enough priority to receive the proper funding to support its 41 varsity sports. Apparently the choice is to reduce sports and spend the budget on those teams or keep what you’ve had and do the best you can with inadequate funding.

— Walter Alessi, men’s soccer and lacrosse coach

On October 15, 1999, Richard A. Hill, MIT Director of Athletics, justified the athletic funding decisions.

"In July of 1999, the budget allotted the Department of Athletics forced further constraints. In order to run a cost-effective operation within the constraints imposed by the budget, the Department of Athletics was faced with a choice regarding the intercollegiate program: eliminate programs, or reduce the scope of the programs offered. The latter action was chosen.

The reductions came in the form of cutting junior varsity squads, limiting the number of team members that can travel, and maximum squad sizes.

Gender issues contested

Most student athletes understood Hill to argue that Title IX gender equity regulations were the main cause of JV cuts. However, the addition of the new teams were not the main cause, but rather MIT's stagnant budget for athletics. The budget has not increased for nearly 10 years which in turn leads to a near 30 percent decrease of funds in real dollars.

"When there is a flat-budget directive, then we have to bend to it," said Athletics Department Manager of Administration Richard L. Brewer. In order to achieve a balanced budget, the Athletics Department needed to reduce team sizes.

For Undergraduate Education Rosalind H. Williams attributes a large part of the recent changes in the Athletics Department to the transition from male-dominated sports to a more evenly balanced program. The Athletics budget is drawn from the Office of the Dean for Students and Undergraduate Education line item in MIT's budget.

"There has been a long history of increasing pressures on the Athletics Department for a wider range of sports," said Williams, a dean in ODSUE. "This year, the Athletics Department created two new female varsity teams: ice hockey and indoor track.

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