

Court Hears MIT Overlap Appeal

By Jeremy Hylton
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

PHILADELPHIA

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here heard over an hour of arguments yesterday from lawyers representing MIT and the Justice Department, as MIT defended the sharing of financial aid information among Ivy League colleges. MIT sought to overturn a lower court's decision that the cooperation constituted an illegal trust.

The focus of debate yesterday was on whether financial aid grants represent a discount on tuition and are effectively commercial, as the Justice Department argued, or are charity, as MIT held.

In the decision from the first trial, Chief Judge Louis J. Bechtle dismissed MIT's arguments about the charitable nature of financial aid, using the "truncated rule of reason" to decide that granting financial aid

is a commercial activity.

"The character of Overlap is to award charitable subsidies to needy students," said Thane D. Scott, attorney for MIT.

Scott was joined in the argument by former U.S. District Judge in Philadelphia, A. Leon Higginbotham Jr. He made an impassioned argument on behalf of the Philadelphia Public Schools, the Greater Philadelphia Urban League, and several other organizations.

The appeal was heard by a panel of three judges, Judge Carlo Los Mansmann, Judge Robert E. Cowen, and Senior Judge Joseph F. Weis, Jr. A decision on the case is not likely for several months, sources said.

The case is unusual for a number of reasons. The court extended the customary half hour of oral arguments to a full hour. Also, there is

Overlap, Page 7



YUEH Z. LEE—THE TECH

Ray Charles plays at the Boston Jazz Festival on June 13 at the Esplanade. Various jazz groups played in the Boston area throughout the following week.

Vest, Salinas Challenge Grads

By Deborah A. Levinson
ADVISORY BOARD

MIT's 127th Commencement exercises took place on May 28th, with the Institute awarding 1,959 degrees to 1,750 seniors and graduate students. Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari addressed the graduating class, and Rabbi Daniel M. Shevitz, in his final official act as an MIT chaplain, gave the invocation.

Salinas delivered a shorter version of his published speech, urging students to consider "the role of technology, and also of morals and ethics," and to learn how to "balance modernization with an environmental and social responsibility."

Salinas, whose term as president ends next year, described how he has implemented changes in the Mexican economy by increasing funds for education, social programs, and pollution prevention. "Education means increased competitiveness, but beyond that, education means better income distribution," said Salinas. He added that "an economic strategy will not be successful without [a] firm social program."

After a brief description of Mexico's war on drugs, which he called "a war we must strengthen," Salinas turned to a discussion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which sponsors free trade between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada. Salinas helped draft the agreement, and he discussed its relationship to the graduating class. "Mexican-American relations may sound far away. But the world that you will now encounter will not let you forget its relevance in your daily life," he said.

Salinas concluded by telling the graduates that they were being "challenged to make a transformation. ... You are either standing at the crest of change, and can increase its impetus, or you can attempt to

resist, and eventually be swept away."

Class gift presented

Reshma P. Patel '93, president of the class of 1993, presented the senior class gift of nearly \$25,000 in donations to the "Recycle MIT" program. The money will help fund educational programs and purchase of 50 recycling bins.

In her speech on the future of the class of 1993, Patel said, "The skills that we take will make no problem seem insurmountable."

Patel herself received an unexpected gift from MIT when President Charles M. Vest announced that it was Patel's birthday and led the crowd in singing "Happy Birthday To You."

Vest delivers charge to graduates

The tone of President Vest's speech matched that of Salinas', with Vest emphasizing a spirit of cooperation and global, not merely national, citizenship. "Economically, socially, politically — if you want to shape a vibrant and just future, you must learn to cooperate as well as compete," Vest said.

Commencement, Page 6

McHugh Will Be Tried as Juvenile

By Michael A. Saginaw
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Judge Severin Singleton of the Cambridge Juvenile Court ordered earlier this month that Shon McHugh will be tried as a juvenile for the murder of Yngve K. Raustein '94. McHugh was just six days shy of his 16th birthday when he robbed and stabbed Raustein, a Norwegian student at MIT, last September.

A youth convicted of murder as a juvenile faces a maximum of 15 to 20 years, while an adult convicted of murder faces life in prison.

Assistant District Attorney John W. McEvoy Jr. had argued last month that McHugh is not amenable to rehabilitation within the juvenile system, and that he presents a significant danger to the public.

Middlesex District Attorney Tom Reilly expressed disappointment over the ruling. "I am troubled by the inequities of the criminal justice system that treats people differently because their birthdays are separated by days," he said.

McHugh's two companions on the night of the crime, Joseph D. Donovan, 17, and Alfredo Velez, 18, will probably be tried after McHugh's case is over, according to Jill Reilly, spokeswoman for the District Attorney's office. They are also charged with murder and armed robbery.

Documents from a trial involving juveniles are usually not available to the public. However, a Massachusetts law passed two years ago stipulates that court papers from all first degree murder cases must be accessible by the public. This is the first such case which has come up in Cambridge since that law was passed.

INSIDE

■ Conference explores
role of NEA. Page 7

■ Space station panel
suggests two redesigns
Page 7

Aztec Electric Car Wins Top Honors in 6-Day Race

By Eva Moy
NEWS EDITOR

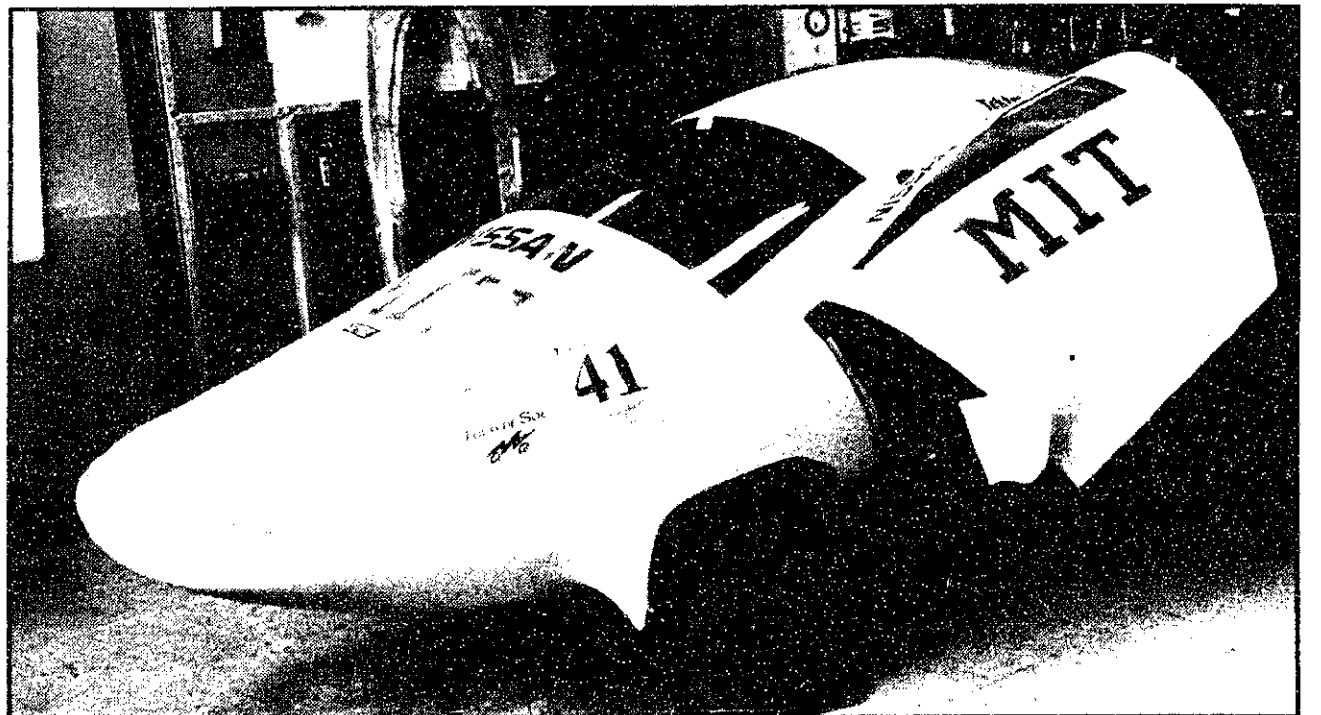
Walking along Massachusetts Avenue a few weeks ago, one may have seen an airfoil-shaped vehicle with a panel of solar cells on its roof, and moped and bicycle tires for wheels. Named Aztec, the car is the product of two years of hard work by the MIT Solar Electric Vehicle Club, and it won top honors in the 1993 American Tour de Sol which ended on May 29.

Aztec finished first in the Tour de Sol Commuter class, first in Argonne efficiency testing, second in distance travelled by a student vehicle, and fourth place overall.

Commuter vehicles such as Aztec are designed to recharge their batteries overnight, according to Kathleen Allen, the club's advisor. The Tour de Sol category limited vehicles to two riders, 500 to 7200 watt-hour batteries, and other physical constraints. Other commuter categories included vehicles with unlimited battery power, and vehicles of which five or more had been sold.

Tour de Sol racers and Continental class vehicles, on the other hand, have only one driver and use sunlight as the primary energy source, Allen said.

Electric, Page 6



The MIT Solar Electric Vehicle Club placed first in the Tour de Sol Commuter Class in the American Tour de Sol race. The vehicle, Aztec, powered only by lead acid batteries and solar cells, and travelled 563 miles in five days.

WORLD & NATION

Clinton Lobbies Senate Democrats On Spending Plan

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

With many Democrats voicing misgivings about his deficit-reduction plan, President Clinton lobbied wavering members of his party Tuesday as the Senate neared a showdown on the \$347 billion package of tax increases and spending cuts.

Clinton met with five Democratic Senators who have reservations about the massive budget reconciliation bill, which was cleared for a floor vote by the Senate Budget Committee on a party-line tally. A final vote was expected by Thursday night.

Even supporters of the measure expressed lukewarm support. "It's the best we can do," said Sen. J. James Exon, D-Neb. "Maybe this is a phony plan, too ... It's just not as phony as those previous ones (deficit-reduction plans). It can't be any worse ..."

Despite the widespread grumbling by Democrats and all-out opposition by Republicans, Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., agreed with his counterpart, Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, that the bill would be approved.

"They've got the votes — it'll pass," Dole told reporters after he and other GOP leaders in the Senate said they would introduce an alternative plan. It would reduce the deficit below \$200 billion by 1998 entirely with spending cuts, eschewing any tax increases.

The Republicans provided no details on their proposal, but separate GOP amendments were expected on the proposed 4.3-cent-a-gallon increase in gasoline taxes and to eliminate a proposed tax increase on Social Security benefits for better-off retirees.

Mayor Young Announces He Will Not Seek Re-Election

THE WASHINGTON POST

DETROIT

Gleefully keeping this city guessing about his intentions until the last possible moment, Mayor Coleman A. Young announced Tuesday that he will not seek re-election to a sixth term, ending a colorful political career during which he has been Detroit's chief executive for almost two decades.

Young, 75, made the announcement in characteristic fashion, reading a statement at a crowded news conference a few minutes after the 4 p.m. filing deadline for the Sept. 14 primary.

Declaring that "20 years is enough," Young said many allies had offered help if he decided to run. "But I don't campaign like that," he continued. "I campaign all-out. ... Should I win another term, I do not think I could put as much into the job as I believe it deserves or demands. It would be a disservice to my own standards to be able to deliver anything less than 100 percent."

Young's decision guarantees a wide-open scramble to succeed him by a field of 27 candidates, including a last-second entrant, Rep. John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., who made a poor showing when he ran for mayor four years ago. The clear front-runner at the start of the race, according to Detroit political analysts, is Dennis Archer, 51, a former justice of the Michigan Supreme Court who announced his candidacy last November.

Young cited his age and health as the reasons for not seeking a sixth term.

WEATHER

A Pleasant Stretch

By Marek Zebrowski

STAFF METEOROLOGIST

Thanks to a passage of a coldfront, most of the Northeastern US will cool off and dry out, enjoying a pleasant string of summer days. Wednesday's strong northwesterly winds will be caused by a significant pressure gradient between a storm system exiting through the Canadian Maritimes and the high pressure cell drifting southeastward from the Great lakes region.

By Thursday, with this high positioned right over central New England, coastal seabreezes will develop; clear skies and dry airmass in place will allow for nearly unlimited visibility from the mountain peaks to the Cape beaches.

Once the high moves to the south of us later in the week, hazy and more humid conditions will return. Cloudier skies and a threat of showers and thunderstorms caused by a slow-moving coldfront now in the Mid-West may be, unfortunately, our weekend lot.

In the very long range, the 90-day outlook from the National Weather service just out, calls for average temperatures and precipitation for our region, whilst much cooler and wetter than normal conditions are forecast to persist in the central sections of the US.

Today: Sunny and breezy, high of 82°F (28°C) with comfortable dewpoint temperatures in the mid to upper 40s. Winds NW 15-25 mph (24-40 kmh)

Tonight: Clear and refreshingly cool, lows around 60°F (16°C), mid to high 50s (13-15°C) outside urban areas

Thursday: Sunny and pleasant, with a high of 80°F (27°C) and lighter northwesterly winds that will become onshore in the afternoon, dropping temperatures to the 70s (22-25°C) in coastal locations

Weekend outlook: Fair Friday, lows in mid 60s (17-19°C), highs in low 80s (28°C). Saturday: more humid, chance of showers and late afternoon thundersorms, highs in mid 80s (28-30°C). Sunday: continued unsettled and warm.

Cape Cod Forecast: Sunny and breezy for Wednesday and Thursday with highs near 80°F (27°C) and lows around 60°F (16°C). Gusty NW winds will gradually subside late Wednesday and become onshore Thursday. Visibility will be clear to the horizon. Weekend outlook: partly cloudy, becoming humid with areas of fog after dark, especially in the south facing areas. Highs in the mid 70s (23°C), lows in the low 60s (16-18°C), with winds becoming southwesterly. Chance of showers and thunderstorms late Saturday into Sunday.

Les Aspin Supports Allowing Homosexuals in Military If They Keep Orientation Private

By John Lancaster

And Ann Devroy

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

Defense Secretary Les Aspin has thrown his support behind a compromise proposal that would allow homosexuals to serve in the military as long as they keep their sexual orientation private, defense officials said Tuesday.

The proposal would end the practices of questioning recruits about their sexual orientation and aggressively rooting out homosexuals solely on the basis of sexual status.

At the same time, it would prohibit military personnel from "declaring" their homosexuality or engaging in homosexual conduct on or off base. In that respect, the proposal marks a retreat from President Clinton's pledge to end discrimination against homosexuals and reflects intense opposition to lifting the ban from senior military leaders and lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

A senior administration official said Tuesday that Clinton had not yet seen the proposal and "wants to hear the secretary explain the implementation, how this would work in the real world." The official added, however, that Clinton's pledge to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military was "not necessarily incompatible" with the language of Aspin's proposal.

Aspin is tentatively scheduled to present the recommendation to the White House on Friday, provided that negotiations over the shape of the budget bill do not interfere, the official said.

Word of the pending proposal — versions of which were reported over the weekend by Scripps Howard News Service and Tuesday in *The Washington Times* — prompted outrage from gay rights advocates who called it a betrayal of Clinton's pledge.

"Given the nature of the information about the supposed direction the secretary is pursuing, I find it alarm-

ing, and it's totally unacceptable from our standpoint," said Tanya Domi, a former Army captain who now works for the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. "It's just another rendition of an old policy. It's the same discrimination, just a new twist."

Pentagon officials, for their part, initially tried to play down the stories, with Pentagon chief spokesman Vernon A. Guidry Jr. describing *The Washington Times* report as "flatly wrong." As the day wore on, however, defense officials acknowledged that Aspin was, in fact, supporting a policy along the lines of the ones that had been reported.

Aspin, in particular, has worried in recent months that following through on Clinton's pledge could cause an unacceptable rift with military leaders and has searched for a compromise they can support. A defense official reflecting the views of the military service chiefs said Aspin's proposal would appear to meet that test.

Under the proposal, the armed forces would be barred from asking recruits about their sexual orientation — a practice that already has been suspended by the Clinton administration — or conducting investigations into the sexual orientation of gay service personnel, according to a defense official reading from a draft of the proposal.

The proposed policy also would assert that "sexual orientation will be a personal, private matter," the official said.

But the proposal stops well short of Clinton's explicit campaign pledge to sign an executive order ending discrimination against homosexuals in the military. Gay men and lesbians would still be expelled for "declaring" their homosexuality, for example, or engaging in any form of homosexual conduct on or off base.

Among other things, the proposal asserts that "homosexual conduct is inconsistent with high standards of

combat effectiveness and unit cohesion," the defense official quoted the draft as saying. As a practical matter, the official said, the policy would mean that gay men and lesbians could still be investigated for homosexual conduct, but not if they were "outed" by a fellow service member.

The official added that some details remain to be worked out, among them what would constitute a "declaration" of homosexuality. Defense officials have said in the past, for example, that the new policy may make a distinction between a soldier who discusses his sexuality with a comrade and one who does the same thing on a television interview program.

Another defense official who asked not to be identified said that Aspin is still wrestling with two versions of the proposal. One — the "working group" version — would bar homosexual military personnel from discussing their sexual orientation in any way. The other — dubbed "working group, plus" — would allow such discussions but prohibit public declarations through the news media or other outlets, the official said.

The first proposal is heavily favored by military leaders and closely resembles the "don't ask, don't tell" compromise first advanced by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the leading congressional opponent of allowing overt homosexuals in the military. Rudy DeLeon, Aspin's special assistant, briefed Nunn on the Pentagon's evolving policy last Friday; Nunn said through a spokesman Tuesday he had no comment on the proposal.

An administration official said Tuesday that Clinton "has to be convinced that simply being gay" will not bar a person from serving in the military. If the Pentagon's proposal meets that test, the official added, the president's pledge would be fulfilled.

EC Leaders Adopt Modest Job Stimulus Measures

By Joel Havemann

LOS ANGELES TIMES

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

European Community leaders Tuesday adopted a modest package of measures to stem Europe's rising tide of unemployment but fell short of reconciling differences that have blocked completion of an international treaty to liberalize world trade.

Two issues — Europe's sagging economies and Bosnia-Herzegovina's civil war — dominated the two-day summit that ended Tuesday. The EC leaders agreed to send more troops to protect Muslims in six so-called safe areas of Bosnia, but they rebuffed German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's 11th-hour appeal to lift the international arms embargo that has hampered the Muslims' attempts to defend themselves from the country's ethnic Serbs and Croats.

On other issues, the leaders of the 12 EC nations also:

- Agreed to drop some of their barriers to imports from six Eastern European nations — Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria — and reassured the six that they were in line to become full EC members sometime in the indefinite future.

- Urged the quick conclusion of a partnership and cooperation agreement with Russia.

- Declared that four Western

European nations now negotiating their entry into the EC (Norway, Sweden, Finland and Austria) should be ready to join as of Jan. 1, 1995.

The adoption of a package of economic stimulus measures papered over a dispute among Britain and many of the EC's other members over the causes of an EC unemployment rate that is 11 percent and rising.

British Prime Minister John Major laid much of the blame on the EC countries' generous pension and family benefits, unemployment compensation and other social programs. To finance these programs, employer-paid taxes in many EC countries are so high that they discourage companies from adding new employees, Major said.

But the EC summit's final statement made no mention of the issue, and some heads of government, including Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, said there was no question of cutting social benefits to create jobs.

Nor did the leaders directly take on the issue of high German interest rates, which are widely blamed for depressing economic growth not only in Germany but throughout Western Europe.

The EC leaders pledged expanded public works investment sponsored not only by the 12 EC nations but by the Community itself. They

called on the EC's European Investment Bank to increase by \$3.5 billion its special \$5.8 billion lending facility for telecommunications and transportation projects and small- and medium-sized businesses.

In their concluding statement, the leaders issued a familiar call for a speedy conclusion to the international trade negotiations that have been deadlocked since 1990.

That statement could not hide France's continuing opposition to an agreement between U.S. and EC negotiators last November on agricultural trade, one of the key issues in the international trade talks. French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said he was pleased that, after the EC summit, the U.S.-EC accord was "not already engraved in marble."

The trade negotiations will be on the agenda of next month's meeting in Tokyo of leaders of the world's seven major industrial nations.

The EC leaders also said that Eastern European nations could join the Community only after democracy and market economies had firmly taken root.

For Russia, which is still negotiating a partnership and cooperation agreement with the Community, the EC leaders proposed regular six-month meetings between Russia and the EC. Such meetings are now held between the EC and the United States.

Patricia Nixon, Wife of Former President, Dies at 81

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Patricia Ryan Nixon, the poised, gracious "perfect political wife" through the roller-coaster rises and disgraceful fall of former President Nixon's turbulent career, died Tuesday at their home in Park Ridge, N.J. She was 81.

Mrs. Nixon, a heavy smoker although she never permitted herself to be seen smoking in public, died of lung cancer. She had suffered from lung disease for several years and was hospitalized last February for emphysema when the cancer was discovered.

Nixon and their daughters, Tricia Nixon Cox and Julie Nixon Eisenhower, were at her bedside when she died at 5:45 a.m. EDT, according to a statement issued by Nixon's New Jersey office.

For three decades Pat Nixon was always there, the loyal and sometimes obviously suffering wife standing stoically behind her husband as he pursued a career that took him to the unprecedented heights — and depths — of public

life. The former first lady cried only twice in public — when her husband lost his 1960 bid for the presidency to John F. Kennedy, and when he made his farewell speech on Aug. 9, 1974, after the Watergate scandal forced him to resign.

She once said her "only goal" was to "go down in history as the wife of a president."

Her reclusive years after leaving the White House have been described as "Garboesque," with her resorting to wigs and disguises to go shopping. She suffered a major stroke in 1976 after reading Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's "The Final Days" about her husband's Watergate decline and fall, and another stroke in 1983. She had been in frail health for years.

"She cherishes the privacy of her retirement years," daughter Julie wrote in her loving 1986 biography, "Pat Nixon: The Untold Story," which strove to establish her mother's accomplishments as the most widely traveled first lady in history with trips to 80 nations, her laudable addition of

antiques to the White House, and her promotion of volunteerism.

One of Mrs. Nixon's last public appearances was in Yorba Linda, Calif., on July 19, 1990, for the dedication of the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace, and at a dinner that night for 1,600 friends at Los Angeles' Century Plaza Hotel. The library, where her memorial services will be conducted Saturday, includes a Pat Nixon room and grounds planted with the red-black Pat Nixon Rose developed by a French company in 1972 when she was first lady.

"She is a true, unsung hero of the Nixon administration and our country owes her a great debt of gratitude," former President Reagan said at the dedication. He echoed that appraisal in a statement Tuesday.

"She was a woman of great strength and generous spirit. In time of trial and turmoil, she shared that strength and spirit not just with her family, but with the nation," said California Gov. Pete Wilson, who will deliver one of her eulogies Saturday.

Former U.N. Leader MacKenzie Speaks on Behalf of Serb Forces

By Dele Olojede and Roy Gutman
NEWSDAY

UNITED NATIONS

The former U.N. commander in Bosnia has participated in a speakers tour funded by a Serbian-American advocacy group that seeks to dispel the internationally accepted view that Serb fighters were principally responsible for the mass killings, rape and ethnic cleansing that has destroyed the former Yugoslav republic.

In an interview with *Newsday*, retired Canadian Maj. Gen. Lewis MacKenzie said he has done nothing unethical or improper in connection with last month's tour. MacKenzie last week acknowledged in a telephone conversation from Ottawa that his tour was funded by the group, SerbNet, but said he does not know how much he was paid. In his public appearances, including congressional testimony last month, MacKenzie never disclosed SerbNet's financial support.

MacKenzie said that he customarily receives up to \$10,000 an appearance and that he "wouldn't be surprised" if SerbNet paid that rate through his agent.

Accepting money from an advocacy group violates no laws or offi-

cial policies of the United Nations, but a top U.N. official, who asked to remain anonymous, said, "We quite frankly are displeased with his lack of judgment." MacKenzie, who served as the top U.N. peacekeeper in Bosnia for six months in 1992, argues that all the parties in the Balkans war are to blame for atrocities.

"Dealing with Bosnia is a little bit like dealing with three serial killers — one has killed 15, one has killed 10, one has killed five," MacKenzie testified before the House Armed Services Committee last month. "Do we help the one that's only killed five?"

That view puts MacKenzie at odds with reports by the United Nations, the United States and international human rights groups that have found the Serbs primarily responsible for the ethnic cleansing and mass killings. Serbian groups support MacKenzie's position, which tends to minimize the role of Serbian fighters.

It was one such group, the Serbian American National Information Network — or SerbNet — that sponsored MacKenzie, according to the group's newsletter and treasurer Milan Visnick. The Chicago-based group was formed by several pro-

fessional, business and religious organizations representing ethnic Serbs in the United States to "articulate the Serbian position" because "Serbs have suffered mightily at the hands of the world media in the last year," according to the founders.

"We were very pleased that there was someone to speak more favorably of the Serbs," said Visnick, who refused to discuss the financial details of the trip, but confirmed that SerbNet was a sponsor. In a recent internal bulletin, SerbNet said the MacKenzie tour — and other efforts by Serbia's American sympathizers — have led to the organization's "most successful month yet in bringing the Serbian-American perspective before the wider public."

During his trip, MacKenzie, 53, gave more than a dozen speeches and interviews questioning the value of U.S. military intervention to rescue Bosnia's Muslims. He repeated his oft-stated assertion, for example, that "the vast majority" of cease-fire violations that he observed in Bosnia were committed by Muslims.

"My position is always of objectivity because I don't blame only the Serbs," he told *Newsday*. "I'll continue to say things exactly the way I see them."

Reforms Put Focus on NASA's Image

By Robert S. Capers
THE HARTFORD COURANT

WASHINGTON

A five-spacewalk Hubble Space Telescope repair mission scheduled for December will be the most difficult shuttle mission ever undertaken. But observers inside and outside NASA say it will be like a warm night under the stars compared with the much more important mission of repairing the agency that produced the defective telescope in the first place.

NASA's problems have been known for years. Even agency officials acknowledge that the agency has suffered from bad management, dishonesty in stating projects' costs and underestimation of technical difficulties.

But the problems were not solved and, as a result, the agency's recent history has been marked more by disaster — the Challenger explosion — and disappointment — the Hubble — than by the triumphs that distinguished NASA's earlier history.

Although reforming NASA will be difficult, it has at least begun the process, and observers say there is more reason to be hopeful about NASA's future than there has been in years.

Among those who have noticed

the changes is Frank Degnan, the assistant director of the General Accounting Office with responsibility for NASA.

"We've been beating on NASA for 20 years off and on" for not doing more complete disclosure of projects' costs, Degnan said. "They're slowly but surely moving toward a broader display of the costs of projects."

Although NASA might not have made all the changes the GAO would like, "there is a thoroughness of consideration" that GAO reports have not received previously, Degnan said. "We're getting an excellent response (in terms) of recognition of the need to do things differently."

Daniel S. Goldin, who was named administrator of NASA early in 1992, gets credit for making most of the changes in the face of continuing resistance from some in NASA, Congress and the aerospace industry.

Goldin has required independent reviews of all major programs, which resulted in the restructuring of several. Any project that starts running over budget will get additional reviews.

Rules are being changed so some of the contractors' pay will be withheld until their work is done, and

the money then will be released only if the work is done well.

Goldin also is turning attention to the long-neglected aeronautics side of the agency's mission and emphasizing the important role the agency plays in developing new technologies that are commercially valuable to business and industry.

Public meetings were held all over the country to solicit the views of citizens, business leaders, scholars and others. Every NASA employee has been asked to contribute ideas about how to improve programs and the way the agency does business.

In what might eventually prove to be one of the more important moves, Goldin is introducing a new management philosophy in which low-level workers are given increased authority and responsibility. He created a high-level Office of Continuous Improvement to oversee this effort.

He has stated repeatedly that revolutionary change is needed at NASA. Work must be done "better, faster, cheaper" without compromising safety, Goldin says.

Goldin's changes are not always popular. But even those who have found them unpleasant say they are worthwhile and necessary.

Lawmakers' Pet Science Projects Get Unscientific Funding

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

As Congress concluded closed-door negotiations over the federal budget late last year, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, took advantage of arcane congressional rules to add \$10 million to the bottom line for a center in Honolulu to increase public scientific literacy.

Inouye was not the only one taking such action. Ten powerful members of Congress added \$95 million to this year's federal budget for pet scientific projects — none of which were subject to public scrutiny or evaluation by independent scientists.

The practice, known as academic earmarking, has expanded dramatically in recent years. Since 1980, the total cost of such projects has risen more than 70 times over, according to budget experts. This year, the price tag is expected to be nearly \$800 million, a 13 percent increase from 1992.

Proponents argue that funding arrangements provide for valuable research and scientific programs that otherwise would go undone. They also note that Congress similarly earmarks money for military equipment, highways and bridges, federal buildings, airports and water projects in lawmakers' districts.

But with the Clinton administration and congressional leaders under pressure to curb spending and reduce the federal deficit, such practices are coming under increased scrutiny.

Rep. George E. Brown Jr., D-Calif., chairman of the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, has begun a series of hearings to investigate the arbitrary funding of scientific projects.

"It's difficult defending it in today's Congress because things are so tight," he said. "It's particularly bad because most people are suffering and a few privileged people are able to get tens and hundreds of millions of dollars for things that they think are important."

Even as the White House struggles to come up with a package of tax increases and spending cuts, President Clinton himself has participated in the funding practice.

To be sure, much of the money goes to research and facilities that are considered important to institutions or communities, and some have national applications. And the money spent on such projects represents only about 10 percent of the \$10 billion that the federal government annually gives to colleges and universities for research and development through a competitive process.

Female FBI Agent Alleges Harassment

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

A veteran female FBI agent has charged in a lawsuit that she was the victim of "continuous sexual harassment" in the bureau's Tucson office.

The agent, Suzanne J. Doucette, said she was sexually harassed by a supervisor and routinely called "derogatory, sexist names." She said that after she complained, she was denied promotions and subjected to other retaliatory actions. Her lawyer, Tod F. Schleier, said these included a disciplinary investigation based on false allegations that Doucette disclosed classified documents, a charge he contended the FBI has used in the past to discredit dissenters.

Doucette's charges came to light last month when she testified before a Senate Governmental Affairs Committee hearing into the handling of racial and sexual discrimination complaints by federal agencies. At the time, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., called her a "very brave woman" who has "shown tremendous courage."

Doucette, 39, has so far offered no corroboration for her charges and, according to Schleier, an internal inquiry by the bureau dismissed her claims. But Robert Harris, deputy staff director of the Senate panel, said he interviewed her extensively before the hearing — as well as a colleague of hers who did not testify — and concluded, "I had no doubt about her credibility."

FBI spokesman Charles Mandigo said it was the bureau's policy not to comment on pending lawsuits. But he said the FBI has a "very strong policy" against sexual harassment, adding that in the past year one agent was fired and another senior bureau official demoted over harassment claims.

Conservatives Embroiled In Campaign Funding Controversy

THE WASHINGTON POST

LONDON

Britain's ruling Conservative Party has managed to stay in power for 14 years, aided by fat party coffers that have paid for expensive election campaigns. Now the Conservatives are embroiled in a controversy over their refusal to disclose where all those campaign funds came from.

Faced with revelations of several large — and perhaps questionable — contributions, Conservative leaders were pressed Tuesday to change their policy of not identifying big donors who choose to remain anonymous.

The Conservatives stood their ground despite opposition charges they had accepted large amounts of money from foreign sources, granted knighthoods and other honors in exchange for campaign funds and even advised companies on how to avoid disclosing their contributions to the party.

"There is the atmosphere of sleaze, the odor of corruption," the deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party, Margaret Beckett, told the House of Commons. She compared the government of Prime Minister John Major to "the Nixon White House," and at another point she said the Conservatives' practices are "the kind of thing we all raise our eyebrows at when it happens in a Third World country."

The campaign-finance-reporting reforms that swept U.S. politics in the 1970s never reached Britain, where political parties are under no obligation to disclose individual campaign donors by name.

The Labor Party receives heavy funding from Britain's labor unions and reports these donations each year. Only a small percentage of Labor's campaign money comes from big individual contributors, according to party officials.

But the Conservative Party gets up to half its campaign war chest from wealthy individuals, none of them named. Some corporate contributions are also never fully traced, so that of more than \$75 million the party raised in the past four years, less than half was reported in any meaningful way.

OPINION

Letters To The Editor



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Trees and Grassy Areas Lost to Construction, Will Be Missed

The Tech received a copy of the following letter addressed to President Charles M. Vest, Physical Plant Director Victoria V. Sirianni, and Grounds Service Manager Robert W. Hagerty:

I saw something very sad here at MIT on the way into my office this morning. Several large, beautiful trees in back of Building 66 had been reduced to piles of broken limbs and

sawed fragments, leaving behind gaping holes in the ground. The trees had just finished their spring flowering and had been covered in new green leaves. As I saw one lying there on the ground, being cut into increasingly smaller pieces with a chainsaw, I wondered if the people who made the decision to remove the trees had ever sat in their shade during a summer lunch time; had noticed their autumn colors; had delighted in their springtime blossoms? If they didn't, too bad. It's too late now - the trees are gone forever.

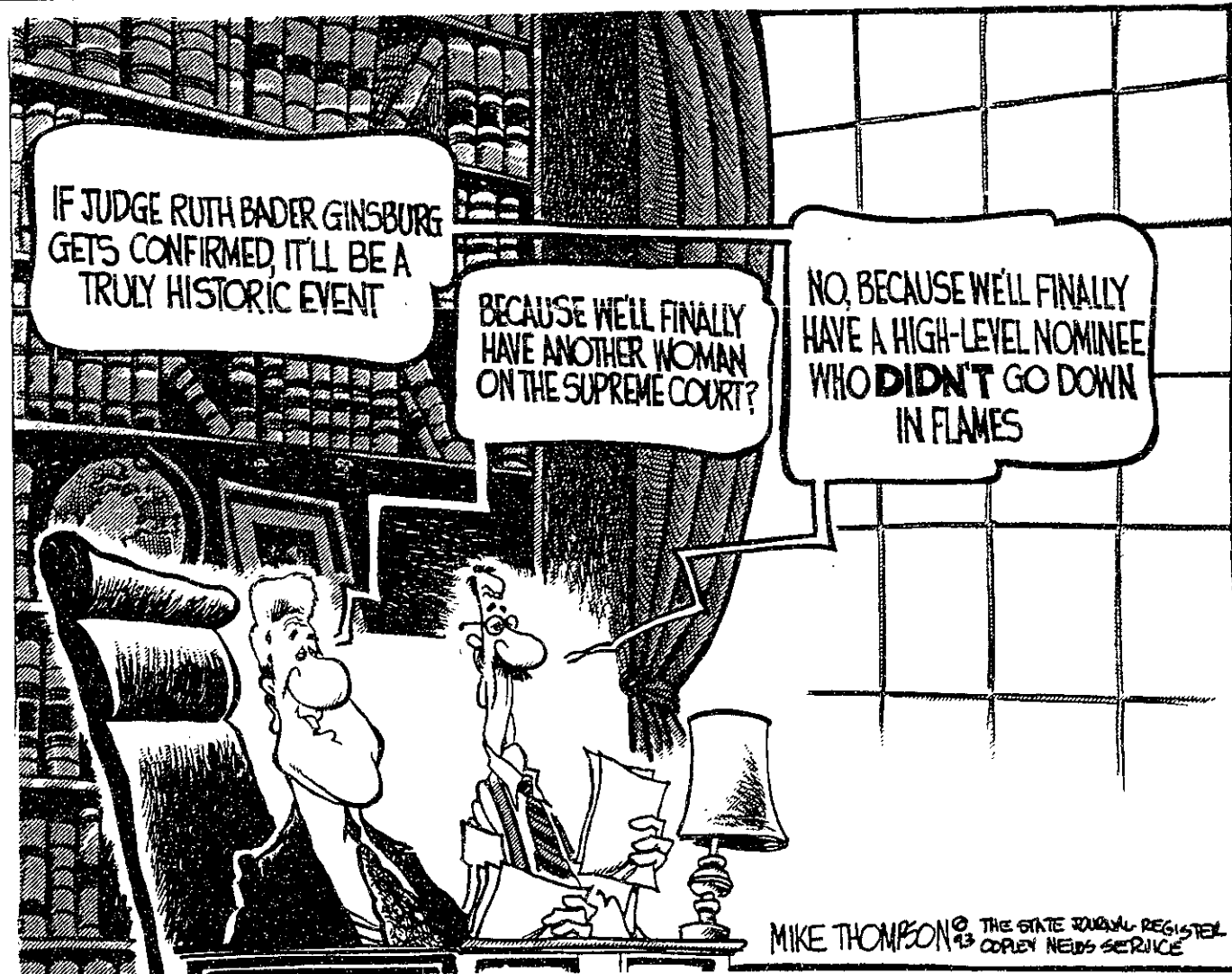
During my undergraduate years at MIT, one reason why I survived in this urban campus was the effort put in by Physical Plant to maintain the open spaces with grassy areas,

flowers, trees, and other live places. These same spaces still reassure me on days when my research work here gets so hectic I begin to lose touch with reality. For me, the green areas, flowers, and trees around the MIT campus are as much a part of MIT as the domes, and the sculptures, and the names carved in stone around the Great Court. Now today, one of those green spaces is gone.

All I hope is that the reason for the destruction of those trees - and the ultimate destiny of the formerly lush green area - isn't described by the following song lyrics: "They paved paradise, and put up a parking lot ..."

Heidi B. Hammel '92

SWELL... EIGHTY BUCKS FOR A STUFFED BARNEY, AND HE WON'T GO NEAR IT BECAUSE YOU HAD TO TAKE HIM TO SEE "JURASSIC PARK"...



Opinion Policy

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

Dissents, marked as such and printed in a distinctive format, are the opinions of the signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Columns and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper.

Letters to the editor are welcome. They must be typed, double-spaced and addressed to *The Tech*, P.O. Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, or by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. Electronic submissions in plain text format may be mailed to letters@the-tech.mit.edu. All submissions are due by 4 p.m. two

days before the date of publication.

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

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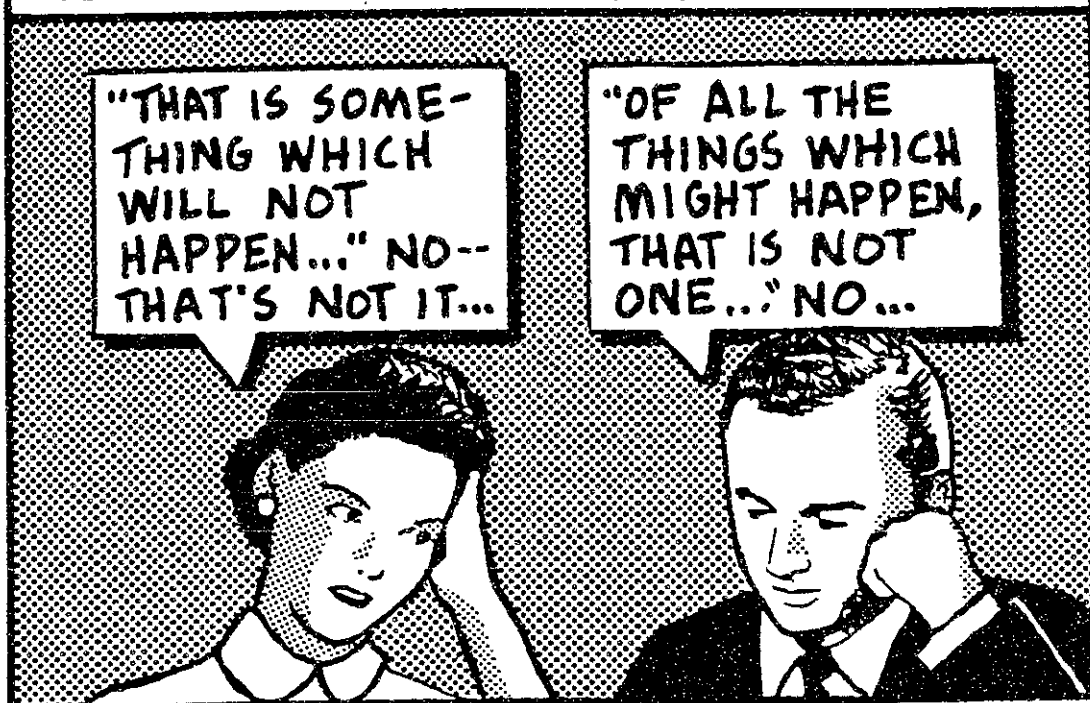
Electronic mail is the easiest way to reach any member of our staff. Mail to specific departments may be sent to the following addresses on the Internet: ads@the-tech.mit.edu, news@the-tech.mit.edu, sports@the-tech.mit.edu, arts@the-tech.mit.edu, photo@the-tech.mit.edu, circ@the-tech.mit.edu (circulation department). For other matters, send mail to general@the-tech.mit.edu, and it will be directed to the appropriate person.

THIS MODERN WORLD by TOM TOMORROW

GOOD NEWS, CITIZENS! NOT ONLY IS THERE A NEW CLINT EASTWOOD MOVIE--THERE'S ALSO A NEW CLINT EASTWOOD CATCHPHRASE! IN THE TRADITION OF SUCH HALLOWED CLASSICS AS "MAKE MY DAY™!" AND "FEEL LUCKY, PUNK™?" COMES THIS NEW DECLARATIVE:



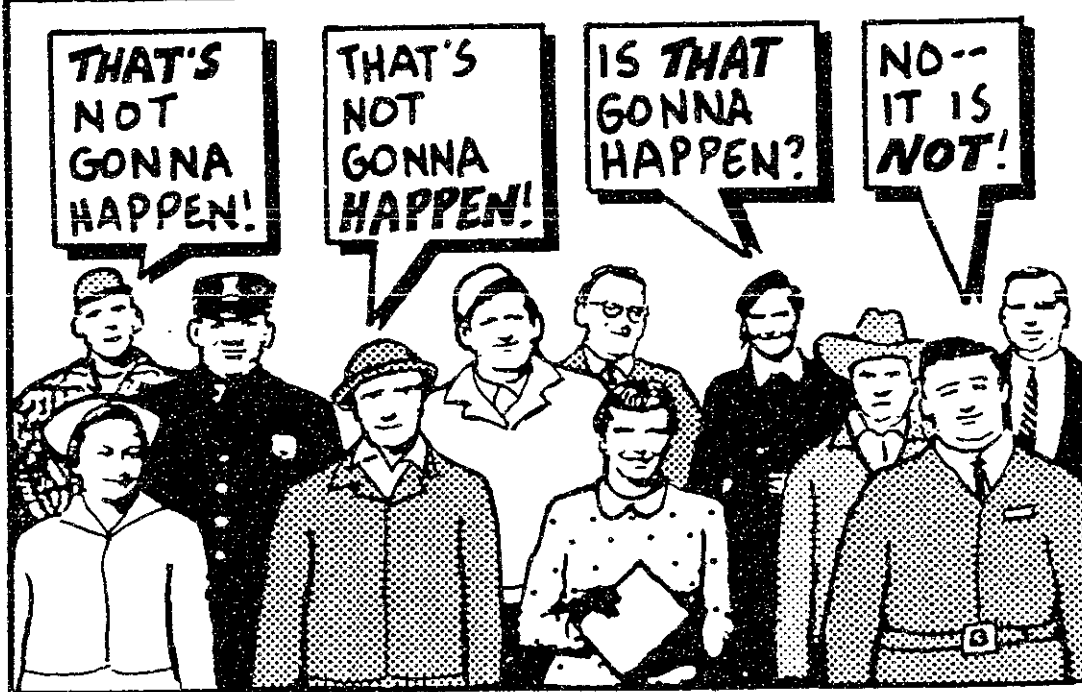
THE CATCHPHRASE IS GUARANTEED TO SWEEP THE NATION! AFTER ALL, IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE RESULT OF MONTHS OF BRAINSTORMING BY MARKETING EXPERTS!



IT'S GOING TO BE THE SUBJECT OF COUNTLESS "TREND" STORIES IN THE MONTHS AHEAD--PUBLICISTS ARE WORKING OVERTIME TO SEE TO THAT!



IF THE MOVIE STUDIO HAS ITS WAY, THE CATCHPHRASE WILL EVENTUALLY BECOME SUCH AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR DAILY LIVES THAT WE'LL WONDER HOW WE EVER COMMUNICATED WITHOUT IT...



TOM TOMORROW © 1993

Graduate Student Council

July 9-11 Montréal Jazz Festival • Tickets: \$60, available now at the GSC office, rm. 50-220. Price includes travel and accommodation.

July 25 & 29 Miss Saigon • Tickets: \$35 in Orchestra on Sunday, July 25 at 2 p.m., \$20 in Balcony on Thursday, July 29, at 8 p.m. On sale Monday, June 28 at the GSC office.

August Canoe Trip, Tanglewood Concert

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

Wednesday, July 14: General Meeting, everyone welcome.

Monday, July 19: Orientation Committee Meeting, volunteers welcome.

Wednesday, August 4: General Meeting, everyone welcome.

All meetings at 5:30 p.m. in the GSC office, room 50-220, directly above Muddy Charles pub.

For more information, call x3-2195 or send email to gsc-info@mit.edu. To be placed on a mailing list to receive electronic mail notices of meetings, send a message to gsc-request@mit.edu.

Calling All Students: What do you want from the GSC? We're formulating long-term goals for the Council, and we need your advice. What should the GSC do more of? Less of? Some of?

Married Students: What do you need? How can the GSC help you? There are a lot of you out there, but you never come to meetings... Come to the meeting(s) above, and/or send email to gsc-officers@mit.edu. Thanks!

Corporation Gains 14 New Members

Commencement, from Page 1

Speaking on diversity, Vest praised the American ability to "thrive on differences of experience, culture, and perspective." He warned, however, that diversity must take a back seat to common goals, saying, "As you shape the future, you must respect and cherish differences, but you must build common purpose and values."

Vest concluded his speech by reiterating his statements on diversity and cooperation, and calling on the graduates to "be citizens of the world. Regain the will to excel."

Also announced at Commencement was the election of 14 new members of the MIT Corporation. Elected life members were Herbert H. Dow II '52, president of the Herbert H. and Grace A. Dow Foundation; Angus N. MacDonald '56, president of Angus MacDonald & Company, Inc.; Mitchell W. Spell-

man, dean emeritus for international projects at Harvard Medical School; and Raymond S. Stata '58, chairman, chief executive officer, and co-founder of Analog Devices, Inc.

Other new members of the MIT Corporation, elected to five-year terms, are Donald J. Atwood '48; William S. Edgerly '49; Laurence A. Hough SM '72; Brian G. R. Hughes '77; David H. Koch '62; John A. Morefield, Jr. '56; Robert A. Muh '59; Kenichi Ohmae PhD '70; and Darcy D. Prather '91. Alan B. Davidson '89 was elected to serve out the remaining four years of an unexpired five-year term.

Richard A. Jacobs '56 became an ex officio member of the Corporation by virtue of his position as 1993-94 president of the MIT Association of Alumni and Alumnae.

Editor's Note: Reuven M. Lerner '92 contributed to the reporting of this story.

The Tech News Hotline:
253-1541

Aztec Places First in Distance, First in Efficiency in Class

Electric, from Page 1

Aztec is primarily powered by nine Sears Die-Hard lead-acid batteries, with about 12 percent of the power supplied by the solar cells. It is basically an "electric car with solar assist," Allen explained.

"The key reason for our success was the car's efficiency," said team member Hao Chien '95. "Our car's range was even better than most of racers in the unlimited battery power category."

Aztec achieved the second best student mileage using only \$750 of lead-acid batteries, while the first place car, built by Texas A&M (??) University, used about \$20,000 of zinc bromine batteries, Allen said.

"The team was a bit disappointed to discover the batteries were on sale for about \$430 after the race," team member Michael B. Wittig '96 added jokingly.

The course zig-zagged along the east coast from Boston to Burlington, VT, over the course of six days. The competition was designed to test speed, reliability, and range. All of the vehicles were expected to keep up with highway traffic, while staying within the legal speed limits. They also had to be able to negotiate both flat and hilly roads, Allen said.

Each day covered at least 60 miles — the minimum distance that an average commuter would use between recharges. Teams earned credit for any extra mileage driven until the batteries completely expired.

Aztec travelled a total of 563 miles by the end of the fifth day. In comparison, Solectria's car, the Force GT, had unlimited battery power and travelled the farthest with a total of 710 miles.

"In a race like this, reliability is a key asset.

Despite several glitches just before the race ... the car ran flawlessly for almost the entire event," Wittig said.

At 780 pounds and about 14 feet long, Aztec has a top speed of 50 miles per hour and a maximum distance of 135 miles at 40 miles per hour on a single charge, Allen said. Two years ago, people were struggling to travel 40 miles per day, she added.

In comparison, commercial cars such as those made by General Motors and Chrysler range from 50 to 100 miles per charge, according to Wittig.

Aztec includes a double-wishbone suspension, coil-over shock suspension, rack and pinion steering, and three hydraulic disk brakes. The body is made from carbon fiber with a honeycomb core. "Everything else, while exotic for a car, is not unusual for this type of vehicle," Allen said.

The total price tag: \$26,000. Most of the vehicles in the commuter category cost about \$15,000 to \$40,000, according to Allen.

Most of the costs are supported by corporate sponsors. The club is very successful in soliciting donations of materials such as fiberglass, carbon fiber, chrome-moly tubing, and epoxy, Allen said. But monetary donations, mostly needed to buy batteries and solar cells, are harder to obtain.

The club will be working on their next vehicle, Galaxy II, over the summer and the next two years. Galaxy II will be a purely solar-powered car so that the club can compete in more races, such as the General Motors Sunrayce and Australian World Solar Challenge, according to team member Ivano Gregoratto '96.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Classified Advertising in The Tech: \$5.00 per insertion for each 35 words or less. Must be prepaid, with complete name, address, and phone number. *The Tech*, W20-483; or P.O. Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Futon For Sale: Queen Size, Folded Long way to make huge couch, hardwood frame, cover included 6 mos. old. Must sell by Sat. Will deliver locally on Sat. Paid \$350, Asking \$250. Call Bill x8-5231.

Condo For Sale: Beautifully renovated 1 bedroom condo in Central (near Kendall) for sale. Ample closet, cabinet, and storage space (dry basement), small enclosed yard, microwave, dishwasher, disposal, washer, and dryer. Owner \$78,900. 547-0493.

Healthy men 18-30 & women 18-35 needed to take part in a drug-free study on circadian rhythms and sleep conducted at Brigham & Women's Hospital. Participants benefit from free medical evaluation, must keep a regular sleep schedule at home for a month, followed by a stay at the lab of 5 or 16 days for men, 33 for women (compensation approximatedly \$375, \$1075, \$2,300). Contact Jennifer 732-4311.

Hyde Park/Rosindale: 2-BM luxury unit — \$69,900 w/balcony and parking. 950 square feet, central heat and A/C. 5% down, 7 1/2 % financing. \$558/month including mortgage, condo fee, and taxes. Call 522-4889.

Wanted: For article in Reputable National Women's Magazine. Students with experience of Prozac, Zoloft, or Paxil. Please call, collect if you wish, for Dudley Clendinen. (410) 669-8931.

Researcher computer data analyst, health sector. Work with two professors examining behavior of hospitals. Strong computer skills essential. Economics training desirable. Position requires considerable initiative and problem-solving skills. Full-time, one year. Send letter, resume (and transcript if available) to Professor Richard Zeckhauser, Kennedy School, Harvard University, 495-1175.

International Employment: Make up to \$2000+ per month teaching basic conversational English abroad. Japan and Taiwan. Many provide room & board + other benefits. No previous training or teaching certificate required. For program call 1-206-632-1146 ext. J5033

The Tech subscription rates: \$20 one year 3rd class mail (\$37 two years); \$55 one year 1st class mail (\$105 two years); \$52 one year air mail to Canada or Mexico or surface mail overseas; \$140 one year air mail overseas; \$10 one year MIT Mail (2 years \$18). Prepayment required.

The purpose of this ad is to offer departments at M.I.T. a document imaging system without our normal license fees.

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Art Community Discusses Role of NEA Funding

By Eva Moy
NEWS EDITOR

Should the federal government fund artists based on the content of their works? Or their skill? Or the artists' race? Should it support established or experimental arts? Or should it fund art at all?

About 500 artists, art educators and administrators, public officials, and private citizens from across the nation converged at Kresge Auditorium last weekend to discuss these issues at "The Public Patron: drafting a mandate for a federal arts agency," organized by the MIT Office of the Arts.

The conference debated the role of the National Endowment for the Arts. The NEA has made controversial decisions within the past few years, overshadowing its previous quarter century of work in promoting the arts.

"We thought that this conference would benefit the reauthorization hearings" expected this summer and the upcoming nomination of a new chairman, said Director of the MIT Council for the Arts Mark A. Palmgren. However, a full Congressional debate will probably occur in 1995.

"MIT will always be preeminent in science and technology ... [but] the arts are no less excellent, no less rigorous," Palmgren said. He hopes that this conference will help identify MIT as an institution concerned about the discussion of arts issues nationwide.

Coincidentally, this conference took place one year after Anne-Imelda Radice, then-acting NEA chairman, turned down a grant to the List Visual Arts Center for its exhibition, *Corporal Politics*.

Peer review essential to NEA

The conference opened Friday night with two keynote speakers. Many of their ideas were debated by panel members and the audience Saturday.

"The Arts Endowment does not belong to any one person or political party. It reflects the national spirit and broad diversity in our country," said keynote speaker Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Ma). Senator Kennedy is the chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human

Resources, and he will oversee the reauthorization hearings this summer.

He added that the NEA will only survive if people in art, not political circles, determine whom to fund.

Robert Hughes, Time magazine art critic, discussed the importance of the government as a patron of the arts. "The NEA is a vital catalyst to non-government money for the arts," he said. "For as a rule, corporate money likes prestige ventures, proven successes; whereas it's essential to the NEA's mandate to care for what is unproven, what cannot yet — or cannot ever — succeed in the marketplace."

Hughes calls for arts "elitism"

Hughes had said, "I think the job of democracy, in the field of art, is to make the world safe for elitism. Not an elitism based on race or money or social position, but on skill and imagination."

But he added, "I am also a populist in that I believe these standards can and do make sense to anyone who is prepared to pay enough attention."

Adolfo Nodal, General Manager of the Los Angeles Department of Cultural affairs, disagreed. "Democracy cannot be an instrument of the elite," he said. "We must redouble our efforts in reaching a broader cross-section of America ... We must get art, the highest art, off its pedestal and into the sidewalk."

Director of the List Center Katy Kline compared government patronage to research support. "You often don't know what conclusion you're going to come up with and you accept the possibilities of false starts or even dead ends."

Education in the Arts

A second panel discussed the different venues for education of the children and the general population about the role of art in everyday life.

"Every child deserves the right to develop the cognitive and the effective skills to reach the highest personal potential," said Frank Hodsoll, former chairman of the NEA. "There's a critical role for the arts to play in developing the ability of students to think critically about the world."

Bonnie Jo Hunt is the artistic

students and give them money."

Scott also argued that financial aid should not be considered commercial because the colleges made no profit by agreeing to financial aid levels, nor was there an effect on the overall average price to students.

"I don't believe there is any evidence of ... an effect on any aided students," Scott said. "The government never argued that 'overlap' affects prices," Scott added.

Seidman also discounted that argument. "The Sherman Act does not differentiate between whether price fixing is profitable or not. The test is whether or not an unreasonable restraint of trade," he said.

Stretching Limited Resources

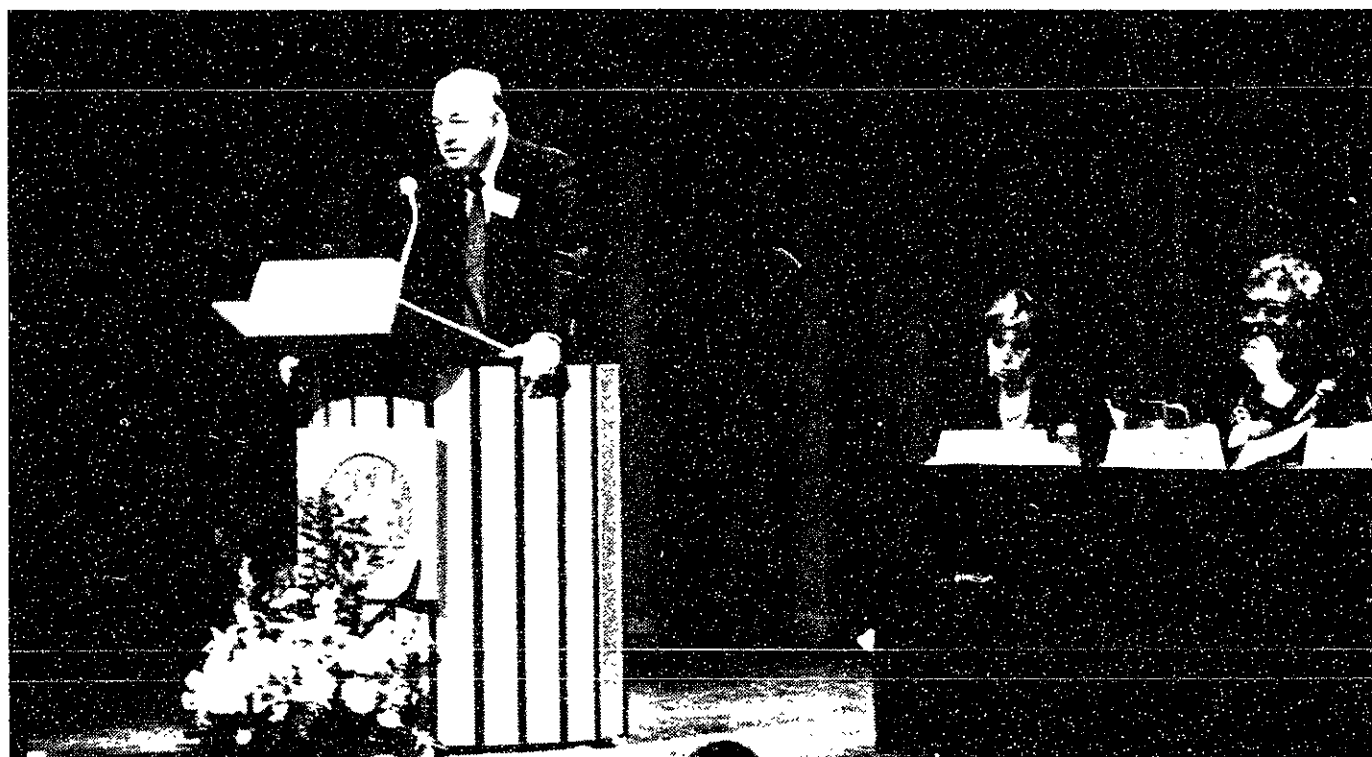
Higginbotham argued that the public service aspect of the case outweighed the alleged harm of price-fixing. "This is not the politics of exclusion, it is the practice of inclusion," he said.

"Those people who are talented but poor should have the same opportunities to enter these great institutions as the Kennedys and Rockefellers," Higginbotham said.

MIT argued during its original trial that its policy of need-blind admissions, which Scott said "stretched limited financial resources," would be difficult to maintain without cooperation from other schools.

There could be instances of good faith financial aid offers by schools being seen as competition for top students by other schools, witnesses for MIT testified.

Eventually price wars could make continuing need-blind admissions unattainable, MIT argued. "If you bid up the price for the extraordinary students there's less in the pot for the



Robert Adams, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, speaks at "The Public Patron: drafting a mandate for a federal arts agency." The conference was held to discuss how the roles and responsibilities of the United States government as a patron of the arts.

director and president of the Artists of Indian America. Visiting Native American reservations, she revived the dying traditions of native art.

"They did not want only to observe, they wanted to learn how to perform," Hunt said. "Self esteem seems almost a trite expression, but it depicts what your efforts are all about."

Assistant Conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Michael Morgan worked in a similar fashion to spread music to schools around the Chicago area. He also felt it was important, in a symphony concert, to invite different groups, such as rappers, in a "cross cultural collaboration."

"And then I think you will see in most cases there are more similarities than there are differences between the different kinds of music, even though on the face of it they do two entirely different things," Morgan said. "You play them side by side, you start to see the connections, and that's really, that is, that has to happen in order for people to see that we're not all in these various slots, we're not all special interests."

meritorious students," Weis observed.

Seidman, however, cited Stanford University's admissions as a program that provides full financial aid to students and maintains need blind admissions without discussing aid with other schools.

Seidman also argued that MIT could afford to maintain the admissions and financial programs because the \$20 million financial aid budget represents such a small portion of the Institute's \$1.1 billion operating budget.

Vest Reports to Clinton On Station Redesign

Abhilash R. Valshnav

The Advisory Committee on the Redesign of the Space Station, headed by MIT President Charles M. Vest, recommended two options to the White House on June 10.

The panel was charged with redesigning plans for the current space station, named Freedom. Their recommendations aim to make the space station both more safe and less expensive than Freedom, saving the government \$6 to \$10 billion.

In addition to making technical recommendations, the committee suggested "major structural changes in the management and organization of the program within NASA and the civilian contractors." Specifically, there should be one principal contractor, and the total number of civil service and contractor employees should be reduced by 30 percent.

The committee recognized that the proposed changes do not fully meet the government's desired cost targets or scientific goals through 1998. However, "the ultimate cost of a space station and its operations will be minimized only if Congress and the Administration make a firm commitment to the program and provide stable funding," the committee reported.

Two options are recommended

The committee considered three options for attaining "permanent human capability" by the year 2000

or 2001 and running the station for 10 to 15 years after its completion.

The committee recommended Option A, a smaller design derived from Freedom, and Option C, a new single-launch design. It concluded that "Option A has an advantage in capability and lends itself to modular build up. Option C is the lowest risk and potentially lower in cost."

Option B would have required the fewest changes from the current design, but it was not recommended because it had the highest risk as well as the highest estimated cost, according to the report.

In addition, the committee suggested that a 51.6° orbit around the equator be used instead of the planned orbit of 28.8° because of added "safety, flexibility, and redundancy of launch and assured crew return vehicles." This change would add \$100 million to the current developmental costs of \$300 million.

The new orbit would also "allow for access to the station by as many space faring nations as possible," according to the report. It specifically recommended cooperation with the Russians to enhance the capability of the station and increase research opportunities.

The committee also recommended using expendable rockets such as the US Titan IV for lifting the heaviest space station elements, weighing about 15 tons each, into space. The current plan employs the Space Shuttle, which weighs 100 tons.

Overlap Case Poses 'Unusual Fit'

Overlap, from Page 1

no body of case law about the commercial or charitable nature of financial aid, according to Scott.

Both lawyers for MIT and the Judges mentioned what Weis described as "the unusual fit" of the situation here with standard commercial antitrust laws. Giving needy students aid at the cost of refusing full paying students has no commercial analogy, Scott said.

Higginbotham emphasized the unusual nature of the case when he cited a footnote to a ruling by a former Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Berger which said that in antitrust cases organizations of public service should be treated differently.

The Justice Department's argument, presented by David Seidman, returned several times to the convention that the family contribution computed for financial aid represented the price of education — and that the Overlap meetings fixed those prices.

Part of the dispute concerned the definition of the price of education. The Justice Department holds that the price is the amount of money a student must pay, or the total cost minus financial aid.

MIT argues that the price is the total cost and that the financial aid is strictly a charitable grant made independently. "When a college such as MIT can fill all its seats with students willing to pay full price, accepting impecunious students for a smaller tuition, or no tuition, is 'charity' in the purest sense," Scott wrote in the appellate brief.

"From the standpoint of the students it's the price," Seidman countered. "If they were truly giving charity they would find disadvantaged

33 Years of Overlap Under Contention

By Aaron Belenky
ADVERTISING MANAGER

Yesterday the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia heard MIT's appeal of a decision by the U.S. District Court last September. That ruling stated that financial aid and scholarships provided to students constituted a commercial transaction, not a charitable one, as MIT contends.

The case focuses on an Overlap group of 23 colleges that met between 1957 and 1990 to agree on financial aid levels for students admitted to more than one of the schools.

The U.S. Justice Department contends that such collaboration constituted price-fixing, and was illegal under the Sherman Antitrust Act. All the members of the "Overlap Group," except MIT, agreed not to continue their meetings, but did not admit any wrongdoing in the matter.

Thus, MIT filed a civil suit to resolve the issue, contending that the cooperation among the colleges involved charity, not commerce, and that it was for the purpose of promoting socioeconomic diversity. MIT claimed that the Sherman Act cannot be applied to charitable activities, and the lower court erred by not considering "the educational policy and social welfare justifications offered by the schools to explain their policies" when making its decision.

Several major national newspapers have published editorials strongly supporting MIT's position

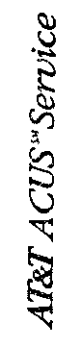
and the necessity of a method of distributing financial aid fairly to ensure equal access to higher education. Further support for the Institute has come in the form of "friends of the court" briefs by groups representing "thousands of private and public colleges," MIT stated Monday.

Because the colleges work to maintain "need-blind" admissions, students seldom receive more financial aid than they need, but under this system the money can be distributed to a greater number of students. The members of the Overlap group contend that without the standardized methods of financial aid that resulted from their meetings, this advantage will not continue. They fear that schools will engage in "bidding wars" for the most promising students, and have fewer need-based scholarships available for less wealthy students.

The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department believes that a college education is a product, and financial aid is a discount on that product. They maintain that schools should not be allowed to collaborate on prices any more than other businesses should. They also claim that colleges are enhancing their revenue by standardizing the financial aid process. The Justice Department charges that by collaborating to decide on the amount of financial aid, the Overlap group is circumventing market forces which would otherwise play a role in the income of each college.

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Salinas: 'Be Part of the Creation of a New Era'

Following is a partial and edited text of the Commencement Address given by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico as provided by the MIT News Office.

I heard in the invocation that perhaps it's a problem for Harvard being too close to MIT. It took me 10 years from graduating from Harvard to become president of my country, and 15 years to get from Harvard to MIT. It's not that close, but far enough.

It is a great pleasure for me to deliver this commencement speech today. MIT has steadily built great prestige since the first class of 15 students walked through its doors, always remaining a truly unique institution. It will be fondly remembered as the home of engineering wizards, but its strength lies in educating generations of young men and women with the highest expertise in their fields, who are mature and insightful, ready and willing to shoulder the great demands and responsibilities that society lays upon its most promising citizens.

I come here today to recognize that the class of 1993 is a unique class. Certainly because of each individual in it, but more than that, because seldom in a generation a group of students enters higher education in one world setting, and leaves its studies in a world totally different to the one before.

Four years ago, when you entered MIT, the world was very different from the one we live in today. Few historical periods have been subject to such a profound and rapid transformation. While you were studying, the map of the world was being redrawn. And I must say that nothing compares to the impli-

cations of putting aside all boundaries, all ideologies, and to abandoning the terms with which individuals, societies, and nations define themselves.

The basic framework on which the world operated when you entered MIT is already gone. And today, uncertainty has increased. The Berlin Wall, a bastion of the Cold War era, has folded, bringing down with it the old equilibrium, and the old certainties of the world order. The Soviet Union ceased to exist as such, leaving a legacy of several republics, each struggling to discover its individual identity. And nations that got together before, due to the threat of the Cold War, today face regional conflicts.

These changes have meant the end of illusions for some, the end of anxieties, and the revival of old fears for others.

Uncertainty for all of us.

In the former world system, there were precise positions with respect to ideas, personalities, and even heroes. Capitalism and communism presented the basic framework for debate, for analysis, as well as for action. There were clear and opposing points of reference, planning versus the market, individual rights versus community needs, formal democracy versus social participation. Duality left no room for confusion.

Today we know that centralization and big bureaucracies have not, as promised, been the answer for promoting better opportunities for society. Ideologies, with a deterministic conception of development, have been abandoned. In many countries, some heroes of the past are now considered the architects of

doom, imbalances, and inefficiencies. But there is also disenchantment with views that reduce all to politicking, which mean no direction.

On the economic front, markets are being integrated more and more. Globalization is a fact of economic life. Isolation is a self-defeating dream. Yet the distance between the richer and poorer nations of North and South grows deeper and wider. While you were studying at MIT, the world changed.

My country, Mexico, has also changed dramatically. We come from a decade, the '80s, when we faced very high inflation, a huge public deficit, and a tremendous public debt, with no economic growth in almost a decade, with no investment in education, in infrastructure, and certainly not in social development. This, in a country of 85 million people, which is adding every year almost 2 million more to the total population, south of your border. We were at the end of a development process, based on an inward-looking, overprotected economy.

[We] had to change. Change because the world was changing very rapidly. Change because every Mexican demanded a new opportunity, a different way of doing things.

And change we brought. Inflation to the lowest in a quarter of a century. And an independent central bank, to assure that inflation would not reappear again in the future. Growth we recovered, five years of permanent growth, above population increase. Deficit we eliminated. No more budget deficits. Now a surplus. A surplus to assure that inflation will not return. Somebody called it a slight surplus. Let

me tell you: to eliminate a deficit, a surplus is never slight. You either have it, or you don't.

[We] have learned, fellow students, that there is life after debt.

For many years, we've also neglected investment in the fundamentals. And fundamentals refers to social programs, among them, education. We are convinced that an economic strategy will not be successful without firm social program. That is why we placed the highest priority on education. Education means increased competitiveness, but beyond that, education means better income distribution. And in a country like mine, where women who do not finish primary education have the double of children in relation to those who finish primary education, this reform is essential, to bring the demographic rate down.

We have almost doubled in real terms the budget for education, [while] at the same time, maintaining our surplus, decentralizing more than 100,000 schools to states and municipalities [and] reinforcing the contents of education with our return to basics: to language, to mathematics, to history, to geography, and also environmental studies and civics—that is values and standards.

We have also stimulated the retraining of our teachers. This, through encouraging them to prepare them for an evaluation. Yes, we evaluate our teachers. We don't call it a test. No teacher would like to be tested. But we do evaluate them. And a few weeks ago, more than half a million teachers around the country decided to take this evaluation.

[We are] channeling more

resources to social programs without populism, nor paternalism, and at the same time, assuring that grass-root movements participate in the decisions that affect the future, respecting the dignity of those who have less, and need so much. Social policy that emphasizes economic growth without care for the environment actually [reduces] the rate of economic growth.

Mexico and Brazil are two countries alone that hold half of the world's bio-diversity. A single tree in the tropical forest in the south of Mexico has more different species than some European countries. Therefore, we must make sure that we protect this wealth that belongs to our countrymen, but most of all to the world in which we live.

[This means] channeling more than one percent of GNP to the protection of natural resources, creating new protected areas the size of a European country, and certainly improving the quality of air in Mexico City alone, which has more than 16 million people living in an enclosed area. Taking steps like closing a huge refinery in that city, which meant the overnight loss of more than 6,000 jobs, but is certain to provide a better environment for millions of people living in that city. Planting in merely two years, more than 100 million new trees. Improving the quality of life in our border towns. And finding an equilibrium between culture, ecology, and community.

Archeology and ecology can go hand in hand. And stimulating the everyday life of the community, and harmonizing society with the

Salinas, Page 11

Vest: 'Learn the Value of Cooperation and Teamwork'

Following is a transcript of President Charles M. Vest's charge to the graduates, as provided by the MIT News Office.

Acceptance of Class Gift

Thank you, Ms. Patel. It is a moving experience to receive a gift from the class at a moment like this—especially recognizing all we've put you through in the last four years!

Your gift speaks directly to the importance of taking stewardship of our environment—and we are most grateful for your generosity and your foresight. When your class returns five years hence for its first major reunion, I hope we can demonstrate to you that we have achieved both lower waste and higher consciousness on this important issue. Thank you very much.

A Comment on Ritual

Once again we are gathered in Killian Court—the Great Court of MIT—to celebrate accomplishment, heritage, and passage. It may, perhaps, seem odd that a community so dedicated to the future, so permeated by scientific objectivity, comes together donning strange and colorful medieval regalia. But indeed it is fitting, and seemingly fulfilling of deep human needs, that such ritual takes place.

One of our MIT poets, Steven Tapscott, has reminded us, however, that the solemnity of even such an elegant scene as this is sometimes broken by the faculty themselves—when, as our poet says,

"from deep in the drooping sleeves of their robes, surreptitiously they bring out peanut-butter sandwiches" to sustain them during a long ceremony.

Be that as it may, this ritual reminds us of the continuity through the ages of discovery and learning—of our role in an unbroken, centuries-old chain of human accomplishment... achievements of mind and of spirit.

But above all, it celebrates your accomplishments during your student years.

This is not to say that you have accomplished the remarkable feat of graduating from MIT all on your own, however! For today we are surrounded by parents, family, friends, spouses, loved ones, and children who have supported and sustained you through the years. You will recognize them today by their smiles, brought about by their great pride in your accomplishments ... and, no doubt, by a sense of great relief to their bank accounts.

Let us, then, express our deep appreciation to all who have come to Cambridge today to join in your commencement ceremony. Will you, our graduates, please rise, turn to your audience, and give them the applause they so richly deserve.

It is also especially wonderful to see the babies and small children who come to see their mothers and fathers graduate. They too are welcome. And as this ceremony stretches onward, I give them special presidential approval to comment upon these proceedings ... at any time and

in any manner they see fit.

Charge to the Graduates

President Salinas—our good neighbor—your presence here today, and the thoughts you have shared with us, remind us that we live and work in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world society.

This is the world that you, our graduates, are entering. It is a world in transition. It is a world in which new balances must be struck. We must resolve the tensions between competition and cooperation, between fragmentation and integration, between nation and world.

We have learned the value of competition. We know the value of the rugged individual and of the iconoclast. But we are just beginning to learn the value of cooperation and of teamwork.

Let me give you a few examples of how we have learned, and how much we still have to learn, about the right balance between competition and cooperation.

Just a few years ago, the United States was declared to have lost all hope of competing in the world marketplace as a manufacturer of silicon computer chips. The prediction of our demise, to paraphrase Mark Twain, was premature, however. The creation of [companies] like the Semitech Corporation, while respecting the basic tenets of the marketplace, enabled the companies of the semiconductor indus-

Vest, Page 11



BEN WEN—THE TECH

Donald K. Atwood PhD '82, describes the Odyssey, a fully autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV), to an alumnus during Tech Day 1993 on June 4. Tech Day focused on how cutting-edge technology is advancing our knowledge of the oceans and seas. Topics discussed included the America's Cup, measuring and exploring the ocean, and the ocean's affect on the climate. Over 2,500 alumni/ae participated in the festivities.

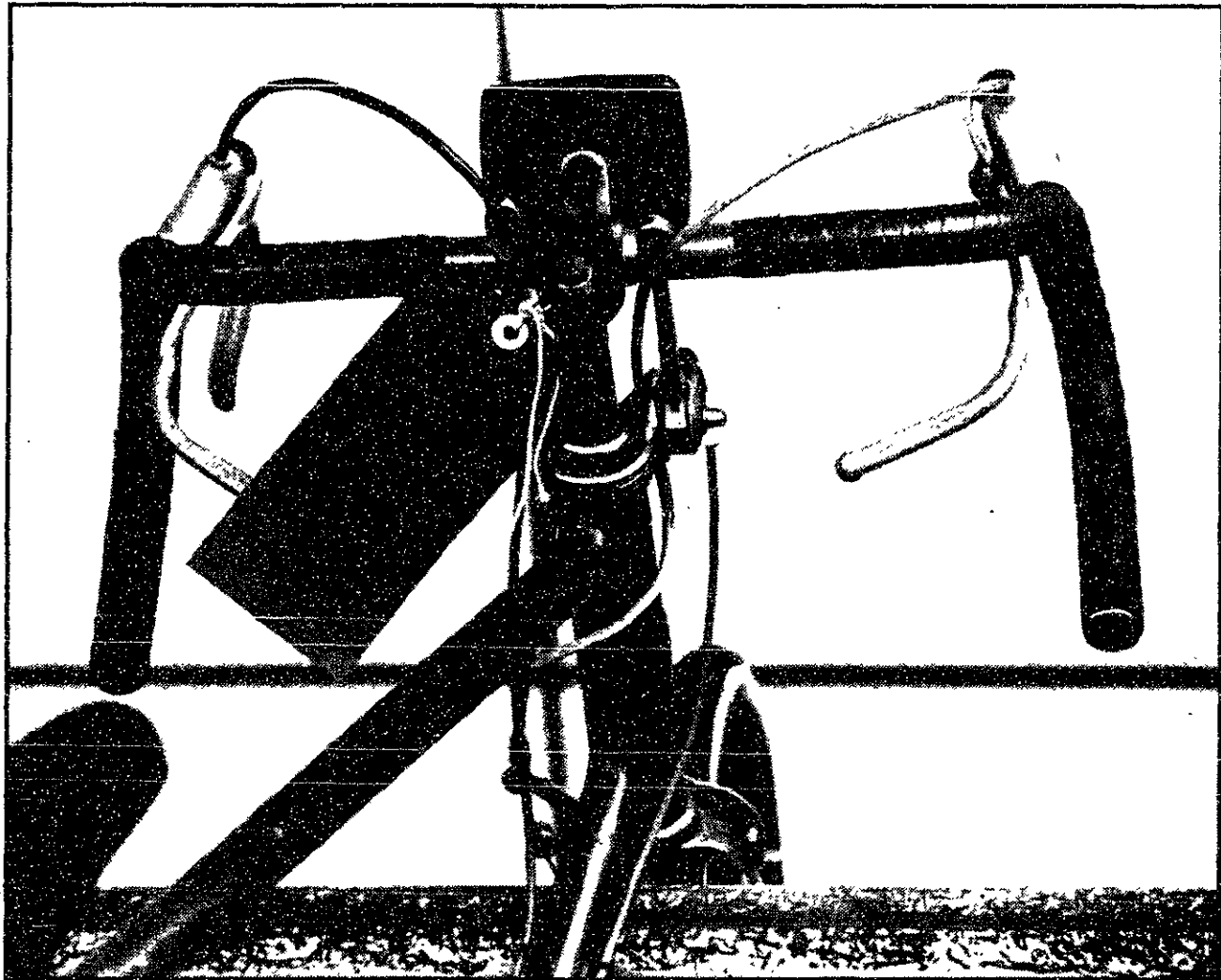
Hey You!

Have nothing better to do on the nights of July 18-20??? (Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday)

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... and also help us put out the July issue.

No experience necessary ... really!



YUEH Z. LEE—THE TECH

Campus police placed tags on all abandoned bikes last week. The bikes were removed on June 21 and 22.

POLICE LOG

The following incidents occurred on or near the MIT campus during the period May 28-June 9:

May 28: Senior House, room broken into while victim attended graduation, jewelry and other items stolen \$700; Student Center, powerbook stolen \$2,200; Windsor lot, '90 Mitsubishi stolen; Baker House, room entered and airline tickets and passports stolen \$1,900.

May 29: West garage, two cars broken into; Student Center, suspicious activity; DuPont Athletic Center, office broken into, clothing stolen \$30.

May 31: Bldg. 36, raincoat with wallet in pocket stolen \$40; Student Center, bike stolen \$150.

June 1: Edgerton House, person who had wallet stolen earlier, received a call from someone posing as a bank employee asking for ATM/PIN code, refused to tell caller and notified the bank; Bldg. NW21, room broken into nothing taken; Bldg. 13, bike stolen \$400; Bldg. 9, computer parts stolen \$685.

June 2: Baker House, annoying phone calls; Bldg. NW21, camera stolen \$300;

June 3: Bldg. E40, male arrested for trespassing; East Campus, assist to another police agency with a run away; Bldg. 13, bike stolen \$100; Westgate lot, '91 Ford Probe broken into; Bldg. NW21, tool cabinet broken into; Bldg. NW14, suspicious activity; Deacon St. lot, malicious damage to a car.

June 4: McCormick Hall, clothing stolen \$877; Bldg. 2, wallets stolen total of \$55; Bldg. E53, plastic briefcase stolen \$15.

June 5: Bldg. 18, Wallet had been stolen when victim received call from person requesting PIN number for ATM account; Westgate lot, cassette tapes stolen from a car.

June 7: Bldg. 7, suspicious activity; Bldg. 6, wallet stolen \$25.

June 8: Bldg. 14, complaint sought for female trespasser; Bldg. 13, bike stolen \$270; East garage, car broken into; CRA lot, '86 Pontiac stolen; 77 Massachusetts Ave., "Day Runner" stolen from bike \$70.

June 9: no reports.

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TOM HANKS MEG RYAN

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someone you never saw,
someone you never knew
was the only someone
for you?

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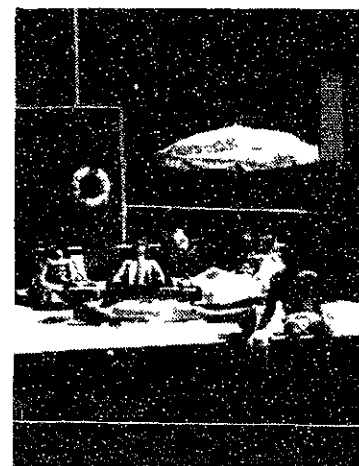
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 **THE GREENHOUSE**

'Figure Out Who to Be'

Following is a transcript of Rabbi Daniel Shevitz's invocation, as provided by the MIT News Office.

Good morning. I have good news and bad news. I think I'll give you the bad news first.

The bad news is that they didn't teach you enough. Oh, they taught you how to do, how to make, how to design and construct. Perhaps they even taught you how to think and how to feel. But that's not going to do it for you. You have pulled endless all nighters, done hundreds of problem sets, consumed thousands of pizzas, and it's still not enough.

Did they promise you that they'd teach you what was important? It was half true. What they taught you was important, but what they couldn't teach you was even more important. And your teachers knew it all along.

You are undoubtedly well equipped for your careers, but life is more than that, and our careers will not save us. Redemption will depend less on how many hours you put into your thesis, and more on how you treat those around you when you're under pressure. Your happiness will come not from the recommendations the faculty writes for you, but from how your friends and family love you, criticize you, and forgive you. Your success will be measured not by your publications, but by how you treat the typist. These are matters that are generally not part of the curriculum.

Oh poor, poor MIT; so far from Heaven, so close to Harvard! There just wasn't enough time for everything. So the faculty made a deal with you: they said, we will teach you what to do; you must figure out who to be. And that is ever so much harder than 6.001.

But the good news is: you're out of here! And now you will begin to see the tremendous value of the education you have received, and the stupendous responsibility of using it well. Only when you know the limits of your knowledge, and of knowledge in general, will you begin to savor the delights of wisdom, and, I dare to add, the possibility of holiness.

My tradition teaches that when he was just beginning his career, Moses had a vision of a burning bush. The bush burned with fire but was not consumed, says the Scripture. Moses is quoted: "Let me turn aside and see this wondrous thing!" I like to think that the bush had been there, burning for years, and everyone else, much too busy doing Very Important Things, glanced at it and hurried off to a meeting or a presentation or an interview or to write a grant proposal. Only to Moses did it occur that he was not so busy that he couldn't stop to check out something that had no immediate use to his career advancement.

There are bushes burning everywhere. All around us. And the voice of God yearns to be heard, calling us to bring heaven and earth a bit closer. You will see these fires if you are fortunate; and you will hear the voice if you merit it.

Some of the fires will be destructive, and threaten a conflagration, and these you must attack with all the cleverness and tricks you've learned in these halls of knowledge; but others burn and do not consume. These are the ones which a busy man or woman will pass by, but the curious of spirit will turn aside to wonder at that which cannot be grasped with mind alone. And in the true humility in your frailty, and in the true pride in your ability, you may hear the voice of God speaking to each one of you out of those flames. That Voice will deliver but one message, as it always has, for prophets, saints, and all those who may listen; that Voice will say: "Go ahead, ... Make ... My... Day."

May you go from strength to ever greater strength, and may the vision of a redeemed world always be before you.

Vest Promotes Cooperation And Communication

Vest, from Page 9

try to work together, with each other and with universities, on generic research and on the development of sophisticated and expensive equipment. This represented a shift in attitude and operation that allowed us to regain leadership in this field.

On the other hand, we still live with antiquated regulatory structures that stand in the way of easily and quickly implementing a national information infrastructure that would bring the powerful tools of modern communication and computing to a broad cross section of America. And then there is this curious juxtaposition of anti-trust regulations and financial aid policies. Anti-trust laws, as fundamentally important as they are, have become so distorted as to allow a bizarre suit by the federal government to stop MIT from working with our sister institutions to insure that financial aid goes to those students who, together with their families, most need it.

Such roadblocks to cooperation are all around us. I could give more examples, but the message is a simple one. Economically, socially, politically—if you want to shape a vibrant and just future, you must learn to cooperate as well as to compete.

The message of cooperation is simple, but its implementation is not. For we seem to have fragmented along every conceivable fault line—fragmented by intellectual discipline, fragmented by race, fragmented by gender, fragmented by geography. With every such division, we lose more of our sense of common culture, common humanity, and common destiny.

In order to reverse this trend, we must resolve a great many differences and tensions. It will not be easy. But I gained some solace regarding the resolution of difficult issues three weeks ago when I heard the distinguished columnist William Raspberry tell another graduating class that in 20 years of writing political columns, the main thing that he had learned was that in any public controversy, most thoughtful people secretly believe both sides.

Be that as it may, if we are to build the future we want for ourselves and our children, we must build it together.

We must have a sense of common purpose. We must have an integrated, inclusive view of history. We must have community. We must have mutual respect. We must hold common values at the deepest level.

Now, I do not suggest that we sweep aside all differences. To the contrary, we thrive on differences of experience, culture, and perspective. As Alfred North Whitehead said in his 1925 lectures on Science and the Modern World, "Other nations of different habits are not enemies; they are godsend." This is true whether we speak of societies, professions, or single institutions. The electrical engineer and the mechanical engineer are able to build systems together that neither can build alone. Men and women come together to create a balanced discourse and world view. Black and white ... brown and yellow ... red and tan ... create a campus and a nation far more meaningful and creative than any alone. As you shape the future, you must respect and cherish differences, but you must build common purpose and values.

We in the United States have a proud heritage and place in the world, despite the relative youth of our country. But now, at the end of the twentieth century, we face an enormous challenge to regain leadership and economic competitiveness. You will have great responsibility in this regard. But I fear that in our search to regain competitiveness, we run the risk of turning inward too much. We blame too many of our current problems on other nations. Isolationism and protectionism do not work in the long run. Despite our intense competition with Japan; despite the repugnant and morally outrageous nature of the disintegration of Yugoslavia; despite the growing gap between North and South, I am confident that the true historical trend is now one of communication, of interaction, of cooperation.

Our MIT is an American institution, and each of you is a citizen of some nation—for most of you, that

nation is the United States of America. But beyond that MIT is also an institution of the world, and its greatness derives in large measure from its cosmopolitan nature and its worldwide connections. The same must be true of you. Be proud and committed to your nation, but also look beyond it. To shape a future of greatness, you must be citizens of the world.

The early decades of your professional lives will be sharply differentiated from mine by the end of the Cold War. The cold peace that we have won has somehow brought a surprisingly hollow sense of victory. And somewhere along the line, it seems to me, we have lost our will to excel. You, and we, must regain that will to excel.

A few weeks ago here in Boston the British novelist John LeCarre gave a remarkable speech that clarified many of these points for me, and perhaps it will for you as well. He said, "The fight against Communism diminished us. That is why we were unable to rejoice in our victory. It left us in a state of false and corrosive orthodoxy. It licensed our excesses, and we didn't like ourselves better for them. It dulled our love of dissent and our sense of life's adventure."

"In my country," he said, "and perhaps in yours, the service of industries of criticism have almost drowned the magic of creation. Our intellectuals hate too much; our press revels in public executions. We are poisoning ourselves with malice. Yet we take no risks. We are not brave. Our orthodoxy still gives us no way out."

"Yet we have never been so free. We no longer need to clip the wings of our humanity. It's time we flew again."

That is what John LeCarre said.

So now it is up to you to fly.

Learn to cooperate as well as compete.

Respect and cherish differences, but build common purpose and values.

Be citizens of the world.

Regain the will to excel.

Men and women of MIT, I wish you godspeed and the very best of good fortune.

'Reach High to Grab the Spirit of Our Times'

Story, from Page 9

environment. This is one of our highest priorities, because talking about the environment means more than a political commitment. It requires an ethical one. It's the kind of world that we will leave to our children, and the children of our children. These are our commitments to the economy, to education, to the environment, to social problems.

But in the world of today, where the threat of global nuclear war is over, we must recognize that there are still wars to be avoided, and wars to be waged, to be strengthened. The wars to be strengthened are the wars on drugs. The wars to be avoided are the ones regionally, or the looming of trade wars.

I have to emphasize the war on drugs, because this is a threat that is materializing in all our societies. Mexico is not a drug-consuming society, but drug traffickers pass through our country, looking for other markets. That is why we are so committed to fighting drug traffickers, arresting more than 85 individuals [and] seizing more than 200 tons of pure cocaine, which is equivalent to double the value of our total external debt.

But we are fighting them because drug gangs turn violence into pain, indignation, and tragedy, as happened a few days ago, when they slayed, while fighting each other, one of our bishops, Cardinal

Posadas. This is outrageous, and we are committed to punishing them, and to reversing this process affecting our country and many other countries in the world.

The problem is that for us the cost of fighting drug trafficking is as high as the profits they make in other countries. We must reduce those profits in order to abate the cost and the pain that they inflict upon our societies while we fight them. We will strengthen international cooperation. We are determined not to lose this war, because then we would be losing our new generations. This is the war that we must strengthen.

But...the war that we must avoid is the one looming on the trade front. At the end of this century, global trade, and freer trade, is the way to improve the standard of living of our populations. That is why we in Mexico have proposed to the US and to Canada a free trade agreement. That is, the free movement of goods and services among sovereign nations.

For Mexico taking this step is a very important one. For many years, my country tried to live as far as it could from the US, for good historical reasons [linked] to traumatic experiences.

There was a Mexican president at the end of the last century, who used to say something that was sort of mentioned in the invocation. The Mexican president used to say, "Poor Mexico, so far from God, and

so close to the United States." This reflected a historical reality. We have to change our mentalities, in order to decide to get closer to our mighty neighbor to the north. It's a new reality, and we are willing to live with it.

By the way, if you allow me to share with you what a friend of mine from Israel told me. When I told him this phrase from the Mexican president, he said, "Well, in Israel, we say the reverse. 'Poor Israel. So close to God, and so far from the United States.'"

But realities have changed. Have changed in the rest of the world, have changed in my own country. That is why we are proposing the free trade agreement. The North American Free Trade Agreement is called NAFTA. I think that it was called like this by an engineer. It sounds like a gasoline.

But NAFTA, I want to emphasize, is a job creating agreement. Because by increasing competition in our three nations, and its competitive capacity, it will allow us to compete with regions which are getting together in Europe, and in the Asian Pacific countries.

NAFTA is an environment improvement agreement, because with additional resources, we will take better care of our environment. NAFTA is a wage-increasing agreement, because we are committed to increasing real wages in Mexico, more than they have increased today, when NAFTA is ratified.

And NAFTA is a migration reduction agreement, because Mexicans will not have to migrate north looking for jobs in this country, but they will be able to find them in my own, which is my own main commitment.

If Mexico prospers, the US and Canada will prosper. That is why this is not a win/lose solution, but a win/win/win situation for the three countries in the northern part of the American continent.

The Latin-American community is watching eagerly for NAFTA's success, because it means hope for the whole region, and for the rest of the world, increased competitiveness [which] this is good for all of us.

What does it mean to the North American region? What does it mean to an MIT student, who is graduating today? In carrying out your studies, this tremendous change in the world, in Mexico, and in Mexican-American relations, may sound far away. But the world that you will now encounter will not let you forget its relevance in your daily life. You will compete for a job dependent upon what happens in Europe, in the Asian Pacific countries, and also in Mexico.

Today, again, unique in a generation, the questions you are asking yourself after graduating are similar to the ones that the president or the head of a state is facing. What is the place for the individual, for society, and for a nation, in the new world order? What's the role of technology, and also of morals and ethics?

How to balance modernization with an environmental and social responsibility?

You may allow a foreign experience, perhaps that of Mexico, to fuel your thoughts. We have not solved every problem. On the contrary, we are facing new ones. But our experience of change may shed some light on your own enormous capacity of transformation.

As you finish your higher education today, you are now being challenged to make a transformation perhaps the most important of your life. There are two ways to look at it. You are either standing at the crest of change, and can increase its impetus, or you can attempt to resist, and eventually be swept away. Do not drift. You have proved that you do not avoid your responsibilities. As you have done here at MIT, in the last four years reach out, reach high, remember history, use your knowledge to grasp the spirit of our times.

You will be among the best prepared professionals in the world. challenge you respectfully to tackle the future with the same international character that MIT has always shown. We [have an] exceptional opportunity to be part of the creation of a new era. I am confident that you will be true citizens of the new world order. That is why I am convinced today that yours, the Class of 1993, will certainly be class of experts who really care.

Congratulations and good luck.

SPORTS

1500 Participate In Summer Softball

By Mareno de Jesus Taveres
and Oscar Yeh

The MIT Community Summer Softball League was created in 1973 by a group of students, staff, and faculty whose goal was to provide a softball league that was enjoyable for everyone: relaxed for those who wanted to play for fun and competitive for those who sought to contest playoffs and crown champions.

Led by present Muddy Charles Pub manager Joe Contrada and current faculty member Paul LaGace, and with the help and support of the Athletic Department, the league began with only a handful of slow-pitch and fast-pitch teams loosely organized around academic departments, fraternities, living groups, and staff offices. Since that founding year, the league has grown to 92 teams this year with well over 1,500 players.

These players mostly consist of undergraduate and graduate students, but alumni, staff members, and Industrial Liason Companies are participating as well.

The MITCSS is actually three separate leagues.

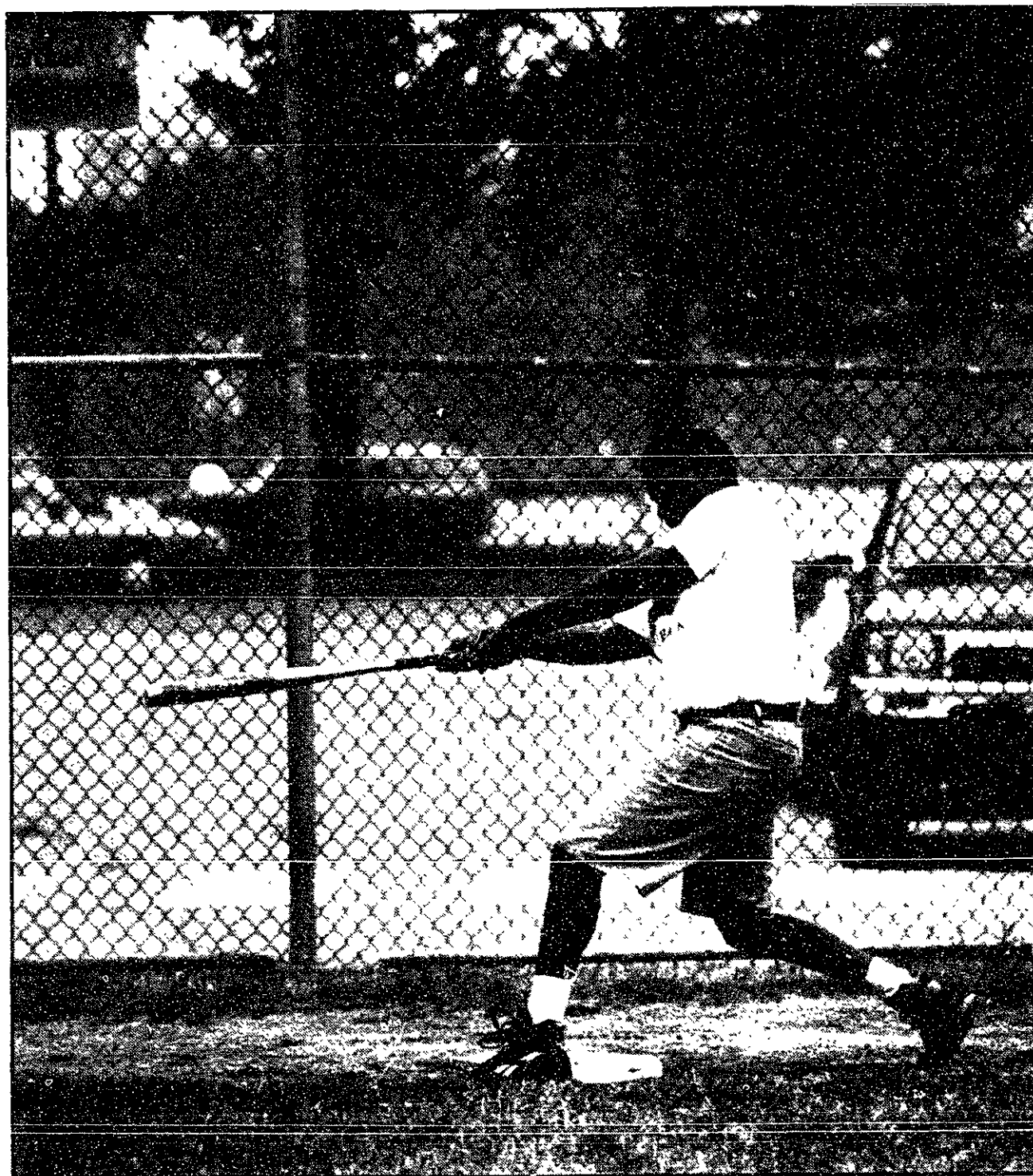
The fun and relaxed Kentucky Fried Pitch league boasts 40 teams this year competing in six divisions appropriately entitled Box, Barrell,

Bucket, Nuggets, Extra-Crispy, and Original Recipe. There are no play-offs or umpires, so games tend to be informal but still extremely fun for all of its players.

The Fast Pitch league features very competitive games where pitches are sometimes thrown at 80 miles per hour. The high pace creates exciting and entertaining games, but the lack of true Fast-Pitch pitchers has led to a decline in the number of teams competing in this league. This year's league consists of only four teams, but league organizers are encouraged by the participation of some players from the Women's Softball Team, most notably Lynn Albers '92 and Lori Swenson '93. Albers pitched very effectively last year, and Swenson is picking up where she left off with strong performances this year.

The Serious Slow Pitch league is for those looking for very organized and competitive games. The league is divided into seven divisions based on skill and level of competitiveness. This league features umpires, playoffs, and pitches that have a mandatory six to 12 foot arc. Forty-eight teams represent this league.

Teams compete in games played every week, Monday thru Friday, on Briggs' Field at 5:30, 6:00, or 8:00 pm. The league started play in late May and will continue until mid-August. Schedules, standings, and other informations can be found on the Rockwell Cage bulletin board.



The Red Barons and the Technofiles competed in the intramural Softball tournament on Monday, June 21. The Red Barons won 9 to 4.

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MIT Baseball Dominates Academic All-America Team

By Roger F. Crosley
SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR

MIT baseball players dominate the recently released GTE College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) Academic All-America Team. Battery mates Peter Hinteregger '93, pitcher, and his catcher Ian Somerville '93, were each named to the first team while outfielder Brooks Mendell '93 was a second team selection. Hinteregger was 8-2 for the Engineers with a 2.58 earned run average and is an architecture major. Somerville, who majors in mechanical engineering, led the team in hitting (.373) and fielding (.987). Mendell, a political science major, batted .293 and led the team in runs batted in (27). The three seniors were also selected tri-most valuable players on the team.

Other Academic All-Americans

In other Academic All-America news, Seema Jayachandran '93 and Rob Silva '93 were each named first team GTE CoSIDA Academic All-District in the "At-Large" category. Jayachandran is a tennis player and carried a double major of physics and electrical engineering. Silva played both lacrosse and hockey and majored in mechanical engineering. Named to the second team All-District squads were gymnast Julie Lyren '93, skier Kate Bergeron '93, men's volleyball player Satoshi Asari '93, and pole vaulter Matt Robinson '94.

Yachting

Paula Lewin '93 and Gina Middaugh '93 recently capped their careers by winning post season honors. Lewin was one of 20 skippers nationally to be named to the women's All-America team, and was also one of two women named to one of ten honorable mention All-America spots on the co-educational team. Middaugh was named to one of the 20 national All-Star Crew positions. MIT finished sixth in the recently completed Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association Women's national championships held at St. Mary's College in Maryland. In the "A" Division Lewin and Middaugh finished their careers by tying a squad from Connecticut College for the low point total in the division. The pair lost a tiebreaker for first place. The Engineers' "B" Division

entry finished in tenth place.

Track and Field

Mike Piepergerdes '93 was the only Engineer track athlete to place at the recently completed National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III National Championships held at Baldwin-Wallace College in Ohio. Piepergerdes placed second in the meet and earned All-America honors for his school record performance in the 1500 meter run. Piepergerdes was forced to run a trial to qualify for the finals, fly back to MIT for graduation, and then fly back to Ohio for the finals of the event. Piepergerdes took the lead early in the race despite a strong wind, but was unable to hold on to the lead in the last stretch. Piepergerdes, who was voted the team most valuable player, lost by one second.

Men's Tennis

MIT tennis player Alan Walpole '93 has become the first Engineer player to be named All-America in both singles and doubles. Walpole received the singles honor by being a seeded singles player at the NCAA Division III Championships in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Walpole and teammate Jay Muelhoefer '94 reached the semi-finals in the doubles competition before losing to the eventual champions.

O'Brien coaches all star team

MIT baseball coach Francis C. O'Brien Jr. coached the Division II and Division III All-New England baseball team in their annual game against the Division I All-New England team on June 7 at Fenway Park.

This honor came after O'Brien's 25th and most successful season at MIT in which he led the Engineers to a 22-11 record and guided them to an Eastern College Athletic Conference New England Division III Championship. The baseball team's success also earned Coach O'Brien the distinction of New England Division III Coach of the Year by the New England Intercollegiate Baseball Association and the American Baseball Coaches' Association.

O'Brien began coaching the baseball team in the fall of 1968 and was also head coach of the Engineers' basketball team from 1972 to 1986. Aside from his duties as baseball coach, O'Brien has served as Assistant Athletic Director for Intercollegiate and Club Sports since 1986.