



Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., leads calisthenics at City Year's annual convention. See story, page 8.

Panel Clears MIT Scientist of Fraud

Imanishi-Kari, Baltimore Vindicated

By Stacey E. Blau
EDITOR IN CHIEF

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

The panel found no evidence of scientific fraud and exonerated former Assistant Professor of Biology Thereza Imanishi-Kari, who was accused of fabricating crucial data for an April 25, 1986 *Cell* paper that she co-authored with Baltimore.

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

"The sad thing is that it took two judges and a retired scientist to undo the work of a 'scientific' office," Baltimore added, referring to the

findings against Imanishi-Kari by the Office of Research Integrity, which the federal ruling panel rejected.

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

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

Baltimore, Page 10

Corporation Chair Gray to Retire in '97

By Ramy A. Arnaout
STAFF REPORTER

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

Gray, who has served as a professor of engineering at MIT since 1957 and president from 1980 to 1990, is not planning to retire completely. At the age of 64, Gray plans to continue teaching and undergraduate advising "for at least a few more years," he said.

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

Gray "did a great deal to build

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

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

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

Gray, Page 9

Vest, Gore Advise Graduates At Beautiful Commencement

By Dan McGuire
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

A casual breeze wafted through a sunny Killian Court on Friday, June 7 as 2,009 expectant graduates prepared for the graduation celebrations and started off on a new stage of their lives.

"Once again we are gathered in Killian Court, the great court of MIT, to celebrate accomplishment, heritage, and passage. This ceremony celebrates your accomplishments during your student years," said President Charles M. Vest.

Vest said that the graduates enter the world at a challenging time. "We live in an age that seems to reject bold thought and bold action," he said. "We invested over two billion dollars [in the superconducting

supercollider], and brought the project almost halfway to completion. Then we simply changed our mind, walked away, and left a rusting hulk in arid Texas desert."

"Now it is time for you to recognize the opportunity before you. You must return to a boldness of spirit, thought, and action," Vest said. "Openness and meritocracy are what have made MIT great, and you must continue that spirit and philosophy in your life endeavors."

Gore talks of technology

Vice President Al Gore spoke at MIT's 130th Commencement, highlighting the growing gulf between society and technology.

"The metaphors of science are no longer migrating into our popular

culture," he said.

"In the second half of the 20th century, while the number of new discoveries flowing out of the scientific revolution is at least a thousand-fold greater, the flow of these metaphors into the rest of society has slowed to a trickle," Gore said.

There exist also tensions within the technological community, Gore said. "The new capacities conferred by new discoveries in science and technology clearly have a promising potential for good and beneficial effects," he said, "but simultaneously provoke widespread and deep concern that the use of these new powers can be disruptive and harmful."

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Chairman Paul E. Gray '54 (right) directs President Charles M. Vest at Commencement in 1991.

Gore Addresses Role of Science, Technology at Commencement

By Orli G. Bahcall
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Vice President Al Gore addressed the graduating class at MIT's 130th Commencement covered the changing relationship between the two different cultures of technology and society.

Gore was chosen as a speaker in part because "he has been a leader as congressman, senator, and vice president in the areas of science, space, and technology policy," said President Charles M. Vest in March.

In the months before Commencement, Gore had solicited input from graduating students in an online dialogue.

Students sent anonymous electronic mails to Gore's staff about topics related to technology and society. Several of these messages were incorporated into Gore's address.

Gore's speech was not without some humorous moments. Noting that MIT's first president, William Barton Rogers, died in the middle of his Commencement speech in 1882,

Gore said he was comforted that he would not be remembered as the stiffest speaker in MIT history.

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

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

Speaks on science and society rift

Gore began by questioning why a "schism between science and the rest of society" exists, tracing its origin back to the trial of Galileo by

the Catholic Church in 1633.

Winston Churchill, in speaking at MIT's 1949 Commencement, also referred to the existence of this

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WORLD & NATION

Under Threat of Renewed U.N. Sanctions, Serb President Demands Bosnian Serb Leader Step Down

THE WASHINGTON POST

Faced with a threat of a resumption of United Nations economic sanctions against his country from the beginning of July, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic on Tuesday delivered his strongest demand yet to Radovan Karadzic to step down as political leader of the Bosnian Serb Republic.

The increasing political pressure on Karadzic, who is wanted for war crimes by a U.N. court in The Hague, coincided with a decision by the head of a European security forum to approve the holding of Bosnia-wide elections on Sept. 14. Karadzic indicated through a spokesman that he was ready to "sacrifice his power," but it remained far from clear whether any concessions that he is planning will be sufficient to satisfy the United States and its allies.

U.S. officials said the question of what to do about Karadzic and Bosnian Serb military leader Gen. Ratko Mladic will be an important item on the agenda at the summit meeting of the seven leading industrialized nations next weekend in Lyons, France. Bosnian Serb political leaders will be holding their own meeting in their capital, Pale, on the eve of the G-7 summit to decide how to respond to the international demands.

Up until now, the American strategy for getting rid of Karadzic and Mladic has focused primarily on applying pressure on Milosevic, who retains significant influence in the Bosnian Serb political entity. Milosevic is president of Serbia, which dominates what remains of Yugoslavia and which borders the Serb-controlled part of Bosnia.

Initially, Milosevic was regarded as the political godfather of Karadzic, but relations between the men deteriorated sharply over the past two years as Serbia scaled back support for the Bosnian Serbs.

U.N. economic sanctions against Serbian-led Yugoslavia were suspended following the conclusion of the Dayton peace agreement last November in recognition of the role played by Milosevic in ending the 3-year war. U.N. Security Council resolutions make clear the sanctions can be reimposed at the suggestion of either Carl Bildt, who is responsible for supervising the civilian aspects of the Dayton agreement, or Adm. Leighton Smith, the NATO commander in Bosnia. A unanimous Security Council vote would be required to overrule either Bildt or Smith.

GOP Kills Campaign Finance Reform Bill Raised in Senate

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

The Senate on Tuesday killed a bipartisan bill to overhaul Congress' campaign finance laws, dashing already dim chances for a successful end this year to the 25-year drive to curb spending and special-interest influence on House and Senate elections.

Voting 54 to 46, the Senate indicated it supported the bill but fell six votes short of the 60 needed to cut off a GOP-led filibuster and to put the legislation on track for passage.

Even though the bill's chief sponsor was a Republican, Arizona Sen. John McCain, only eight of the Senate's 53 Republicans — mostly moderates — voted to end the filibuster. One Democrat, Alabama's Howell Heflin, voted against doing so.

Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., said the vote spelled the end of Senate action on the measure for the year, arguing that it is "very hard to get campaign finance reform in an election year" when "passions are running too high."

Despite the latest in a quarter-century of disappointments on the issue, the bill's proponents vowed to keep fighting. "We will have campaign finance reform because the American people demand it," McCain said during debate.

The bill, cosponsored by McCain and Sen. Russell D. Feingold, D-Wis., would have set voluntary state-by-state limits on campaign spending and offered incentives for compliance, including free broadcast time and reduced postage rates. It sought to ban or severely limit contributions from political action committees, which are set up by interest groups to influence legislation through contributions to campaigns. It would have curtailed the flow of funds to political parties that escape federal regulation even though they are aimed at influencing federal campaigns. It would have required most of a candidate's contributions to come from the candidate's state.

In an attempt to avoid the criticism that helped sink other recent campaign finance reform efforts, the bill's sponsors dropped direct public funding as an incentive for compliance with spending limits. But critics continued to argue that proposed limits were an unconstitutional abridgment of constitutional rights to free speech and a threat to informed discourse.

Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., the bill's principal foe, challenged the notion that too much is spent on campaigns, contending Americans spend as much on bubble gum as they do on elections. He also contended enforcement of the law would require a "gargantuan" bureaucracy with a mandate to "restrain the speech of candidates and groups all across the country."

WEATHER

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Today: Sunny and windy. High near 80°F (27°C). Wind northeast 20-30 mph (13-19 kmh).

Tonight: Clear and breezy. Low near 60°F (16°C).

Thursday: Mostly sunny. High in the lower 80s (27-29°C).

Friday: Fair. Low around 50-60°F (10-16°C). High in the 70s to near 80s (25-27°C).

Saturday: Partly cloudy. Low near 50°F (10°C). High near 70°F (21°C).

Air Base Bombing Claims 13 U.S. Service Members

By Bradley Graham

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

A truck bomb exploded Tuesday just outside the fence of a military compound in Saudi Arabia housing U.S. service members, killing at least 13 Americans and injuring about 160, U.S. officials said.

The enormous blast near the air base in Dhahran, from which U.S. planes patrol the skies over Iraq, toppled one apartment tower where U.S. troops live along with French, British and Saudi personnel. It severely damaged several other buildings, according to sketchy preliminary reports from the scene.

Reverberations from the explosion, triggered in what Pentagon officials called a fuel tanker truck that had been parked by the compound's security fence, could be felt 50 miles away across the water in Bahrain.

No one claimed responsibility for the blast, but U.S. officials were working on the assumption that it was a terrorist attack.

"The explosion appears to be the work of terrorists, and if that is the case, like all Americans, I am outraged by it," a visibly shaken President Clinton told reporters at a White House briefing.

"The cowards who committed this murderous act must not go unpunished."

The blast came seven months after a powerful car bomb ripped into a building occupied by American military trainers in the Saudi capital city of Riyadh.

The blast killed five Americans and two Indians and wounding about 60 others.

Four Saudi men were arrested for the bombing and beheaded three weeks ago; they acknowledged ideological ties to well-known Islamic extremists outside Saudi Arabia.

Last month, the U.S. embassy in Riyadh issued a security advisory to the 35,000-strong American community in Saudi Arabia, informing them of anonymous warnings of retaliation against U.S. interests if the four were punished. An American security team had just completed a review of facilities in Saudi Arabia, a senior Pentagon official said, although another senior military official said U.S. forces in the region "were not at a high security alert."

A U.S. military policeman in a watchtower at the compound observed the tanker being parked and then abandoned by its driver around 10 p.m. local time (2 p.m. EDT), according to Pentagon officials.

"The MP started an evacuation procedure for that side of the compound," said a defense official, "and a Saudi defense team was moving toward the truck when it exploded."

An Air Force sergeant, slightly injured in the blast, said, "I heard a deafening noise and then the windows shattered and the walls fell in."

"People were running everywhere," Staff Sgt. Tyler Christie, 31, of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., told the Associated Press by telephone. "A few buildings were destroyed."

About 2,500 U.S. service members are based at Khobar Towers, a large complex of apartment, administrative and recreational buildings on King Abdul Aziz Air Base near Dhahran in eastern Saudi Arabia. Most are Air Force personnel, members of the 4404th Air Wing whose principal mission is to enforce a ban on flights by Iraqi military aircraft below the 32nd parallel. The ban was instituted shortly after the 1991 Persian Gulf War, in which a U.S.-led coalition based in Saudi Arabia drove Iraqi troops from neighboring

Kuwait.

The Army also has troops at the base manning a Patriot anti-missile battery and a communications battalion.

U.S. officials in Washington said that their casualty count included only Americans and that numerous Saudis and possibly others may also have been killed or wounded, particularly since civilian Saudi homes are across the street from where the truck was parked. With 60 of the injured Americans said to be in "serious" condition, Pentagon officials said the number of fatalities could rise.

Devastating by any standard, the blast seemed especially shocking in Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, which historically has avoided the kind of extremist violence that has long plagued its poorer neighbors. But last year's attack in Riyadh shattered whatever sense of untouchability that existed, and Tuesday's explosion suggested such violence may become a more frequent threat.

If the terrorists had support of a foreign state, the list of possible suspects would include the other two principal Persian Gulf powers, Iran and Iraq, both of which are hostile to Saudi Arabia and the United States and have often been accused of sponsoring terrorism. But as last November's car bombing showed, home-grown Islamic extremists also pose a dangerous challenge to Saudi rule.

Three of the four held responsible for last November's bombing had joined the forces of the mujaheddin, or Islamic holy warriors, against the Soviet army in Afghanistan during the late 1980s.

One of the four said he fought on the side of the Muslim-led Bosnian government during the Bosnian war that ended last year.

White House Memorandums Handed Over in FBI File Flap

By Robert L. Jackson and Ronald J. Ostrow

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

Attorneys for Anthony Marceca, a central figure in the White House-FBI files controversy, submitted a sheaf of his memos and work papers to House investigators Tuesday in an effort to show there was "nothing clandestine or criminal" about his obtaining FBI background reports on hundreds of persons, most of them employees of past Republican administrations.

Marceca, a former Democratic political campaign operative, is due to testify Wednesday before the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. D. Craig Livingstone, who directed Marceca's work as head of the White House office of personnel security, also will be questioned under oath.

But committee chairman William F. Clinger Jr., R-Pa., said information in Marceca's papers only adds to the controversy. The documents show that Marceca sought confidential background reports on Brent Scowcroft, President Bush's national security adviser, and at least one other National Security Council staff member.

"The disclosure that Mr. Marceca requested additional FBI files of former National Security Council staff members also serves to reinforce the concern that all Americans should feel about this incredible breach of security," Clinger said.

Marceca was described as "a

plodding bureaucrat" by his attorney, Robert F. Muse, who said his work papers "utterly belie any notion of corruption or wrongdoing."

Marceca and Livingstone are the subjects of House and Senate investigations into the FBI files case, and they also figure in a criminal investigation begun last week by White-water Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr.

About 200 pages of work papers Muse submitted to the House committee show that Marceca made no effort to keep his project secret. As part of what he said was an effort to update security clearances for holdover employees working for the Clinton administration, Marceca sought the help of other federal agencies, according to the documents.

"Please review this list of current and former employees and advise this office of their current status with the White House," Marceca wrote in late 1993 to William M. Cobbs, the General Services Administration building manager for the White House.

"If they have left the White House," the letter continued, "it would be very helpful if you would provide the date of separation."

Muse's description of Marceca as "a plodding bureaucrat" contrasted with the 1993 assessment of him by David C. Allen, Marceca's supervisor at the Pentagon, who supported his being detailed to the White House.

In a letter to then-associate White House counsel William H. Kennedy III, who requested Marceca's assignment, Allen described him as "a sound and logical thinker, capable of handling any number of critical and sensitive missions at one time ... Mr. Marceca is always the master of every situation. His professional competence, can-do attitude and attention to detail have contributed to the smooth functioning and efficiency of the major procurement fraud unit ..."

Kennedy, who was reprimanded in 1993 for improperly arranging to have the FBI issue a news release saying it was conducting a criminal investigation of the travel office firings, also will testify before the House panel Wednesday.

But unlike Livingstone and Marceca, who are appearing voluntarily, Kennedy and former White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum have been subpoenaed to answer the panel's questions.

White House officials, in apologizing for the work of Marceca and Livingstone, said they improperly but accidentally obtained 407 FBI background reports on mostly Republican officials and employees who no longer worked for the government.

Some critics have been skeptical of this explanation because Marceca's list contained the names of such well-known Republicans as James A. Baker III, the former secretary of state, and Marlin Fitzwater, the former White House press secretary.

Netanyahu, Christopher Discuss Future of Peace in Middle East

By Edward Cody
THE WASHINGTON POST

JERUSALEM

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

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

That impression also was encouraged by a statement from Netanyahu's office Tuesday declaring that the U.S. secretary of state came at Washington's request, not Israel's. Moreover, the new chairman of the Israeli legislature's For-

eign Affairs and Defense Committee, Uzi Landau, said Monday that Christopher should have waited another couple of weeks to give the Likud government time to decide its policies.

The Clinton administration all but openly endorsed the Labor Party's Shimon Peres in Israel's election for prime minister May 29.

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

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

scheduled for July 9 in Washington. Avoiding substance, Christopher did little more than voice agreement with what Netanyahu said and express satisfaction that the new government wants to continue negotiations.

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

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

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

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

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

The House Appropriations Committee voted Tuesday to continue the ban on federal funding for research using human embryos as part of a \$65.6 billion spending bill to fund health, labor and education programs for the year beginning Oct. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

Kaczynski Pleads Not Guilty to Unabomber Charges

THE WASHINGTON POST

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

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

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

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

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

Cancer Gene Study Offers to Detect Disposition, Half Ignore Results

By Terence Monmaney
LOS ANGELES TIMES

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

That was a central finding of the largest study yet of how people react when offered a blood test for the so-called breast cancer gene, BRCA1, which boosts the likelihood of developing the disease to 87 percent, about eight times higher than that of women generally. The gene also confers a 40 percent to 60 percent lifetime risk of ovarian cancer and about a 10 percent risk of prostate cancer in men.

Among the study subjects, who belonged to families with pro-

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

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

The study "is a very important contribution to understanding ... what possible choices people will make when they face the actual experience," said Dr. Francis Collins, director of the National

Center for Human Genome Research at the National Institutes of Health.

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

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

Take a break from your summer vacation and check out what the GSC is doing!

July and August

- Phantom of the Opera
- New England Revolution soccer game and tailgate party
- Tanglewood Festival

Look for more details on our new and improved web page!

Keep in Touch

Stay informed about GSC events! Add yourself to our mailing list by sending e-mail to gsc-request@mit.edu. Questions? Ideas? Write to gsc-admin@mit.edu or call x3-2195.

Funding Board Appeals Deadline

for spring reimbursement and summer funding awards is July 15. Summer awards are posted at http://www.mit.edu:8001/activities/gsc/FB/fb_current.html

Grocery Shuttle

continues Saturday only service (9, 10, & 11 am) now to the Allston Super Star. More info can be found at http://www.mit.edu:8001/activities/gsc/HCA/grocery_shuttle.html

Graduate Student Career Fair

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

Institute Committees

It's not too late to apply! Fill out the form in Rm 50-222 or through the web page.

July Meetings

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Free Dinner!

All graduate students are invited to our meetings, in Room 50-222 at 5:30 pm. Dinner is included.

*HCA will be at 7:00 pm

Graduate Student Council

Room 50-222 • x3-2195 • <http://www.mit.edu:8001/activities/gsc/gsc.html>

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

OPINION

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Article Missed Improvements for Deaf

I was disappointed at the incomplete article written by Eva Moy G covering Barbara Roberts' progress during her first year as MIT's disability coordinator. The article completely missed reporting on one form of disability. While the article reported many improvements of note, it mentioned nothing about improved accessibility for a little known group of disabled students at MIT.

I, and several other MIT students, fall under the Americans with Disabilities Act's definition of "disabled", but the millions of dollars that have been spent on building renovations have had no impact on accessibility for us. We can walk up steps with no problems, nor do we have any trouble reading homework assignments because we have no learning disabilities. We have near full use of our vision, so we do not need any translation into Braille. So what is wrong with us and what kinds of services do we need?

I am deaf. My disability is communication related. I cannot hear a lecture or follow class debates. I cannot use regular phones, nor can people call me without making use of a relay service. For meetings and classes, I rely on sign-language interpreters, but it takes a minimum of two-weeks advance to schedule an interpreter for an event. I have asked the administration to hire a full-time interpreter, which could cut costs and make all campus events more accessible to MIT deaf students, but I have heard of no progress on that front.

To circumvent the inaccessible phone systems, I make ample use of electronic mail and other assistive telephony equipment such as

TTYs and pagers (some of which were provided by MIT). However, these are only partial solutions, since the MIT community still relies on telephones for many purposes. Consider, for example, the large growth in the use of voice mail systems, which are inherently inaccessible to deaf people.

Despite the millions spent on building ramps and renovating toilets, I have yet to see a significant deployment of deaf-accessible public telephones. There is currently only one public phone on campus that has a built-in TTY for use by deaf people, but I cannot even use that phone to make a campus-to-campus call without having to pay for it. Do you pay for your campus phone calls? I have been offered a calling card to make these calls, but do you really want me running up a bill with something like that when MIT, the center of technological innovation, could come up with better ideas? I would guess there are well over 100 public phones around campus, and only one of them is accessible to the deaf.

To understand the kind of frustration deaf people deal with, consider this true story: When I first moved onto campus, I had trouble calling 800 numbers through the Nynex Relay Service (which lets deaf people using TTYs talk to hearing people). I informed Nynex and MIT of the problem, but each blamed the other and the problem was not solved for more than a year. Imagine not being able to call 800 numbers for one year. The problem turned out to be both Nynex and MIT's fault, as Nynex was unfamiliar with MIT's phone system. Why did it take over a year to solve this problem?

Another story: In the spring of my senior year at MIT I had to take a Humanities Arts and Social Sciences class in order to satisfy

my graduation requirements. Due to some strange mix-up, we could not find ANY sign-language interpreters for the class. I tried working something out on an individual basis with the professor, but she insisted that I complete a term project as a part of a team. Naturally, as almost all teams at MIT do, they scheduled meetings haphazardly and on a last-minute basis so I was unable to find interpreters for our meetings. I barely passed the class, and I did not learn anything from the class despite having to pay over \$22,000 a year to get an education. Imagine how much easier this would have been if we had a full-time interpreter to handle "emergency" requests?

Whenever I give my phone number to someone, I have to write down "use relay service, 1-800-439-2370" as a footnote, and hope that people understand what it means.

I have seen few changes since Barbara Roberts has arrived. I am not saying that there has been no progress, but I am saying that it has not been noticed by me. My interpreters have told me that their payments are now on schedule, when in the past, MIT has been notorious for paying interpreters up to six months after they complete their work. This used to "scare" interpreters away from working at MIT. I have been loaned a pager and a single TTY to make getting in touch with me easier, but there is still a long way to go. I still do most of my own interpreter scheduling, but this is something that should be handled by a full-time staff interpreter. The interpreter scheduling process needs to be standardized, and a real effort must be made to ensure that major campus events are accessible.

Adam Skwersky G

Wearable Web Camera Goes Too Far

Column by Anders Hove
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

The first time I ever saw Steve Mann G was during a fire alarm at East Campus a few years ago. The night air was chilly, but nonetheless many students and tutors were standing around in little groups socializing and watching the progress of the fire engines. One hall tutor, a stand-up comedian, was telling some jokes when a man — Steve Mann, to cut the suspense — jerkily approached us and pointed his bright light into our faces.

This was clearly a delicate social situation. Though he wasn't saying anything, the Mann with the light had interrupted the tutor's line of jokes. How could we listen when faced with this new curiosity?

Mann's apparatus has advanced considerably since then. At the time he had to wear tens of pounds of cables around his waist, and what looked like a large, black bike helmet on his head. The wires and helmet were connected to each other and to several blinking boxes and a visor that Mann wore over his eyes. In his right hand he held a large area light, and he pointed this at whatever he looked at, just as he was pointing it at us right now.

"Oh, this is great," said the tutor. "Allow me to introduce you to Steve Mann. He wears this thing on his head all the time. He's filming you right now, and the images he gets are put on the World-Wide Web."

The Mann and his light continued to silently stare at us at point blank range.

"Hello," I ventured.

The Mann said nothing.

My friends and I exchanged a nervous glance.

"I don't know if he can talk to us or not,"

said the tutor, leadingly.

The Mann slowly turned his visored head and began walking toward the firemen. Still he said nothing. The firemen continued to discuss their progress with one another, occasionally glancing at Mann.

I decided then and there never to talk to someone with a camera on their head again. I also decided to look at Mann's Web page to try and understand why he behaved in such fashion.

When I read Mann's home page, I was impressed. It discussed privacy issues and the fact that more and more people are planting television cameras to survey our lives. Cameras watch customers in convenience stores, in the Coop, and in malls. Cameras peer out from behind museum exhibits, from the top of street lights and entrance gates, and even out from some urinals. Many of the cameras are hidden, apparently acknowledging the fact that some people do not want their every urination recorded on video. I'd like to even think there is a norm in our society that sets some limits as to how far our privacy should be compromised on video.

Anyway, Mann's Web page gave me the impression that he wore this camera garb partly in order to raise new and provocative social issues. Issues like: How do you take a shower in that thing? (On second thought, scratch that question.) I think Mann has succeeded in raising those issues. In fact, I think he's succeeded so well that now I'd like him to stop.

Unlike many people, I'm willing to acknowledge that the Media Laboratory does important and interesting work. Sometimes inventors and their toys seem a little esoteric at first, and that's fine.

Mann, however, goes too far. I respect

Mann's right to experiment with the Web camera in his office, or at home, or in the rooms of consenting colleagues and friends. But must he continue to subject us to the ongoing culture of seeing him in his ugly apparatus roaming the street freely?

I would place the Web camera phenomenon somewhere in between garish clothing and rollerblades. Garish clothing may be ugly and annoying, but it's not so annoying to warrant collective action. Fashion violations are given out at Charm School, maybe, but otherwise we should be content to let the fashionably-challenged pass among us with minimal social sanction.

Rollerblading, on the other hand, poses a danger to fellow humans. That's why it's not allowed in MIT buildings. In addition, however, the vast majority of people find rollerblading so annoying that it warrants additional social sanction. It would be impolite, for example, for someone to rollerblade in my room.

The Web camera, then, falls between the two. It poses no danger to us, but it is so extraordinarily annoying and disconcerting to look at that every social pressure ought to be applied to get its (currently only one) wearer to come to his senses.

The Web camera annoys me for a number of reasons, only a few of which I will list here. First, it is the most ridiculous thing I've ever seen someone wear on a regular basis. This thing is worse than Spandex, tweed, and bell-bottoms combined. It draws attention to itself — so much so that I consider it immodest to wear regularly. It's so bizarre that the *Boston Globe Magazine* put a picture of Mann and his

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Opinion Policy

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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 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. Electronic submissions in plain text format are encouraged, and June be mailed to letters@the-tech.mit.edu. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters and cartoons must bear the authors' 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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City Year Convention An Exemplary Model of True Community Involvement

Column by Orli G. Bahcall
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Earlier this month, 600 tremendously motivated youth leaders travelled from across the country to attend the national convention of City Year held on MIT campus. The enthusiasm and energy of City Year participants can serve as an example for the MIT community.

The good will of the group spread to all who saw them in action and their deafening cheers seemed to define the group's spirit. Indeed, every activity they undertook was done with their unique sense of enthusiasm, optimism, and commitment.

The best example of their spirit came at 8 a.m., while the rest of campus was just stumbling off to work, when the City Year participants began their day by assembling on the athletic field for a hearty round of calisthenics and a lively rendition of the Mariachi dance. These daily exercises are common to all core groups of City Year, and brings them together to start the day of service with some inspirational words.

City Year participants are united, as keynote speaker Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) noted, over a common "yearning for something that is deeper than the material."

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

And City Year harnesses this power to work with peers from diverse backgrounds, to bring the community together over service. City Year is also structured to instill a sense of civic reciprocity — giving to the community in order to get something in return.

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

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

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

gram seems to pale in comparison to the work of City Year volunteers.

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

However, City Year was not received by the campus of activists they had expected. After finishing lunch they were surprised to hear from MIT officials that the janitors would not pick up their bottles to be recycled.

I happened to be interviewing the City Year organizers when they first heard about this problem. I was asked why MIT students, who as the future leaders in technology must realize the great importance of conserving our environment's resources, don't implement a more successful recycling system. I was embarrassed to answer them.

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

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

Perhaps our community doesn't value recycling, but we clearly do share many common goals, such as the pursuit of science and technology. But even over these common goals we rarely unite as a community.

Like City Year, MIT thrives on the hard work ethic of its members. If we can harness the energy of the almost 10,000 students deeply committed to supporting science, we too can leave our mark on the American community.

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

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

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

Hove, from Page 4

garb on the cover of a recent issue. Thanks to Mann's exhibitionism, the entire Boston metropolitan area probably thinks he represents MIT's contribution to the fashion world. Disgusting.

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

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

Finally, the camera represents a rather brutal form of escapism. I know I'm an exception, but I've always found walkmans a little insulting — their wearers seem to be saying that the normal sounds of this world are not good enough for them. The Web camera is worse. Can't Steve Mann just rest content with normal life and the sights and sounds it deals him?

Eventually I'm sure television signals will be relayed to visors such as Mann's (if they haven't already). That will bring forward a host of other issues. Even now, though, Mann is essentially a walking boob tube. He's got one of those black boxes strapped to his face nearly around the clock. Why some people have to have the television on all day I've never understood, but at least these people don't have to watch it all the time, using it as a complete substitute for existence. Mann's is a further step in that direction.

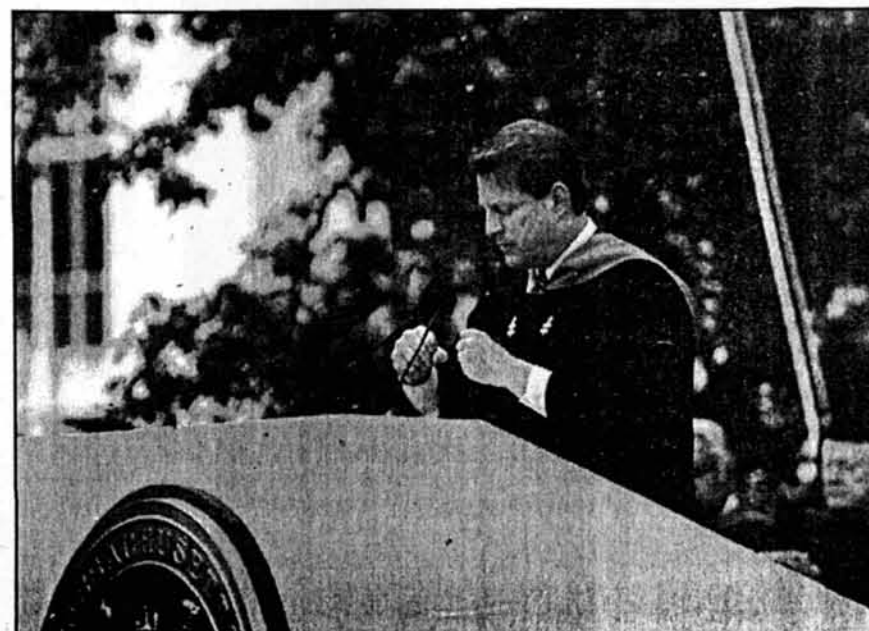
I'm not suggesting Web cameras should be banned from public places. Not yet. I do think we should establish a norm of courtesy whereby people would, out of deference to others, keep these cameras to themselves. For now, and for this community, I hope Mann will bear the burden of such a norm.

ERRATUM

In last issue's article about alumni electronic mail forwarding ["Alumni Set to Get Lifetime E-mail Accounts from MIT," June 7], the wrong World-Wide Web address was given for information on the new service. The correct address is <http://web.mit.edu/alum/www/Information/Services/efl.html>.



First, I hypnotize them...



Yes!! It worked!

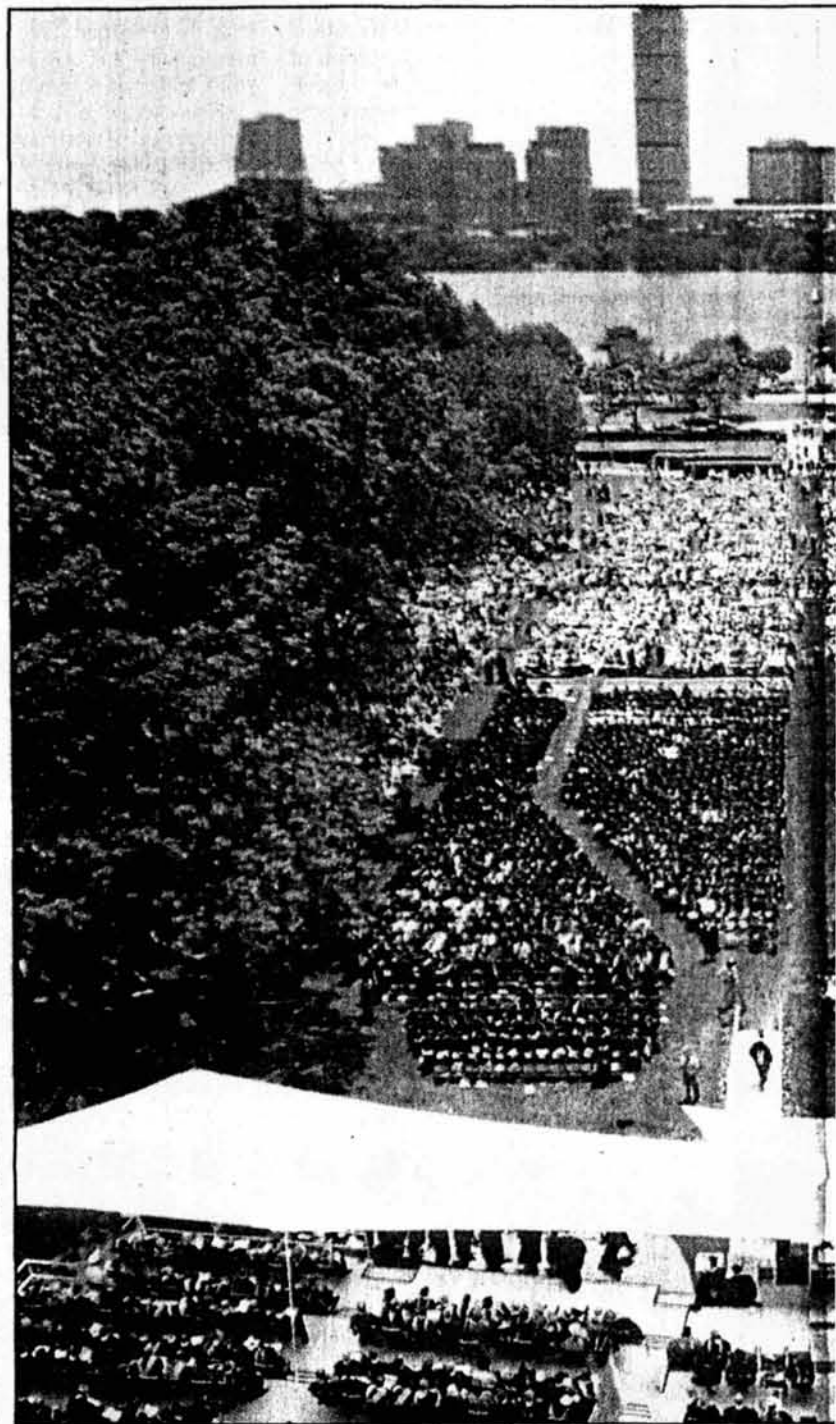


Now, you take these academics, and... SQUEEEEEZE!



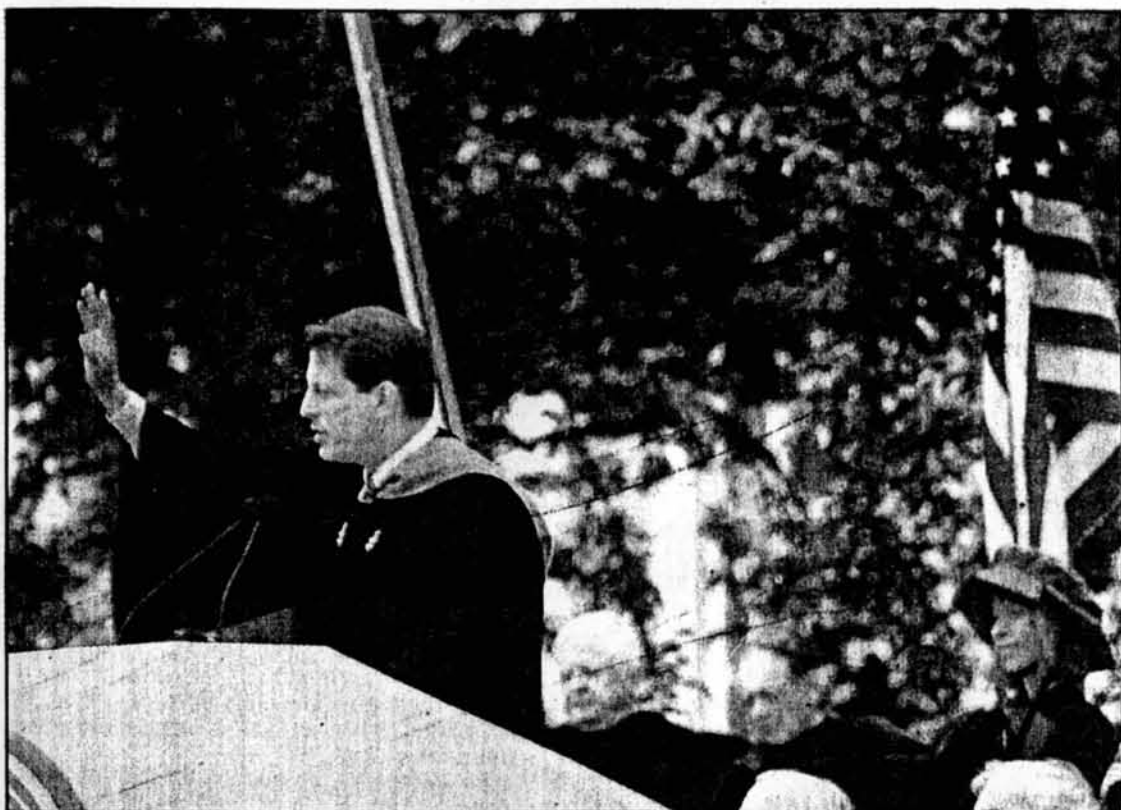
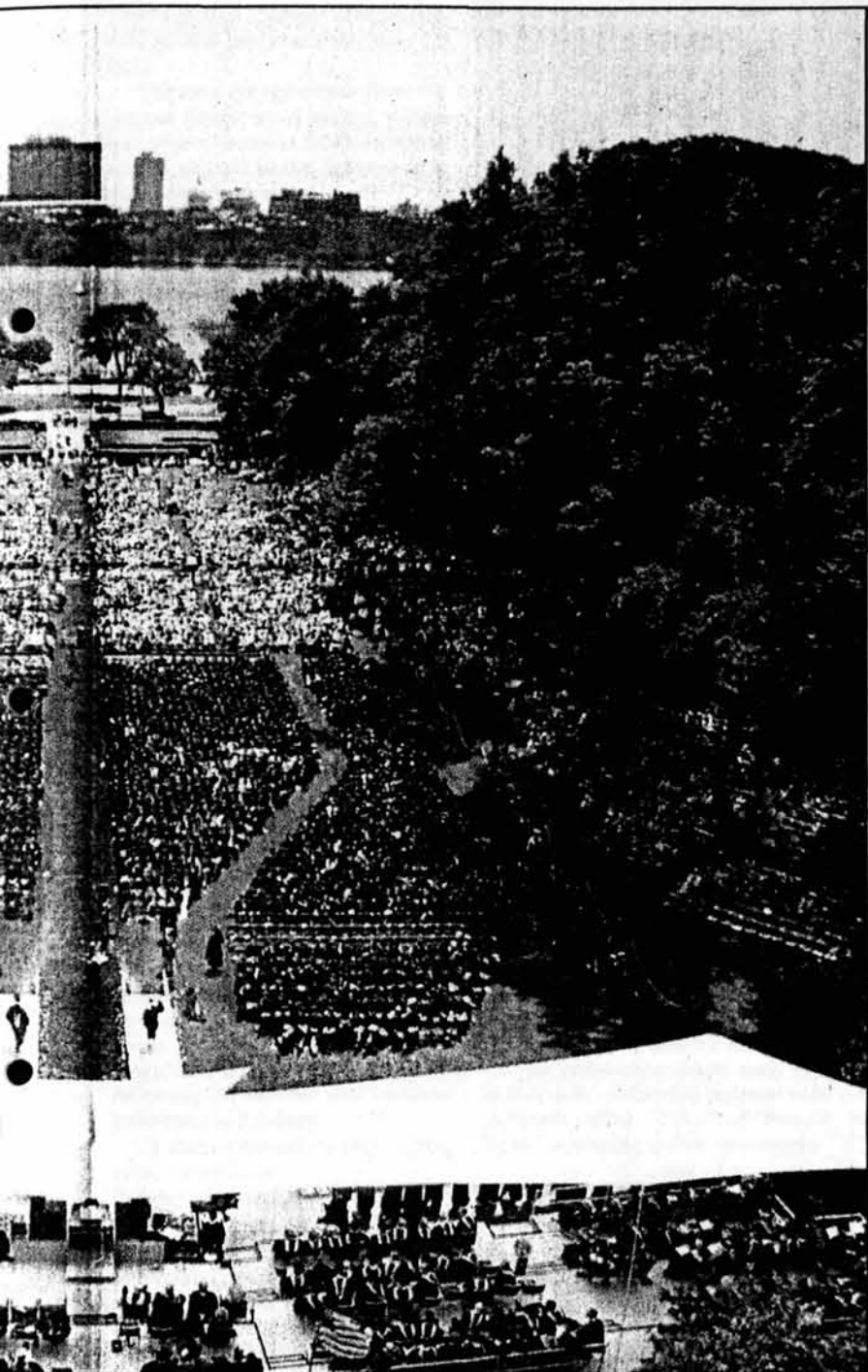
Damn it! They've all fled...

Commencement



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

çement '96



Photos: Gábor Csányi
Rich Fletcher

Youths, Political Leaders Gather for City Year

By Orli G. Bahcall
and Shawdee Eshghi
STAFF REPORTERS

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

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

To the founders of City Year, cyzygy is an alignment of idealistic people from across the nation to celebrate the power of national service at a "convention of idealism."

Many distinguished speakers were also featured throughout the convention, including retiring Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.); Reverend Bernice King, advocate for youth and daughter of Martin Luther King Jr.; and Shen Tong, a key organizer of the Tiananmen Square demonstration. Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) also was on hand to lead calisthenics for one morning.

Event benefitted local community

The convention was officially kicked off with a rousing opening ceremony at the Wilbur Theater in Boston. In accord with the spirit of City Year, the corps members split up into smaller groups and headed into surrounding communities for a "Day of Service."

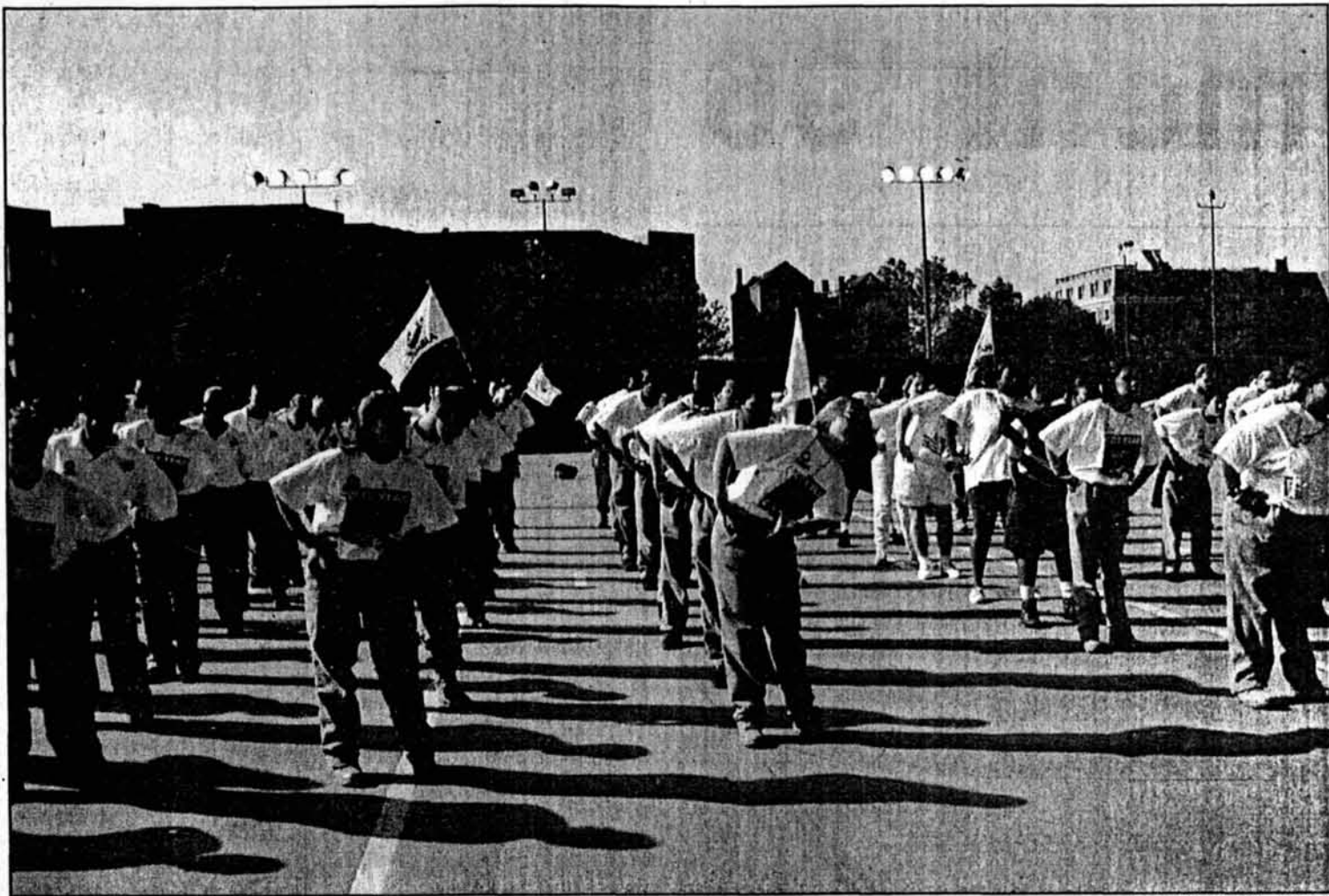
The various service opportunities included building a new playground for an elementary school in Charlestown, cleaning up and landscaping the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, transforming a crack house into a teen center in Dorchester, and holding a kids' festival focusing on service and cultural awareness in Roxbury.

"I really enjoyed the Day of Service," said Lisa Pfeffer, 22, City Year corps member from Cleveland, who served in St. Louis this past year. "It really showed me, once again, how much of a difference a group can really make."

"Over the past year, I've learned that the best way to teach something is through involvement and interaction," she said.

Members devote a year of service

City Year, a part of the AmeriCorps national service network, was founded in Boston in 1988 by Micheal Brown and Alan Khazei, both Harvard undergraduates at the time. Today there are corps in



Youths engage in morning excersizes as part of City Year's national convention on campus two weeks ago. Participants stayed at MIT for a week while performing public service in the Boston area.

Chicago, Columbia, Columbus, Providence, San Antonio, and San Jose, with a new program in Cleveland starting this fall.

Corps members are between 18 and 23 years of age and represent a broad slice of the socioeconomic pie. They are selected to serve a particular city for 10 months, working a minimum of 45 hours a week.

The convention starts each day at 8:15 a.m., following rigorous calisthenics called "P.T.," or "Power Tool," a rousing public demonstration of spirit, discipline, purpose and pride.

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

City Year corps take on such tasks as teaching HIV/AIDS awareness and violence prevention, renewing urban green spaces, rehabilitating affordable housing, and improving community centers.

Corps members have also taken on Young Heroes, a service corps of seventh and eighth graders with 450 participants nationwide.

"City Year has been the most

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

MIT serves as leading example

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

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

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

Boston is also the site of the first corps in 1988, and represents City Year's, "longest ties to neighborhoods in private sectors."

This campus "afforded the opportunity for us to be at a smaller university [as a] whole network... engaged and surrounded by each other," Lewis said.

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

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

Bradley Touts Civic Vitality In City Year Speech

By Orli G. Bahcall
and Shawdee Eshghi
STAFF REPORTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual involvement stressed

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

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

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

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

Diversity addressed as main issue

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

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

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

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

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



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Do you know that you use up to 55 gallons of water a day in the bathroom? It's true. So here's some simple bathroom training to help conserve water. Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth. Take shorter showers. Put a weighted jug in

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Thomas S. Kuhn

Professor Emeritus Thomas S. Kuhn, the internationally known historian of science and philosopher, died Monday, June 17, at his home in Cambridge. He had been ill for the last two years with cancer of the bronchial tubes and throat. He was 73.

Kuhn was the author of *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962), a seminal work on the nature of scientific change and was widely celebrated as a central figure in contemporary thought about how the scientific process evolves. The *New York Times* credited Kuhn's book with popularizing the word "paradigm" because it appeared so frequently.

Vice President Al Gore, in his June 7 commencement address, used Kuhn's theories to frame his argument about the relationship between science and technology. "Well-established theories collapse under the weight of new facts and observations which cannot be explained, and then accumulate to the point where the once useful theory is clearly obsolete," he said. As new facts continue to accumulate, a new, more accurate paradigm must replace the old one.

More than one million copies of Kuhn's 1962 book have been printed. It has been translated into more than a dozen languages and is still a basic text in the study of the history of science and technology.

Jed Z. Buchwald, the director of the Dibner Institute for the History of Science and Technology, said Kuhn "was the most influential historian and philosopher of science of our time. He instructed and inspired his students and colleagues at Harvard, Berkeley, Princeton, and MIT, as well as the tens of thousands of scholars and students in his own and other fields of social science and the humanities who read his works."

Kuhn joined MIT in 1979 from Princeton University. At MIT, his work has centered on cognitive and linguistic processes that bear on the philosophy of science, including the influence of language on the development of science.

From 1982 to 1991 Kuhn held the Laurance S. Rocke-

efeller Professorship in Philosophy. He was the chair's first holder. Kuhn retired in 1991 and took the rank of professor emeritus.

Focus moved to history of science

Born in Cincinnati in 1922, Kuhn studied physics at Harvard University, where he received the SB (1943), AM (1946) and PhD (1949). His shift from an interest in solid state physics to the history of science, was traceable to a "single 'Eureka!' moment in 1947," according to a 1991 *Scientific American* article.

Kuhn, the article says, "was working toward his doctorate in physics at Harvard University when he was asked to teach some science to undergraduate humanities majors. Searching for a simple case history that could illuminate the roots of Newtonian mechanics, Kuhn opened Aristotle's *Physics* and was astonished at how 'wrong' it was... Kuhn was pondering this mystery, staring out of the window of his dormitory room... when suddenly Aristotle 'made sense.'"

"Kuhn," the article said, "realized that Aristotle's views of such basic concepts as motion and matter were totally unlike Newton's... Understood on its own terms, Aristotle's physics 'wasn't just bad Newton,' Kuhn says; it was just different."

Kuhn taught at Harvard and at the University of California, Berkeley, before joining Princeton in 1964. From 1978 to 1979 he was a fellow at the New York Institute for the Humanities.

Kuhn is survived by his wife, Jehane R. Kuhn; two daughters, Sarah Kuhn of Framingham, Mass., and Elizabeth Kuhn of Los Angeles; a son, Nathaniel S. Kuhn of Arlington, Mass.; a brother, Roger S. Kuhn of Bethesda, Md.; and four grandchildren, Emma Kuhn LaChance, Samuel Kuhn LaChance, Gabrielle Gui-Ying Kuhn, and Benjamin Simon Kuhn.

He previously was married to Kathryn Muhs of Princeton, N.J., who is the mother of his children.

George S. Boolos PhD '66

Professor of Linguistics and Philosophy George S. Boolos PhD '66 died May 27 at his home in Cambridge at the age of 55. The death was the result of pancreatic cancer.

Boolos was internationally known as one of the originators of provability logic. He was president of the Association for Symbolic Logic. Boolos was considered an expert in the work of the mathematician and philosopher Gottlob Frege, widely regarded as the founder of modern logic.

Boolos was also an effective teacher because of his remarkable clarity and wit of his explanations. Using only monosyllabic words, Boolos once described accurately Kurt Godel's famous Incompleteness Theorem.

Boolos was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1996 to complete a book on Frege, and he had been recently appointed Rockefeller Professor of Philosophy at MIT.

He also enjoyed puzzles, ranging from crossword puzzles to Rubik's Cube. In 1993, he qualified for the London Regional Final of the *London Times* crossword puzzle competition, where he scored one of the highest scores ever achieved by an American.

Boolos was born in New York City. He then graduated from Princeton in 1961 with a bachelors degree in mathematics. As a Fulbright Scholar, he attended Oxford and studied philosophy. He also holds the first doctorate in philosophy ever given at MIT. He taught at Columbia University for three years before returning to MIT in 1969.

Boolos is survived by his mother, Mrs. Stephen Boolos of New York City; his wife, the philosopher Sally Sedgwick of Dartmouth College; and a son by a previous marriage, Peter D. Boolos.

Gray Strongly Values Teaching, Advising

Gray, from Page 1

member Corporation with a new chairman by next year.

"The search committee is looking broadly both inside and outside the Institute for candidates," Vest said. He cited experience in complex organizations and a good understanding of academia as among the general qualifications.

Vest did not say whether or not he considered himself a possible candidate.

Gray criticizes teaching 'scandal'

As Gray announced his decision to shift his focus back to teaching, he criticized the notion that universities promise research professors that they will not have to teach. He called it an "outrageous scandal," but noted that there is a "long list of offenders."

At the same time, colleagues praised Gray for his commitment to teaching both undergraduates and graduates.

"I think his love of undergraduate education showed through during his many roles in the MIT administration," said Provost Joel Moses PhD '67, who was dean of the School of Engineering for most of Gray's tenure as chairman.

"I recall that while he was president he co-taught a section of 6.002

during the year that EECS had 380 sophomores, and received a perfect 7.0 rating" in the *Course Evaluation Guide*, Moses said.

Vest noted Gray's work with then-Dean for Undergraduate Education Margaret L. MacVicar to start the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program.

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

Colleagues have also pointed to what Moses called Gray's "tremendous memory for details."

"It is said that no one ever understood the MIT budget as well as Paul Gray," Moses said. In 1992, Gray spearheaded MIT's record-setting \$710 million fundraising campaign.

Gray announced his decision to step down at the Corporation's quarterly meeting on June 7. Also at the meeting, the Corporation elected four life members — Alexander W. Dreyfoos Jr. '54, head of Dreyfoos Group; Christian J. Matthew '43, founder of the humanitarian St. Mary's Foundation; Morris Tannenbaum, former vice chairman of AT&T; and William J. Weisz '48, former CEO of Motorola, Inc. — and 13 term members.

Class of 1996 Donates Public Service Center Fund

Commencement, from Page 1

Despite this, "a fear of chaos cannot justify unwarranted censorship of free speech, whether that speech occurs in newspapers, on the broadcast air waves, or over the Internet," Gore said.

The real solution was to take all of the new information and put it into the context of the lives we already live, Gore said. "The most important breakthroughs and advances in understanding can come only when we take the time to look beyond the surface of the problems we face and focus on what is most important in our lives."

Senior gift fund service center

Matthew J. Turner '96, the president of the graduating class presented Vest with the senior class gift, a Public Service Center fund currently

worth \$20,000 and projected to increase to \$69,000.

The fund is designed for "students who like to do community service," but need grant money to pursue it in lieu of a job, Turner said.

Barbara J. Souter G, the outgoing president of the Graduate Student Council, took the opportunity to congratulate the graduating students.

"We were told when we arrived that we were outstanding students capable of many things, but until this day we were not able to believe it," she said.

"MIT is people with blinding insight," she said. "Teachers and students, researchers and administrators make MIT a driving center of academic excellence," she said.

"MIT is you," she said, "when you leave you take a part of it with you."

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

Gore, from Page 1

schism, Gore said. While people in England and America spoke the same cultural language, Churchill said that both "had about as much communication with MIT as though the scientists spoke nothing but Tibetan."

Gore continued by citing evidence that this divide persists today. One sign that society and science do not share open communication is that popular metaphors very rarely have a scientific basis, he said.

In order for scientific metaphors to be used to describe other systems — such as how Darwinian theory of natural selection has been applied to economic and political systems — popular society must already have a grasp of these scientific concepts.

"I believe it is time for a new effort to build bridges between these

two cultures," Gore said. This can be accomplished by encouraging more dialogue between science and society.

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

Science creates benefits and fears

Gore continued by providing specific examples of what the benefits of a closer connection between science and society can provide.

The political system, for example, can be better understood by

applying the logic of science to current events.

Gore then shifted topic to address the possibly dangerous affects growing technology can have on society. He mentioned the power of genetic engineering, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the destruction of the ozone layer.

What the scientific community needs to do in all these situations is to find a way to balance the potential for good and for harm that new technologies provide, Gore said. Gore warned against letting fear of the possible unexpected uses of new technology dissuade progress.

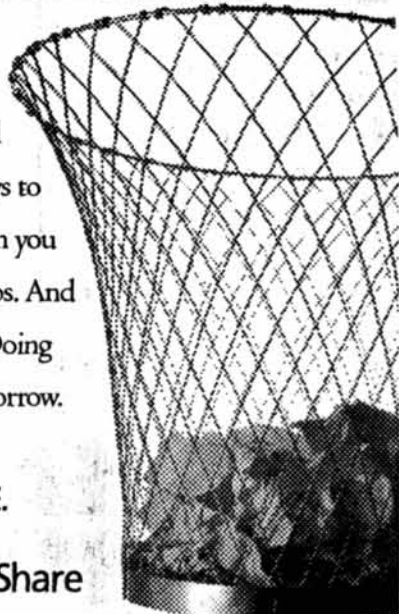
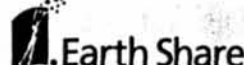
The challenge we face today is to figure how to use the knowledge coming out of new technologies, "as a source of energy for adaptive change that benefits society as a whole," Gore said.

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Congressional Probe into Event Criticized by Baltimore, Others

Baltimore, from Page 1

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

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

O'Toole disappointed by ruling

The findings in the 1986 *Cell* paper were originally challenged by Margot O'Toole, then a post-doctoral researcher in Imanishi-Kari's laboratory.

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

Almost every scientist who has looked at the evidence has concluded that there was fraud, O'Toole said. But the administrative law panel that handed down the decision "decided the evidence was irrelevant," she said.

"It's not surprising that they ruled there was no evidence" of fraud, she said.

The *Cell* article reported results of experiments on mice that seemed to indicate that the introduction of foreign genes into an animal could lead to the expression of related genes in the animal, a matter still under debate.

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

O'Toole had been repeatedly unable to reproduce Imanishi-Kari's

promising results and was suspicious of her data published in the *Cell* article. She claims that her challenges to Imanishi-Kari and Baltimore over the data went unsatisfactorily answered.

"I've considered it to be over so many times," O'Toole said of the controversy. "I just don't know."

Others were pleased with the decision.

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

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

Imanishi-Kari is currently a researcher at Tufts University.

Baltimore under fire for role

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

But he remained at the post only 18 months, and reluctantly resigned in the face of mounting accusations and controversy surrounding the *Cell* data. Baltimore returned to MIT in 1994.

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

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

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

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

"I've often asked myself if there's anything I'd have done differently," Baltimore said. "Aside from small minor matters, I don't see how I could change the course of events."

"I feel very good that I stood by [Imanishi-Kari] and that her integrity is no longer impeached," he said.

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

In 1990, though not directly in response to the Baltimore controversy, the Institute created a more thorough policy that now requires formal, written reports during all steps of an investigation.

MIT's internal investigation of the matter had concluded that Imanishi-Kari was not guilty of misconduct.

Imanishi-Kari could not be reached for comment.

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

POLICE LOG

The following incidents were reported to the Campus Police between May 31 and June 14:

June 1: Bldg. 18, radio/CD player stolen, \$78; Briggs Field, laptop computer, \$3,000.

June 2: Armed robbery, ATM machine, Massachusetts Avenue and Vassar Street. Victim reported that a suspect was in the building when he entered. The suspect asked the victim for help, at which time the suspect displayed a knife and demanded the victims \$180 cash deposit and his wallet. After the victim turned over his wallet and cash, the suspect fled the building where he was joined by two accomplices.

Subsequent investigation has determined the report of this armed robbery to be unfounded.

June 3: Tang Hall, annoying phone calls; Walker Memorial, attempted break into a room; Bldg. 66, past larceny of a walkman, \$100; Bldg. NE43, bicycle tire stolen and replaced with a flat one; Bldg. E52, Francis C. Menzio, of 89 Harrison Ave., Boston, arrested for trespassing.

June 4: Bldg. 36, bicycle stolen, \$500; Bldg. E40, wallet stolen, \$40.

June 5: Bldg. E17, suspicious activity; Bldg. E52, various items stolen, \$3,140; Bldg. 48, laptop stolen, \$2,500; Burton-Conner House, VCR stolen, \$300.

June 6: Bldg. 6, annoying phone calls; Sailing Pavilion, suspicious activity; Bldg. 26, tools stolen, \$1,650.

June 7: Bldg. E53, suspicious activity; Bldg. 1, camera stolen \$750; Bldg. NE43, disk drives stolen \$650.

June 8: Bexley Hall, suspicious activity; Briggs Field, cash stolen, \$250.

June 9: Bldg. 13, lock problem.

June 10: Bldg. 20, computer parts stolen, \$150; Bldg. W15, malicious damage to a vehicle; Bldg. 66, room broken into and computer memory stolen \$818; Baker House, cash stolen, \$75; Pacific Lot, luggage stolen from an unlocked vehicle, \$300; Bldg. 39, bicycle stolen, \$25.

June 11: Student Center, bicycle tire slashed; Burton-Conner, bicycle stolen, \$220; Tang Hall, bicycle parts stolen, \$100; Bldg. E53, suspicious activity; Bldg. 14 bicycle rack, bicycle stolen, \$300; Bldg. NW10, jacket stolen, \$300; Amherst Alley, suspicious person.

June 12: LaVerde's Market, attempted flimflam; Bldg. 54 bicycle rack, bicycle stolen, \$550; Bldg. E19, suspicious activity; Bldg. 54, suspicious person.

June 13: Bldg. E17, bicycle stolen, \$400; Bldg. E25, files stolen; Bldg. 1, computer parts stolen, \$4,920; Bldg. 36, past violation of a restraining order; Bexley, laptop stolen, \$1,200; Bldg. E15, bicycle rack, bicycle stolen \$110; Kresge Oval, disturbance; Kresge Auditorium, computer stolen, \$2,700.

June 14: Bldg. NE43, computer parts, \$7,400.

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THE ARTS

Hunchback of Notre Dame another Disney classic**THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME.**

Directed by Gary Trousdale and Kirk Wise.

Music by Alan Menken.

Lyrics by Stephen Schwartz.

Featuring the voices of Tom Hulce, Demi Moore, Kevin Kline, Tony Jay.

By Teresa Huang
STAFF REPORTER

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

The hero of this tale is the deformed man Quasimodo, voiced and sung by Tom Hulce (*Amadeus*), sentenced to live his life alone in the bell tower of the Notre Dame cathedral by his master Judge Claude Frollo, a sinister and tragic character voiced by Tony Jay. The hunchback has a weak spirit but a heart of gold, not to mention three good friends who just happen to be stone gargoyles — Victor, Hugo, and Laverne, voiced by Charles Kimbrough (*Murphy Brown*), Jason Alexander (*Seinfeld*), and Mary Wickes (*Sister Act*), respectively. They mean well, but their encouragement doesn't always lead to success for their friend. The story unfolds when Quasimodo ventures into the city streets during the Festival of Fools and is entranced when he meets the gypsy Esmerelda, voiced by Demi Moore, who also entrances the handsome Captain Phoebus, voiced by Kevin Kline.

The music is satisfactory, but still not as beautiful as when Alan Menken was paired with Howard Ashman. The opening number, "The Bells of Notre Dame", is sufficiently majestic, but after hearing that theme recur in several parts of the film, I got a little tired of bells. Esmerelda's prayer "God Help the Outcasts", sung by Broadway star Heidi Mollenhauer, and Quasimodo's dramatic song "Out There", sung by Hulce himself, are beautifully performed and orchestrated, but the music seems a bit contrived, the melodies all being a little too complicated to be truly memorable.

The star of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* is by far the artwork. Some scenes were so breathtaking that they might as well have been real. The background scenery was designed with great care, and Disney's animation team truly brought out the magnificence of the Notre Dame cathedral as well as the entire city of Paris. You'll gasp when you see the intricate interior of Notre Dame. Especially impressive is the way lighting is carefully shown in the film. The sun that shines through stained glass windows of the cathedral don't look like sticks of light, but rather real beams of light through the dust of the hall, every nuance of the light noticed and reproduced. Not a detail is overlooked, from the mist of the archdeacon's incense to the flames and people in the background, remarkably created with the help of computer multiplication technology.

Where this movie fails is in its intensity, which took me by surprise. *The Hunchback* is great, but it is not for kids. I expected a film where we could cheer and support the underdog because he reminds us all a little of ourselves, a message which the *Hunchback* does indeed convey, but not without dark under-



Judge Claude Frollo warns Quasimodo about the dangers of leaving the belltower in *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

tones of temptation and desire in the face of one's own God, and political corruption and deception. Most disturbing is Judge Frollo's song "Hellfire," in which he equates the disturbing passion he feels for Esmerelda with the burning flames of Hell. The song is gripping and moving to us, but what about the six-year-old child who asks mommy what the mean man was singing about? Disney movies have always been special because they are made with several different levels so that younger children can watch and enjoy one

without necessarily understanding all of it, but this time, I think Disney has gone too far, especially if they still intend to market toys and other paraphernalia to a younger audience.

Regardless of its flaws, the music, characters, and scenery in the *Hunchback of Notre Dame* are all around excellent and well worth adding to your list of presented, kids are probably not going to understand all of it, which seems to be fine with Disney. We'll just have to see if those Quasimodo dolls sell.

ON THE SCREEN

— BY THE TECH ARTS STAFF —

★★★★:Excellent
★★★:Good
★★:Average
★:Poor

★★★½ *The Birdcage*

The American version of the French farce *La Cage aux Folles* succeeds on many levels, thanks in part to its ebullient performances. Armand (Robin Williams) is the owner and musical director of a nightclub in Miami's South Beach section, while his lover Albert (Nathan Lane) is the diva-in-drag who's the star performer at the club. The trouble starts when Armand's son (Dan Futterman) starts courting the daughter of a conservative U.S. senator (Gene Hackman) whose election platform is steeped in "moral order" and "family values." By the time the film reaches its climactic, comic showdown between the two families, the message of "family" and the characters' foibles are so skillfully exploited that one overlooks the expected degrees of slapstick, even when resorting to gay stereotypes. Director Mike Nichols and screenwriter Elaine May have struck the appropriate comic and social chords for this film to be a witty, beguiling, and relevant film. —Scott C. Deskin. *Sony Harvard Square.*

★ *The Cable Guy*

The Cable Guy has been billed as Jim Carrey's departure from the clown act that made him famous, and after seeing this movie, most will agree that he should go back. Even for those who thought he wasn't funny before, this will look to be out of the frying pan into the fire. Carrey plays a psychotic cable guy who pushes his way into Matthew Broderick's life and won't leave him alone. Most of the commercials show the zany side, but there is a dark side to the story, and much of the material that tries to be funny is actually pretty disturbing. —David V. Rodriguez. *Sony Cheri.*

★★½ *Eraser*

Arnold Schwarzenegger plays a federal marshal responsible for the safety of witnesses, in this case, Vanessa Williams, a "bona fide honest person" who has information on a company selling high-tech weapons to foreign terrorists. But Arnold soon learns his boss is in on the deal and that he is being set up to take the blame, so Arnold goes out on his own to clear his name, save the witness, and save the world. Needless to say, he kills/breaks everything in his way. The action is fairly

good, but uninspired. As far as Schwarzenegger movies goes, this rates in the middle. —DVR. *Sony Cheri.*

★★★ *Fargo*

Joel and Ethan Coen revisit familiar territory, both personal and professional, in this tale of crime in the heartland. Set in the wintry Minnesota landscape from which the two brothers escaped a few years ago, this story of a kidnapping plot gone bad retreads the success of the Coens' first movie, *Blood Simple*. This revisiting is underlined by the casting of Frances McDormand, *Blood Simple*'s femme fatale, but in a very different role: a pregnant police chief with more brains, determination, and grit, not to mention moral sense, than anyone else in the movie. —Stephen Brophy. *Kendall Square.*

★★½ *Mission: Impossible*

Never mind the title: besides the famous theme tune and the initial premise of the Impossible Mission Force, Brian De Palma's film version of the 60s spy drama has very little to do with the TV show. IMF leader Jim Phelps (Jon Voight) presents his team with a mission to intercept a top secret list of agents for sale to a worldwide legion of criminals, but when things go awry in Prague, superagent Ethan Hunt (Tom Cruise) has to weave his way through the various plots and counterplots to find a traitor within the organization. This is Cruise's picture, and, though much of the "team" is dispatched early on, the remainder of the big-name cast is wasted. Even though the film moves at a swift enough pace so that you don't have time to dwell on the implausible plot details, the only memorable setpiece is Cruise's wire-suspended entrance into an impregnable, sterile CIA computer room. —SCD. *Sony Cheri.*

★★★ *The Rock*

A well-intentioned general takes over Alcatraz and threatens to fire rockets armed with nerve gas into the heart of San Francisco if the government doesn't agree to pay reparations to the families of dead soldiers. Enter Nicolas Cage, a FBI chemical

weapon specialist, and Sean Connery, the only man ever to escape from Alcatraz; their job is to sneak onto "the rock" and disarm the rock-ets. It is basically another take-off of *Die Hard*, but a good one. Cage and Connery work well together, and there are many funny parts, as well as one of the best San Francisco car chase scenes ever. —DVR. *Sony Cheri.*

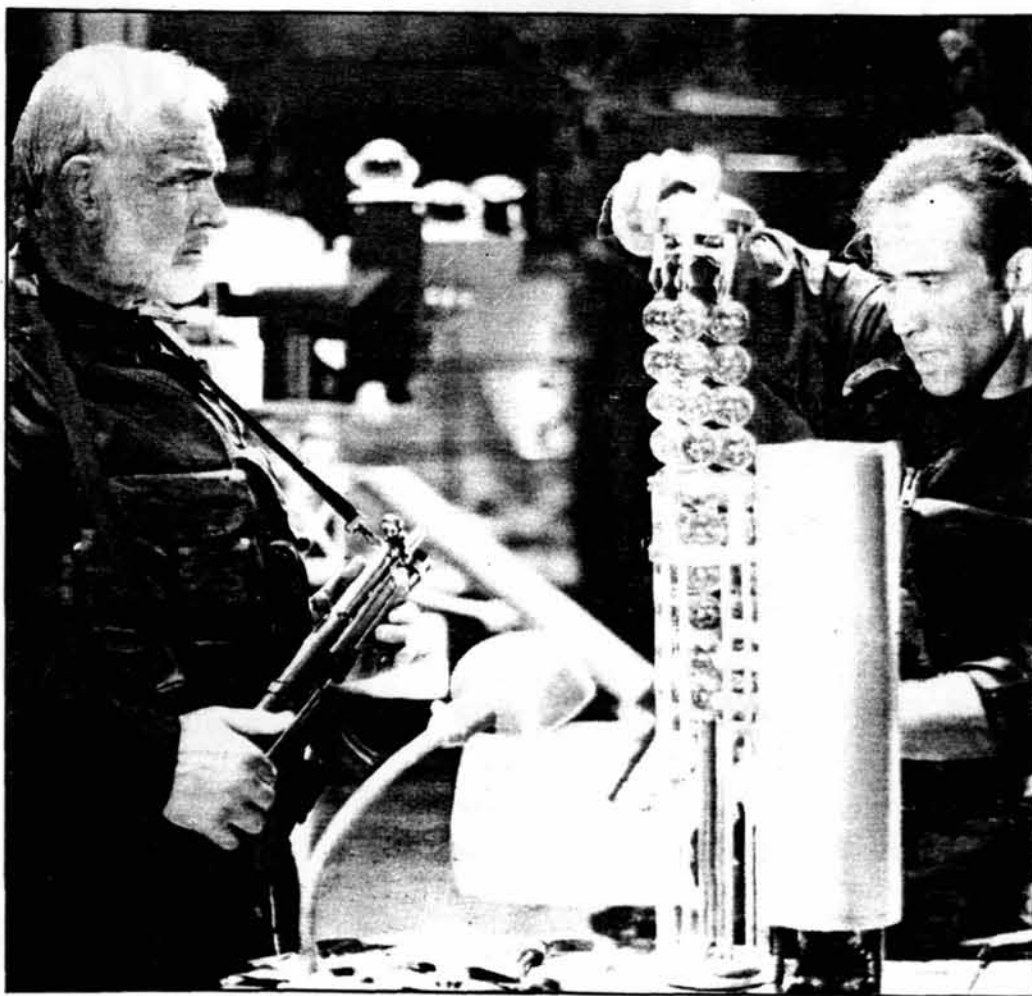
★★½ *Spy Hard*

Leslie Nielsen plays Dick Steele, a.k.a. agent WD-40. The movie feels a lot like the *Naked Gun* series, but is not as funny. The film looks thrown together, and much of the humor feels like it was written moments before being filmed. Most of these jokes work, and the film is overall pretty good, but it is a mystery how some of these jokes could

have made their way into the final product. —DVR. *Sony Copley.*

★½ *Twister*

Not surprisingly, *Twister*'s only redeeming quality is its stunning special effects. Considerably less effort was put into the drama side. After the first 10 minutes, an accurate outline of the story is obvious, and there isn't a unique plot element throughout — Helen Hunt is driven by a childhood trauma, and hopes to someday conquer the force that killed her father; Bill Harding wants to get out of the storm-chasing business, even though his instincts are renowned and unmatched by anyone in the field. The visuals are good, but not good enough to carry the mediocre story. —A. Arif Husain. *Sony Cheri.*



Sean Connery looks on while Nicolas Cage disarms a rocket in *The Rock*.



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