

## Architecture Dean Appointed

By Bill Jackson  
OPINION EDITOR

Professor of Architecture William J. Mitchell of Harvard University has been named the next dean of the School of Architecture and Planning. Mitchell, currently director of Harvard's Master in Design Studies Program, will take over from current Dean John P. de Monchaux on July 1.

The selection follows a lengthy international search. De Monchaux had originally planned to step down in January, but agreed to stay on until a faculty advisory committee could find a suitable replacement.

Provost Mark S. Wrighton, in announcing the appointment, said that the search committee had made a "careful assessment not only of the candidates' qualifications but of the needs and desires of the faculty and students in the School."

Mitchell is the author of several books, some of which have been published by the MIT Press. "MIT

is not a stranger to me," he said. "I've had contact with it for over 25 years now, so it's not like the place is a mystery. I think it's often useful to have someone from the outside. It gives everyone a chance to step back, take a fresh look."

Asked what plans he has for the School, Mitchell said, "I'm just coming in and I'm trying to get a real understanding of the workings" of the School. "It will not be a matter of sweeping changes, but I will try to focus on the real problems of architecture and finding new innovative, fresh ways of looking at them."

"There will definitely be a new direction... but that will come out of consultation with the faculty. New programs will be arrived at after serious consultation with members of the faculty, students, and others concerned."

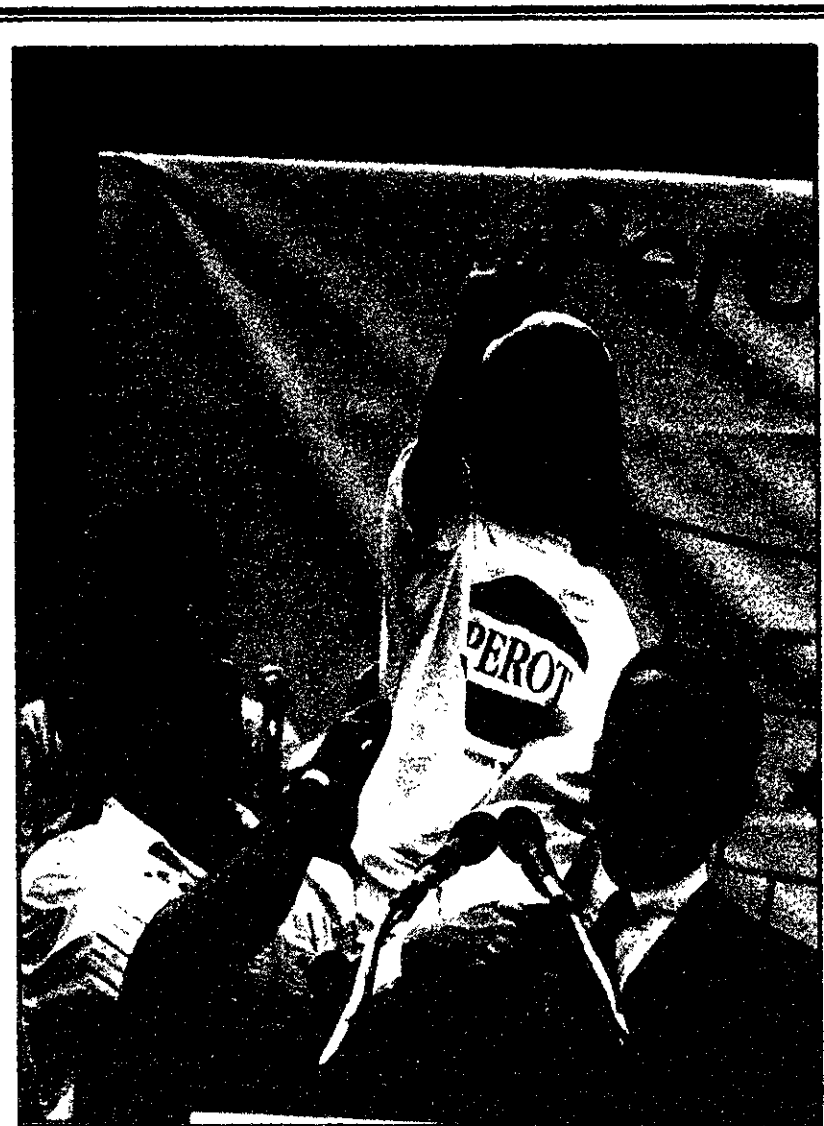
In a recent article in *Tech Talk*, Mitchell said that "the problems of our cities are deeply rooted and

affect us all in immediate, very personal ways: I was shaken, a few weeks ago, when the familiar neighborhood stores around my apartment in Los Angeles were looted and burned."

Asked to comment further, Mitchell said, "If there were a simple solution to the LA problem, then we would be much better off than we are today. Unfortunately that is not the case."

Mitchell, originally from Australia, received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Melbourne, a Master of Environmental Design degree from Yale University, and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Cambridge. He is a fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and he previously was the head of the Architecture/Urban Design Program at the University of California at Los Angeles.

His scholarly interests include design theorem computer-aided architectural and urban design, and electronic media. Besides his research in these areas, he has also worked as a consultant, co-founded a software company, and served as president of The Urban Innovations Group in Los Angeles.



H. Ross Perot supports Ashley Reed on his shoulder at Saturday's Boston Common rally as her father Todd Reed looks on.

## Bras New Course I Head

By Bill Jackson  
OPINION EDITOR

Dean of Engineering Joel Moses has announced the appointment of Professor Rafael L. Bras '72 as head of the Department of Civil Engineering, effective July 1. Bras, who holds the William E. Leonhard Professorship of Engineering, was director of MIT's Ralph L. Parsons Laboratory for Water Resources and Hydrodynamics from 1983 to 1991.

Bras will succeed Professor David H. Marks, the department head since 1985. Marks recently accepted an appointment to direct the new Program in Environmental Engineering Education and Research (PEEER) in the School of Engineering.

Bras, a hydrologist, works on the interpretation of natural phenomena as random functions. Before joining the MIT faculty in 1976, Bras was an assistant professor at the University of Puerto Rico. He has authored two textbooks and 67 articles in refereed journals, as well as two symposia proceedings.

In a letter to faculty, Moses said "I expect that under [Bras'] leadership the department will continue to develop leading educational and research programs."

In other administrative changes, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Philip S. Khoury has announced that Professor of the History of Technology Merrit Roe Smith will become the director of the Program in Science, Technology, and

Society.

Smith's arrived at MIT in 1977 just after STS had been founded, and he played a major role in developing a doctoral program in the history and social study of science and technology.

Khoury said that Smith "is the ideal person to help chart the next generation of STS." Before joining the MIT faculty, Smith was associate professor of history at Ohio State University. He edits the Johns Hopkins series on the history of technology and serves on the history advisory committees of NASA and the secretary of the Air Force. He is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Additionally, William C. Wheaton, professor of economics and urban studies and planning, has been appointed director of MIT's Center for Real Estate starting September 1. Wheaton has been a member of the MIT faculty since 1972, and he has been active in the Center both in teaching a course about real estate economics and in researching real estate markets.

Wheaton feels that MIT's center has an opportunity to emphasize the role of basic economics in real estate. "If real estate is to remain a vital industry in the 1990s," he said, "it must examine the economic forces that will guide property markets in the future and recognize that changes are needed in the institutional vehicles through which real estate capital is raised and owned."

## SCC Funding Revoked

By Katherine Shim  
NEWS EDITOR

In a surprise vote, the House of Representatives Wednesday ended financing for the \$8.3 billion Superconducting Supercollider particle accelerator (SCC) currently being built in Texas. If approved in the Senate, the stoppage will be a move viewed by MIT physicists as a blow to MIT physics research and to American leadership in physics as a whole.

Professor of Physics Jerome I. Friedman said the possible de-financing of the SCC will have "a large impact on MIT and on the physics

department, especially since MIT is heavily involved in the development of one of the detectors for the SCC. It is a great loss in terms of physics."

If financing is ended, "the large group of MIT researchers who are involved in the SCC will have to reorganize themselves. If the SCC is not funded it will have a serious negative effect on high energy research. The field will shrink significantly. It will have a negative effect on science in the United States," said Professor of Physics Wit Busza.

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## Rain Fails to Stop Commencement

By Reuven M. Lerner  
NEWS EDITOR

Heavy rains notwithstanding, MIT's 126th Commencement took place on June 1, with the Institute awarding 1,894 degrees to 1,705 graduates. It was the first time in 13 years that Commencement was moved indoors, rather than in Killian Court.

This year's Commencement speaker, Rep. Les Aspin PhD '66 (D-Wis.), told graduates that they were "graduating into a new era, one in which the nuclear threat has been radically altered."

In that light, Aspin, who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, said that the United States should consider a ban on nuclear testing.

"There is no compelling reason to do it any more," he said. "We've been preaching non-proliferation to other nations, but we haven't been willing to give much on our own nuclear program. Here's our chance." [Transcript of Aspin's speech, page 8.]

President Charles M. Vest, who was inaugurated as president only 13 months earlier, told graduates that Commencement "celebrates your accomplishments during your student years."

In addition to praising the Classes of 1942 and 1967 for reaching their respective 50th and 25th anniversaries, Vest told the graduates of the importance of tolerance and diversity: "I can think of no greater goal to ask you to set for yourselves, and I for myself, than that of restoring some modicum of tolerance and civility in this country and world."

"In the United States, we are losing the great goals of this nation of immigrants, of a society built to be an amalgamation of cultures and races that is greater than the sum of its parts." [Transcript of Vest's speech, page 8.]

Parents sat separately

Despite heavy rains, which subsided by late afternoon, Commencement proceeded close to the expected schedule. Rather than march from the Johnson Athletic Center to Killian Court, graduates marched into Rockwell Cage, where they were met by Aspin, Vest, Corporation members, and members of the Classes of 1942 and 1967.

Parents and friends of the graduates sat in Kresge Auditorium, Johnson Athletic Center, and du Pont Gymnasium, where they listened to speeches on a public-address system. Television coverage, which was available in such public areas as Lobby 7, Lobby 10, and lecture halls, was provided by MIT Cable Television.

Once the speeches were over, graduates joined their family and friends to receive their degrees.

Class gift

Also presented at Commencement was the Senior class gift, presented this year by the Class of 1992. The gift, known as the Program for the Encouragement of Technology, will promote science among high school students nationwide. In remarks preceding his charge to the graduates, Vest praised the gift as "an indication of the high regard that you all have for MIT."

The program, which was presented to Vest by Aileen W. Lee '92, senior class president, will send five members of the Class of 1992 and five current MIT undergraduates to two underfunded junior high schools in each of five regions of the United States. These students, who will travel during Independent Activities Period, will bring donated computers to each of these schools, instruct teachers on the use of the computers, and program the machines in LOGO, a language developed by Seymour A. Papert,

professor of electrical engineering and computer science.

Corporation members elected

Also announced on Commencement was the election of 11 new members to the Corporation, MIT's board of trustees. Elected life members of the Corporation were Shirley A. Jackson '68, a professor of physics at Rutgers University, and Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences and former head of the Department of Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences.

Other new Corporation members, each of whom will serve for five years, are: Pedro Aspe Armella '78, the Mexican Finance Minister; Gerald J. Burnett '64; George N. Hatsopoulos '49; Robert B. Horton '71; Nannerl O. Keohane, president of Wellesley College; William B. Lenoir '61; Robert M. Metcalfe '68; Dava J. Newman '89, and Romano Prodi, professor of economics and industrial policy at the University of Bologna, Italy.

Robert A. Muh '59, who will be president of the Alumni Association for this academic year, will be an ex officio member of the Corporation during that time.

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# WORLD & NATION

## Jesse Jackson Renews Assault on 'Distant' Clinton

THE BALTIMORE SUN

HOUSTON

Jesse Jackson renewed his biting assault on Bill Clinton Tuesday, accusing the Democratic presidential candidate of attacking him on the Sister Souljah question 10 days ago as part of a "political calculation."

The rebuke was stiff enough to be a warning to Clinton that he may have an extremely tricky political situation to resolve in the less than three weeks before the party's national convention in New York.

Only minutes after praising Clinton's economic plan before the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Jackson pointedly avoided endorsing the Arkansas governor and accused him of following a strategy of "distancing" himself from Jackson's Rainbow Coalition and other Democratic constituency groups to seek the votes of conservative whites.

The civil rights leader also raised once again the question of Clinton's having played golf at an all-white country club in Little Rock. Referring derisively to Clinton's claim that he had been angered by Sister Souljah's remarks about blacks killing white people, Jackson told a press conference: "When Bill Clinton left the all-white country club, he didn't say he left because of moral outrage. He just said he'd left."

Jackson's renewal of the attack came as something of a surprise. In his speech to the conference seeking support for his own "Rebuild America" plan, he called Clinton's economic blueprint a step "in the right direction" that "shows an authentic concern for the urban crisis and the need to reinvest."

Jesse Jackson also had received a late-night telephone call from Maynard Jackson, one of the nation's most influential black politicians, urging him to respond with a "no comment" when asked about the controversy with Clinton. Maynard Jackson had followed that course himself here Monday, and he told the civil rights leader that it was time to cool the controversy. Such a course, Maynard Jackson reportedly advised his old ally, would be the only way to gain any attention for his urban investment proposal.

But Jesse Jackson made it clear that since Clinton was the one distancing himself, the Arkansas governor would have to be one to close the breach.

The problem is touchy for Clinton because he and his managers are determined to avoid a situation at the convention in which they would be obliged to convene some kind of "summit meeting" with Jackson to resolve their dispute. Both Walter F. Mondale in 1984 and Michael S. Dukakis in 1988 held such sessions with Jackson — to their political detriment because of the perception they had caved in to the black leader.

## Libya Offers Bombing Suspects to U.N.-Sponsored 'Fair Court'

THE WASHINGTON POST

CAIRO, EGYPT

Delegates to Libya's General People's Congress declared Tuesday that the two Libyans accused in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American airliner that killed 270 people could be delivered for trial in a "just and fair court."

By not ruling out the Libyans' eventual extradition to either the United States or Britain, the declaration appeared to be a further sign that Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi is preparing his people for compliance with a U.N. demand that he surrender the suspects to Western courts for trial.

The congress, regarded as a rubber-stamp body for Gadhafi's wishes, also set up special committee under the prime minister's office to resolve the dispute, a Western diplomat in Tripoli said.

However, Tuesday's vague statement regarding the suspects' possible extradition left many questions unanswered. And it did not go much beyond past Libyan offers to have the men, suspected by U.S. officials to be Libyan intelligence agents, tried in a "neutral" court or in any venue other than the United States or Britain.

"While emphasizing their adherence to Libyan penal and procedural laws," the congress's 600-plus delegates said they "do not object to the investigation and trial being carried out through the committee of seven constituted by the Arab League or through the United Nations before a just and fair court to be agreed upon."

The Arab League had set up a seven-nation committee to seek a resolution of the dispute between Gadhafi and the Western countries before the United Nations voted on limited sanctions against Libya in March.

The United States and Britain have said they will ask the U.N. Security Council to impose stiffer sanctions if the two men are not handed over. The bombed airliner exploded in mid-air over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Since the congress convened June 13, government-run newspapers have carried editorials criticizing Gadhafi for his pan-Arab policies and urging better ties with the West to improve Libya's economy. The articles are widely seen as inspired by Gadhafi as a way to mold public opinion to accept the possible surrender of the two bombing suspects.

## WEATHER

**Today:** Mostly cloudy with a chance of afternoon chowers, high temperature around 70°F (21°C). Wind from the south at 20 mph (32 kph). Chance of rain 40 percent.

**Tonight:** Showers and thunderstorms likely, low around 60°F (15°C). Chance of rain 70 percent.

**Tomorrow:** Partly sunny and muggy, 40 percent chance of a shower or thunderstorm. High around 75°F (24°C).

# Israeli Election Results Show Victory for Rabin, Labor Party

By Daniel Williams

LOS ANGELES TIMES

JERUSALEM

Yitzhak Rabin and the dovish Labor Party scored dramatic gains in Israel's national election Tuesday with a plurality that apparently gives Rabin, a proponent of speedier Middle East peace talks, a large enough base to form a government without the arch-rival Likud Party, headed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

With 85 percent of the vote counted, returns showed Labor on the way to winning 46 seats in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament. Meretz, a pro-peace party, took 12, and two pro-Arab leftist parties gained 2 seats each, providing Rabin with a bloc that can stop Likud, even in alliance with far-right and religious parties, from returning to power.

The early results gave Likud 33 seats, down from the 40 it held in the outgoing Knesset.

With a so-called blocking majority of 62 seats, a Rabin Cabinet could withstand a vote of confidence in the Knesset. But he will undoubtedly try to gain a majority made up of Jewish parties in parliament by enticing at least one other party, probably from the religious bloc, to his side.

A televised exit poll gave Labor 47 seats, with 13 going to Meretz, Labor's presumptive coalition partner, and 4 to the two minor pro-Arab parties, largely representing Arab citizens of Israel — all told, a 64-seat blocking majority.

A center-left coalition under

Rabin, who would return to the prime minister's job he left in disgrace in 1977, can be expected to try to accelerate Middle East peace talks by quickly offering Palestinians elections and self-rule.

"The first stage has begun," Rabin told jubilant supporters at a hotel headquarters in Tel Aviv. In response, the crowd shouted, "Rabin, king of Israel!"

"I see myself and Labor carrying great responsibility to the nation," Rabin continued. "We will go according to our policies. The nation knows what we plan to do. We plan to realize the dreams we set before the nation."

If the results hold, Rabin will have a strong hand in bargaining for coalition partners. It is clear that Labor has ended a 15-year drought during which the best it could do was share power with Likud, usually in a junior role. Labor dominated the first 30 years of the country's political life but was unseated by Likud in 1977 and held only 38 seats in the outgoing Knesset.

Tuesday's results indicate a halt to the rightward drift of Israeli politics. Likud has not sat in opposition since its 1977 rise to power.

"This is virtually an upheaval, maybe a revolution," said Ehud Sprinzak, a political scientist and expert on right-wing politics.

In addressing his supporters, the 70-year-old Rabin kept his coalition plans to himself but pledged that he would choose partners who "will allow us to execute our policies."

"Don't worry," he continued in a hoarse voice. "All the forces in the

nation that agree with our way of seeking peace will be included. The nation knows what we plan to do."

Rabin is willing to divest Israel of land heavily populated by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. He also indicated that he would curb construction of settlements in the occupied territories, an issue pressed by the Bush administration. If Rabin delivers, Israel's strained relations with Washington are likely to heal quickly.

The election appeared to spell the end of Shamir's political career — unless Labor takes Likud into a coalition. For the past two years, Shamir, 76, doggedly pursued the settlement program at the expense of new U.S. foreign aid in the form of support for development loans. President Bush refused to grant loan guarantees unless Shamir froze settlement construction.

In a speech to downcast supporters early Wednesday, Shamir promised to fight on. "Sometimes the righteous fall, but in the end all the good things we did will live in Israel's memory. We have achieved things. Never say we give up. No one will break us," he said, waving his fist wildly.

Shamir warned against taking to the streets to dispute the election results. "We will see what will happen without excess anger. We will watch for danger, and we will not abuse the people who want to hurt the things that are holy to us, but to continue on our guard," he said to a flurry of cheers.

# ANC Breaks Off Negotiations In Wake of Recent Violence

By Scott Kraft

LOS ANGELES TIMES

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

The African National Congress formally broke off constitutional negotiations with all parties Tuesday and vowed not to return to the table until President Frederik W. de Klerk met a long list of demands aimed at ending security force involvement in township violence.

The decision by South Africa's leading black opposition, approved without dissent by its 90-member national executive committee, indefinitely halted the search for a negotiated settlement.

It also marked the first full collapse of contact between the government and the ANC since Nelson Mandela's release from prison more than two years ago. And it opened a dangerous and uncertain new road for a country already racked by bloodshed, deepening black poverty and widespread distrust of the white-controlled security forces.

"We cannot tolerate a situation where the regime's control of state power allows it ... to deny and cover up its role in fostering and fomenting violence," said ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, reading the executive committee's statement.

ANC officials called on de Klerk to set up an international commission of inquiry into the massacre last week of 39 blacks in the Boipatong township, the most serious incident in a pattern of township violence that has left 8,000 blacks dead since De Klerk launched his reform program in 1990.

Ramaphosa said the government "cannot escape culpability" for the Boipatong massacre, which the ANC contends was carried out by black supporters of the Inkatha

Freedom Party with the aid of the police.

President de Klerk said the ANC's decision to halt talks was "based on a fundamental untruth": that the government was behind the violence and the massacre.

And the president said the ANC, with its campaign of mass protests, was only heightening tensions in the country.

"It can be compared to lighting a match next to a gasoline tank," de Klerk told reporters in Spain on Tuesday before his return to South Africa. He added that the only route forward was through "constructive negotiations."

The ANC said it would resume negotiations only if de Klerk's white-minority government met 12 demands, which Mandela said he planned to present to the president personally later this week.

Among those demands are that the government cease all covert operations, suspend and prosecute all police involved in township violence and force its self-governing black homelands to end political repression.

Other demands are that the government carry out its year-old promises to phase out the migrant worker hostels, such as the Inkatha-controlled one from which last week's massacre was launched.

"These are demands that are doable. They are not outrageous demands," Ramaphosa told a news conference. "We are really just expressing and echoing what our people have been asking."

However, ANC leaders kept the door open for a return to negotiations.

"If the government meets some demands, the most important ones, we will sit down and review our

position," ANC President Nelson Mandela said. "But we are determined that the (white) minority in this country is not going to dictate to the (black) majority."

The ANC, reflecting the feelings of millions of blacks, has lost faith in the government's sincerity, believing that de Klerk is pursuing a double agenda: embracing negotiations while conducting a covert strategy to subvert the political process and destroy the ANC.

Mandela had suspended all direct talks with the government Sunday pending Tuesday's closed meeting. "The question facing us was: How do we get negotiations back on track?" said Raymond Suttner, director of political education for the ANC and a popular national executive member.

He said a return to the so-called armed struggle, the largely ineffectual guerrilla war waged for 30 years by the ANC, was not raised as a serious option at the meeting. But the feeling of most ANC leaders was that the talks had failed to force the government to end the violence or acknowledge the role of its own agents in the bloodshed.

"We felt that breaking off the talks was one of the surest ways of returning to negotiations in the long run," Suttner said.

Among the stronger demands that were considered and discarded was a suggestion that the ANC seek to restore the international sports boycott of South Africa. Whites have relished their new-found place in world athletic competition, and the South African team in the Olympics next month in Barcelona will be the first in the Games in 32 years.



# Senate Committee to Investigate 'October Surprise'

By Guy Gugliotta  
THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have struck an unusual agreement to hold closed-door hearings Wednesday into allegations that the Reagan campaign in 1980 conspired with the Iranian government to delay release of 52 Americans held hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The committee has subpoenaed 16 witnesses, among them former national security advisers Richard V. Allen, Alton Frye, Robert C. McFarlane, former secretary of state Alexander M. Haig Jr. and U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Donald Gregg, who served as national security adviser to then-Vice President George Bush from 1981-88. Only

four senators will be allowed to ask questions.

Sources familiar with the investigation said the decision to hold closed hearings on the "October Surprise" was an attempt to address two major concerns: the Democrats' desire for a full airing of the affair and the Republicans' fear that public hearings would be transformed into an election-year "witch hunt" unfairly smearing the Bush and Reagan administrations.

But one committee member, Sen. Frank H. Murkowski, R-Alaska, said he had not been informed of the hearing arrangement until after the fact and criticized the committee for "generating an ad hoc committee with no formal authorization."

Also critical of the arrangement

was Allen, who in a June 22 letter to the committee urged that the hearings be open "to full public view." He said in an interview Tuesday that he had "long advocated ... any balanced open forum," and questioned the need for "nuclear secrecy."

The Senate and House are conducting separate investigations into allegations that the Reagan campaign and the Iranian government conspired to delay the hostage release beyond the November 1980 presidential election, thus avoiding an "October Surprise" that would propel President Jimmy Carter to a reelection victory.

The House has earmarked up to \$2.5 million for a bipartisan October Surprise Task Force whose preliminary report is due by July 1. In the Senate, the Foreign Relations

Committee last October authorized its subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian affairs to conduct an investigation, but the Senate failed to fund the probe.

Subcommittee Chairman Terry Sanford, D-N.C., and ranking minority member Sen. James M. Jeffords, R-Vt., nonetheless decided to proceed using available committee funds, and apparently developed the idea of closed-door hearings, Murkowski said. Neither Sanford nor Jeffords responded to telephone inquiries.

Under a "procedural agreement" reached early this month, only four senators will question witnesses in a "secure" room on the fourth floor of the U.S. Capitol. They were Sanford, Jeffords, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Sen.

Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Acting Ranking Minority Member Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind.

Sources close to the Foreign Relations Committee said that Sanford and Jeffords had looked to the committee leadership and perhaps higher for support of its plan. Democratic leadership sources said, however, that Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, had nothing to do with the agreement. The office of Republican leader Robert J. Dole of Kansas did not reply to inquiries.

Lugar said he was "working on behalf of Republican senators," but would not elaborate. He said the four-man group would likely conduct more than one secret hearing, but expected to finish work in the next two weeks.

# Convicted Mob Boss Gotti Recieves Life Sentence

By Laurie Goodstein  
THE WASHINGTON POST

NEW YORK

Mob kingpin John Gotti was sentenced Tuesday to life in prison, sparking a pro-Gotti protest outside the courthouse that turned ugly when the crowd battled police and flipped over a federal marshal's car.

Smiling and dressed in a charcoal suit and yellow tie, Gotti shook his head when Judge I. Leo Glasser asked if he wanted to say anything.

Gotti wisecracked his way through his 10-week trial, but when given center stage Tuesday he did not protest the jury's guilty verdict on charges of masterminding five murders, evading taxes, bribing a police officer, loan-sharking and running an illegal gambling ring.

But outside the Brooklyn courthouse, his supporters chanted "Justice for John" and waved American flags. Storming the glass courthouse doors, they pelted police with wood ripped from barricades, leaving at least two officers bloody and bruised. Seven people were

arrested. The crowd ballooned to almost 1,000 with the arrival of seven chartered buses from New Jersey, Queens and the Bronx.

"We want a fair trial for John Gotti, like anybody else on Earth in the United States of America," Steven Barrucci said into a megaphone. "He has a constitutional right to be not guilty."

"I'm here because John Gotti got a raw deal," Barrucci said in a brief pause from the megaphone. "If your name ends in a vowel," he said, alluding to Italian Americans, "you get what's not coming to you."

Gotti had eluded the government's grasp in three previous trials, winning one surprise acquittal after another at the side of his pugnacious lawyer, Bruce Cutler.

But in the last trial, prosecutors had their heaviest artillery: hours of tape recordings the FBI surreptitiously made in meeting places Gotti believed secure, and a witness named Salvatore "Sammy Bull" Gravano, the number three man in the Gotti crime family. Gravano had been arrested with Gotti, but made a

deal with prosecutors after 10 months in prison.

On top of that, Gotti faced this trial without Cutler, who had been disqualified by Glasser because his voice is heard on several of the FBI tapes.

Gotti, 51, and his associate, Frank "Frankie Locs" Locascio, 59, were convicted April 2 after an anonymous and sequestered jury deliberated less than two days. Locascio also was sentenced Tuesday to life in prison without parole. Both were ordered to pay fines of \$250,000.

Loyal to the last, Locascio stood and told Glasser that he was innocent of all charges, but concluded: "I am guilty though. I am guilty of being a good friend of John Gotti. If there was more men like John Gotti on this Earth, this would be a better country."

Gotti's friends and associates, who filled the spectators' rows of the high-ceilinged courtroom, rose to their feet when Gotti and Locascio entered the courtroom for the sentencing. In the moments

before the judge's reckoning, Gotti patted Locascio on the back and said, "We've only just begun to fight," according to Gotti's attorney Albert Krieger.

"He accepts the sentence," Krieger said of Gotti, "because he feels that it will probably not outlast the appeal."

A team of attorneys, including civil rights lawyer William Kunstler, is planning Gotti's appeal. Kunstler argued in court to delay Gotti's sentencing, charging that the government engineered the dismissal of a juror believed sympathetic to Gotti. And Kunstler produced a letter from another juror who said he was pressured into voting to convict.

But Judge Glasser Tuesday denied a hearing on these allegations. And he prohibited Kunstler from having any contact with jurors who decided the Gotti case.

Among the protesters Tuesday were older women and young men, some Gotti's friends and neighbors, some who appeared to be employees of businesses associated with

Gotti. Angelo Zuena, 27, said he and 200 other construction workers from New Jersey boarded a bus from Newark that he said was chartered by his bosses. "I'm laid off right now," Zuena said. "That's why I could come."

Many protesters held similar hand-lettered signs saying "Justice for John." Some passed out leaflets announcing that a group called "Citizens for Equal Justice" had called the rally.

James Fox, head of the FBI's New York office, said that John Gotti Jr., Gotti's son, had organized the protests and would be charged if federal property was damaged. Protesters smashed the windows of five cars and overturned one belonging to the Federal Marshals office.

Kenny Saricka, 18, a busboy from Cedarhurst, Long Island, said he had no reservations shouting support for a convicted murderer. "That's the Mafia," he said. "They're not killing innocent people, they're killing each other. That's how Gotti lives. It's his lifestyle."

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**Darshan Singh, M.D.**, noted Canadian cardiologist will speak on "How to Achieve the True Purpose of Life" on July 10, 7:30 p.m., Boston Marriott Cambridge, 2 Cambridge St.

**Matthew Raider, M.D.**, gerontology specialist from Connecticut will speak on "Death and the Beyond: Medical Investigations and Mystical Perspectives" on July 24, 7:30 p.m., Boston Marriott Cambridge, 2 Cambridge St.

**Sant Rajinder Sing**, Banner of Peace recipient and head of the international organization, Science of Spirituality, will offer a weekend of public talks and meditations. The goal of his visit to New England is to help people achieve spiritual enlightenment while meeting the challenges of modern life.

At the Boston Marriott Cambridge, 2 Cambridge St.  
August 7, 8 p.m. Public Talk, "Spiritual Consciousness"  
August 8, 11 a.m. Meditation Seminar  
August 9, 11 a.m. Initiation

At Harvard University, Sanders Theater  
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August 8, 8 p.m. Public Talk, "Inner Peace"

All events are free. For more information, call: (617) 444-2012

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# OPINION



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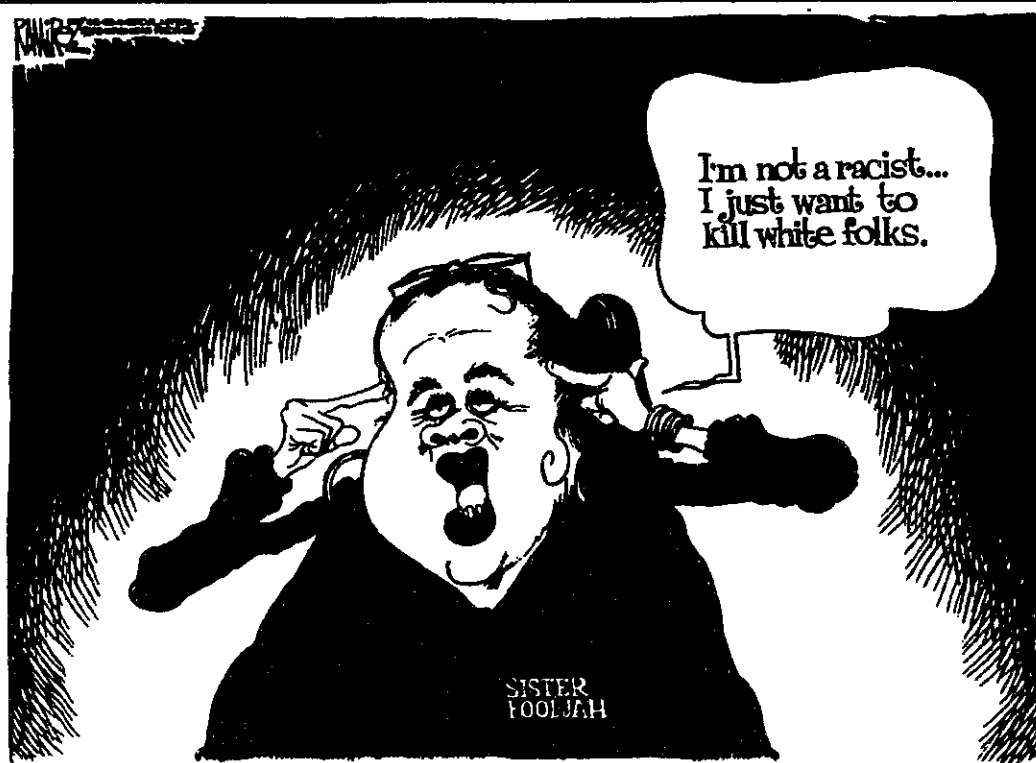
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Keyser's Response Sought on Harrassment

The Tech received a copy of this letter addressed to Associate Provost for Institute Life Samuel J. Keyser.

Provost Keyser, you have not answered my email regarding the "reasonable person" standard in the MIT harassment policy. You have had three weeks to do so. Ombudman Mary Rowe and assistant equal opportunity officer Clarence Williams also received the same question and have elected not to answer. Professor Rowe has directed me to you as the authority on the harassment policy, so it seems reasonable for me to expect a reply from you. Do you need another copy of the email I sent? Here it is:

"I have one factual question to ask. MIT's harassment policies make use of a "reasonable person" standard. I am not exactly sure what this means.

What happens to the "reasonable person" standard if two reasonable people disagree? It happens all the time. That's why society can't be run by consensus. Does a behavior have to be such that it would offend any reasonable person, a majority, or just one of several million in the appropriate category?

Also, how will MIT judge what a "reasonable person" thinks? Obviously, it is an arbitrary decision, but does the administration have any guidelines about how to make the determination? Has any thinking been done about how to make this determination?"

Surely the Institute has some idea of how it will enforce its own policies. If you have received a copy, and have chosen not to answer, please inform me of your decision so that I can draw the logical conclusions. (I would be happy to discuss this question face to face but would appreciate a written answer on this subject for the benefit of the community.)

Lars Bader G

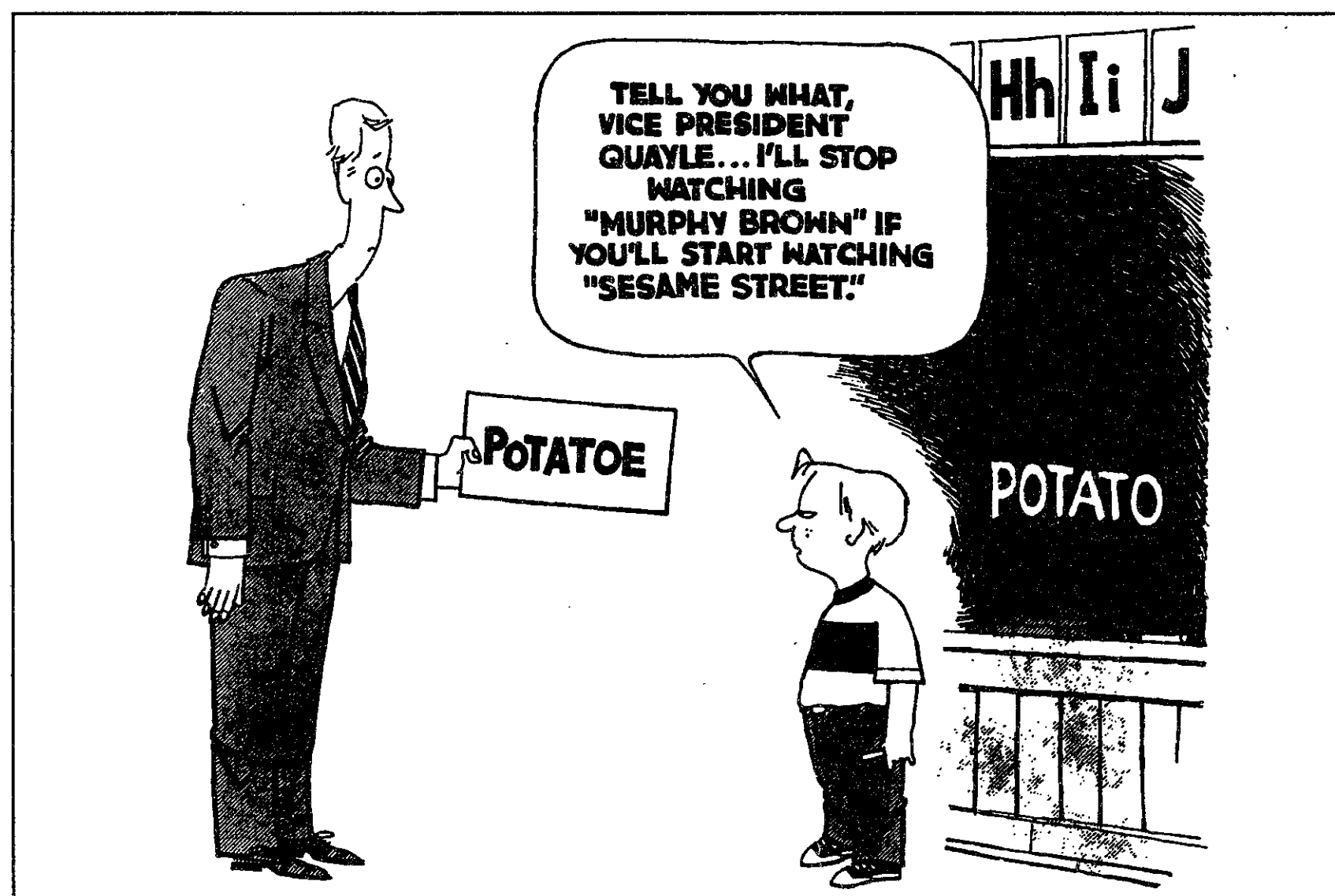
### Dangerous Situation in Eastgate Playground

I am writing in regard to a dangerous situation which MIT created in the playground next to Eastgate.

On May 18th, workers were dismantling a wooden fence enclosing the playground. When I passed by at 6:00 that evening, I saw that they had left the pieces of wood lying around with numerous nails projecting from them. At 10:30 the next morning all of the debris had been removed.

The safety concern should be apparent. I trust that the Institute will take more care in future projects, especially those near children's play areas.

Andrew M. Greene '91



## LETTERS POLICY

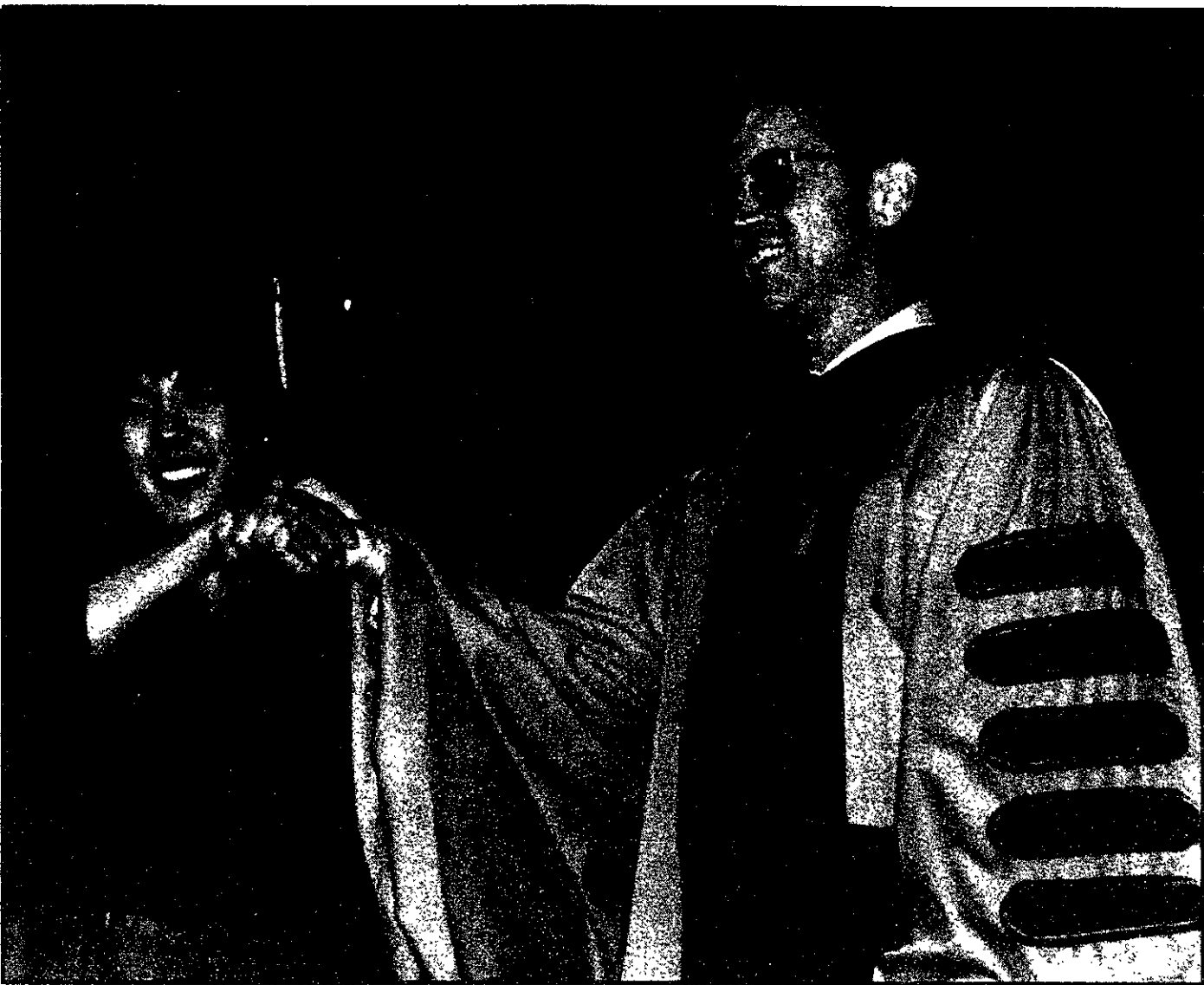
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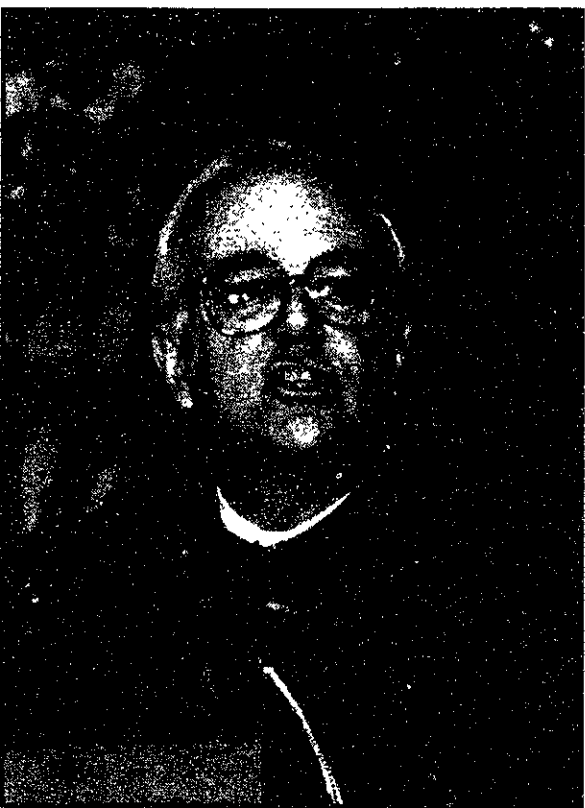
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**Letters and cartoons** must bear the author's signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. No letter or cartoon will be printed anonymously without the express prior approval of *The Tech*. *The Tech* reserves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



VIPUL BHUSHAN - THE TECH



VIPUL BHUSHAN - THE TECH



VIPUL BHUSHAN - THE TECH



BEN WEN - TECHNIQUE

Rep. Les Aspin PhD'66 (D-Wis.) drives home a point in his graduation address (above-left), where he spoke about the role of nuclear arms in American foreign policy and its changing role in a new world. Outgoing Graduate Student Council President Furio Ciacci PhD'92 delivers his salute to advanced degree recipients (above). On a lighter note, away from the pomp and circumstance, a graduate gets a kiss (below-left), two others hug for the camera (below-right), and Varisara Gerjarusak SM'92 cracks a shy smile (below).



VIPUL BHUSHAN - THE TECH

## Commencement 1992

Photos by Vipul Bhushan and Ben Wen

Aleen W. Lee '92, senior class president, and President Charles M. Vest smile and shake hands for their audience during her presentation of the Senior class gift (left).

Terence C. Yates PhD'92 receives his degree from Dean of Science Robert J. Birgeneau in Kresge Auditorium, where many of the advanced degrees were awarded (below).



VIPUL BHUSHAN - THE TECH



BEN WEN - TECHNIQUE



# Vest: Recognize the Promises of Exploration and Education

Vest, from Page 8

female as well as male, immigrant as well as native, follower as well as leader.

We are far from that goal. Indeed, we seem to be in the midst of what Arthur Schlesinger calls the "disuniting of America." You must help us to stem the centrifugal forces that would pull us apart. We need tolerance, not divisiveness; mutual respect, not disdain; love, not hate; civility, not revenge; hard work, not empty rhetoric; excellence, not mediocrity; grand strategies, not just tactics.

And it must begin by each of us answering "Yes" to that self-conscious but strangely articulate voice that called out to us from Los Angeles saying "People, can't we all get along?" Because if we can "just get along," that can be the starting point to make us more than the sum of our parts. Just as Elizabethan England flowered by melding the tongues and cultures of the inhabitants of the British Isles and their Norman invaders to create the language and imagery of Shakespeare; just as the English, the Irish, the Italians and the Germans came together in New England to create the America that Walt Whitman heard singing; so too must we again come

together with diverse races and cultures but with common goals, values, and aspirations.

One hundred years ago, at the 1892 commencement, MIT awarded a degree to our first African-American graduate, Robert Robinson Taylor.

He went on to become a distinguished architect who designed, among other things, most of the buildings at Tuskegee Institute. And MIT has gone on to become a university of the world, one that continually evolves to meet important needs of society while pushing out the envelope of human knowledge and understanding.

MIT was founded on the belief that a new kind of educational institution was needed—one that would be engaged, passionately and practically, in human affairs, one that was designed to further the welfare of a rapidly growing and changing society. And so I would ask that we take this centennial occasion to recommit ourselves to those founding principles by working to better reflect the changing face of America among our students, faculty and staff, and in the work that we do.

And I would ask you on the occasion of your graduation to help us build a nation and a world community that embraces and values different cul-

tures and heritage... that respects the individual... that works toward the betterment of all its people, and that takes pride in being part of the greater world community.

There is fulfillment in such service. For as Albert Schweitzer stated it, "I don't know what your destiny will be, but one thing I know: the ones among you who will be really happy are those who have sought and found how to serve." You are in a very good position to serve and to lead. For you have acquired an outstanding education here at MIT. It has not been a gift—you have worked, and worked hard, for your knowledge and skills. But still, it has been a privilege. Now you have a responsibility to use your education—to use it wisely, and to use it well. You have been schooled in the application of science and technology to meet the needs of society, and you therefore can influence the circumstances of your lives and those of your fellow human beings.

It will be the destiny of most of you to lead through science and technology. For despite our ever increasing breadth of interests and activities, MIT—the institution in which we have lived and worked and learned together—remains largely focused on science and technology. We were founded on

a belief in the "dignity of useful work," and we have a continuing, indeed increasing, commitment to interaction with the worlds of industry, commerce and government. At this time, when our nation must increase its economic competitiveness and the world must improve the efficiency of its production systems, this is a very important element of our mission.

Yet we must not take too narrow and utilitarian a view of science. We must not forget the importance and the joy of science as a search for understanding the unknown. The deep mysteries and great questions must be explored, and the iconoclastic scholar must be valued.

As you leave here, then, I would hope that you will take with you more than the knowledge you have gained. Take with you the sense of wonder that both drives science and is instilled by science.

Recognize the promise that is held in the exploration of nature and the quest for new knowledge. Recognize that the courage that you have learned through scientific and technological exploration will hold you in good stead in all aspects of your life. And recognize the value of the intellectual heritage on which you build.

Our intellectual heritage is like the

lawns of Oxford. A visitor to Oxford cannot help but admire the beauty of its lawns, interspersed among the gothic towers. In the absence of the Tru-Green service and other manifestations of overzealous modernity, an American tourist might well wonder how they are so beautifully kept. Indeed, one visitor once spotted a groundskeeper in one of the Oxford colleges and asked how he managed to keep the lawn so beautiful.

The groundskeeper thought for a few moments. Then he said, "It's really quite simple. You just mow it, water it and roll it for 800 years." You will need to do your share of "tending the lawns"—that is, of maintaining our underlying strengths and values and of contributing to the evolution of human knowledge. But your greater task will be to shape the future.

This is a task that will require more than the knowledge and skills that you have gained here. For, in the words of the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead, "It is the business of the future to be dangerous."

So you will need to be more than smart, you will need to be courageous.

And if the world you invent is the world we would wish for, you will need to be creative and compassionate as well. We expect no less of you.

## Congress Votes to Deny Funding for Supercollider Research

Supercollider, from Page 1

Busza continued: "I believe there are 3 frontiers of research: 1) trying to understand the origin of life, 2) trying to understand the origin of the universe, and 3) trying to understand the ultimate structure of matter. If the United States decides not to support the SCC, the United States is deciding not to support one of the frontiers of research and the country will be worse off."

Scientists hope that the Senate, which is expected to consider the SCC issue after its July recess, would restore funding. The vote is expected to be

close.

Supporters of the supercollider in the Senate, including Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX) and Phil Gramm (R-TX), and chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, J. Bennett Johnson (D-LA) say the fight to save the project is made especially more difficult at a time of severe budget cutting, according to *The New York Times*.

In *The New York Times*, Bentsen described the SCC as "the most important basic research project in the world today" and a crucial factor in the United States' "leadership in basic

research." "We'll work very hard to see that those funds are restored on the Senate side," he said.

Spokesmen for the Energy Department, which is sponsoring the project, said they were optimistic because in the past the Senate has been more supportive of physics projects than the House, according to *The New York Times*.

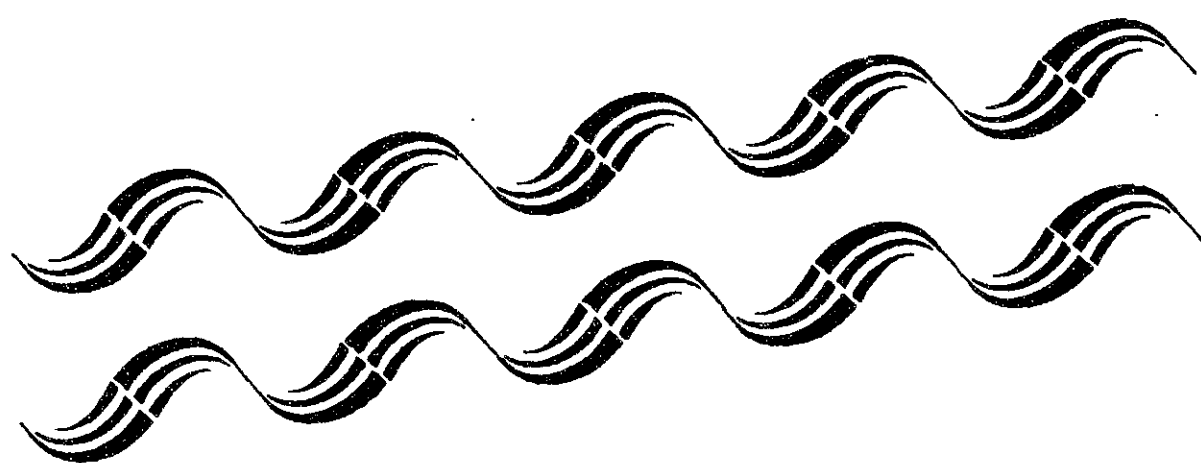
Friedman, who is actively involved in the effort to contact senators, said, "Individuals are getting involved to influence the Senate vote. I myself am trying to communicate with the Massachusetts senators. Each state has

to interact with its own set of leaders. I am trying to ensure that all the appropriate information is available to the Massachusetts senators — to convey how much this particle project means to science, to MIT, and how much it means to the state in terms of jobs."

"If financing of the SCC is stopped, a particle accelerator of the magnitude of the SCC will not be reopened for at least 50 years," said Busza. "Two thousand scientists have moved and relocated to the site of the SCC. If the SCC is not financed, they will disperse and no project on this scale will be opened in another 50 years. Culturally

and educationally, we will be worse off," he said.

The particle accelerator, scheduled for completion in 1999, is designed to be housed in a 54-mile-long tunnel near Waxahachie, Texas. Using 11,000 large, superconducting magnets, the facility will be able to hurl beams of protons around a racetrack-shaped course and force collisions of subatomic particles at tremendous energies. Study of the collisions may reveal the nature of the fundamental forces that make up the universe. Construction of the accelerator began about 4 years ago.



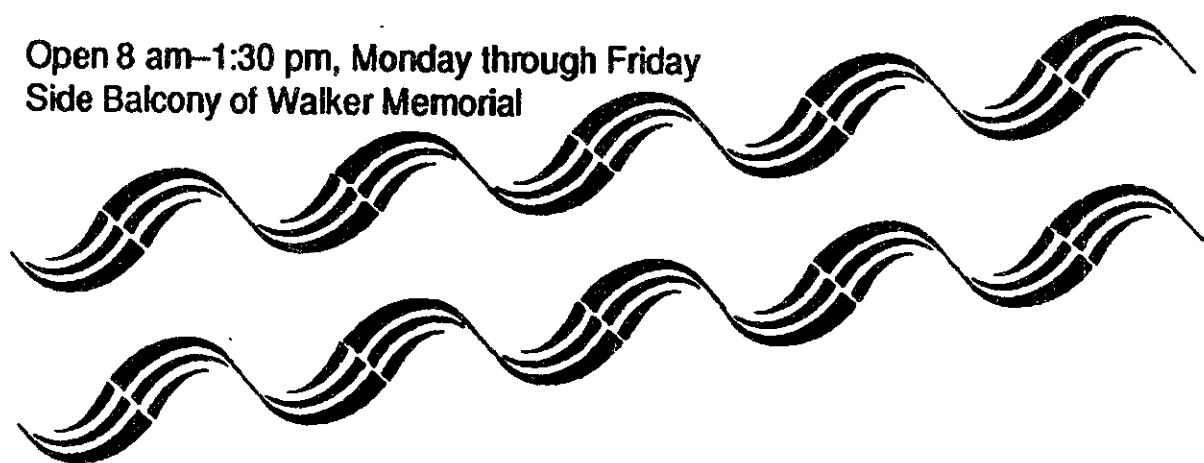
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## THE ARTS

## BATMAN'S OUTSTANDING RETURN

Burton brings Gotham's dark side to life with new villains, new visuals, and a newfound sense of humor

## BATMAN RETURNS

Directed by Tim Burton.

Written by Daniel Waters.

Starring Michael Keaton,

Michelle Pfeiffer and Danny DeVito.

Now playing at Loews Cheri.

By Bill Jackson

OPINION EDITOR

**Y**OU MAY HAVE HEARD THAT there's a new Batman movie out. There's been a bit of media coverage.

Despite the over-hype, *Batman Returns* is an outstanding movie, everything you hoped

the first *Batman* would be. Quirky and original, balancing its dark side with an energetic and self-effacing sense of humor, the film manages to be that rare beast these days: worth the \$6.75 you'll pay to get into the theater. (Even if, as at the showing I attended, somebody yells "LSC" and a good 30 to 40 percent of the patrons respond "sucks!")

The dark side of the Batman story is still in place. Gotham City is a steamy, disgusting urban nightmare, and Bruce Wayne/Batman (Michael Keaton) still cannot resolve his split identity as mild-mannered millionaire and lethal vigilante. In this film, however, this

double character has his own double in Selina/Catwoman (Michelle Pfeiffer), who steals the movie as the demure secretary to evil businessman Max Schreck (Christopher Walken). After Schreck pushes her out a window — and over the edge — Selina gains another personality as Catwoman, a female answer to Batman.

The primary evil force in the film is the Penguin, played with an evil, horny gusto by Danny DeVito. He brings the film down with constant innuendo toward every female on the screen. In one scene, Schreck tries to convince Penguin to run for mayor because he could "fill a void." Penguin, seeing a woman out of the corner of his eye, says, "I'd like to fill her void." In the final hilarious scene, Penguin addresses an "army" of actual penguins in one of the best takes on a George C. Scott-style scene ever filmed.

from the first *Batman*.

And finally, after five films, it can be said with confidence that Tim Burton is the most original visual director in commercial film-



making today. Credit also goes to his production team, especially production designer Bo Welch, who designed the amazing sets. Many of his sets are enormous parodies of actual places, including a monstrous and perverse version of New York's Rockefeller Plaza. The set itself is an elaborate visual joke.

That's what makes this film better than the first: Burton and his gang seemed afraid to have fun with the first one, as if they were scared to do something as frivolous as have fun when making a movie with a bazillion-jillion dollar budget. In this film, Burton is sure-handed and willing to be playful, and the film is the better for it. Imagine an army of penguins, each with its own remote-controlled,



A lot happens in this *Batman Returns* — almost too much. Director Tim Burton and screenwriter Daniel Waters seem to be trying to make up for the slack pace of the first film. In geek terms, this means that if you took *Batman* and *Batman Returns*, added up the amount of action in them, and divided by two, each film would have a decent amount of action.

The most exciting part of the film is the



addition of humor. Besides the already mentioned Penguin, Michael Keaton is given some opportunity to display his comic talents (and that's how he became a star in the first place, remember?) I won't give away any more of the film's lines, but he has some very funny moments, including a jab at a scene



beak-covering helmet. Imagine an office building with giant, art deco, rotating cat faces poking out of the sides and top. The movie isn't deep; it's just great fun.

So what's wrong with *Batman Returns*? Well, the plot is muddled and tends to race all over the place, and I'm still unsure of many of the particular twists and turns the story took. (I can hear the Warner Bros. execs saying, "So go see it again!") The supposed depth of Catwoman as Batman's doppelganger (big fancy film term meaning "double") just isn't there. But go for the visuals, the wordplay and the humor. *Batman Returns* is simply a great time at the movies.

Left: Danny DeVito plays the villainous, sleazy Penguin.  
Below: Catwoman (Michelle Pfeiffer) lounges in the Penguin's loft.





# Three Propositions for a New Era Nuclear Policy

*Following is the text of the Commencement Address prepared for delivery by Rep. Les Aspin PhD '66 (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, as provided by the MIT News Office. During the delivery, Aspin shortened his talk somewhat.*

This is a season and a ceremony of beginnings, and the Class of '92 has a good one.

This is the first class of the post-Cold War, post-Soviet era. At the center of the era just past was the nuclear rivalry with the Soviet Union. I'd bet that few topics have occupied commencement speakers—and graduating classes—more over the last 40 years than the specter of nuclear war, and rightly so. It certainly weighed heavily on my generation. But you're graduating into a new era, one in which the nuclear threat has been radically altered. This new world crystallized last Christmas Day when Mikhail Gorbachev resigned as president of the USSR and the Soviet Union dissolved.

The disappearance of the Soviet Union as an ideologically hostile, aggressive adversary means that the threat of a superpower nuclear exchange has receded to the vanishing point. But your generation is still going to face a nuclear threat. It will be smaller, but perhaps harder to manage. That threat is nuclear proliferation, the acquisition of nuclear weapons by more nations and even by subnational or terrorist groups.

Of all of the threats that remain after the breakup of the Soviet Union, this is the one threat that can still do damage, physical damage, to the United States. It is not the old threat of a nuclear war between the superpowers that threatened not only national survival but life on the planet itself. In a one-superpower world there is no country that can threaten our physical survival, not even a third country with nuclear weapons. But a third party with nuclear weapons could do enormous, unacceptable damage and this is the residual nuclear threat you face.

Even one nuclear weapon detonated in a major metropolitan area would be an unimaginable disaster. Thus, for your generation, there is a sharp irony in the new world you are inheriting. You will face a greatly reduced chance of seeing many nuclear detonations, but perhaps an increased chance of seeing one nuclear detonation.

Today I want to offer you three propositions about what these developments mean for your future.

The first proposition—and this is at the heart of understanding the nuclear issues of your time—the first proposition is that the United States has undergone a fundamental shift in its interest regarding nuclear weapons. In fact, it is a complete reversal.

The United States has relied on nuclear weapons to offset numerical inferiority in conventional warfare. But we are now the only conventional superpower and our interests in this regard are dramatically reversed.

Let me tell you how much we relied on nuclear weapons in this conventional warfare context. Suppose, somehow, that we had been offered a magic wand that would wipe out all nuclear weapons and the knowledge of their construction. Would we have been happy? Not on your life. We would have said, 'No thanks, and don't dare give it to anyone else, either.' A world without nuclear weapons would have been a world made safe for conventional war and the United States was numerically inferior to the Soviet Union in weapons of conventional war. What's more, NATO was inferior in weapons of conventional war to the Warsaw Pact. Nuclear weapons were the big equalizer—the means by which the United States equalized the military advantage of its adversaries.

But now the Soviet Union has

collapsed. The United States is the biggest conventional power in the world. There is no longer any need for the United States to have nuclear weapons as an equalizer against other powers. If we were to get another crack at the magic wand, we'd wave it in a nanosecond. A world without nuclear weapons would not be disadvantageous to the United States.

In fact, a world without nuclear weapons would actually be better.

Nuclear weapons are still the big equalizer but now the United States is not the equalizer but the equalizee.

Consider what would have happened in Operation Desert Storm had Saddam Hussein's nuclear program produced a half dozen nuclear weapons-usable nuclear weapons prior to 1990. Even if he had no delivery system to get to the United States, suppose he could hit Tel Aviv, Riyadh or Ankara? How would that have affected our ability to conduct that kind of conventional military operation? The outcome may have been the same but I am not sure.

This sobering thought brings me to my second proposition. In this new world, nuclear deterrence may not always work. Our policy for handling the old, superpower nuclear threat was deterrence. The proposition was simple. If you use your nuclear weapons against me I will retaliate with mine with such force that a decision to use nuclear weapons would be tantamount to suicide on the part of the attacker. This policy was derided over the years as mutual assured destruction, or MAD for short.

And, in truth, the prospect of survival by owning a hair-trigger arsenal with tens of thousands of H-bombs does not, on its face, make one comfortable. A breakdown in superpower deterrence could have meant an end to life on earth.

But, over time, we accommodated ourselves to this state of affairs. The superpowers, working through several crises like the Berlin Blockade, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the crushing of uprisings in Hungary and liberalization in Czechoslovakia, the 1973 war in the Middle East, developed rules of the road and we did become rather comfortable with deterrence. The weapons we built, the signals we sent were all intended to support deterrence. There was, after all, a real incentive to make it work.

But will it always work in the new world? We don't know.

Will our nuclear adversaries always be rational, or at least operate with the same logic we do? We can't be sure.

Will we always be able to put our adversaries at risk to make deterrence work? Not necessarily, particularly with terrorists whom we may not even be able to find.

So, we can't rule out the notion that deterrence might not work.

These first two propositions, then, bring us to the third, which is that your generation is going to need a new set of answers for the nuclear threat we face.

We don't know yet what all the answers will be, but we know some of the main characteristics that a new nuclear policy will have to have.

Characteristic One. Your solutions to the new nuclear problems will be driven by two things: the fundamental change in our interests regarding nuclear weapons and the possibility that deterrence could fail.

Characteristic Two. A single solution, such as deterrence, will not suffice. The problems are too complicated.

Characteristic Three. At the core of your solution package will be international cooperation. Deterrence we could manage alone.

Dealing with proliferation will require cooperation.

Characteristic Four. The solution won't be a set of prescriptions from either the political right or the politi-

cal left. Those distinctions won't work in the new era. Rather, it will be a combination of elements of both. The old right/left axis is gone. What has replaced it is a new/old axis. The new problems you will face require a new synthesis of solutions from all sources.

Let me give you some examples of how you might mix right/left solutions to get a new policy. The examples are defenses, the comprehensive test ban treaty and preemption.

Defense against missile attack is a nuclear response associated with the right. And when I say defenses, I am not talking about the impossible Astrodome that Ronald Reagan wanted to build against a possible Soviet attack. I am talking about at least a ground-based defense against in-coming missiles that complies with the ABM treaty. It would be a defense against a developing nuclear ballistic missile threat from third parties. Missile technology, just like weapons technology, is proliferating. A limited defense that complies with the ABM treaty would be an appropriate response.

And defense also includes other means. It makes no sense to spend many billions of dollars on an ABM system if we are going to leave ourselves vulnerable to other delivery vehicles. That means we have to consider defenses against other delivery modes, including air- and sea-borne threats, and suitcase bombs. It means we have to increase our intelligence capabilities and it means we have to put more effort into out technology for the detection of nuclear weapons by our customs officers and coastal defense.

Next, the comprehensive test ban treaty. That's been a nuclear policy associated with the left, but, like defenses, its time has come. In the days when we relied on nuclear weapons as the equalizer versus Soviet conventional forces, it was necessary to conduct nuclear weapons tests primarily for modernization. But no more.

That means there is no compelling reason to do it any more.

In addition, there's also an affirmative reason to stop doing it. We've been preaching nonproliferation to other nations, but we haven't been willing to give much on our own nuclear program. Here's our chance.

International cooperation is at the core of nonproliferation efforts and that cooperation is going to be difficult to achieve if the United States insists on continuing with nuclear testing.

Others have already gotten the message. Look for Boris Yeltsin to bring up the comprehensive test ban treaty at the summit meeting in Washington next month. The Russians declared a unilateral nuclear testing moratorium last October and have been pressuring the United States to do likewise. The French announced in April that they would halt tests this year to promote a moratorium. The Chinese haven't gotten the message.

Last month, they set off their largest underground blast, equal to nearly one million tons of TNT. US protests would be more likely to be heeded if we were not testing ourselves.

The Pentagon opposes more limits on nuclear testing, but pressure

has been building in this country and elsewhere to halt testing.

The House next week will take up the fiscal year 1993 defense authorization bill that the House Armed Services Committee has produced.

I predict that an amendment will be adopted by the House to mandate a year's moratorium on nuclear testing.

Finally, your new mix of policies from the right and policies from the left will have to consider this one. It's preemption. It will undoubtedly bring widespread and strong disagreement, but the prospect is that force may be the only way in some instances to stop the use of nuclear weapons.

If future leaders like Saddam Hussein are intent on developing nuclear weapons and have a relatively advanced economy to support that effort, the choice that is presented to you may be stark-use force to put a halt to the potential use of nuclear weapons or welcome a dangerous new member to the nuclear club. Just about everyone agrees that proliferation should be stopped. Everyone does not agree that the goal is worth the use of force.

So there you have it—the nuclear threat your generation will face will be much smaller, much changed and in some ways tougher than the superpower rivalry that occupied my generation. It will require you to abandon the old political labels that became affixed to nuclear policy during the Cold War and it will call on you to do some fresh thinking.

I think the Class of '92 is up to it.

## Tolerance Is Key for this Year's Graduates

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

The Charge to the Graduates Acceptance of Class Gift Thank you, Aileen... It is a moving experience to receive a gift from the class at a moment like this—after all we've put you through!

I like to think of it as an indication of the high regard that you all have for MIT—something that another visitor from Washington commented on a few years ago.

Several years ago, Walter Mondale came here to speak. He reported later that as his car was driving up Amherst Alley to Kresge, he was surrounded by a crowd of cheering students who really seemed to love this place... because, he said, they were all shouting "Tech is Swell!" Ritual Once again we are gathered to celebrate accomplishment, heritage, and passage. It may, perhaps, seem odd that a community so dedicated to the future, and 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 rituals take place.

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 the accomplishment of graduation from MIT is yours alone, however! There are those parents, family, friends, spouses, and children who have supported and sustained you. You will recognize them today by their smiles, brought about by their great pride in your accomplishments... and also by a sense of great and immediate 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, the graduates, please rise and give them the applause they so richly deserve.

It is also especially wonderful to have all the babies and small children here to see their mothers and fathers graduate.

They too are welcome. And as this ceremony stretches onward, I give them my special presidential approval to comment upon the proceedings... at any time and in any manner they see fit.

Milestones I would like to take a moment to recognize some other special graduates of MIT who are with us today. They are the members of the Class of 1942—the fifty year class—and the Class of 1967, celebrating their twenty-fifth reunion. You will recognize them by the red or gray jackets they are wearing—along with a certain look of wonder that time has passed so quickly since they were in your shoes.

Time has passed quickly... and it has brought extraordinary change along with it.

Fifty years ago, in 1942, we were in the midst of the Second World War.

MIT had been called to national service to help develop radar... and drew mathematicians, physicists, electrical engineers, and others from throughout the nation to the Radiation Laboratory... students moved through here in double time... it was a time of crisis for the country, and the world, and MIT responded.

Twenty-five years ago, MIT was still at the forefront of discovery and achievement, but it was facing difficult times of a different sort. How many members of the Class of 1967 remember Jerry Lettvin and Timothy Leary debating a person's right to "turn on, tune in, and drop out"? It was a time when young people were

questioning the lifestyles and cultural values of their parents... a time when the country was divided over the Vietnam War... a time when riots rocked cities throughout the nation.

And what about today? We hear echoes of those earlier times, even though these times are different. The United States is no longer faced with a political enemy of mythic proportions. The USSR is, remarkably, dissolving, and its totalitarian and communist foundations are giving way to democracy and capitalism... the boundaries between the European nations are becoming semipermeable membranes... we are beginning to recognize that we live in a global community.

How strange it is that just as the world revolts against communism and moves toward democracy—a transition so dramatic that Francis Fukuyama refers to it somewhat hyperbolically as "the end of history"—we begin to fragment along almost every conceivable fault line in our society.

Diversity, Tolerance, and Civility I can think of no greater goal to ask you to set for yourselves, and I for myself, than that of restoring some modicum of tolerance and civility in this country and world.

In the United States, we are losing the great goals of this nation of immigrants, of a society built to be an amalgamation of cultures and races that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Thomas Jefferson said "We hope to avail the nation of those talents which nature has sown as liberally among the poor as the rich, but which perish without use, if not sought for and cultivated." This thought is more important today than in the 18th century. And it must be extended to refer to the nation's need to avail itself of talents of black as well as white,