MIT's Oldest and Largest Newspaper



The Weather

Today: Mostly sunny, 75°F (24°C)
Tonight: Clear and comfy, 60°F (16°C)
Tomorrow: Partly sunny, 75°F (24°C) **Details, Page 2**

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Institute Awaits Overlap Trial Decision

By Reuven M. Lerner NEWS EDITOR

University administrators across the country are anxiously awaiting the ruling in the federal government's precedent-setting lawsuit against MIT.

The judgment, which court observers expect in September, will determine whether MIT broke antitrust regulations when it discussed student financial aid with 23 other schools, including the Ivy League — Brown University, Cornell University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University.

MIT argues that such meetings, which are illegal for corporations, covered by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The government, on the other hand, feels that the schools, known collectively as the "Overlap Group" engaged in unfair price-fixing and should be stopped.

When given the choice between a lawsuit and acknowledging having broken the law, all of the schools except MIT did the latter, and signed forms promising never to hold such meetings again.

The Institute administration, convinced that the group's meetings were legal, refused to admit that it had done anything wrong. The

Justice Department, equally convinced that MIT had to be punished for its actions, filed suit against the Institute, charging that it had engaged in price-fixing when it agreed with other schools not to offer merit-based scholarships to students who would afford to attend without such money.

10 days, 16 witnesses

The 10-day trial, which ended on July 9, brought a number of university presidents and prominent educators to Philadelphia, where the case was heard. U.S. District Court Judge Louis C. Bechtle listened to 13 witnesses for the defense, includ-

ing Paul E. Gray '54, chairman of the Corporation and former President, respond to charges

The government brought three witnesses to testify on its behalf, and read from the depositions of seven others who agreed that the Overlap Group. Witnesses called by the government described the student-aid system for the court, and introduced a number of documents obtained from Overlap Group members indicating that students may have ended up with smaller financial aid packages as a result of the meetings.

Gray countered that were it not for the Overlap Group, universities

would not be able to sustain needblind admissions policies. The integrity of the financial aid process is lost once schools begin to award scholarships based on merit, he said.

But the government challenged that claim, at one point asking Stanley Hudson, director of financial aid, whether he had any solid data to back up his observation that participation in the Overlap Group had led to larger aid packages for students. Bechtle asked Hudson if his opinion came from papers or documents, or whether it was "just a feeling." Hudson answered that the

Overlap, Page 11

Campaign for the Future Completed

By Katherine Shim NEWS EDITOR

MIT's five-year fund-raising drive, the Campaign for the Future, officially concluded on Tuesday, June 30 having reached its \$700 million goal. Gifts and pledges for this, the Institute's most ambitious drive ever, totaled \$710 million at the campaign's close.

The Campaign for the Future's original goal of \$550 million was met in January 1991, 18 months earlier than the MIT Resource Development Group, which ran the

campaign, had anticipated. A new goal of \$700 million was approved on March 2, 1990 when then-President Paul E. Gray '54 and Vice President and Treasurer Glenn P. Strehle '58 recommended the \$150 million increase to the Corporation.

The campaign reached the \$600 million mark last September.

President Charles M. Vest said that the campaign was successful in the midst of one of the worst recessions in memory, the Black Tuesday

Campaign, Page 11

U.S. Attorney Won't Bring Charges in Baltimore Case

By Josh Hartmann

A yearlong federal probe will result in no criminal charges against Tufts University researcher Thereza Imanishi-Kari in connection with alleged fabricated data in a 1986 research paper.

The research paper on immunology was coauthored by Nobel laureate David Baltimore, currently a professor of biology at Rockefeller University.

Baltimore, who once headed the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Reseach, has announced he will return to the MIT biology department in 1994.

The decision, announced July 13 by U.S. Attorney Richard D. Bennett in Maryland, is not the end of investigation into the paper. An

investigatio by the Department of Health and Human Services s still pending.

Baltimore told The Associated Press the decision was "a complete vindication of my own position" denying fraud. He said, through a spokesman, that he would ask the scientific journal *Cell* to reinstate the paper.

This came just over a year after Baltimore formally apologized for his stauch defense of Imanishi-Kari's work and criticisms of congressional intervention in the matter. On March 20, 1991, Baltimore asked that the *Cell* paper be retracted

The case began that day when the federal Office of Scientific

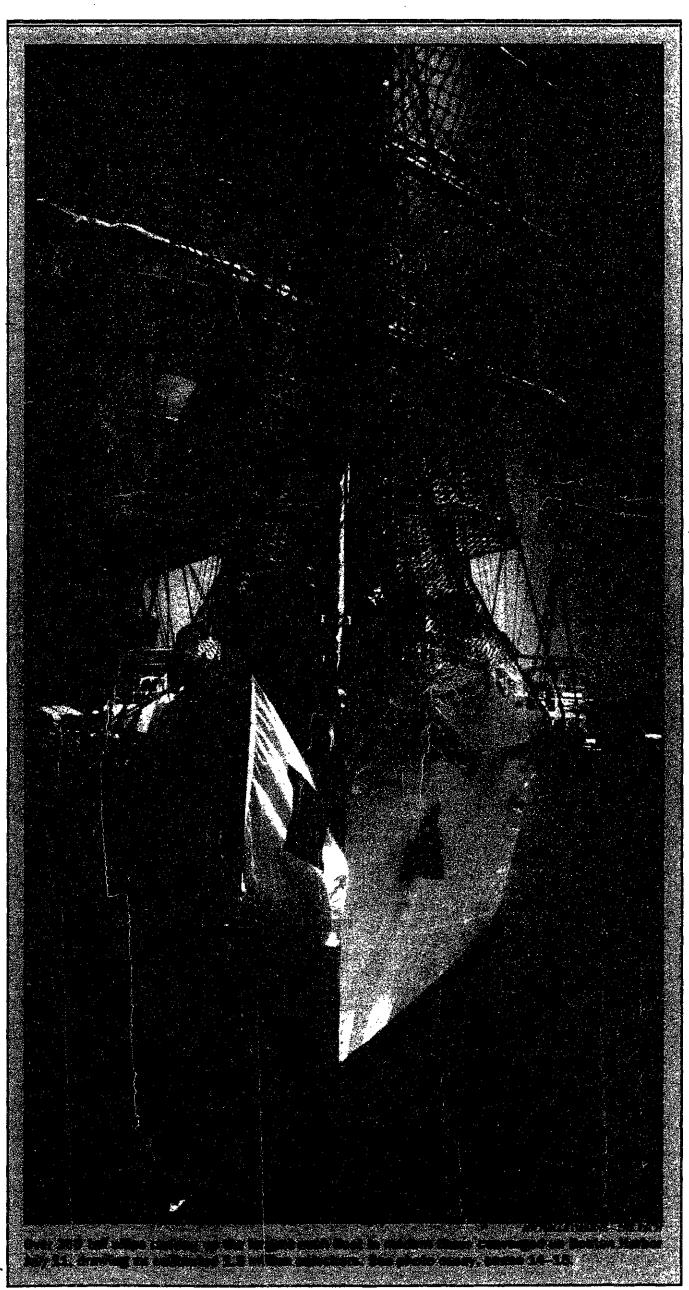
Baltimore, Page 11

Daily Confusion To Appear In The Tech

The Tech will publish the full text of The Daily Confusion, the guide to Residence/Orientation Week events, on the back page of daily editions during R/O Week. This effort is in cooperation with the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education and Student Affairs. The ODUESA will continue to publish separate editions as in past years.

INSIDE

- Investigators find U.S. Firms aided Iraqi arms program. Page 2
- Throw the film Cool
 World right back in the
 freezer. Page 6
- On the Screen features ratings of current films
 by The Tech. Page 9



Deficit Loses Stature in Race With Perot Out

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

Both President Bush and Democrat Bill Clinton say they want to reduce the federal budget deficit, but Ross Perot's unreleased economic plan underscores how far short the two major candidates fall in making deficit-reduction an overriding priority.

In showing the kinds of politically unpopular steps needed to reduce the deficit, Perot's plan, a bold and in many ways politically unsaleable document that tackled higher taxes and Social Security, explains why most candidates—including Perot himself—shy away from confronting the issue when trying to win elections.

House Budget Committee Chairman Leon E. Panetta, D-Calif., said Tuesday that Perot's plan as described in various news accounts is far more ambitious than anything offered by Clinton or Bush. Panetta said he hoped it would become part of the presidential debate this year, but with Perot on the sidelines, "It's difficult to see how the other two candidates will be forced to focus on these issues."

Perot aides said Tuesday they expect him to formally issue a deficit-reduction proposal and attempt to keep it before the public and the candidates during the fall campaign. But they conceded that his credibility may be lessened because of his decision last week not to run for president as an independent.

"We're going to do something with this plan," said James Squires, one of Perot's top advisers. "I suspect you will hear from him a great deal between now and the election on the whole economic issue."

British Air, USAir Join in Largest **Airline Alliance in History**

LOS ANGELES TIMES

In the largest airline alliance in history, British Airways said Tuesday that it will invest \$750 million in USAir, giving the British carrier a long-sought foothold in the U.S. market while providing its struggling partner with a badly needed financial boost.

The deal, which requires the approval of the U.S. and British governments and company stockholders, would create the most formidable entry so far in a worldwide race among airlines seeking growth and profits through international expansion.

"Our proposed alliance with British Airways will position USAir to be an even stronger competitor," USAir chairman and president Seth E. Schoefield said in a statement. "This arrangement also ensures the long-term viability and strength of USAir as a major U.S. carrier. ..."

Judge Dismisses Murder Charges Against Kevorkian

A Michigan judge Tuesday dismissed two murder charges against Jack Kevorkian, a physician who last October helped two women with chronic, debilitating diseases commit suicide.

The 64-year-old retired pathologist said he had no immediate plans to assist in other suicides, though he did not rule out performing what he considers a completely justified form of medical practice.

While finding that Kevorkian's acts were not crimes in Michigan, Judge David F. Breck nevertheless advised the doctor against assisting in any more suicides. Kevorkian has admitted to helping four persons die over the last two years.

California Banks Getting Tired Of Bailing Out State

LOS ANGELES TIMES

As California heads into its fourth week of paying its bills with IOUs—nearly \$860 million worth to date—banks and credit unions say that they are losing patience with their role as chief bailer in the leaky ship of state.

So far, despite a steady stream of rumors to the contrary, the major financial institutions continue to honor the so-called "registered warrants." But as each day passes without a budget agreement in Sacramento, the chorus of complaints grows among bankers that the IOUs are more trouble than they are worth.

Although banks stand to earn 5 percent interest on the warrants once they are cashed in, industry officials complain that administrative costs, in computer and staff time, make the IOUs less attractive. Besides, bankers say, they could be earning more by using the money for mortgages or other loans.

And, if Gov. Pete Wilson and legislators do not get cracking soon, bankers warn that their willingness to accept the warrants could wane. Some concede that rejecting the IOUs might be the best way to prod Sacramento toward a budget compromise.

WEATHER

Clear Sailing Ahead

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Wednesday: Mostly sunny, high 75°F (24°C). Winds from the north at 10-15 mph (15-25 km/h).

Wednesday Night: Clear and comfortable, with a low near 60°F

Thursday: Partly sunny, with temperatures peaking around 75°F (24°C).

Inspectors Find Links between U.S. Firms, Iraqi Nuclear Arms

By R. Jeffrey Smith THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

International inspectors discovered evidence of U.S. commercial assistance to Iraq's nuclear-weapons program while searching last October through an industrial warehouse on the southern outskirts of Baghdad.

Inside a large packing crate they pried open at the Daura complex was a sophisticated welder fitted with a special clamp for attaching end caps to the main cylinder of a centrifuge meant to enrich uranium for a nuclear weapon.

The welder, U.S. and U.N. officials say, was shipped to Iraq by the U.S. subsidiary of a German firm— Leybold Vacuum Systems Inc. in Enfield, Conn.—along with a hightech lathe useful in missile and nuclear applications.

Internal Commerce Department documents obtained by The Washington Post show that in 1988, the Leybold exports were approved by the department over the objections of some licensing officers who warned that the equipment might be used in an Iraqi effort to build weapons of mass destruction. Leybold said at the time the equipment was for general military-repair purposes and maintains it has no reason to believe the equipment was misused.

Currently the subject of a criminal probe by three federal agencies, according to U.S. officials, the Leybold beam welder is considered to be among the most embarrassing of 34 U.S. high-tech exports to Iraq before the Persian Gulf War that the Commerce Department is examining for potential violations of U.S.

In addition to U.N. discovery of the welder, congressional investigators here have uncovered evidence showing the United States approved dozens of exports that found their way into Iraq's missile, nuclear, poison-gas, and germ-weapon programs.

These exports included bacteria or fungus cultures, computers and electronic instruments, chemicalprocess control equipment, missile navigation and communications gear, according to a formerly secret State Department document made public Tuesday by House Banking Committee chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Texas).

About two of every seven export licenses approved between 1985 and 1990 "went either directly to the Iraqi armed forces, to Iraqi endusers engaged in weapons production, or to Iraqi enterprises suspected of diverting technology" to weapons of mass destruction, Gonzalez said in a speech on the House floor.

He and other legislators also contend that the executive branch either neglected or deliberately ignored a series of warnings about Iraq's procurement of U.S. equipment for its unconventional arsenal.

President Bush has denied that the United States slept while Iraq armed, saying at a July 1 news conference that "we did not go to enhance (Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein's) nuclear, biological or chemical capability" before the gulf war. Senior officials have said most of the U.S. exports were benign and meant primarily to help draw Iraq into a closer economic and political relationship with the United States.

U.S. and U.N. officials say, moreover, that American exports accounted for only a fraction of the dangerous exports to Iraq by commercial firms in other countries. A classified interagency report to Congress last year said Europeans "were key" to Iraq's immense ered by the U.N. and IAEA reports

chemical arsenal and also provided most of the foreign aid to other Iraqi weapons of mass destruction.

But evidence emerging from the U.N. and congressional inquiries demonstrates that U.S. exports played a supporting role.

Gonzalez's disclosed Tuesday, for example, that a dozen or so high-tech exports were approved for use at Iraq's Salah Al Din, Saddam and Nassr State Establishments, all linked by secret U.S. government reports before the gulf war to arms production or military research.

Six U.S. exports of biological material were approved for the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission, which the CIA said in a secret report last year had acted as a "cover" for the Iraqi germ-weapon program. Another 11 biological exports were sent to the University of Baghdad, now also suspected of fronting for Iraq's weapons program.

In addition, the Bush administration approved 10 U.S. exports for the Technical and Scientific Materials Division of the Iraqi Trade Ministry, tied in a classified 1990 CIA report to "biological-warfare support and numerous other military activities," according to Gonzalez.

"Iraq was able to obtain ... equipment of a predominantly commercial or civilian character, such as computers, from U.S. firms for the Sa'ad 16 facility," Iraq's principal research and development center for ballistic missiles, said last year's classified interagency report to Congress. At least two of these exports occurred after 1986, when Sa'ad 16's purpose had been described in a secret Defense Department report to Commerce

Some of the exports were approved with conditions proscribing their use in nuclear or missile applications. But U.S. officials verified that Iraq was observing these conditions on only one occasion, according to Gonzalez. "Tragically, in the case of Iraq, the United States did not adopt a policy of conducting post-installation checks," Gonzalez said Tuesday.

Confidential Commerce Department files also reveal that the Reagan and Bush administrations approved at least 80 direct exports to the Iraqi military. These included computers, communications equipment, aircraft navigation and radar equipment, Gonzalez said.

Many of these exports were made before Iraq's eight-year war with Iran ended in 1988, a period in which Washington maintained an official policy of neutrality toward the combatants but vigorously worked to block foreign military purchases by Iran.

In addition, the U.N. Special Commission on Iraq secretly informed the administration six months ago that equipment from 11 U.S. companies was found in Iraqi missile and chemical-manufacturing plants. The equipment included a "filling system for projectiles," a "pressure and temperature regulator," a ballistic missile "X-ray machine" and the chemical ingredients of a deadly nerve agent, according to the report, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post.

Also, a recent confidential report by the International Atomic Energy Agency has identified at least 15 U.S. companies that inspectors believe made major machine tools used or earmarked by Iraq for its nuclear-weapons program, according to U.S. officials who spoke on condition that they not be named.

Much of the equipment discov-

was not sophisticated enough to be subject to U.S. export constraints at the time it was shipped, according to U.S. and company officials. All of the U.S. firms named in the confidential reports, including Leybold, have denied any wrongdoing.

The history of U.S. high-tech exports to Iraq, as depicted in hundreds of declassified administration documents surrendered in recent months to congressional investigators, is marked by a bitter, long-running battle between the departments of Commerce, State and Defense, which uneasily shared responsibility for reviewing license applications.

Using the time-honored bureaucratic ploy of deliberate delay, the Pentagon repeatedly tried to hold up exports it worried would help Iraq's nuclear and missile programs. "Iraq has been somewhat less than honest in regard to the intended end-use of high-technology equipment" obtained from the United States, Richard Perle, then an assistant secretary of defense, complained in a 1985 memorandum to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

The State Department responded with a steady stream of appeals for help to higher authorities at the White House. For a March 1987 meeting between then-Vice President George Bush and Iraqi ambassador Nizar Hamdoon, for example, Bush's proposed "talking points" from the State Department said: "From the Iraqi perspective, the long delays appear to be capricious. We agree with that assessment."

The Commerce Department found itself sometimes playing the mediator in this dispute and other times advocating commercial interests. Major disputes were occasionally settled by White House orders that freed for Iraq more than a dozen export licenses.

An early U.S. motive in expanding high-tech trade with Baghdad was to help bolster Iraq economically against Iran during the brutal war between the two countries. Even after the Iraq-Iran war, administration officials continued to promote U.S.-Iraqi trade in a failed effort to gain influence in Baghdad and moderate Iraq's behavior in the region.

Only a few of the U.S. exports to Iraq involved munitions. Virtually all the rest involved so-called "dualuse" equipment, ostensibly meant for civilian application but also capable of being used in a military program. U.S. law proscribed such exports to countries listed as supporting terrorism, a label Washington applied to Iraq before 1982 and reinstated one month after Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

In between those years, Iraq allowed at least three major terrorist organizations to operate from its territory, and provided refuge to Abul Abbas, a terrorist blamed for the notorious 1985 hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro. But the Reagan and Bush administrations decided to leave Iraq off the terrorist list during this period in what officials say was a deliberate effort to avoid an interruption of trade that would jeopardize political ties and harm U.S. commercial interests.

As a result, Iraq was officially described under Commerce Department rules as a Free World nation—a designation that lumped Iraq with Britain and France in gaining access to America's high-tech goods. Export licenses could be refused to a Free World nation only for a few reasons, such as risk of diversion to the Soviet Union, threat to regional stability or use in development of nuclear weapons.

Iraq, Page 3

U.N. Airlift to Sarajevo Resumes Despite Shelling

By Peter Maass

SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON POST

SARAJEVO, BOSNIA

The French sentry sipped his cafe au lait from a tin cup, glanced through the shattered glass of his airport guard booth and listened calmly to the whiz, boom and thud of bullets and mortar shells around him. He liked what he heard.

He motioned to his right, where mortar rounds were landing among Serb militiamen camped in a clump of shell-shattered houses about 200 yards from the runway. He motioned to his left, where Serb howitzer volleys were exploding in a virtually identical patch of blight held by Muslim-led Bosnian government forces.

"Things are getting back to normal," the sentry said with a smile. Normal means that Bosnia's warring Serbs and Slavic Muslims were firing at each other and not at the U.N.-controlled airport, which one side or the other bombarded with mortar fire on Monday, forcing its closure. The airport reopened Tuesday, and U.N. troops resumed the international airlift bringing food and medicine to the 300,000

Sarajevo civilians who have been trapped in the Bosnian capital for three months by besieging Serb militia forces.

The French sentry served with. U.N. peace-keeping forces in Beirut a decade ago, so gunfire is as familiar to him as the thick cigarette thrust Gallic-style from the side of his mouth, but many other soldiers and relief workers are having a harder time adjusting to the madness of life here at the epicenter of the Bosnian battlefield.

"This is a crazy place; they never stop shooting," said Nils Nielsen, a Danish army officer who vowed to spread the word back home. "I don't think there will be any more Danish volunteers for this place."

Out on the tarmac, which is exposed to Serb artillery positions in nearby hills and snipers from both sides in houses a few hundred yards away, a half-dozen Canadian soldiers sat in an armored personnel carrier and picked at their packaged rations. Their morale was low following the wounding of two of their compatriots by flying shrapnel on

"This will be Canada's Vietnam

if we don't get out of here," said a soldier named Eric, who had served previously with U.N. forces in Cyprus. "Cyprus was a champagne tour," he said. "Here, they just slapped us down in the middle of a war zone."

The tarmac bore witness to the reason the relief flights were halted Monday, the first break in the airlift since it began July 3. Six U.N. trucks sat there like debris from a demolition derby, their tires blown out, their windshields shattered, their white side panels holed by machine gun fire.

A few steps from the wrecked trucks is the food storage hangar, in which U.N. officials coordinate shipments of relief supplies to different neighborhoods in Sarajevo. A mortar shell ripped through the roof Monday, leaving a wrecking-ballsized hole. Relief workers there had fled to a bunker just minutes before the shell hit.

The food hangar also can be a dangerous place to use the toilet. The privy is at the back of the hangar, on the left side of a long corridor, while rooms along the right side of the corridor have been

vacated because sharpshooters in nearby buildings have a clear shot at them. Newcomers now get explicit directions: On the left, the toilet; on the right, the snipers.

"We get used to these things," said Lejla Somun, a relief worker who works and sleeps at the airport because the trip to her home in central Sarajevo is too dangerous. "That's why we're here. If we could not take it calmly, we could not work."

Much of the U.N. troops' frustration here is that they do not always know who is shooting at them-Serb militiamen, Bosnian defense forces or trigger-happy vigilantes-or why they're being shot at. The U.N. forces are allowed to shoot back if their lives are in danger, but that generally excludes returning mortar fire, errant or otherwise. French army Col. Michel Forestier, who is in charge of airport security, thinks that firing back would be unwise because it would "just increase the crescendo" of incoming shells.

Forestier closed the field for about an hour Tuesday afternoon after a shell landed 20 yards from an airport building. Minutes after relief flights began arriving again, about a dozen more shells slammed into a line of houses less than 200 yards from the food storage hangar.

Relief workers in the building dashed to a makeshift shelter, but many of them ran back out in a few minutes, even though the shelling had not stopped. A Russian Galaxy cargo plane, the largest in the world, had just landed, and the workers wanted to get a look at the massive craft and take souvenir pictures.

Foolhardy though their actions might seem, there's not much that makes sense at Sarajevo airport, said Michael Wagner, a Swedish army officer who was heading home after a three-week stint here. Wagner popped open a celebratory can of beer and explained that many of the troops and relief workers here had become so completely caught up in their work that they forget about the danger. "The scary thing," he said, "is that you don't feel frightened."

U.S. Firms Aided Iraqi Nuclear Arms Development

Iraq, from Page 2

As former Undersecretary of Commerce Dennis Kloske told a House foreign-affairs subcommittee last year, without broader foreignpolicy controls on Iraqi exports, "we had no legal authority, I want to emphasize no legal authority, to deny an export to Iraq."

Paul Freedenberg, who served as an assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration in 1988 and 1989, said the White House rejected his proposal at that time to impose such foreign-policy controls in response to Iraq's use of poison gases against Iranian soldiers and ethnic Kurds. The National Security Council under President Reagan responded that "the licensing policy with regard to Iraq was ... normal trade," he said.

Officials say the internal wrangling was illustrated by the executive branch's handling of a 1987 application to export roughly \$1 million worth of computers and software to Nassr State Establishment, where the equipment was to be used in tooling design.

"This system could contribute directly to increasing Iraq's military-force capability," the Pentagon said in one memorandum, adding

that its export would undermine America's "image of neutrality" in the Iran-Iraq war then nearing an end. It bluntly called Nassr, where officials later said key Iraqi missile work was done, a "bad end-user."

But the State Department recommended approval "because there are no foreign-policy controls applied to computer exports to Iraq, nor are there any other statutory or regulatory grounds for rejecting this case," according to an Aug. 10, 1988, summary of the debate prepared by the Commerce Department.

Iain Baird, then acting director of Commerce's Office of Export Licensing, subsequently wrote a memo to the Pentagon dismissing as legally irrelevant any concerns about Nassr's military ties and pointedly referred to the "recent NSC (National Security Council) decision to more favorably review export-license applications to Iraq."

The license was finally approved on Oct. 18, 1988, 14 months after the application was received.

"We should begin a major effort to free up licensing requests ... to enable our companies ... to participate in development projects," said secret State Department Guidelines for U.S.-Iraq Policy that year. Expanding U.S. high-tech exports, "more than anything else, can result

in Iraqi efforts to improve ties. To Iraq, technology is our most important asset."

U.N. inspectors concluded after visiting Daura last year that the Leybold Vacuum Systems export of a high-tech welder from its offices in Connecticut had been a major asset to the Iraq nuclear-development program. They found the welder "with a special fixture for holding the rotor tube" of a uranium centrifuge, according to a report published late last year.

The Connecticut firm, which has since sold its welding business to another company, was then a subsidiary of Leybold AG of Hanau, Germany, one of the country's largest makers of machine tools. The German company specializes in state-of-the-art vacuum technology considered essential for precise manufacturing of centrifuges and other uranium-enrichment equip-

Leybold's U.S. subsidiary also applied in December 1987 for a license to export a lathe to Iraq, and some Commerce Department officials questioned the application, according to internal department documents.

"The Iraqi government intends to use our system (after fitting it with a

laser) for general military-repair applications such as jet engines, rocket cases, etc.," the application for the lathe stated.

Chuck Guernieri, then the acting chief of the department's review and referral branch, noted the reference to various military applications and promptly called for a special review "on the policy advisability" of approving the export. In a memorandum to senior technical officials, he said, "if the U.S. is serious about proliferation of the ability to manufacture ballistic missiles in Third World countries, then it is difficult to be a consenting party to a transaction like this.'

Kim Marsho, the licensing officer assigned to review the application, subsequently referred it to the department's enforcement branch responsible for blocking illicit technology diversions.

"The transaction seems a bit suspicious," said Marsho. "They are removing the laser from the system and stating that it will be supplied by another vendor. Had the laser remained in the system, the application would require missile-tech review."

A spokesman for Leybold AG in Hanau, Hartmut Pausch, said that "to date Leybold has not been found to have violated any export-related law or regulation." A spokesman for Degussa AG in Frankfurt said "to our best knowledge, all export deliveries to Iraq have been made in full compliance with the export-control laws" in Germany.

But Pausch also acknowledged that "the Iraqi experience demonstrated to us, and to others, the need to be more aware of proliferation concerns." He said the company has comprehensively reformed its export procedures and its directors have formally pledged not to supply "commodities, technologies or services" directly or indirectly if the company has reason to believe they will be used for nuclear weapons.

The Commerce Department has similarly implemented what it calls an "Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative" that places special restrictions on exports to countries determined to be pursuing chemical, nuclear, missile or germ weapons.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III sent an outline of some elements of the plan to Commerce Department Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher with a note that "Iraq's extraordinarily aggressive weaponsproliferation efforts makes this situation urgent." The message was dated July 25, 1990, two weeks before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

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The Hidden Costs of Covert Action

By Matthew H. Hersch

OPINION EDITOR

A lot of people would assume that anyone who argues for military action to solve political conflicts would support covert action as well. But this isn't always true. A lot of hawks, like me, are guided by what they believe are ideals so honorable that they are worth defending. For people who think this way, there is no room in foreign affairs for secret coups, covert funding operations, and guerrilla wars. Operations such as these are a disgrace to the sense of fair play we cherish. Any operation too sensitive to reveal either to its citizens or to its world neighbors should not be undertaken in the first place.

This is not to say that espionage, the act of spying on your opponents, is bad. On the contrary, knowing what your potential enemies are up to stabilizes relations, preventing insecurity and paranoia. Taking an active role in the affairs of other nations, though, causes incalculable troubles.

The arguments against covert action have been around forever. Alphabet soup organizations such as the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, and National Security Agency operate largely free of congressional oversight, something that lends itself to executive branch abuse.

American presidents seem to have great trouble realizing this, and career hack George Bush is no exception. From the beginning of his terms as vice president under Ronald Reagan, Bush engaged in activities which mark him as the most corrupt president this nation has ever had. In an attempt to destabilize Iran, for example, Bush allegedly transferred \$5 billion in military aid to Iraq, under the guise of military aid — funds Iraq would later use to finance its nuclear weapons program, gas Kurds, and prepare for its invasion of Kuwait. Far more disturbing is the overwhelming evidence that the United States also used its military forces to support Iraqi military campaigns against Iran, and that the American forces responsible for accidentally downing an Iranian passenger jet in 1987, did so during their secret invasion of Iran's territorial waters.

These shenanigans are too often dismissed as good strategy, and the individuals who undertake such actions are trumpeted as heroes. They are not. Rather, these warriors are arrogant know-it-alls who not only believe that they can control international affairs with the stroke of a pen, but believe as well that the citizens who elected them are too stupid to understand their special gifts.

Fortunately for this country, Bush's plans didn't work. If they had, his patriot games could have provided a dangerous precedent to future leaders, that a President who steals money from the taxpayers to finance his pet foreign projects and risk American soldiers' lives should not fear rebuke as long as his plans succeed.

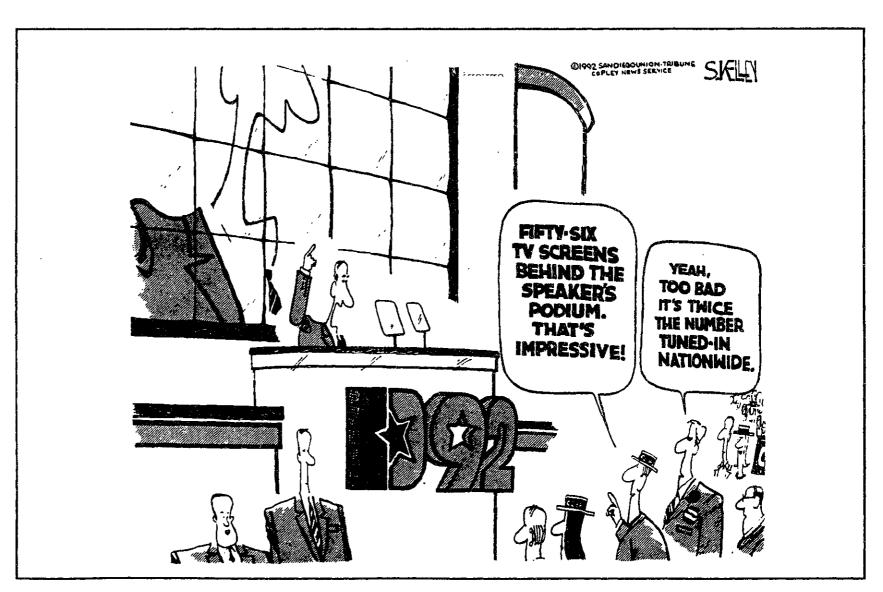
Such a president deserves no praise. Had Bush been courageous enough to announce his intentions, had he been bold enough to seek support for his strategies, he would have gained a moral high ground which would have served as a beacon of great statesmanship. But Bush, like other presidents, chose to hide his activities instead of explaining them. Bush engaged in covert diplomacy because he knew Americans would never allow him to proceed if they knew what he was doing, and instead of fulfilling his responsibilities to justify his actions to Congress, he ignored them and moved on. Our President did not bother to inform us of the wars he was starting.

Maybe Bush's plans were a good idea. More probably, they were not. But no matter how vital the interests at stake, no matter how promising the rewards, covert action is intolerable. Had Bush engaged in foreign policy with the approval of the American people, and succeeded, he would have been lauded as a great statesman. Had he tried and failed, I, at least, would have applauded his efforts.

Instead, Bush has revealed himself to be a petty manipulator, who has cheapened his causes by backhanded attempts to control forces he evidently does not understand.

It is the right of the American president to conduct the nation's foreign policy. But a president must conduct these affairs with the advice and consent of the Senate. A president should lead in affairs of state, but the Congress must approve. A president who uses covert action as a shortcut to democracy hurts this nation more than he helps it.

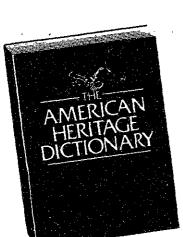
Matthew H. Hersch is a junior in the Department of Political Science.



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THE ARTS

Museum of Fine Arts presents Asian film festival

SWORDSMAN

Directed by King Hu and Tsui Clark. Starring Samuel Hui, Cecilia Yip, Pennie Tuen, and Cheung Mun.

THE RAID

Directed by Tsui Hark. Starring Dean Shek, Jackie Cheung, Tony Leung, and Chu Kong. At Museum of Fine Arts, June 12.

HONG KONG FILM FESTIVAL

At Museum of Fine Arts, Aug. 27 - Sept. 18.

By Danny Su STAFF REPORTER

rom Aug. 27 through Sept. 18, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is showing 12 films from Hong Kong made during the 1980s. The series features some the best and brightest stars and directors that Hong Kong has to offer. Included in the festival are John Woo's A Better Tomorrow, Stanley Kwan's Rouge, Johnny Mak's Long Arm of the Law, and Tsui Hark's Chinese Ghost Story.

A Better Tomorrow depicts the glamour and the agony of organized crime in Hong Kong and features the best shooting scenes that you will ever see. Chow Yun-Fat and Ti Lung provide spectacular performances that will last in your memory for a life time. Rouge is a compelling love story between two people who live in vastly different environments. Anita Mui's performance earned her an award for best actress. Long Arm of the Law may be one of the most violent movies ever made: In the film, a group of illegal immigrants from China begins a reign of terror in Hong Kong because they feel that they have nothing to fear. This is a powerful experience that will take your breath away. Chinese Ghost Story will dazzle you with its special effects and capture your heart with its romance. Other films of the series are Chicken and Duck Talk, Encounter of the Spooky Kind, Boat People, Shanghai Blues, God of Gamblers, Armor of God, Father and Son, and City on Fire.

The Museum of Fine Arts showed three other movies by director Tsui Hark in June - Once Upon a Time in China, Swordsman, and The Raid. In Swordsman, a sacred scroll said to contain the ultimate secret in martial arts is stolen from the Forbidden City during the Ming Dynasty. A group of corrupt eunuchs attempts to recover the scroll and runs into a mysterious swordsman who engages them in a life and death battle for the sacred object. If the story sounds familiar, that is because every kung fu movie from Hong Kong has the same plot. The only thing that separates this film from other cheap and low-budget kung fu

Asian, Page 7



Cecilia Yip in Swordsman



Cartoonist Jack Deebs (Gabriel Byrne) confronts seductress Holli Would in Cool World

Put Cool World in deep freeze

COOL WORLD

Directed by Ralph Bakshi. Written by Michael Grais and Mark Victor. Starring Kim Basinger, Gabriel Byrne, and Brad Pitt. Now playing at Loews Harvard Square.

By Deborah A. Levinson CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

ike Heavy Metal, that other teenage male animated masturbation fantasy, Cool World seems destined for a long, long run in the lecture hall/movie theaters of schools like MIT and Caltech. It's got the exact combination of sex and technology that drives the nerds wild. Unfortunately, it is also an irretrievably stupid film that expects the audience to accept its wonderful animation as a substitute for character development, plot, and dialogue.

Visually, Cool World is stunning. Bakshi's animated grotesques are the real stars of the film, not Gabriel Byrne, Brad Pitt, or Kim Basinger, all of whom look lost and out of place. You can't really blame them — it's not as though they were given anything to work with. For example, Brad Pitt's most clever line in the film is "Keep your legs crossed." The writers must have really strained themselves coming up with that one.

The "doodles" fare much better. These animated creeps and cretins are the dark side of Robert Zemeckis' shiny, happy "toons" from Who Framed Roger Rabbit. Toons smile a lot and drop safes on each other because it's fun. Doodles have toothless grins and try to chop each other into little bits because they enjoy killing.

Cool World, the parallel universe they inhabit, is just as evil as its citizens. Toontown was bright and sunny, with "Smile, Darn Ya, Smile"

as its anthem; Cool World is dank and brooding, and the closest thing it has to a theme song is the industrial pop of "Sex on Wheels," by My Life with the Thrill Kill Kult. With its ever-blinking lights and seedy atmos-

phere, Cool World is analogous to Las Vegas (where the "live" action of the movie takes place), but whether the Las Vegas on which it is based is the present one or the 500-watt nightmare of Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas is never entirely clear.

Once you get past what there is to look at in Cool World, however, there isn't much left. The plot, such as it is, concerns Jack Deebs (Gabriel Byrne), a cartoonist and convicted murderer just out on parole. Deebs is the creator of Cool World, a popular underground comic book series ... well, actually, he's not the creator, since Cool World exists independently of Deebs ... so he must be channeling the characters ... or something like that; it's never adequately explained because the plot is so muddled.

Deebs, probably like most of the adolescent males reading the *Cool World* comic books, is obsessed with his blond sexpot character, Holli Would (Kim Basinger). The doodle Holli is all too willing to exploit Deebs' feelings for her because — get this — a doodle can become a real person if he or she has sex with a "noid" (human). Basinger, though beautiful, is no actress. Fortunately, Holli doesn't need to do more than pout, rub herself, and dance suggestively, so Basinger is perfect for the role.

Frank Harris (Brad Pitt), the only other noid in Cool World, is Holli's biggest obstacle. Harris, who arrived in Cool World in the 1940s after a motorcycle accident, has spent enough time among the doodles to know that

doodle/noid sex will Shatter the Delicate Balance Between the Two Worlds. As Cool World's police officer, it's Harris' job to keep Holli away from Deebs, and when he fails, to go after the two noids in the real world.

The story continues in Las Vegas with something about a magic spike (the same "concept" as the green, glowing sphere in *Heavy Metal*), the intermingling of Cool and real worlds, and Deebs' quest to become a Hero. There's also a deus ex machina (big literary term for plot device that comes out of nowhere) ending for Harris. Possibly, if you are willing to sit through this movie more than once, you could ferret out the missing bits of plot. Then again, maybe not.

What is perhaps most appalling about Cool World (besides its sexism, a whole other movie review in itself) is its underuse of a fine actor, Gabriel Byrne. Byrne, so astonishingly good in Miller's Crossing, never gets started in Cool World. Bakshi could have found a more interesting way to show Deebs' tortured soul than by having him flash a few meaningful looks at the camera. And, all told, Byrne can't be onscreen more than 30 minutes out of the two-hour film (not counting the animated finale), giving his already underdeveloped character even shorter shrift.

Given that Bakshi has worked on films as good as *The Lord of the Rings*, where his animation enhanced and furthered the plot, there's no real reason he should have produced *Cool World*, where the animation is the plot. He is certainly capable of much more, and it is a shame that he let himself settle for something of the caliber of *Cool World*.

Inventive visuals save familiar Honey

HONEY, I BLEW UP THE KID

Directed by Randal Kleiser. Written by Tom Eberhardt, Peter Elbing, and Garry Goodrow. Starring Rick Moranis, Marcia Strassman, Daniel Shalikar, and Joshua Shalikar,

OFF HIS ROCKERS

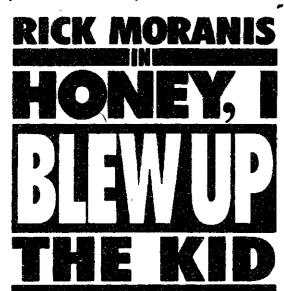
Directed by Barry Cook. At Loews Copley Place.

By Chris Roberge ARTS EDITOR

oney, I Blew Up the Kid, the follow-up to the entertaining 1989 Disney comedy Honey, I Shrunk the Kids is the latest in a long line of sequels to open nationally this summer. Like most of the continuations, Honey, I Blew Up the Kids is guilty of some uninspired rehashing of many of the elements that made the earlier film one of the biggest hits of its year. But there are also enough amusing new developments and amazing visual effects gags to just help this film overcome its shortcomings. It may not have all of the charm and fun of the original, but Honey, I Blew Up the Kid is a fairly entertaining movie in its own right.

In the time that has passed since inventor Wayne Szalinski (Rick Moranis) accidentally shrunk and then saved his children, he and his family have moved to a suburb of Las Vegas, where he is continuing his growth-altering experiments at a prestigious laboratory headed by Clifford Sterling (Lloyd Bridges). His immediate supervisor, Hendrickson (John Shea), is skeptical of his latest machine, an enlargement ray, which has a tendency to burst whatever objects it is aimed at. Before long, Szalinski comes to the realization that the enlarging beam is too intense and is jeopardizing the "integrity of the atomic substructure" of its targets. He sneaks into the lab with his sons Nick (Robert Oliveri) and Adam (Daniel and Joshua Shalikar) to correct the problem, but, of course, inadvertently zaps Adam.

All of this exposition, as well as the introduction of an uninteresting subplot dealing with Nick's attraction to a local girl named Mandy (Keri Russell), occupy the movie's mediocre first act. We see that Wayne and his wife, Diane (Marcia Strassman), are caring parents and how they love all of their chil-



off his Rockers



As Adam (Daniel and Joshua Shalikar) begins to grow, his older brother (Robert Oliveri, left) and father (Rick Moranis, center) are dwarfed by his enormous size in Honey, I Blew Up the Kid.

dren. All of this is supposed to pay off at the end of the film, when parental instincts prove to be invaluable in resizing the 112-foot Adam, but it never really works. The movie is much better at showing parenting problems than their joys, while as in the first film, the special effects are used for a nice metaphor. In Honey, 1 Shrunk the Kids, the miniature sizes of the children roaming around in the backyard were reminders of how their parents were overlooking them. In the new movie, the fickle temperament of a 2 1/2-year-old takes on catastrophic proportions when he can substitute his dad for his favorite doll.

Fortunately, these messages never threaten to overshadow the humor or special effects of the story, and once Adam, who doubles in size every time he manages to drain energy from nearby electrical fields, begins to grow the movie starts to pick up. The visuals early in the film, when a 14-toot Adam chases his family around the house and decides that throwing furniture is really fun, are excellent. Almost all of the effects in these scenes are flawless, and with some, as when Adam gleefully picks up his father and runs into the next room, I have no idea how they were done. At 28 feet, Adam terrorizes his neighborhood. At 56 feet, he clambers over highway overpasses while forces from the military, Sterling Laboratories, and the Szalinski family try to figure out what to do. And by the time that he is 112 feet, it takes downtown Las Vegas to provide an adequate playground for the monstrous toddler in a great-looking conclusion.

While all of the growth effects and visual comedy are solid, the other elements of the movie are more uneven. Mandy is too annoying and snotty for the audience to care about her, and each of the dozens of times that she said something such as "Like, no way," I wished that Disney would allow Adam to accidentally step on the brat. And there is also



Sitting tall in the saddle, a young boy takes the reins to his own fantasies and gallops toward adventure in Off His Rockers.

another boring story line following Hendrickson's attempts to oust Wayne from the company and later capture the giant Adam for experimental purposes. But there are a few nice background touches every once in a while, such as signs advertising "colossal shrimp cocktails" and "Big League brand ice cream," a shot of Mr. Rogers signing "You're Growing," and a Citizen Kane joke thrown in for the sake of randomness. And the screenplay makes some funny allusions to not only the wacky scientist of Disney films of the 1950s such as The Absent-Minded Professor, but any of a number of "monster terrorizes city" films. There is a certain unexplainable joy in seeing a close-up of Lloyd Bridges' face clenched in terror as he says, "Nothing can stop him now." Moments like this make the fair Honey, I Blew Up the Kid worthwhile.

As they did with Honey, I Shrunk the Kids, Disney has paired the new movie with an animated short subject produced at their Florida animation studio. Off His Rockers is an exper-

imental cartoon combining traditionally drawn characters with computer-generated objects. The story involves a young boy obsessed with a video game and his long-forgotten rocking horse who tries to tear the boy away from the computer screen and into his imagination. The computer work in Off His Rocker is truly exceptional, lending a wonderful degree of realism to the story's setting and creating a remarkably flexible character in the rocking horse. Computer work can too often look rigid and geometric, but the fluidity here is excellent. The blend of hand-drawn and computerassisted animation is as harmonious as it was in the ballroom scene of Beauty and the Beast, but while these two elements work very well together, a third is unfortunately missing an engaging story. Off His Rockers has a cute premise, but the slow pace is better for showing off new animation skills than storytelling abilities. As an experiment, the short is an unqualified success. As entertainment, it falls a bit short.

Films of director Tsui Hark suffer from disjointed style

Asian, from Page 6

fare is the heightened expectation that is associated with the name of Tsui Hark, who is best known for Chinese Ghost Story. That's where the differences end.

The screenplay for Swordsman is based on an original novel by Kam Yung. Anyone who has read any of Kam's novels has probably found them fascinating and irresistible, but unfortunately the only things that the novel and movie have in common are the title and characters. Tsui took Kam's masterpiece transformed it into something disjointed and unrecognizable. The plot does not resemble any part of the novel, and the characters are so distorted that I could barely distinguish them from one another. The end result is a total

destruction of the original work.

Not only does the film lack plot and character development, but it is also confusing and discontinuous. Tsui must have assumed that his audiences have plenty of prior knowledge of the story before entering the theater. The movie jumps from place to place without offering explanations or introducing any of the characters. This is annoying for people who have read the novel. I could not begin to imagine how it would seem to people who are being introduced to the plot for the first time. The movie is so fractured that it could hardly be considered a narrative. It might as well be production. I was disgusted enough to consider leaving halfway through the screening.

The Raid is a bit better when it comes to of action that will capture your attention, it is

continuity, but that is the only improvement. The movie has only one objective — to make money. Coming from the director who made Chinese Ghost Story, The Raid is another disappointment. The fairly simple plot involves a group of nationalist soldiers on a mission to destroy a poison gas factory in Manchuria during World War II. This is the only thing that's staightforward in the movie. With a seemingly endless cast, there is no room for character development as the unconvincing characters come and go and have little to no impact. The film is so dominated by action and dry humor that the most a character will called 110 minutes of highlights from Tsui's, ever do is put on a smile for the camera or go down screaming during a fight.

Although the movie is supposed to be full

more like a comedy of errors. Tsui's ideas of action sequences include pistols that never run out of bullets even after a continuous shooting of about 20 rounds, machine guns that always miss their wide-open targets, and a knife that is capable of stopping a bullet in a split second. When the movie takes a break from its ridiculous action scenes, it attempts to amuse with dull humor and overly melodramatic music. It even goes as far as setting up one scene as an apparent advertisement for an upcoming music video. Although some of the dialogue is funny, most is quite dull and tacky. Like most Hong Kong commercial movies, The Raid will do anything to get a laugh out of you or sell an extra ticket at the box office. The end result is a film that has absolutely no value.

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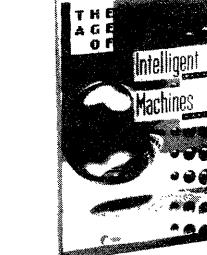
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Material Issue and The Cavedogs open concert series

MATERIAL ISSUE WITH THE CAVEDOGS

At the Hatch Shell July 18

July 22, 1992

By Chris Roberge

FNX kicked off its summer concert series last Saturday with a Shell featuring Material Issue and The Cavedogs. The weather was excellent, with the only possible complaint being about the over 90°F (32°C) heat, and a few thousand point Cavedogs drummer Mark Rivers said, "I Fiedler." But Material Issue and The Cavedogs provided a good enough and loud enough sound to fill the venue and entertain

ger hits, "Diane" and "International Pop Overthrow." The group's stage presence may people made their way to the bank of the have actually suffered from an overabundance Charles River to hear the two bands play. The of enthusiasm. At times, lead guitarist and Hatch Shell provided a somewhat incongru-vocalist Jim Ellison seemed like a self-parody, ous setting for a pair of alternative rock trios. screaming into his microphone and tossing The size of the stage is better-filled by the guitar picks into the crowds. And he provided Boston Pops Esplanade Orchestra, and at one one of the more unintentionally funny moments of the afternoon when he yelled, feel like a cross between Bono and Arthur "This next one's kind of a love song." As a rough estimate, 12 of the 14 songs they played were about girls.

Material Issue also suffered from having to play after The Cavedogs, who are currently



Brian Stevens, Todd Spahr, and Mark Rivers of The Cavedogs

Material Issue is a band from Chicago cur- opening for them across the country in sup- the group has a great sense of humor, and rently getting a good deal of airplay with their port of their very good new album, Soul after everyone in the crowd refused to make latest single, "What Girls Want" off of the Martini. The Cavedogs are one of the most any exertion at all under the blazing heat duralbum Destination Universe. On that album, exciting and consistently underrated bands to ing "Bed of Nails," guitarist Todd Spahr only "What Girls Want" and "When I Get have come out of Boston recently, and their This Way" are truly good songs, while the 10-song set, though not as strong as their remaining 12 suffer from unimpressive lyrics other recent area concerts, put Material Issue and unmemorable hooks. Still, Material Issue to shame. The Cavedogs began loudly, with live does have an undeniable energy that gives an excellent fast version of "Tarzan and His their material an added punch. This energy Arrowheads" and moved quickly into their free 2 p.m. concert at the Hatch was evident from the very beginning of their two most popular songs to date, "Tayter of "Destination You" and included their big- excellent Joyrides For Shut-Ins. In concert, Levellers.

yelled out, "Whoah! Slow down out there!" and "I thought you were our people!" But the lack of enthusiasm on the part of most of the audience certainly wasn't the fault of The Cavedogs, who delivered yet another solid

The WFNX summer concert series continset, which opened with an aggressive version Country" and "Baba Ghanooi," both off of the ues this Saturday at the Hatch Shell with The



Jim Ellison, Mike Zelenko, and Ted Ansani of Material Issue

★★★★: Excellent

★★★: Good

★★: Mediocre ★: Poor

★★★½ Alien3 In the concluding film of the excellent Alien trilogy, the attempts of Ripley (Sigourney Weaver) and a group of prisoners to kill the alien are actually the least engaging enough so that it is possible to realize how sequences. But that's forgivable because director David Fincher is less interested with how to defeat the creature than what it feels like to suffer because of it. Weaver's exceptionally strong performance overflows with frustration and pain and the oppressive setting is even more impressive than that of Batman Returns. Loews Beacon Hill

★ Basic Instinct

thriller's homophobia is its amazing level of pick wielding murderer is boring. The acting sistible. Loews Nickelodeon by Stone and Michael Douglas as the investigating officer is flat. And the dialogue is so lame that it is fortunately sometimes as funny as it is inane. Only the campy ending works as the movie finally stops taking itself seriously and has some fun. Loews Copley Place

★★★★ Batman Returns

This visually exhilarating sequel to 1989's Batman is a great playground for perversity and darkness as director Tim Burton allows more humor and excitement into his ous as in the original. Danny DeVito portrays Penguin with an evil, horny gusto. And Michelle Pfieffer steals the movie as outstanding. Loews Harvard Square the demure secretary who gains the alternate identity of Catwoman after being pushed out of a window by Christopher Walken

as Max Shreck.

★★★ Far and Away

This bloated and unrealistic romantic comedy following a young Irish woman (Nicole Kidman) and a poor farmer (Tom Cruise) who come to America to settle the West is a guilty pleasure. Cruise and Kidman give very charismatic and involving performances and director Ron Howard keeps the energy level high ridiculous the movie is and still be entertained by it on the level of good, dumb fun. Loews Copley Place

★★★ Hear My Song

This romantic comedy from Ireland has a wonderful beguiling charm that pervades nearly every scene. The story involves a cynical night club owner (Adrian Dunbar) who tries to find the exiled tenor Joseph Locke Even more glaring than this sleazy (Ned Beatty) in an attempt to prove to his girlfriend, his community, and himself that he is a stupidity. The plot involving a bisexual mysdecent man at heart. The movie isn't perfect, tery writer (Sharon Stone) who may be an ice but its simplicity, humor, and warmth are irre-

★★★★ Howards End The filmmaking trio of James Ivory, Ismail

Merchant, and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala have translated E. M. Forster's novel of class struggles in 20th-century England into a brilliant film that is an astonishing achievement. The screen is filled with contrasting elements such as the rich and the poor, the romantic and the pragmatic, and the urban and the pastoral while the alternately funny and moving story considers which group will eventually inherit story. Michael Keaton is as perfectly mysterithe nation. Anthony Hopkins, Helena Bonham Carter, and Samuel West are excellent, and Vanessa Redgrave and Emma Thompson are

★★¼ A League of Their Own Geena Davis, Tom Hanks, and Lori Petty

work very hard to rescue this film about the advent of women's baseball during World War II from its pedestrian and formulaic screenplay, and often they succeed. At its best, the movie is a funny and relevant story about women forging their own individuality and pride. At its worst, it panders to predictable and sappy plot elements that never

★★★½ Lethal Weapon 3

quite ring true. Loews Cheri

A very funny script and some great action set pieces highlight the third, and most fun, Lethal Weapon movie. The plot involves excops who resell confiscated weapons to street gangs, but the story doesn't matter as much as the unforced and entertaining interplay between Mel Gibson, Danny Glover, Joe Pesci, and Rene Russo amid a barrage of violence and humor. Loews Beacon Hill

★★★ Patriot Games Based on Tom Clancy's novel, this sequel to The Hunt For Red October finds Jack Ryan (Harrison Ford) and his family being target by revenge-minded terrorists. Many individual sequences manage to build to great suspense, but as a whole the film never truly generates the level of involvement that it should be capable of. Loews Cheri

★★★★ The Player

Robert Altman's comedy about the intellectual decay of Hollywood is as hilarious as it is true. Tim Robbins is very good as a movie executive troubled both by an upstart moving in on his job and by threatening postcards from a writer whom he ignored in the past. The film's self-reflective style entertains immensely while revealing the highly constructed and constricted nature of movies today. Loews Harvard Square



Tom Hanks as the Rockford Peaches' coach and Geena Davis as his team's star player are the best thing about the fair A League of Their Own.

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MIT Scientists Probe New Gene For Learning Deficiency in Mice

By Bill Jackson
OPINION EDITOR

A report in the July 10 issue of Science describes a gene responsible for a learning deficiency in mice. The discovery, made by Professor of Biology Susumu Tonegawa and his collaborators at University of Colorado and the Salk Institute in LaJolla, Calif., is expected to be of value in the treatment of epilepsy, chronic anxiety, and strokes.

The findings are significant for the simplicity of the system — a single gene is responsible for the deficient learning behavior — and the specificity of the gene's function. Mice lacking the gene have difficulty understanding spacial relationships, but behave normally in non-spacial learning tests.

"This interplay between gene and function might unravel some of the daunting but impenetrable mysteries of the brain," said Alcino J. Silva, a postdoctoral fellow at the MIT Center for Cancer Research who co-authored the papers.

Mice were placed in a maze with a hidden underwater platform, which was moved from place to place. At first, the location of the platform was indicated with a flag, and all of the mice were able to learn the relationship between the flag and the platform.

However, when scientists removed the flag but kept the platform in a fixed location, only the normal mice were able to quickly learn where the platform was in relation to other objects in the maze. Mice lacking the gene took significantly longer to learn these spacial relationships.

The gene encodes an enzyme, alpha-calcium calmouldin kinase II, which regulates long-term potentiation. This refers to the ability of synapses in a brain cell to become increasingly stronger as a piece of information repeatedly enters the brain. As these synapses become stronger, the information entering the brain is learned. Synapses not regulated by this enzyme lose their

strength quickly, and the information is not learned.

Charles Stevens, a neurobiologist at the Salk Institute who was involved in the work, said that the results reported "may have clinical implications soon, and this is the reason that you have to do basic research, because clinical applications pop up in places you least expect them."

Long-term potentiation may also be involved in chronic anxiety from an inability to learn to fear some things, but not others, in the environment. Mice lacking the gene continued to fear common stimuli, fears which normal mice are able to overcome.

This leads to the possibility that the discovery of this gene might help in finding effective treatments for chronic anxiety in humans. "Our finding that the alpha-kinase gene might be involved [in chronic anxiety] will target drug design to those compounds that will directly or indirectly modulate its function," Silva said.

Confused during Rush?

Look for the

Daily Confusion

on the back page

of daily issues

of The Tech

during R/O Week 1992!

Overlap Ruling Awaited

Overlap, from Page 1

latter was the case.

Irma Sanchez, a guidance counselor at Ysleta High School in El Paso, Texas, testified on MIT's behalf. Sanchez testified that had it not been for need-based admissions, many low-income and minority students would have been unable to attend college.

She asked: "Why would these students overcome economic adversity, social adversity, linguistic adversity, cultural adversity? Because the practices of the Overlap schools gave these students something that the Anti-Trust Division economists cannot quantify. ... What the Overlap practices gave these students was hope!"

Institute Completes Campaign for Future

Campaign, from Page 1

stock market crash of October 1987, and the start of the Persian Gulf war which depressed stock prices.

"I suppose the most important thing to say about the Campaign for the Future," said Gray, "is that we have managed over the past five years to educate a good number of individuals and organizations about the importance of supporting institutions like MIT, and to raise their sights about the appropriate level of giving."

Three main objectives

The Campaign for the Future had three major objectives: to support fellowship grants and financial aid, to fund research initiatives, and to upgrade classroom and laboratory facilities. Three different sources composed the donator pool: individuals, corporations, and foundations.

Fifty-five percent of MIT's alumni, or approximately 40,000 people, made commitments during the campaign, while the level of annual giving to MIT nearly doubled, said campaign coordinators.

Endowment increases

A portion of the funds raised by the campaign will be used to boost MIT's endowment. At the campaign's end, MIT's endowment exceeds \$1.61 billion, up by about one-third over pre-campaign levels.

Despite the campaign's huge success, MIT still has one of the highest budgets and one of the lowest endowments in the nation among similar caliber institutions.

Of the \$702 million raised, \$133 million is for unrestricted purposes, \$100 million for contributions to endow faculty chairs, \$116 million for student scholarship support, \$335 million for academic purposes, and \$18 million for facilities, Strehle said.

Provost Mark S. Wrighton said that by relieving the pressure on faculty members to raise portions of their own salaries through research contracts, the creation of endowed faculty chairs provides educators greater opportunity to interact with undergraduate students.

Wrighton added that the availability of research funds that accompany such chairs makes it possible for professors to pursue offbeat research ideas that may have great importance to the future of science, but might not seem glamorous enough now to attract outside funding.

Strehle said the campaign brought a feeling of celebration since it was a community-wide effort involving not only the work of a professional fund-raising staff, but long hours of volunteer labor by alumni, students, and faculty.

Administrative Action Pending On Research Fraud Allegations

Baltimore, from Page 1

Integrity (now known as the Office of Research Integrity) issued a preliminary report alleging that Imanishi-Kari fabricated data in the report. While a spokesman has said the case is still open, the office has not taken further action.

The report did not implicate

Baltimore, but called his handling of the case "deeply troubling."

Michigan Democrat Rep. John D. Dingell, who has held hearings on the case, said in a statement, "The decision not to prosecute does not change the fact that the Cell paper was retracted because of serious and extensive irregularities."

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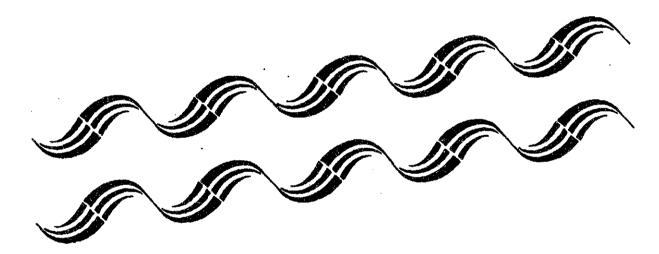
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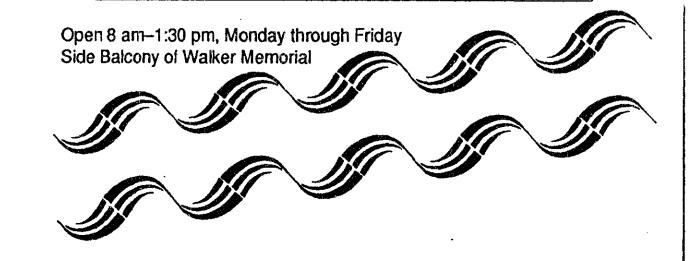


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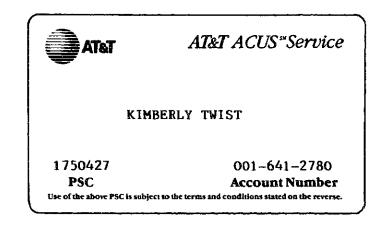
jasi ka Arrella this time...Right mecarburetor in front of a fraternity.... They were very impressed. After I fixed it, I got a round of applause and Miree phone numbers... Imreallyglad I bung around when nou uorked in our garage :-. : Yeab, I'm learning a lot at

school, Dad. But some of my best lessons came

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Jim's Journal

By Jim

Today Tony drove me around because he had his brothers car for the day.

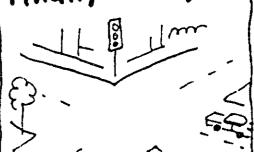
"We'll go cruisih" for chicks!" he said.



we stopped at a red light and Tony tapped his hands on the wheel.



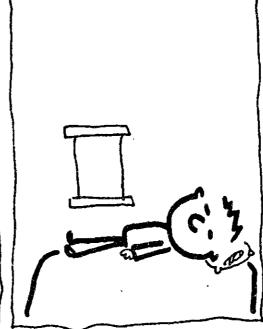
We sat there a long time and Tony yelled, "come on-change!"and then the light finally changed.



realized I was really tired.



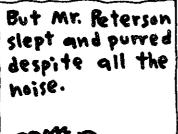






Today while I was watching TV, Mr. Peterson sat on my lap and purred







some kind of

loud car chase



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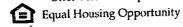
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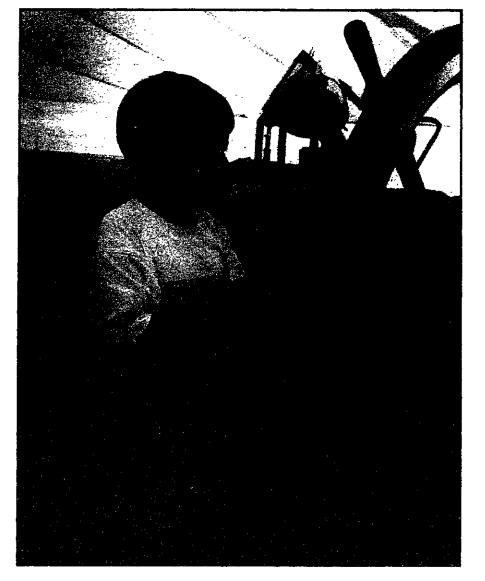
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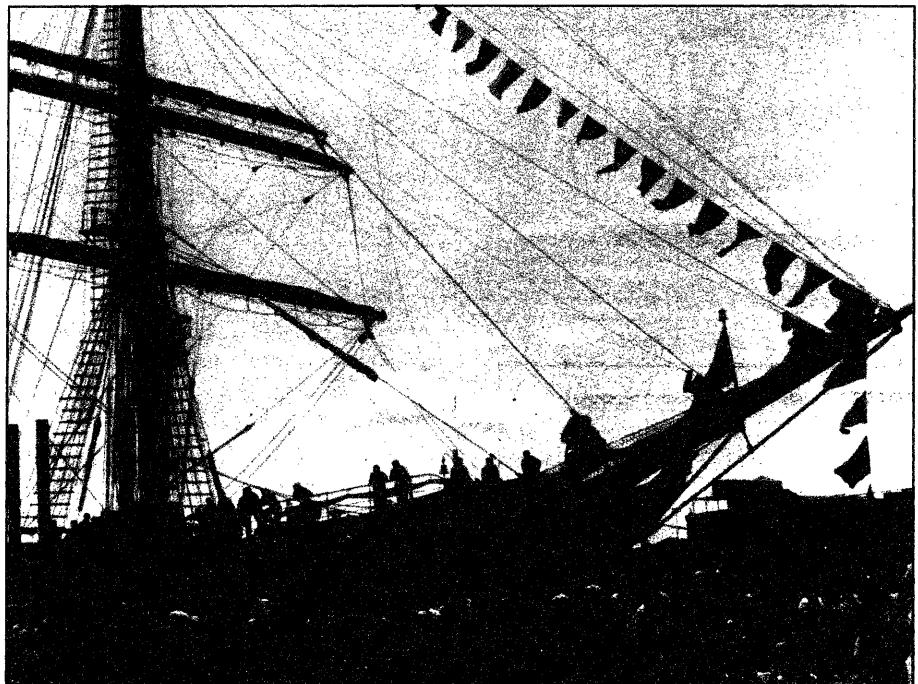


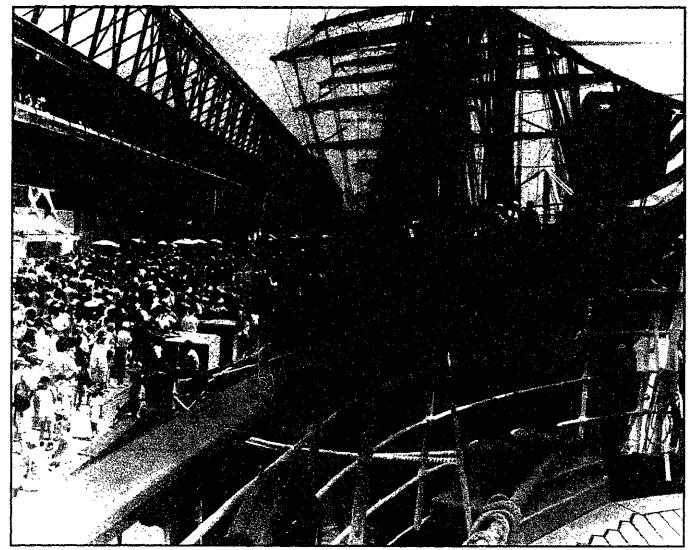


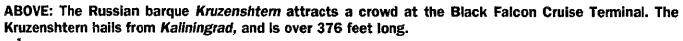


RIGHT: This youngster, aboard the *Eagle*, is certainly on his way to being a midshipman at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

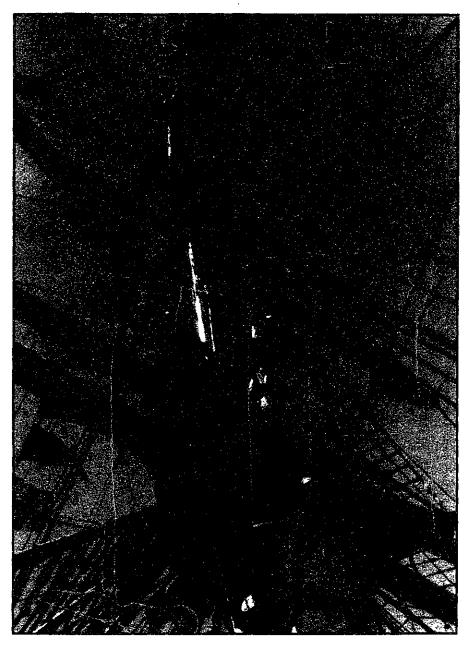
BELOW: The tall ships make for a spectacular sight along the waterfront at the Black Falcon Cruise Terminal, off Summer Street in Boston.







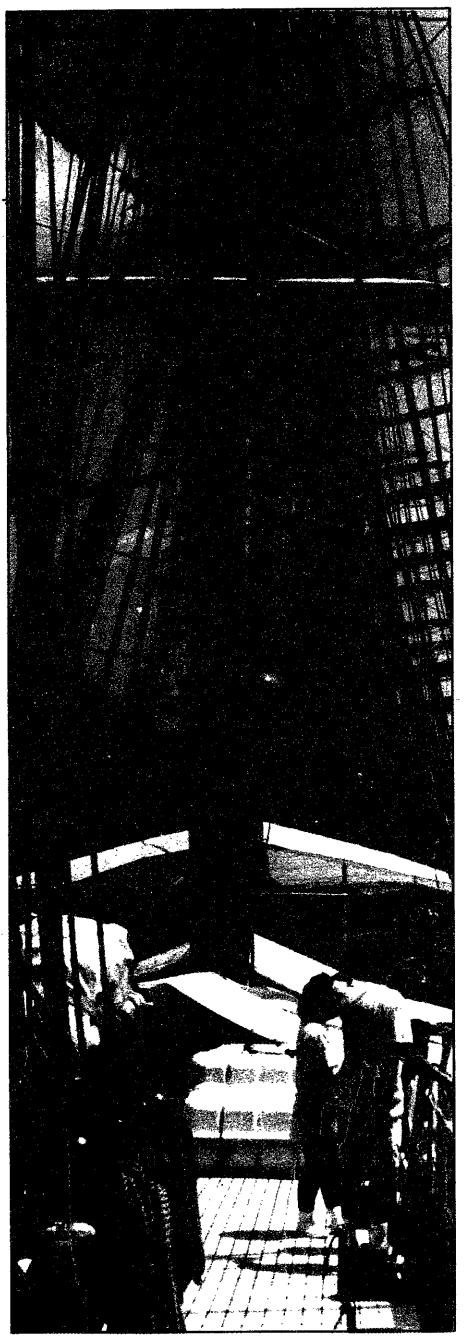


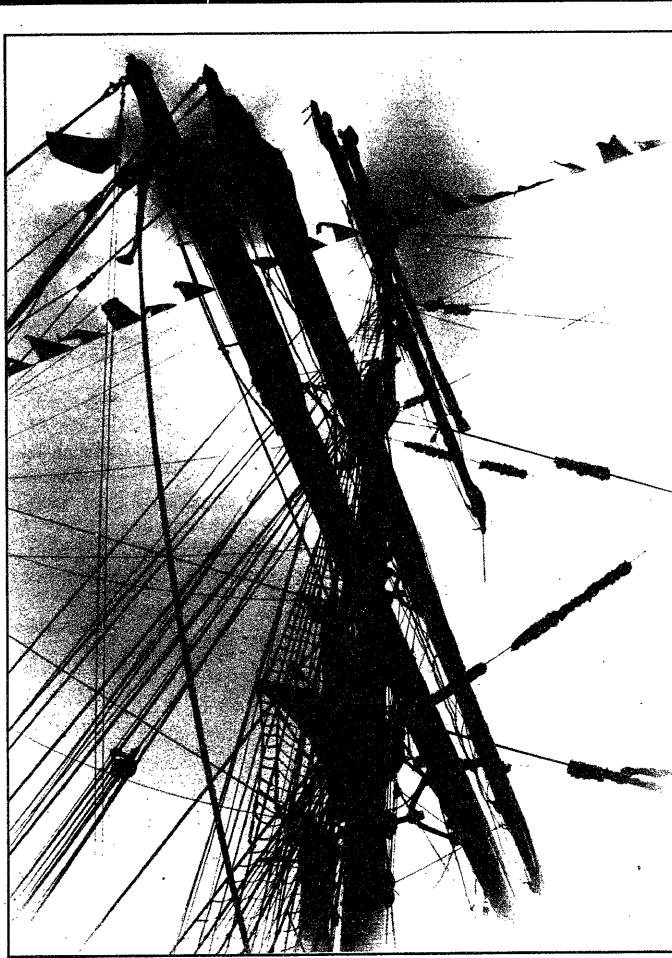


Tall Ships

VISIT BOSTON

PHOTO ESSAY





LEFT: Beneath its intricate web of rigging, spectators aboard the U.S. Coast Guard vessel *Eagle* survey the countiess boats in the harbor.

TOP: The Eagle's rigging forms a fascinating silhouette under partly cloudy skies.

In the maze of twisty passages beneath the hallowed halls of the Institute, led by a band of renegade hackers, you explore. Dense steam billows from cracked pipes, and the heat is almost overpowering. You seek escape; a ladder to a rooftop obliges. Now above the concrete jungle of columns and classrooms, the coolevening fills your lungs and moonlight washes over your face. So begins your first sleepless night.

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Welcome to Hell.

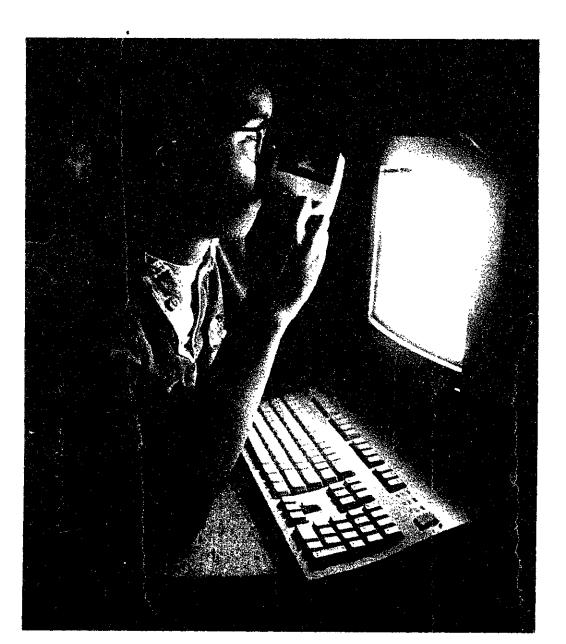
uncovered the crucial genome that will unlock the cure for AIDS.

Oh hum. Another day in the lab.

In the stairwell outside the exam room, books and binders balanced in your arms, you desperately struggle to absorb a term's worth of material in the few seconds remaining. The doors open, the crowd surges, and you're herded into a field of desks and partitions.

The gun fires. The race is on.

Here, in the heart of darkness and despair, you will be beaten down





and pushed to the far limits of your ambition and of your ability. You will fall to your knees and crawl when you can no longer stand. But, crawl if you must... and never stop. For there is, if you can believe it, a light at the end of this tunnel.

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