

No Tech Talk

Tech Talk will not be published March 26 because of the break for spring vacation. The Institute Calendar in next week's paper will cover the period from March 19 through April 5. Deadline for submitting listings for that paper will be, as usual, at noon Friday, March 14.

Smoking & weight

A new study aimed at preventing weight gain in people who quit smoking is underway in the Clinical Research Center and is seeking subjects. Dr. Judith Wurtman, research scientist in the Department of Applied Biological Sciences is conducting the study.

The study requires very little of the subjects except that they have stopped smoking and be willing to drink some tryptophan containing apricot juice twice a day and be weighed once a week.

Call Dr. Wurtman, x3-6737 to sign up.

Summer Session

The Summer Session Catalogue for the term beginning June 9 is now available in the Information Center, Rm 7-121.

CU banquet

The annual banquet of the MIT Employees Federal Credit Union will be held Saturday, April 5, at 7pm at the Montvale Plaza in Stoneham. Tickets are \$13 each and will be limited to two per member. Tickets will be sold on a first come, first served basis beginning Friday, March 14, in the lobby of E18, 11:30am-2:30pm and in A270 at Lincoln, noon-2:30pm.

Swim school

A very few spaces are left in the spring pre-school swim program for children aged 2½ to 5 years old. Classes—requiring parental participation—will be held Saturday mornings for eight weeks beginning March 22. There is a \$40 fee for the classes. For further information, call the Child Care Office, x3-1592.

Wellesley life

A limited number of MIT undergraduates will be able to live and study at Wellesley next year as part of the residence exchange. MIT students now living at Wellesley, including seniors Dan Strahs and Helene Weisser will discuss their experiences at an informational meeting Wednesday, March 19, at 4pm in the Moore Room (6-321).

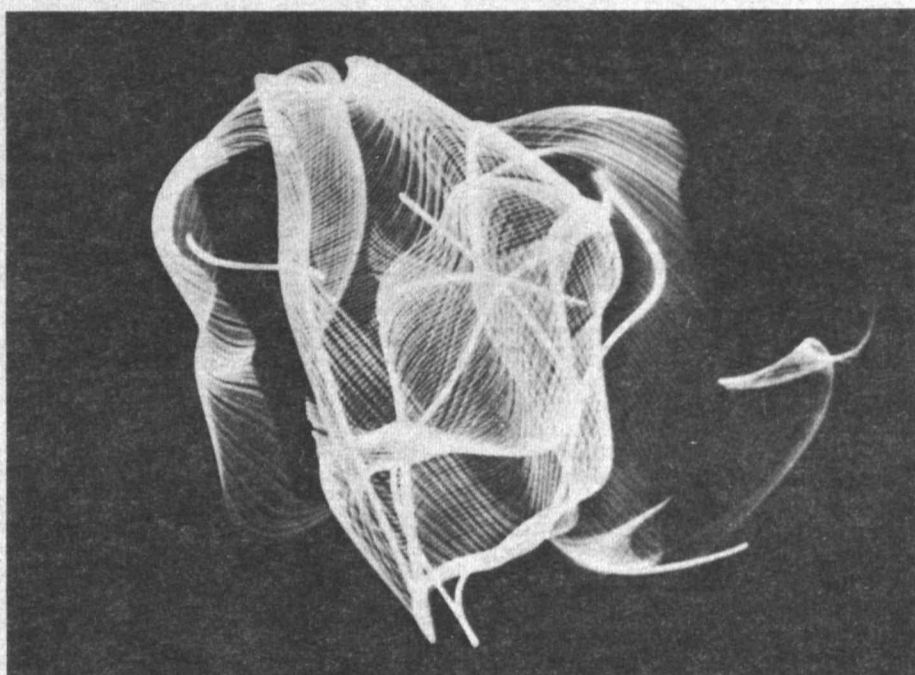
Applications for the residence exchange are available in the Exchange Office, Rm 7-108, x3-1668, and are due by Monday, March 31.

Auditions

Auditions for the Dramashop's spring major production, a play by contemporary Italian writer Dario Fo, will be held next Monday through Wednesday (March 17-19) at 7:30 in Kresge Little Theatre. Director will be Robert N. Scanlan, head of the MIT Drama Program. The production is scheduled for early May. For more details call x3-2877.

SDI report

Copies of the Summary Report of the MIT Symposium on the Strategic Defense Initiative, held on November 23, are available to members of the community. For details, call the Defense and Arms Control Studies Program at x3-7981.



Composer Paul Earls' image of an oboe's music captured by laser. See story on page 5.
—Photo by Nishan Bichajian

Executive Committee sets policy on South African investments

The Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation, in a statement issued Friday, March 7, said that the presence in South Africa of US corporations which have signed and are implementing the Sullivan Principles "is, on balance, a positive force in that nation at this critical time."

Therefore, the Executive Committee said, it continues to hold the view that, as a general principle, "it would be neither desirable nor productive for MIT to divest automatically of ownership in US corporations which presently have some operations in South Africa."

However, the Executive Committee statement said, US companies in which MIT invests "should foster equal opportunity in the conduct of their own affairs in South Africa and should work, in the larger society, to eliminate the laws and customs which impede social and political justice. This means that MIT should invest only in corporations which are Sullivan Principle signatories and which are making progress in the implementation of

those principles. It means, also, that MIT should divest its stock in companies whose conduct is not acceptable according to the principles stated above."

MIT's general investments, including endowment, and other invested funds, amounts to about \$930 million. About 18 per cent of that—about \$160 million—is invested in US corporations with operations in South Africa. MIT does not invest in South African companies or in companies whose principal activities are in South Africa.

The Executive Committee held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, March 6. The MIT Corporation, at its regular quarterly meeting Friday, March 7, adopted the Executive Committee report.

The Executive Committee policy statement has been mailed to the MIT faculty.

The Executive Committee endorsed Institute participation in the South African Educational Program—designed to bring black South African students to the United States for graduate study—and in the New England Board of Higher Education Program, in which MIT, as part of a larger program, will support at least three black undergraduate students in integrated South African universities for three years. The committee also encouraged MIT President Paul E. Gray to explore the possibility of further MIT participation, either with other universities or alone, "in programs of educational development, research, or study of significant value to integrated universities in South Africa or to black South African leaders.

Facts wanted for celebration

The News Office is looking for a few good facts about MIT—125 to be precise—to celebrate MIT's Quasiquincentennial. Profound or frivolous, involved or simple, as long as it's factual, we'll be happy to hear it.

For instance:

—The sculptor of the Minute Man in Lexington and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington was Daniel Chester French who was graduated from MIT in 1871.

—Radar was developed at MIT during World War II.

—With teams in 36 sports, MIT is the most active college in the nation in NCAA Division III athletics.

—Ellen Swallow Richards was the first woman student at MIT. She entered in 1871 and received her SB degree in 1873. It is expected that the freshman class entering in 1986 will be more than 30 per cent female.

—An MIT dormitory, Baker House, is

the only building in the United States designed by the noted Finnish architect, Alvar Aalto.

We're hoping to put 125 such facts on post cards and distribute them to a small list of selected editors and communicators across the country to acquaint them with the breadth and diversity of life at MIT. The postcards will be mailed at the rate of three a week throughout the Institute's 125th year.

We want to find the best 125 facts we can—items that are impressive, amusing, surprising, counterintuitive. You and your knowledge of MIT are our best source of facts. Please help us in our project by sending along facts from your recollections. Since the Quasiquincentennial Year will begin next month, we need facts soon.

Send your facts to MIT Facts, Rm 5-111. Include your name and extension so that we can reach you with any questions we may have. We'll share the best of the facts with you in Tech Talk as space permits.

Room, board tuition to rise to \$16,150; 6% increase

Tuition, room and board will increase by 6 per cent in 1986-87, going up \$920 from \$15,230 this year to \$16,150 next year. The increase last year was 5.8 per cent.

The tuition component will be increased by \$800, from \$11,000 this year to \$11,800 next year, an increase of 7.3 per cent.

The average room and board component will be increased by \$120, from \$4,230 to \$4,350.

President Paul E. Gray, in announcing the increase, said MIT will continue its policy of meeting the full demonstrated need of all undergraduate students. "We will not require an increase in the level of self-help at all this year," he said, adding that holding self-help at last year's level would ease the financial burden of these cost increases for students needing aid. The self-help level, now at \$4,900, is the amount of money each aid recipient is expected to borrow or to earn during the academic year, before scholarship grants are made available to meet the student's financial need.

Some 54 per cent of MIT's approximately 4,500 undergraduates receive financial aid, which is provided through grants, loans and jobs.

Educational costs at the university, President Gray said, are met by tuition income, by earnings from the endowment and by unrestricted gifts and grants. Gifts and grants of this nature should be added to the endowment for the benefit of future generations, President Gray said, but in recent years have had to be used in whole or in part to meet educational expenses.

Community Service Fund drive opens

A solicitors meeting today (Wednesday, March 12) at 11am in the Student Center Mezzanine Lounge will launch the 1986 Community Service Fund (CSF) drive. Refreshments will be served and solicitors will be briefed by representatives of some of the organizations the Fund helps to support.

CSF is now in its 17th year as an internal charity at MIT. It is mainly supported by contributions from students, staff, faculty and alumni. Its purpose is to reinforce the work of MIT volunteers in dozens of local area service organizations and projects.

One of the CSF hallmarks has been providing small amounts of seed money to innovative social action projects. Proposals for such grants, as well as for ongoing programs may be sent to Ron Sudoiko, CSF Secretary, Rm 5-208.

Feshbach to receive Medal of Science

Institute Professor Herman Feshbach of the Department of Physics will receive the National Medal of Science at White House ceremonies scheduled to begin at 1:15pm today, Wednesday, March 12.

The announcement from the White House said Professor Feshbach was selected for the honor because of "his distinguished contributions to science as a nationally acclaimed leader in physics education by virtue of his extraordinary interests in teaching and his total commitment to scientific excellence." President Reagan was expected to present the medal to Professor Feshbach and the others being honored.

Dr. Feshbach, recognized as an international leader in nuclear theoretical physics, came to MIT after receiving the BS in 1937 from City College of New York. He received the PhD from MIT in 1942 and joined the faculty in 1945. From 1967-73 he was director of the Center for Theoretical Physics and from 1973-83 was head of the Department of Physics.

Professor Jay (for Jazz) Keyser: MIT Music Man

By CHARLES H. BALL
Staff Writer



Keyser also was displaying some early academic prowess, skipping four grades and graduating from high school when he was 15.

Keyser studied English literature and philosophy at GWU, all the while thinking he might be a lawyer, and received a BA in English with distinction and special honors in 1956. He then moved on to Oxford University in England for two years as a Fulbright scholar ("I wanted to avoid working as long as possible"), receiving a second BA with honors in 1958 and an MA in 1962, both in English.

His curriculum vitae doesn't show it, but while at Oxford he played trombone in a Dixieland jazz band, at the same club where Dudley Moore, then a pianist and later to become a movie star, played.

Keyser's next stop was Yale University,

where he received an MA in 1960 and a PhD in 1962, both in linguistics.

Linguistics might well have lost the new PhD at the point, because he had decided it was "trivial" and was prepared to leave the field. But then he was invited to MIT by Professor Noam Chomsky, who was helping to make MIT one of the leading linguistic centers in the world.

"I met him on the steps of Widener Library at Harvard," Keyser recalled, "and later over a cup of coffee I realized I was talking to someone very special, who said they needed and wanted me at MIT."

To describe his feelings at the time, he turned—not surprisingly—to a musical metaphor. "It was like a 15-year-old kid who plays the cornet, and Bix Beiderbecke invites him to sit in on a set."

Keyser came to MIT as a research staff member in theoretical and historical linguistics at the Research Laboratory of Electronics, but left for two years to serve as a first lieutenant in the Air Force, fulfilling an ROTC obligation incurred at GWU.

After returning briefly to MIT, Keyser taught linguistics at Brandeis University in Waltham, rising to full professor, and in 1971 returned to London with a Senior Fulbright Award to serve as an honorary guest lecturer for a year at University College.

Back in the United States, he served as head of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst until 1977, when he became head of the MIT Department of Linguistics and Philosophy, and professor of linguistics. And there he remained until this past summer, when he was asked to play a leading role in the reassessment of MIT's undergraduate educational program initiated by Provost John M. Deutch.

As a linguist, Keyser is a highly regarded authority on the history and structure of the English language, and on linguistic approaches to literary criticism. He is the author or coauthor of more than 20 scholarly articles, as well as two books.

As a musician, he acknowledges with some chagrin, he is somewhat less accomplished. But he is determined, now that he has taken

up the trombone again, to see just how good he can be.

"About five years ago I got out my horn and a friend said, 'You're wasting your time. Get a teacher,'" Keyser said. He took the advice, and he now practices for his lessons about an hour a night. He also auditioned with the Intermission Trio, made up of MIT faculty members, and has since taken over management of the group. At about the same time, he joined the MIT Concert Jazz Band after auditioning for its director, Everett Longstreth.

Keyser has a new trombone, which has put even more luster on what he does give himself credit for—"a professional tone."

"I've always had good tone," he said, but believes that he still comes up short on improvisation, in which jazz players break the bonds of written music and soar into creative interpretations of the basic composition.

He said he is seldom satisfied with himself as improviser—although there have been some special moments. He comments that he's "not a natural," explaining, "When I do this, it's not like science. You don't intellectualize it."

Keyser, a hefty, rumped man known for his warmth, good humor and closeness with students, has been housemaster at Senior House, with his wife, Margaret, for five years. Their children are Rachel, 26, an art broker in New York City; Beth, 24, who works with retarded people; and Benjamin, 20, who is studying photography at the Rhode Island School of Design and who set up the photo lab at MIT's Arts and Media Center.

Keyser's new role as associate provost has given him a heaping plate of new challenges, but it seems he will always find time for the special challenge of jazz—and for the joy his music brings him.

"What would make me happy?" he asks, repeating his visitor's question. Keyser names a trombonist for a highly-regarded Boston area jazz band. Then he answers that he'd like to be "good enough" so that one night when the trombonist is sick, the band leader will call him and say, "Will you fill in?"

Jay Keyser leaned back in his office chair, pursed his lips and whistled his way through the beginning of a ballad for his listener.

"Do you remember it?" he asked enthusiastically. "That's one of the ones I did."

Keyser, MIT's associate provost for educational programs and policy, was recalling the time he played first trombone with a 17-piece dance band in Washington, D.C., while attending George Washington University.

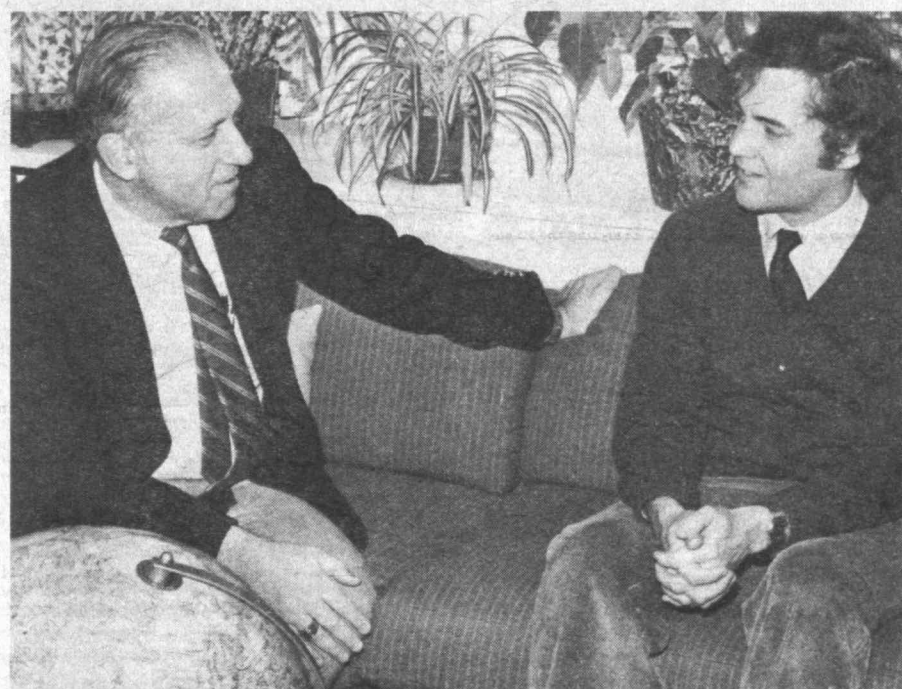
"I did solos," he said, "but for some reason the only ones they let me do were whistling. So I went up to the mike and whistled." Then some drunk would suck on a lemon or chew crackers in front of him, trying to dry up his whistle, he said, "but I never let it bother me."

Keyser's professional world revolves around linguistics and undergraduate education, but his thoughts seem never far from music, which has had a hold on him since childhood. And after putting his trombone aside for 25 years, he once again is producing soulful notes and jazz riffs in appearances with the MIT Concert Jazz Band and other groups.

Samuel Jay Keyser was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 50 years ago, the only child of an accountant and a stenographer. "My mother once loaned Nelson Rockefeller \$5 for lunch when she was a secretary at the Pentagon during World War II," he said, recalling a favorite family story.

The family had moved to Washington when he was three, and it was there that music came into his life. "John Philip Souza's sister lived across the street in a house where the shades were always drawn," he recalled. And he was two blocks down from the Marine Corps headquarters, where he used to go regularly to hear the Marine Corps Band at reviews and parades playing Souza's "Stars and Stripes Forever," among other things. "Some of the finest musicians in the country played in that band," he said.

In 1945, when he was 10, Keyser began studying trumpet and trombone and played in the Boys Club of Washington Band. His teacher, at \$1.50 an hour, was Robert Clark of the Marine Band.



John R. Dale, right, a graduate student in architecture, recently received the third annual Marvin E. Goody Prize from Professor Frank E. Perkins, dean of the Graduate School. The Goody Prize was established to encourage links between the academic world and business and industry and to recognize the relationship between good design and good building. It carries a \$5,000 honorarium for the winning thesis. Mr. Dale's thesis is "Reinhabiting the Fort Point Channel: A Proposal for Transforming and Extending the Warehouse District in South Boston."

—Photo by Calvin Campbell

Sharp named to Class of '41 chair

Dr. Phillip A. Sharp, the internationally respected molecular biologist who directs the Center for Cancer Research, has been named the first holder of the Class of 1941 Professorship at MIT.

The professorship recognizes innovative teaching by outstanding faculty members whose careers reflect the traditional close coupling of teaching and research at MIT. It was established by the members of the class to observe their 40th anniversary.

Dr. Sharp's appointment was announced by John M. Deutch, MIT provost and Arthur C. Cope Professor of Chemistry.

Professor Deutch said Dr. Sharp was selected to hold the chair because of his "outstanding contributions to both education and scholarship in cellular and molecular biology." Professor Deutch specifically cited Dr. Sharp's recent work on the mechanisms of production and processing of functional messenger RNAs (ribonucleic acids) as "especially outstanding and timely."

Dr. Sharp has headed the Center for Cancer Research since 1985. He has been a member of the center and of the Department of Biology since 1974. From 1983 until 1985 he was the center's associate director.

Dr. Sharp helped established a very popular undergraduate biotechnology laboratory course and currently teaches in courses covering virology and cell biology. He has also trained a number of graduate students and

research fellows who are faculty members at major universities.

The Center for Cancer Research emphasizes research in molecular aspects of cancer and cell biology. The staff numbers approximately 175 people—about 150 of them in research positions—including faculty members, staff researchers and graduate students. Research is carried out in virology, immunology and cellular and developmental biology.

Dr. Sharp's work in the late 1970s led to one of the major discoveries in genetics, a discovery that "threw the world of theoretical genetics into confusion," Fortune magazine once wrote. Dr. Sharp and his colleagues discovered that genes in cells containing a nucleus are fundamentally unlike those in un-nucleated single-cell bacteria that had previously been the principal subjects of DNA research. Genes in bacterial cells form a continuous sequence along the DNA strand, but in the nucleated cells of higher organisms—and in the viruses that infect them—the genes are distributed in widely spaced segments separated by apparently surplus DNA. Since then Dr. Sharp and others have found that nucleated cells selectively remove great loops of surplus sequences and splice the remaining sequences which are then translated into the proteins that are the building blocks of living things.

Dr. Sharp, 41, holds the BA (1966) in chemistry and mathematics from Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, and the PhD (1969) in chemistry from the University of Illinois. From 1969-71 he was a postdoctoral fellow at the California Institute of Technology and from 1971-72 at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. From 1972-74 he was a senior research investigator at Cold Spring. He joined MIT as an associate professor in 1974 and was promoted to professor in 1979.



Dr. Richard Adler honored by IEEE

Professor Richard B. Adler of MIT, a major figure in the revolutionary changes that transformed the teaching of electrical engineering and electronics over the last 20 years, has been honored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) with the Medal in Engineering Education.

Dr. Adler is Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and associate head for electrical science and engineering of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.

The IEEE announcement cited Professor Adler for "leadership in engineering education through teaching and textbooks in semiconductor electronics and electromagnetics." The award consists of a gold medal, a bronze replica, a certificate and \$5,000.

Perri Klass to speak

"An Insider's View of Writing about Medicine" will be offered by author Perri Klass, a student at Harvard Medical School Thursday, March 13, from 6-8pm in Rm 14E-304.

Ms. Klass is the author of the novel *Recombinations* as well as a contributing columnist for *Discover Magazine* and the *New York Times*. Her talk at MIT is sponsored by the Writing Program.

"His contribution to electrical engineering pedagogy is amply documented by two sets of textbooks: a pair in the area of electromagnetic fields and waves, and a series in semiconductor electronics," the IEEE said.

"His collaboration with (Robert) Fano and (Lan Jen) Chu led to the publication of 'Electromagnetic Fields, Energy and Forces,' and 'Electrical Energy Transmission and Radiation,' textbooks which revolutionized the teaching of traditional electrical engineering in the late 1950s. Material which had been taught only in graduate subjects or research seminars was now for the first time presented at a level appropriate for undergraduate instruction. In the 1960s he established the Semiconductor Electronics Education Committee, a group of 30 leaders in the field from both industry and university. He was technical director of this group, and as such must be given the primary credit for the texts and films the group produced. Viewed from the perspective of the past 20 years, the work of this committee totally reshaped the teaching of electronics throughout the country," the IEEE said in presenting the award.

Professor Adler, who attended Harvard College (1939-41) and received the SB (1943) and ScD (1949) from MIT, has been a member of the faculty since 1950.

Conference set for March 15

Evelyn Fox Keller, a leading authority on gender in science and author of *Feeling for the Organism*, the biography of Nobel Prize winner Barbara McClintock, will be the keynote speaker at a conference for women in the technical professions at MIT on March 15.

The conference, sponsored by the Association of MIT Alumnae (AMITA) and the Society of Women Engineers-Boston Section, is entitled "Women on the Pyramid: Power in Technical Careers." It will explore the issues of power and authority as women advance in their technical careers. The conference is designed for women in all areas of technical professions, from accounting to medicine and engineering, and will address the personal, social and psychological aspects of career progression. The conference is the sixth in an annual series.

The plenary session will include such speakers as Dalia Etzion, head of the Department of Organizational Develop-

ment at Tel Aviv University, and Air Force Brog. Gen. (Ret.) Wilma Vaught.

Professor Lotte Bailyn of the Sloan School of Management will report on her recent research comparing career issues for male and female engineers.

Afternoon workshops will be on such issues as "Managing Creativity", "Switching Careers", "Academia and Industry" and "Entrepreneurship." Personal aspects of career life will be covered in such workshops as "Running on Empty" (a discussion of burnout), and "Is Time Running Out?" (a workshop on lifestyle choices and the biological clock).

The conference will begin with a cocktail reception Friday, March 14 at McCormick Hall. The conference itself will begin on Saturday, March 15, at 8:30am in Rm 10-250. Attendees may register either Friday evening or Saturday, or by mail.

For further information contact Margaret Coleman, conference chair, at 547-9236.

—Here & There—

After John H. Slater, assistant professor of civil engineering, gave a talk on bridges to a fourth grade class in Easton, the thank-you notes he received put smiles on the faces of all who read them.

Here are some excerpts, just as they were written:

—“We enjoyed it very much. I sure hope that you don't hit yourself with a hammer.”

—“I thought you were very interesting. Some day I think I'll go to your school to learn to make bridges.”

—“I always wanted to build a brige and now that you told me all about briges I can build one. I hope.”

—“You explained bridges and how they worked great. You must bild bridges great.”

—“on February vacation I'm going to maine to see my grandmother and grandfather well what I mean is I have to go over one brige to get to maine and if we want to go food shopping we have to go over another brige that is so tiering but we need stuff well anyway I want to say thanks for coming.”

—“Now I know more about bridges. I liked when you talked about tension. P.S. does MIT have a football team?”

The Rev. Robert J. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic chaplain at MIT, has been elected to a four-year term on the Paulist General Council, the advisory and governing body that works with the president of the Paulist Order, of which Father O'Donnell is a member. A major task of the council is the selection of pastors to head Paulist parishes across the country. Organized in 1858, the Paulists were the first Catholic order of men founded in this country. Father O'Donnell has been at MIT since 1983.

Back in December, Washington Post columnist Bob Levey ran an item about a 12-year-old Rockville, Md., boy who lost a treasured possession to a locker thief at school—an MIT '64 shirt that his father wore while a student here. Levey wondered whether any members of the '64 class living in the Washington area—perhaps about 50 in all—might have a similar shirt “hanging around the attic” and would want to make a young man in Rockville “very happy.” He offered to be the middleman. Alas, Levey told Here & There last week, there was no response to his plea. But he still would like to find a '64 shirt.

Peter Huber, a 33-year-old lawyer with three degrees from MIT, including a doctorate in mechanical engineering, has been picked by the US Justice Department to head a team looking into recommending changes in Judge Harold Greene's modified final judgment on the Bell System breakup.

Paul R. Strauss, writing in Data Communications magazine, describes Huber as a “whiz,” having earned his MIT PhD at 23, younger than usual, and then obtaining a Harvard law degree while teaching at MIT. He went on to become a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and a research fellow at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. With his combination of law and engineering, plus outside study in economics, “Huber seems to have the perfect background to investigate the ways data communications technology changes telephone companies and vice versa,” Strauss writes.

Huber received the SB and SM in mechanical engineering in 1974, and the PhD in 1976. While his doctorate in mechanical engineering, specifically fluid mechanics, might not seem directly applicable to the task at hand, Strauss comments, “Huber has a longtime broad interest in public service. . . His doctoral dissertaion analyzed properties of electrostatic charges in liquid fuels—which, as a practical consequence, can be used to find ways of stopping aircraft from exploding in flight.”

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Two MIT graduates who received the SM in 1985—Claire Bischoff in mechanical engineering and Matthew Buresch in electrical engineering and computer science—are corecipients of the first award

for best thesis in Technology and Policy. The award, sponsored by the Technology and Policy Program at MIT and designed to encourage thoughtful work on technological issues, is available to students throughout the Institute.

Ms. Bischoff's thesis, “The Role of Analysis in the Decision-making Process,” considers how technical analysis shapes the way issues are perceived and resolved. Mr. Buresch did an engineering and economic analysis of “Residential Photovoltaic Generation in New England.” He is the author of *Photovoltaic Energy Systems*, published by Prentice-Hall. Their advisors, respectively, were Professor Richard de Neufville and Dr. Richard Tabors.

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Inside Rhythms, a performance piece created by Christopher Janney, former research fellow at the Center for Advanced Visual Studies, will be presented by the American National Theater at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington Saturday, March 15. Janney graduated in 1978 as one of the first students in the Master of Science in Visual Studies program. *Inside Rhythms* will be presented here in Kresge Auditorium April 17, sponsored in part by the Council for the Arts at MIT.

(Do you have something to contribute to Here & There? We're on the lookout for short items, preferably of a personal nature. They can be sent to Here & There, News Office, Rm 5-111.)

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PRESS CLIPPINGS:

—A Boston Herald story on the death of the world's oldest man at the age of 120 said that when he was born, on June 29, 1865, MIT “had just graduated its first freshman class.” Not quite. MIT admitted its first students in 1865.

—Another Herald story, on Corazon Aquino's rise to the presidency of the Philippines, quoted an MIT graduate student from the Philippines as scoffing at those who question Mrs. Aquino's leadership abilities. “Women in the Philippines are strong figures,” said Eduardo (Jay) Olaguer, a doctoral candidate in meteorology. “When Sandra Day O'Connor was appointed (to the US Supreme Court) here it was a big deal. It would have been ordinary there. Running a home in the Philippines is a great task. If you can do that you can run a government.” Olaguer, from Quezon City, plans to return to the Philippines some day, with considerably more enthusiasm now, he told Here & There.

—The New York Times, in its “Evening Hours” column, took note of the big bash thrown for MIT in the Big Apple last month. Against the background of a replica of Killian Court in the Hotel Pierre's main ballroom, the newspaper said, the evening “had the makings of a big merger—top corporate executives, leading investment bankers. . . John Castle, chief executive of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, who arranged the dinner.” It added: “Whether anyone walked out with a deal is unclear, but there was a consolation prize: solid chocolate beavers, served as the last course.”

—*Mothering the Mind: Twelve Studies of Writers and Their Silent Partners*, a book by MIT's Ruth Perry and Martine Brownley (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1984), was the subject of editorial comment in the fall issue of *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature*. Ms. Perry, senior lecturer in the School of Humanities and Social Science, is director of the Women's Studies Program.

—Both the Globe and the Herald in Boston gave important space to the Kresge concert by IRCAM of Paris, in collaboration with MIT's Experimental Music Studio. The Globe's Richard Buell wrote with marked enthusiasm, describing one of the works as a masterpiece. The daring program attracted one of the largest Kresge audiences ever assembled for a computer music concert.



Representatives from E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company recently visited the campus to present a check for \$366,000 to support a variety of Institute programs. The visitors, pictured with President Gray were, from left: Dr. Vance E. Senecal, vice chairman and executive director of the Committee on Educational Aid; Lewis E. Shumaker, supervisor of the Department of Employee Relations, and Dr. Stephen T. Toy, consultant in Life Sciences. Du Pont support of MIT goes back to 1918 and to date totals more than \$4 million. —Photo by Calvin Campbell

Committee regulates nearly 200 human experiments each year

By SHARON DAVIS
Staff Writer

Every third Thursday of the month, the MIT Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects (COUHES) meets to approve or disapprove MIT research projects that use people as research subjects.

The 16-member committee, chaired by Dr. George Wolf, senior lecturer and professor emeritus in the Department of Applied Biological Sciences, regulates nearly 200 experiments annually, including those involving drugs, radiology, psychology, sociology, nutrition and medical studies.

“Our first aim is to protect people who are experimental subjects. Second, we want to see that the research gets done,” he said.

Diagnosis or treatment of diseased subjects, if experimental, must also be approved—even if it is beneficial.

Since he was appointed chairman 18 months ago, Dr. Wolf has not rejected any proposal outright. His predecessor, Dr. Bernard Gould, turned down only one or two in the 17 years he held the post. However, many proposed experiments have to be modified, some radically, to meet the requirements of the committee.

In 1962, MIT was among the first educational and research institutions to review the use of humans in experiments. This was before federal regulations required it, Dr. Wolf noted.

How do investigators apply? First, an application from Dr. Wolf's office (Rm 56-213) must be filled out. Procedures to be used, including medication, diets, any physical agents such as radiation, electrical stimulation, psychology and physical stress must be described.

Sample questionnaires or examples of proposed interviews must be submitted. Any embarrassment, humiliation or deception during interviews with subjects have to be revealed. Confidentiality is a must.

If the use of radioactive materials or other sources of radiation energy is proposed, the project approval must also be obtained from the Committee on Radiation Protection.

“Usually when investigators propose experiments, they attach background literature on similar experiments to assure the committee

of the experiment's safety,” Dr. Wolf added.

After the application is submitted, Dr. Wolf, with the aid of a COUHES member, can grant provisional approval.

At the COUHES meeting, he presents the applications and the group will make final decisions. “We weigh the benefits to be expected from the research against the risks,” he added.

After the review, the committee reports in writing to the investigator, with copies sent to appropriate department heads or laboratory directors.

If an unfavorable decision is reached, investigators are called to defend their projects. Dr. Wolf and his secretary, Debra R. Milamed, spend much of their time on the telephone trying to persuade investigators to compromise and modify their protocols.

“One project, a recently developed prosthetic device, was finally approved after six months of calls and meetings,” he said.

Every attempt is made to assist the researcher in modifying the experiment in order to meet the COUHES requirements, he said.

Approval is valid for one year. Any changes in the use of the subjects must be approved by COUHES before they take effect, he said.

A critical component of the application is the consent document which is to be read and signed by the prospective subject. It also must be written in clear, plain English so that subjects will understand the experiments in which they participate and be totally aware of all risks.

Investigators contemplating using humans in research can call Dr. Wolf's office at x3-6781 for more information.

Speaking this week

—Raymond Nasher, a national developer and chairman of the board of The Nasher Company of Dallas, Tex., will speak tonight (Wednesday, March 12) on “Humanizing the Environment Through Development.” His talk—at 6pm in Rm. 9-150—leads off the Center for Real Estate Development's 1986 Hahn Lecture Series.

—Charles L. Brown, chairman of the board of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, will speak at MIT on Thursday (March 13) on “Shaping the Information Age.” His talk—at 4:30pm in the Bowen Room (E51-329)—is part of the Sloan School's Distinguished Speakers Series.

Chorus to premiere

The newly formed MIT Chamber Chorus, under the direction of John Oliver, senior lecturer in music, will present its first concert Wednesday, March 19, at 8pm in Kresge Auditorium.

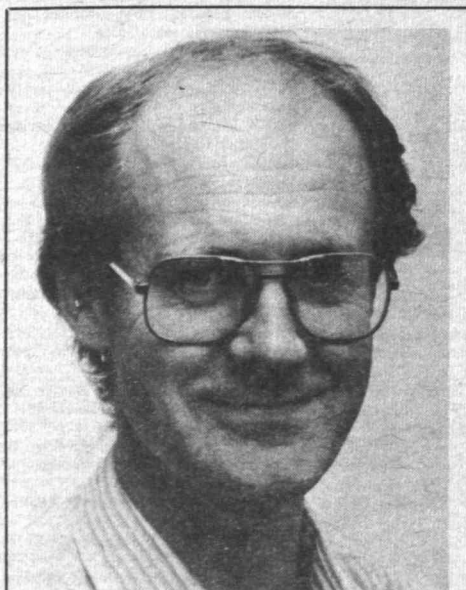
The premiere will be varied, with music spanning the centuries. The 25-member group will feature selections from the renaissance to present times. This will include a collection of English songs and works by Debussy, Brahms and Barber.

Students who passed the audition for the MIT Choral Society, also directed by Mr. Oliver, were eligible to try out for the smaller Chamber Chorus. The chorus, composed mainly of undergraduate students, includes “one or two graduate students,” he said.

When Mr. Oliver came to MIT in 1964, the male glee club had been incorporated into the choral society. At that time, the Society was made up mostly of staff and faculty members. There were few students. “But,” recalled Mr. Oliver, “the Choral Society's student population grew so that last spring we decided to organize a student chorus.”

Mr. Oliver is also founder and director of the John Oliver Chorale and the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Tanglewood Chorus.

The concert is free and is open to the public.



Dr. Tomas Hokfelt, Professor of Histology with Cell Biology at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, will discuss “Neurons with Multiple Messengers,” Wednesday, March 12, at 4:30pm, in Huntington Hall (Rm 10-250). Professor Hokfelt, who received the MD degree in 1971, is a member of the National Academy of Science and last year was corecipient of the New York Academy of Science's Award in Biological and Medical Sciences. His talk at MIT is part of the Whitaker College Distinguished Lecture Series.

Reactor seminars set for HS teachers

MIT's Nuclear Reactor Laboratory will offer high school science teachers nine seminars on the uses of research reactors during the remainder of the academic year.

The objective of the seminars is to familiarize high school science teachers with the scientific, engineering and medical uses of nuclear research reactors and to involve the teachers in typical applications and experiments.

The seminars are conducted free of charge by the faculty and staff of MIT with funding from the US Department of Energy and MIT. Each seminar consists of two four-hour sessions on two days. All material and supplies are provided by MIT.

In the first session teachers will receive an overview of research projects and activities at the 27-year-old reactor adjacent to the MIT campus. They will tour the reactor and become familiar with its design and operation and they will attend lectures on radiation protection principles and on health physics instrumentation and measurements.

The second session will cover measurements on reactor neutrons and demonstration of the wave-like properties of matter, neutron activation analysis principles, and irradiation of a specimen for elemental trace analysis by that method.

The Nuclear Reactor Laboratory began offering the seminars last spring on a trial basis. More than 30 teachers from 16 high schools have attended, said William Fecych, coordinator of the seminars for the laboratory.