Stem cell research guidelines announced

Hynes is the Daniel K Ludwig Professor of Cancer Research at MIT. The Academaries are urging all institutions conducting human embryonic stem cell research to establish oversight committees to ensure that the new guidelines are followed. "These guidelines are important because stem cell research is potentially a very valuable way of treating people for a variety of diseases, but the whole field of stem cell research is surrounded by disparate ethical viewpoints," said Hynes, who is also a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator. "The aim here is to try to get everyone on the same page to do things properly," he said. "For example, if stem cell research is to be allowed, then there has to be a very careful, informed consent process. A standard set of requirements for deriving, storing, distributing and using embryonic stem cell lines—one to which the entire U.S. scientific community adheres—is the best way for this research to move forward." Hynes' co-chair on the committee is Jonathan D. Moreno, a professor of biomedical ethics and director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Nobel laureate Robert H. Horvitz, an MIT professor of biology, is also on the committee. Guidelines from the report include:

• Embryonic stem cell research oversight (ESCRO) committees should be established. These committees should include legal and ethical experts, as well as representatives of the public, and experts in biology and stem cell research.

• Stem cells usually are harvested after three to five days from a blastocyst—an early stage of development before implantation in the uterus. The ESCRO committee representatives should review proposals for research that takes stem cells from excess blastocysts at in vitro fertilization clinics or from blastocysts created expressly for stem cell research.

• Nuclear transfer must not be used for reproductive cloning.

• Human embryos used for research should not be grown in culture for longer than 14 days, or until the point when the body axis and central nervous system begin to form.

Donor consent must be obtained before a blastocyst is used to generate

Inaugural festivites feature art, technology

A display of light and sound will launch this week's festivities to celebrate the inauguration of Susan Hockfield, MIT's 16th president, and symbolize the inaugural theme, "UnCommon/InCommon.

"White Noise/White Light," designed by Merijn Yoon, assistant professor of architecture at MIT, will open in Kresge Oval on May 2 at 7 p.m. with comments by President Hodickfeld. "UnCommon" deserts—fried cheesecake, flavored creme brulees, napoleon station, and s'mores fondu—will be served.

Celebratory events throughout the week will include symposia on art and technology and on interdisciplinary research, a K-12 Educational Outreach Midway, a video retrospective of 2.007, MIT's famed robot design contest, and concerts by the MIT Symphony Orchestra and the MIT Concert Choir.

The inaugural ceremony will be held in Killian Court on Friday, May 6, at 7 p.m.

Originally commissioned by the city of Athens, Greece, and sited at the base of the Acropolis during the 2004 Olympics, "White Noise/White Light" is an installation comprised of a 50-by-50-foot grid of little rods that look neutral by day and magical by night, when they light up as people move among them.

Yoon, 32, conceived "White Noise/White Light" as a project at the intersection of "architecture, landscape architecture and environmental design" and an experience of theater in which partici-
**Symposia explore reaches of science**

MIT has seized the opportunity offered by the inaugu-ration of Susan Hockfield to hold two symposia in which prominent members of the faculty will discuss interdisciplinary research, and art and technology.

On Tuesday, May 3, four panelists will speak on the topic, "Interdisciplinary Research at MIT: Making Uncom-mon Connections."

Penny Chisholm, the Lee and Geraldine Martin Profes-sor of Environmental Studies, will discuss her research on microorganisms, the significant role they play in shaping our planet and the diverse fields that play key roles in studying them.

On Wednesday, May 4, an interdisciplinary research that combines microbiology, ecology, genomics, oceanography, physiology and applied mathematics can be understood and these complex microbial systems—which upon all life depends," she said.

Chisholm was part of the team that in 1985 discov-ered the smallest known photosynthetic cell and the most abundant microbe in the sea. That microbe is now used as a model system for understanding global processes from the genome to the ocean.

Chisholm, whose symposium talk is titled "Marine Microbes: Tiny Cells. Global Impact," will be joined by three other panelists. Rosalind Williams, the Metcalfe Pro-fessor of Writing, will describe "The Multidisciplinary For-est of MIT: From Twigs to Canopy"; Moungi Gobeli, professor of chemistry and director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies; and composer Evan Ziporyn, the Renan Sahin Distinguished Professor of Music, will speak on "Art and Technology." There’s been a lot of discussion in recent years about the ways in which technology has informed the production of art, as well as the ways in which artists and engineers have experienced the collaborative process," Brody said. The panel, he said, will look at how artists from three very different disciplines—theater, the visual arts and music—have used and new technologies in "the service of their vision," how those technologies have facilitated the work and how they may have created unforeseen pro-blems.

Each panelist will discuss technology as it relates to his own work and interests, and they will participate in a panel discus-sion moderated by Brody.

Chisholm, who will discuss one of his current projects, "The MIT Concert Choir," has written about his interest in the emergency of "real-life television" in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks: "In the time which followed, Reality television ratings skyrocketed. Everywhere, thirst for the Real, the cruelties inherent in our Real lives—hunger for something actual in the face of so much fiction masquerad-ing as fact, was overwhelming. It was in this environment that my own flight into naturalism evolved."

Wodiczko, who is renowned internationally for his large-scale slide and video projections on architectural facades and monuments (including the Bunker Hill Monu-ment in 1989), is working on a projection in Barcelona that will use a prominent city monument as a vehicle for two-way, real-time communication with the public. He will speak on "Art, Technology and Public Space" and will present two short videos.

Ziporyn, a composer and clarinetist whose work draws equally from world and classical music, the avant garde and jazz, has composed numerous works combining Indo-nesian orchestration (gamelan) with western instruments and electronics. He plans to talk about how traditional "pencil and manuscript paper" composers have or have not adapted to the digital world now available.

Both symposia will take place from 4 to 6 p.m. in the Sta-ta Center’s Kirsch Auditorium and are free and open to the MIT community.

**Continued from Page 1**

parts of all ages become performers, she said.

"It’s an uncommon experience and therefore the theme of the inaugural event. It can create a sense of play or a sense of solemnity, depending on the indi-vidual. But, more importantly, it is about engaging the multiverse," Yoon said.

"White Noise/White Light" comes to MIT from one of his current projects, "Pencil and Manuscript Paper." Yoon, who will discuss one of his current projects, "White Noise/"White Light," which opens on Kresge Oval Monday, May 2.

Known for such provocative works as this 1998 video projection onto Bunker Hill Monument, Professor Krzysztof Wodiczko will be on the panel of Wednesday’s ‘Art and Technology’ symposium.

Wodiczko, who is renowned internationally for his large-scale slide and video projections on architectural facades and monuments (including the Bunker Hill Monument in 1989), is working on a projection in Barcelona that will use a prominent city monument as a vehicle for two-way, real-time communication with the public. He will speak on "Art, Technology and Public Space" and will present two short videos.

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**More ‘UnCommon’ events**

MIT has a tradition of reaching out to teachers and students across the country, and the K-12 Educational Outreach Midday will highlight 20 programs now developing innovative teaching ideas in technology or on Wednesdays, May 4, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., in the Stata Center Student Street.

But Yoon hopes that participants will go beyond the "singular" experience of her work and engage with her vision of interac-tive art and shared human experience—of all that we have in common.

By combining "white light," being a full spectrum of color, and white noise, being a full spectrum of information depending on the range of human hearing, the design expresses the idea of the accumulation of the diverse in relation to the one," Yoon said.

"White Noise/White Light" is open to all ages, including children of any height. "It’s a bit unfriendly to stillets heels, because of the cracks in the wooden deck," Yoon noted.

The public is invited to view and walk through "White Noise/White Light" from dusk to 11 p.m. May 2 through May 7. Admission is free. From May 2-7, free evening parking will be available in MIT’s West Garage Annex, 125 Vassar St., one block from the installation.

In addition to the outdoor installation of "White Noise/White Light," an exhibition of Yoon’s works, titled "Rock, Paper, Scis-sors: Projects by MY Studio," will be on view at MIT’s Wolk Gallery (Room 7-338, 77 Massachusetts Ave.) through Sept, 16.

...
When Susan Hockfield is inaugurated on Friday, May 6, she will officially take her place among the respected leaders who have guided the Institute over the years, including the three living former MIT presidents, Charles M. Vest, Paul E. Gray and Howard W. Johnson.

Susan Hockfield, president from 2004 to present

Susan Hockfield, a noted neuroscientist and former provost of Yale University, is the first life scientist to lead MIT. She joined the Yale faculty in 1985 and was named full professor in 1994. Hockfield was dean of Yale’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (1998-2002) before becoming provost. She became MIT’s 16th president on Dec. 6, 2004.

As graduate school dean, Hockfield revitalized the administration of the school and addressed long-standing problems in academic, extracurricular and financial support for students. As provost, she advanced Yale’s major initiatives in science, medicine and engineering, including a $500 million investment in facilities. She also encouraged collaborative work among the sciences, humanities and social sciences throughout the university.

Hockfield’s research is focused on the development of the mammalian brain and on glioma, a deadly form of brain cancer. At Yale, she was the William Edward Gilbert Professor of Neurobiology, she now holds an MIT faculty appointment as professor of neuroscience in the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences.

Hockfield earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Rochester and the Ph.D. from the Georgetown University School of Medicine. She now lives in Cambridge with her husband, Thomas N. Byrne, M.D., and their daughter, Elizabeth.

Charles M. Vest, president from 1990 to 2004

Charles M. Vest, 64, is the second-longest-serving president in MIT’s history. Vest oversaw initiatives in new methodologies for education such as OpenCourseWare, several new degree programs and a major campus construction program.

One of Vest’s key achievements was focusing broader public attention on issues of education and research policy. He chaired the President’s Advisory Committee on the Redesign of the Space Station and the U.S. Department of Energy Task Force on the Future of Science Programs as well as the Association of American Universities. He continues to serve on the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology and recently finished work on the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction. His 2004 book, Pursuing the Endless Frontier: Essays on MIT and the Role of Research Universities, explores significant issues facing academic institutions.

Vest remains at the Institute as a faculty member in mechanical engineering (on sabbatical in 2005) and has accepted invitations for visiting lecturerships at several universities here and abroad.

Charles M. Vest

Charles M. Vest

Paul E. Gray, president from 1980 to 1990

Paul E. Gray, 73, has been at MIT almost continuously for more than half a century. He earned bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering starting in 1954 and then rose through the faculty ranks to become professor and dean of the School of Engineering in 1967. Gray held several administrative roles ranging from associate dean to chancellor before becoming MIT’s 14th president.

Among the programs Gray oversaw as president are the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program and the Leaders for Manufacturing Program.

Gray was committed to increasing opportunities for minorities and played a key role in establishing MIT’s annual Dr. Martin Luther King Celebration.

After stepping down as president, Gray served as chair of the Corporation from 1990 to 1997 and then returned to his role as professor of electrical engineering, a post he still holds.

Howard W. Johnson

Howard W. Johnson, 82, became president of MIT after serving seven years as professor and dean of the Sloan School of Management. At the helm during the height of the political and social ferment of the late 1960s, he gained respect for listening to all sides and for combining progressive views on issues such as The Vietnam War and the environment with expertise in management.


Johnson oversaw major initiatives as MIT’s custodian of the Whitcomb Institute and the opening of several new residential halls (Eastgate in 1967, Random Hall and the Brandeis wing of McCortick Hall in 1968 and MacGregor House in 1970). MIT faculty members also received Nobel Prizes in three consecutive years during his tenure. Har Gobind Khorana was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1968, Salvador E. Luria in 1969 and Paul E. Gray, 73, in 1970.

Johnson served as chair of the MIT Corporation from 1971 to 1983. He has also served on numerous governmental panels and as a trustee or director of such institutions as the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Radcliffe College, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has been a Corporation Life Member Emeritus since 1997.

Paul E. Gray

Howard W. Johnson

Charles M. Vest

March 27, 2005

Susan Hockfield takes place of honor

In an interview given just before she came to MIT, Susan Hockfield offered some of her thoughts on the presidency. For the entire interview, visit web.mit.edu/newspic/2004/president-interview.html.

Q: What do see as the key challenges and opportunities facing MIT in the coming years?

A: Over the past several decades, the revolutions in biological and life sciences and engineering have created enormous opportunities on which we can build. Similarly, globalization provides new opportunities—and challenges—for scholars in economics, management, humanities, the arts and architecture to make a better world. With its outstanding record of accomplishment in these areas, along with its distinctively collaborative culture, MIT is uniquely positioned to make enormous contributions.

The challenge is that other great universities have come to realize that in order to remain world-class, they need to invest in these areas of scholarship and become more like MIT. The competition for student, faculty and resources has, accordingly, intensified, requiring MIT to continue to reinvent itself to remain the preeminent institution for innovation across the entire spectrum of the five schools.

Q: How will you work to bring out the best of MIT?

A: I believe in building on strength. MIT has the strongest engineering school in the world, and I will work to be sure that tradition of preeminence continues. Each of the other initiatives at MIT must continue to be strong and distinctive. At the same time, we must look for opportunities where those strengths can be amplified through shared vision and collaboration. Education and technology and management become more interdisciplinary, our engineering prowess provides an enormous opportunity to create innovative invention and discovery that other institutions do not have. These are some of the most exciting opportunities I see as uniquely available at MIT.

Q: How do you balance the traditional openness of universities to international students and the need for heightened national security?

A: National security is a very real and growing concern for all of us today. American universities have served as gateways for some of the best minds on earth to join our nation in the effort to improving the lives of people around the world. Balancing these risks and opportunities requires insightful development of national policies that take into account the importance of the role and distinctively open cultures of universities. MIT has a powerful voice in the articulation of national policies, a tradition I will continue.

Q: How does it feel to be the first woman president of MIT?

A: It is a very great honor to be the first woman president of MIT, but it is an even greater honor to be the first life scientist to serve in this role. I hope that my service in this position will give confidence to women and girls, as well as people from all backgrounds, to believe that they, too, can take on roles that perhaps have not been previously open to them.
Faculty honors two with Edgerton Award

Sasha Brown  
MIT News Office

Associate Professor Emma Teng of Chinese Studies in Foreign Languages and Literatures and Associate Professor Erik Demaine of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science received the Harold E. Edgerton Faculty Achievement Award at the April faculty meeting.

The meeting also addressed student discipline issues, employer liability, and a potential new ad hoc committee to address fallout from around the world…his work is accessible to experts and amateurs alike. Professor Demaine is a dynamic teacher who has developed two new subjects in data structures and computational geometry.”

Tidor called Teng “a prolific young scholar who has built her considerable reputation by bringing together two separate fields of literary and cultural study—Chinese and Asian-American—while also melding historical and literary perspectives.” He noted her considerable achievement among students. “Her teaching incites strong enthusiasm for learning,” he said.

Both Teng and Demaine thanked the faculty for the honor.

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Intelligent plastics change shape with light

Frankel, a research scientist in the field of science, has been named the 2005 Honorary Fellow of the Society for Technical Communication. In praising Frankel’s work, STC stated, “Your stunning images make science accessible to a broad audience, deepening our understanding and appreciation of your subjects and expanding the boundaries of technical communication.”

The STC is a professional organization dedicated to advancing the arts and sciences of technical communication. With more than 17,000 members, STC is the largest organization of its kind in the world.

For more than 30 years, STC has been conferring this honor on individuals who are not members of the society but who have achieved eminence in the field. Among previous honorary fellows are Stephen Jay Gould, in the field of natural science; mnemoScience GmbH of Aachen, Germany, and a fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

Scientists have yearned to understand how the chirps and warbles of a young bird morph into the recognizable and often distinct melodies of its parent. Neuroscientists at the McGovern Institute for Brain Research at MIT have come one step closer to understanding that process. They’ve shown for the first time how a particular brain region in birds serves as the source of vocal creativity.

“It’s an extraordinary finding,” says Sarah Bottjer of the University of Southern California. “Here’s an organism that enables a direct investigation of how animals learn motor activities.”

The songbird’s creative, trial-and-error type of learning provides an ideal model for studying similar processes in humans, such as how a baby’s babbling takes on the conversational cadences and recognizable syllables of mama and papa. Likewise, the brain pathways involved in birdsong have a human counterpart, the poorly understood basal ganglia circuit, so birds may have something to teach us about our own brains. What researchers learn from birds may eventually apply to human diseases that affect motor abilities, such as Parkinson’s disease.

The question we’re trying to answer is how a young bird learns its song,” says Professor Michale Fee of MIT’s McGovern Institute about his recent study, which was published online in advance of the May issue of the free access journal, Public Library of Science Biology. “We’ve known there are several brain areas involved, a motor circuit for producing the song, and a learning circuit, called the AFF (for anterior forebrain pathway), that sends its output to the motor system.

But normally, the young zebra finch nursery resounds with ever-new, imperfect variations of the adult songs. Gradually, the youngsters’ songs become less variable and more true to the old standards. Some years ago, Bottjer had observed that disabling a young finch’s AFF circuit stopped the learning in midstream. The bird still sings, but never learns the right song. To explain this effect, scientists theorized that the AFF circuit helps the juvenile compare its immature efforts with its parent’s (usually the father’s) example. That hypothesis, however, did not explain how the little bird’s babbles arose.

“If we framed the question in a different way,” Fee says of his research with postdoctoral fellow Bence Póczos and graduate student Aaron Andalman. “We said, this young bird is being creative, experimenting with many different sounds through trial and error. We hypothesized that the AFF provides the source of this creativity.”

To test this theory, Fee’s team studied finches that were just old enough to begin their vocal explorations. The researchers temporarily inactivated part of the AFF connecting to the motor system used in producing songs. That destruction shut down the variable, temporarily stranding the young finch with an immature version of the song. These results suggested that the AFF circuitry itself causes the juvenile bird’s experimentation.

For more than 30 years, STC has been honoring for such images as the one at top of a drop of ferrofluid, which is magnetite suspended in oil. The ferrofluid is on a slide on top of its original shape after exposure to UV light of a different wavelength. Scale is in centimeters.

Felice Frankel has been honored for such images as the one at top of a drop of ferrofluid, which is magnetite suspended in oil. The ferrofluid is on a slide on top of a yellow slip of paper, and magnets under the paper are pulling the magnetite particles into place. The photo above is of block copolymers on two overlapping 1 cm-wide glass discs. Maxine Singer, Buckminster Fuller and MIT’s Timothy Berners-Lee.

Frankel plans to attend STC’s 52nd Annual Conference in Seattle, Wash., May 8-11, to accept the award and discuss her work.
ing to document Morrison’s life through archival materials and oral interviews.

A member of the MIT faculty since 1964, Morrison has held the rank of Institute Professor, the highest honor awarded by the Institute or wider community, since 1973.

He was among the first scientists (in 1959) to call upon Congress to prevent the testing of nuclear weapons, an issue he had championed since the 1950s. Morrison’s work was instrumental in shaping the postwar nuclear nonproliferation regime.

In the 1960s, he was one of the first scientists to advocate for avisually realistic, nonviolent approach to the Vietnam War, an issue he had long been concerned with.

Morrison was also a leading voice in the movement for disarmament and the promotion of international cooperation in science. He was a key figure in the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and was one of its first directors.

Throughout his career, Morrison was a tireless advocate for the role of science in society, emphasizing the importance of scientific knowledge and understanding in addressing the pressing challenges of our time.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, and their three children, Sarah, Mark, and Emily, as well as his brother, Robert, and sister, Jane, and many nieces and nephews. A celebration of his life will be held at MIT at a later date.

For more information, visit https://rocca.html
Professor brings papal music to Wind Ensemble

Music composed by Institute Professor John Harbison and commissioned by the late Pope John Paul II for his April 29, 2004, Papal Concert of Reconciliation will lead the April 29 program presented by the MIT Wind Ensemble, directed by April 29, 2005, at Kresge Auditorium, where the collaboration, which will take place on trumpet, will be recorded.

Harbison, whose sacred motet, premiered at the Vatican in 2003 as a prologue to a concert whose theme was world peace, was inspired by and dedicated to Doctors Without Borders, which also debuted at the Boston-area premiere of "Modern Appreciation Month and will feature a brief salute to Duke Ellington, whose birthday is observed every April 29.

The concert, which begins at 8 p.m. in Kresge Auditorium, will also feature recent extended works for jazz orchestra by Harvey. ruined

Joining the band for the Ellington salute will be vocalist Grace Huges, who made her Aardvark debut at the orchestra's holiday concert. The AJO will reprise Harvey's composition "No Walls," a work inspired by the 18th century composer Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Navok, a trumpeter and composer, will perform a free concert Saturday, April 30,

The Aardvark Jazz Orchestra (AJO) under the direction of MICT Lecturer Mark Harvey will be performing its spring concert on Saturday, April 30, featuring music from its latest album, "Trumpet Madness.

The concert will celebrate national Jazz Appreciation Month and will feature a brief salute to Duke Ellington, whose birthday is observed every April 29. The free concert, which begins at 8 p.m. in Kresge Auditorium, will also feature recent extended works for jazz orchestra by Harvey.

Joining the band for the Ellington salute will be vocalist Grace Huges, who made her Aardvark debut at the orchestra's holiday concert. The AJO will reprise Harvey's composition "No Walls," a work inspired by and dedicated to Doctors Without Borders, which also debuted at that concert. Finally, the band will present the Boston-area premiere of "Modern Invention," commissioned by the Organization of American Kodaly Educators with partial funding from Meet the Composer and the New England Foundation for the Arts.

Bowed improvisational vocalist Jay Clayton will perform "Modern Invention," a piece inspired by the 18th century Boston composer William Billings. Clayton has worked with Steve Reich, Bobby McFerrin, Gary Bartz and many other leading artists.

Aardvark's eighth CD recording, "Trumpet Madness," features several trumpeters, as well as the entire Aardvark Orchestra in both solo and collective improvisational roles. Among the trumpets are Harvey, soloing on Taylor Ho Bynum's "Concerto for Orchestra and Improviser"; Berlin-based MIT alumna Rajesh Mehta (S.B. 1986) on Harvey's "Spirals," which was written especially for Mehta and his percussion collaborator Paul Lovens; and Ho Bynum, Mehta, Greg Kelley and Jeanne Smoakgrass, who join Harvey on the title tune "Trumpet Madness," an improvisational tour de force.

K.C. Dunbar, Jimmy Leach and Eric Dahman can be heard on several other tracks, rounding out what Harvey calls a "trumpetistic panorama." All selections were recorded in live performance, five of them at MIT. Six of the seven cuts are

Cyberarts in spotlight at MIT Museum

Posed at the intersection of art and technology, "The Body," a retro-technology video compilation of performance pieces that use technology as an artistic tool, will be on view through May 1 at the MIT Museum. The title is intended to indicate the collaboration between the dancer and technology in a performance, as in "body light," or "body + camera + sound + computer." The exhibit is an offshoot of the Ideas in Motion Conference, which in turn is part of the 2005 Boston Cyberarts Festival, a biannual festival of art and technology.

According to curator Neil Breyer of MIT's Center for Advanced Visual Studies, the nine choreographers whose work is included in this video compilation employ technologies ranging from simple video cameras to high-tech biomedical imaging and motion capture.

The exhibit was choreographed by Trisha Brown in 1986 and features a projector mounted on the back of a performer, with the film projected around the performer's body. The newest space was created by dance group Trolka Ranch this year using sensors on dancers' bodies to trigger interactive 3-D imagery. In between is the work of such innovators as Marc Downie, a graduate student in MIT Media Laboratory and performance artist Sterlac, whose work "Stomach Sculpture" uses medical imagery to show the inside of that organ, eliciting squeals of "eww" from at least one 7-year-old viewer.

Combining dance and technology is not new, said Breyer, who is also a coordinator for the conference. But the increased availability of technology means that virtually
EARTH DAY FESTIVALS
Events across campus celebrate the earth throughout the day. See April 28.

VIETNAM REMEMBERED
Professor Noam Chomsky and other activists discuss the 1975 end of the Vietnam War.

WHITE NOISE/WHITE LIGHT
Interactive sound and light installation opens a week of inaugural festivities.

MIT EVENT HIGHLIGHTS APRIL 27–MAY 1

WEDNESDAY April 27
Securities Studies talk Scott Cooper discusses speaks on "Space as a Global Utility—Operational Capabilities and Limitations of the Global Positioning System." Noon, Room E38, 6th floor conference room, 253-7529.

THURSDAY April 28
Spring Craft Fair Tech Crafts' second annual event. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Lobby 10.

FRIDAY April 29
Green Campus Tour of MIT's environmental initiatives. Noon. Student Center stops.

HTC Forum: "Phantasia: History of an Optical Illusion" Talk by Tom Gunnings, University of Chicago. 5 p.m. Room 32-124, 253-8483.

SUNDAY May 1
"The Body +" Works by artists and engineers who have designed new technologies to see, record and transform live movement. MIT Museum, Noon–5 p.m. 253-4444.

Organic Iron Chef competition Second annual cooking contest using organic, all-natural, vegetarian ingredients. Sign up by April 29. 10 a.m.—1:30 p.m. Next House Dining, 225-7861.

Stephan Batters, Bartons CONCERT

MIT Short Film Festival: European Films 1995–2002 Films by young directors from German Film Academies. 7 p.m. Room 4-237, 253-4312.

EDITOR’S CHOICE

Glass Lab sale The Glass Lab will hold its Mother’s Day sale from 10 a.m.—5 p.m. in Lobby 10 on May 2.

Go Online! For complete events listings, see the MIT Events Calendar at: http://events.mit.edu. Go Online! Of the Arts website at: http://web.mit.edu/arts/office.

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MIT EVENT HIGHLIGHTS MAY 2–8

MONDAY May 2
"Constructing a New Middle East" First session in series on "Reconstructing Iraq." 5:30–7 p.m. Room 4-270, 324-0138.

CAYA Artist's Presentation: Tom Johnson Monologue accompanied by drawings and a sculptural maquette. 6:30 p.m. Room N22-390, 452-2484.

TUESDAY May 3
Inaugural Working Group Reception Luncheon hosted by the Working Group on Support Staff Issues in honor of Inauguration. Noon–2 p.m. Walker Memorial.

"Making Uncommon Connections" Panel discussion on interdisciplinary research at MIT. 4–6 p.m. Kresge Auditorium. 253-4795.

"The Minimal Uncensored" Discussion of problems in the production methods of minimalist art during the 1960s and 1970s. 6 p.m. Room 21-111, 253-4400.

WEDNESDAY May 4
"An Assessment of Iraq Two Years of the War at the End of Major Combat" Talk by Professor Roger Petersen, Noon, Room E38, 6th floor conference room. 253-8082.

Artist Behind the Desk A critical look at what the context and the machines have evolved. 1:30–3:30 p.m. Room 10-250.

"Zhang He’s Seven "A retrospective of Chinese artist Zhang He’s 15th century voyages. Noon-5 p.m. Room 25-3297.

HFC Forum: "A point and a tour of the Stata Center by representatives of the architecture that built it. 1 p.m. Stata Information desk. 253-5297.

Inaugural Community Reception Reception for Susan Hockfield. 3:30 p.m. Killian Court.

SUNDAY May 8
"The Body +" Works by artists and engineers who have designed new technologies to see, record and transform live movement. MIT Museum, Noon–5 p.m. 253-4444.

Organic Iron Chef competition Second annual cooking contest using organic, all-natural, vegetarian ingredients. Sign up by April 29. 10 a.m.—1:30 p.m. Next House Dining, 225-7861.

Stephan Batters, Bartons CONCERT

MIT Short Film Festival: European Films 1995–2002 Films by young directors from German Film Academies. 7 p.m. Room 4-237, 253-4312.

MIT Chamber Music Society Student Concert

Mandelein Chamber Quartet. 5 p.m. Killian Hall. 253-9800.

MIT Chamber Music Society Student Concert

Mozkowskii’s Suite. 7 p.m. Killian Hall. 253-9800.