FORMULA RACER
built from scratch
by student crew

When NASCAR team owner Chip Ganassi came to Carnegie Mellon to inspect the latest project by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), junior Mechanical Engineering major Bill Maurer found himself taking a surprise shower as Ganassi broke a bottle of champagne to christen the student crew’s Formula racer.

Maurer happened to be sitting in Tessa’s driver’s seat during the christening. A car enthusiast since he was a child, Maurer was also a student at the University of Chicago reported a 100 percent increase in applicants.

While the boosts in applicants at Carnegie Mellon haven’t been quite as pronounced, businesses worldwide have endured the crippling effects of a shrinking economy in the past year, but like many universities that have waded through application season, Carnegie Mellon has experienced the up-side: dramatic jumps have been noticed in graduate school application numbers, as waves of paperwork have poured through admissions offices over the past half year. Earlier this year big-name universities such as the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University and the University of Chicago, among others, reported astronomical jumps in applications to their graduate school programs. Most significantly, the business school at the University of Chicago reported a 100 percent increase in applicants.

“Do the math: Economy down, grad applications up

Stewart, director of MBA admissions. Other business-oriented graduate programs at Carnegie Mellon have also reported significant growth in application numbers, and in each case admissions officials readily credited economic slowdown for the surges.

The Heinz School’s master of science degree in Public Policy and Management continued on page 12

Angela Meyer compares the first installment of the revised Domestic Mail Manual with the old manual. Photo: Brian Connolly
A non-profit health care community in Boise, ID. Members of the audience who had wisely managed to avoid seeing the movie "Pachyderms," Williams said, had not been surprised by the appearance of the real Adams, a physician who also performs as a performer and speaker. Adams has blue hair, and the hair on the right half of his head was dyed blue. He was wearing a neon flower shirt, and bright, multi-colored striped pants.

Adams talked about his recent work with social activist organizations from around the country. He strongly criticized the Bush administration for its war on terrorism. Adams, who says he has been intensively studying political systems, said his work was aimed at helping people understand why they do what they do. Why do we believe that the leaders of multi-national corporations are not also ordinary people, and that they have interests? Dr. Helen Caldecott, founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, spoke about the dangers of nuclear war. On September 11, 2001, hydrogen bombs pointed at the Soviet Union were placed on hair-trigger alert, when 100 hydrogen bombs aimed at various cities would be enough to create a nuclear fallout that would block out the sun for over a year," Caldecott said. She called for immediate disarmament.

Other speakers included David Korten, author and founder of the People-Centered Development Forum; Frances Moore Lappé, author of the bestseller "Diet for a Small Planet;" and composer, playwright and poet Rx, author of the bestseller "Deep Blue."חר FORCE, a student activist organization, brought in to lecture and read from his or her own work. This year’s guest speaker, James Crumley, noted for his many years as a journalist and for some time of nearly 20 years. Crumley taught at Carnegie Mellon in the early ’80s. His reading and memory games were aimed to attract a few alumni and former students.

“I am a big fan of Jim’s work. I came just to see him. Well, for that and the party,” joked Noah McGee, who graduated last year in Creative Writing. The evening, designed to be fun and informal, was designed as a learning experience for all who attended.

“One of the best parts of this is that we writers everywhere. It’s as good a place to network and learn more about writing as it is to see the best.”

It appeared that the night’s lecture was not lost on the guest of honor, either.

“Knowing you see any of those goofy kids who won prizes, Crumley said afterward, “please remember that when I wished them ‘good luck’ you meant. Bring back at CMU was very funny for me. The kids hadn’t changed — still smart, funny and hard-working. When I suggested that they make me almost believe in education.”

Sharon Dilworth, associate professor of English, who spearheads the event every year, said that her goal had been to have a speaker at one time taught at Carnegie Mellon and then left teaching to devote himself full-time to writing, and to bring in speakers to see people who have devoted themselves to the craft of writing.

Not all of the speakers are of Creative Writing alumni, are called upon for the award presentations.

“These are given by the submissions without names so they know nothing about the author,” Dilworth explained. “And of course, there are always surprises, which is both a good thing and a natural one — unfortunately it’s the greatest lesson for the young writers — judging is subjective.”

According to the organizers of the Dia- logue for Democracy, the purpose of the event was to present a cross section of American opinion, but to provide a place for views which they believe are rarely found in mainstream discussions and to create a dial- ogue among differing opinions.

Architecture digs with his eyes

The spring’s Pittsburgh Architec- ture Lecture Series came to a close April 30 when architect and educator Raimund Abraham spoke at the Carnegie Museum of Art. Abraham, a professor at Cooper Union, the principal of New York City’s Raimund Abraham Architects, gave a passionate lecture, "Eyes Digging,” to a crowd of architecture professors, students and architects. Abraham touched on architecture education, the corpo- rate-spirited effect of architecture on his projects, including his ideas for a future World Trade Center memorial site.

The говорит, it mustache and Abraham addressed readings from his lecture, speaking freely on the slides of his work, and interjecting humor through such statements as "The thing I think I was when Casey Stengel was playing for the Pirates." In recent months he has received critical acclaim for his 24-story Austrian Cultural Forum that was completed in lower Manhat- tan. The Austrian-born architect has lived and taught in New York City for more than 30 years but has never had one of his buildings built in the United States. In 1992, after the completion of the Forum project and has spent the fol- lowing 10 years working the project and the two towers, a time described as full of stress and '"desperation.'

He worked through this time by returning to his own personal projects, including plans for his retirement home, which is currently being built by hand in Mexico. He continually expressed his pas- sion for architecture, and his architectural architec- tural forms and vocabulary after the driving building experience, revealing a "desire to find a place where only a pen and a piece of paper is needed."

With the events of Sept. 11 and the subse- quent visions of the attack on Afghanistan and the World Trade Center, Abraham was provided with another outlet for his architec- tural visions. He has included was among the 60 artists and archi- tects to be commissioned by New York gal- lery owner, Max Protetch, to submit propos- als for the site of the World Trade Center.

"It is literally a large historic breakthrough in the same league as Kodachrome film," expressed the architect. "I went home empty handed, but any who will to the craft of writing." I think it was good for the students then left teaching to devote himself full-time to education once more, I meant it." When very funny for me. The kids hadn’t changed — still smart, funny and hard-working. When I suggested that they make me almost believe in education.

More Talkers, page 14

Adam’s, Caldwell headline "Dialogue for Democracy"

The spring’s Pittsburgh Architec- ture Lecture Series came to a close April 30 when architect and educator Raimund Abraham spoke at the Carnegie Museum of Art. Abraham, a professor at Cooper Union, the principal of New York City’s Raimund Abraham Architects, gave a passionate lecture, "Eyes Digging,” to a crowd of architecture professors, students and architects. Abraham touched on architecture education, the corpo- rate-spirited effect of architecture on his projects, including his ideas for a future World Trade Center memorial site.

The говорит, it mustache and Abraham addressed readings from his lecture, speaking freely on the slides of his work, and interjecting humor through such statements as "The thing I think I was when Casey Stengel was playing for the Pirates." In recent months he has received critical acclaim for his 24-story Austrian Cultural Forum that was completed in lower Manhat- tan. The Austrian-born architect has lived and taught in New York City for more than 30
A rape, two attempted assaults and an armed robbery on campus this past winter produced a flurry of e-mails and letters from students, faculty and the Campus Police, warning the community of the recent bout of personal crimes.

Members of the community complained about the crimes, wondered how they could protect themselves and wondered why police were not doing more to protect people on campus. While there were no immediate arrests in the four high-profile cases, the Campus Police took several steps to heighten women’s awareness of crime, rather than inside a building.

“I had seen some of the terrific work Larry Cartwright had done on campus and I immediately thought of him,” added Masters.

Cartwright used the memorial as a project for his senior design and construction class. Cartwright is also a personal friend of the Simon family.

“It’s going to be an amphitheater, with tables and chairs for students and professors. There will also be a raised mound, a place to sit and relax,” Masters said.

Simon joined the Carnegie Mellon faculty in 1949. His research included computer science, psychology and economics. He was widely considered the father of artificial intelligence. Born in 1916, in Milwaukee, he received his bachelor’s and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1936 and 1943, respectively. He held research positions at various universities and was awarded more than 20 honorary doctorates. In 1978 he received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, and in 1986 he was awarded the National Medal Of Science.

“I enjoy working on the project because, of course, it’s my major, but I’m also honored to help build a memorial for Dr. Simon,” said John Paul Giunta, a senior Civil Engineering student. The memorial had been slated for completion by commencement ceremonies, but rainy weather has pushed the project approximately a week behind schedule. “It’ll be nice to come back here a few years from now and see a memorial for an outstanding professor, and know that I had a hand in it,” added Giunta.

“We want the Simon memorial to serve as a meeting place for students and educators alike to discuss, debate and learn,” said Masters. Look for it in the fall, once the grass grows.

JAY NICKELL

Campus safety warnings fizzle in wake of incidents

A rape, two attempted assaults and an armed robbery on campus this past winter produced a flurry of e-mails and letters from students, faculty and the Campus Police, warning the community of the recent bout of personal crimes.

Members of the community complained about the crimes, wondered how they could protect themselves and wondered why police were not doing more to protect people on campus. While there were no immediate arrests in the four high-profile cases, the Campus Police took several steps to heighten women’s awareness of crime, rather than inside a building.

“I had seen some of the terrific work Larry Cartwright had done on campus and I immediately thought of him,” added Masters.

Cartwright used the memorial as a project for his senior design and construction class. Cartwright is also a personal friend of the Simon family.

“It’s going to be an amphitheater, with tables and chairs for students and professors. There will also be a raised mound, a place to sit and relax,” Masters said.

Simon joined the Carnegie Mellon faculty in 1949. His research included computer science, psychology and economics. He was widely considered the father of artificial intelligence. Born in 1916, in Milwaukee, he received his bachelor’s and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1936 and 1943, respectively. He held research positions at various universities and was awarded more than 20 honorary doctorates. In 1978 he received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, and in 1986 he was awarded the National Medal Of Science.

“I enjoy working on the project because, of course, it’s my major, but I’m also honored to help build a memorial for Dr. Simon,” said John Paul Giunta, a senior Civil Engineering student. The memorial had been slated for completion by commencement ceremonies, but rainy weather has pushed the project approximately a week behind schedule. “It’ll be nice to come back here a few years from now and see a memorial for an outstanding professor, and know that I had a hand in it,” added Giunta.

“We want the Simon memorial to serve as a meeting place for students and educators alike to discuss, debate and learn,” said Masters. Look for it in the fall, once the grass grows.

JAY NICKELL
Formula racer built from scratch by student crew

Peter Castelli and Billi Maurer planning modifications to Tessa’s rear axle. Photo: Brian Connelly

The Postal Service has the potential to affect a large number of people. The mail manual revision project also has the potential to affect a large number of people. The post office, as Buchanan points out, predated even the U.S. Constitution. It’s sold, established, and has a built-in customer base. Although FedEx and the United Parcel Service dominate package delivery, the post office has complete control over regular personal mail. The potential audience for new documentation is vast.

With such an enormous project in their hands, the group members are slightly apprehensive. “We’re making some pretty big promises about what we can deliver,” says Meyer, acknowledging that design students rarely have the opportunity to take their projects past the prototype stage and into a marketable product. “It’s not often that you have a chance to be so close to the impact,” Buchanan says, echoing a point expressed by students involved in other recent projects. Beginning in October, phase one of the project will be in print and available in any post office, anywhere. Fife looks forward to being able to say, “See that right there? I’ve got a copy on my computer at home. I can print you out a copy.”

Emma Reim
University adopts sweatshop code of conduct

In the past five years, sweatshops have become a dominant theme in the news. Students at the University of North Carolina, University of Michigan, Duke, Cornell University, and other colleges and universities around the country have staged protests and sit-ins in attempts to get university administrators to adopt a code of conduct — legal documents that regulate the behavior of the manufacturers of a school's licensed apparel. Protests have been aimed at violations of human rights, environmental and safety practices, and the rights of workers who make goods for the school. The University of North Carolina, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Duke, Cornell University, and many other universities have begun to adopt codes of conduct for those who make their apparel and other school products.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.

The presentation was sponsored by People for Workers Rights (PWR), a student group that deals with sweatshops and other issues relating to work conditions. The code of conduct was formed in February of last year, originally as a way to bring more attention to the code of conduct, but that code of conduct has since been dealt with other issues as well. This year the group has organized a "sweat free T-shirt" fundraiser, in which the group will sell T-shirts with the logo on it, as well as silk-screened themselves. Also, they've been working with other groups such as the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and with local union members in a campaign to urge the Pittsburgh Pirates to adopt a code of conduct for its merchandise. They've also been utilizing its own trip to visit factories in Honduras this spring.
The Berlin Wall fell in Germany more than 32 years ago, but this spring it made a return trip on campus. There you were walking by Doherty Hall in late April and wondering why the Iron Curtain had risen again, the answer is Kino.

Carnegie Mellon’s fourth annual H&SS film festival — held April 25-28 in McConomy Auditorium — was a rare glimpse into an emerging contemporary film culture in Germany. Entitled “Kino: Beyond the Wall,” (“Kino” is German for cinema), the festival focused on German films that were made after Nov. 9, 1989, the day the Berlin Wall came down.

According to Thomas Brussig, a young German novelist and screenwriter who kicked off the festival on Thursday afternoon, the Berlin Wall was such a tough subject that no television or movie sets of the Wall had been built in Germany prior to the phenomenon of his 1999 film “Sonnenallee” (Sun Alley).

Not every film dealt directly with the Berlin Wall, but all were a response to the culture that emerged after its fall — a culture that has gone largely unnoticed in the United States. The only exception was Tom Tykwer’s popular “Run Lola, Run,” which hit American theaters in 1999, but was not showing during the film festival.

Stephen Brockmann, a professor of German language who led this year’s film festival, believes the festival was particularly successful because it gave exposure to several films that had never before been screened in Pittsburgh. There were 15 films, including four shorts and a free Monday night bonus screening.

“I count eight Pittsburgh premiers, which is a wonderful accomplishment for a student-run and organized film festival,” Brockmann said.

The festival was also expecting an appearance by cinematographer Michael Ballhaus, who has worked on dozens of American films, including “The Legend of Bagger Vance,” “Air Force One,” “Goodfellas” and “The Last Temptation of Christ.” Unfortunately, he was forced to cancel at the last minute to work on a Martin Scorsese film in Italy.

Still, Brockmann was pleased with the film festival overall, as cinematographer/director Robert Tregenza said, “When he left on Sunday, Tregenza knew he showed a small selection of films like this may be the wave of the future for screening challenging, commercially unviable art films.”

The idea of an annual Carnegie Mellon film festival was hatched four years ago by a group of faculty in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. Through a course offered once a year (which rotates between the departments of English, History and Modern Languages), students from all disciplines are given the opportunity to plan and promote a film festival with a theme selected by the professor.

Brockmann left the planning to students. “All of the films but one [‘Sonnenallee’] were chosen and all the publicity was created by students,” he says. “I was an organizer, administrator, cheerleader and provider of necessary information.”

Because German film has a more limited appeal than last year’s rock ‘n’ roll film festival, students had to be especially creative in promoting the festival. Looking for ways to create a buzz on campus, the students erected a mock Berlin Wall outside of Doherty Hall with the word “Kino” on it.

In all likelihood, you haven’t seen the movie “My Five Wives,” or at least you wouldn’t have if 69 people who saw it at McConomy Auditorium.

One reviewer called the movie “so compounded that it’s impossible to defend by it, so completely offensive that it’s just dumb.”

“Like the Berlin Wall. People wrote all over it,” said Stephanie Natale. “I’m surprised the most popular film this spring, drawing 1,507 people. Lagattuta explains its popularity by its running time. ‘Moving dull to watch, but if they’re really long, people won’t go to the late show.’ So although ‘Lord of the Rings’ was very popular, few turned out for the 1 a.m. showing of a movie nearly three hours long.

The usual turnaround for a film to come from the movie theater to McConomy is about four months from its release date. So holiday movies from December usually come to campus in April. It’s also not uncommon for movies that are still playing in the theaters to make it into McConomy at the same time, although last-minute delays do happen if a movie is still in its first run. It all depends on the individual film companies says Lagattuta.

Every weekend hundreds of students, faculty and outsiders stop into McConomy, which by day serves as a meeting place, but by night is transformed into a 450-seat weekend moviehouse. Students seeking refuge from a long week can encounter for only $1 a show ($3 without a student ID).

But while most students and many staff and faculty have seen a movie at McConomy, few know about the process that brings recent releases here. This work falls into the hands of SDC and AB Films.

At the beginning of each semester, SDC and AB draw up a tentative list of the movies they hope to show. They pick films by looking at box office grosses and through plain intuition. And for the first time last season, the audience was encouraged to play an active role in selecting movies for the coming semester through an online survey form that asked people to rank recent releases. More than 600 people responded — a huge turnout for such a survey.

Movies for McConomy are acquired through the distributing company Swank Motion Pictures, Inc. Paying $500 to $2,000 per film every evening, SDC and AB try to book a diverse range of movies. SDC usually plays mainstream blockbuster movies on their designated nights, Saturday, while AB Films shows mainstream movies on Fridays and more obscure and sometimes older films on Thursdays and Sundays. All movies are usually shown three to four times a night, depending on the movie’s running times.

And while SDC and AB Films are two distinct campus groups, “We’re doing the same thing,” explains Lagattuta.

“Like the Berlin Wall. People wrote all over it,” said Natale. The groups want to get as many people as they can to see the movies, and VHS release takes away much of the potential audience.

In the future, groups of students may be able to see movies at half price. Resident advisors can take a floor of a dormitory to see a movie for 50 cents a person.

Next fall, Lagattuta will be aiming at the DD-Zone — a new tent he coyed to stand for the Rodney Dangerfield ticket sales zone of 69 people. “My goal is for every movie to be at least twice that,” he says. “I’ve been successful so far.”

Campus Police, EMS receive training on defibrillator device

This spring four CPR instructors in Carnegie Mellon Emergency Medical Services (EMS) were certified in CPR. EMS, a service run by the student-run Campus Police to renew their certificates. For new guards took a full eight-hour course.

The EMS was concentrating on the automated external defibrillator (AED), a potentially life-saving device that distinguishes Carnegie Mellon’s police and EMS from most universities.

An AED is a portable device that can deliver an electrical shock to correct lethal heart rhythms that have stopped a patient’s pulse. When used quickly and combined with early CPR, the AED greatly improves the chances of the patient surviving.

Carnegie Mellon owns five AEDs. One is behind the athletic equipment desk in the University Center, one stays at the National Robotics Engineering Consortium in Lawrenceville, one with the athletic trainer and two travel in Campus Police cars.

“It is pretty standard for university police to be trained in CPR, but both the collaboration between Carnegie Mellon’s EMS and police and our extensive use of AEDs sets us apart,” said Bryan Kaplan, operations manager of EMS.

Carl Peterson, executive director of EMS, was in charge of the trainings. He believes that knowledge of CPR and the use of AEDs is necessary for the police to serve the community to the best of their abilities.

“These trainings give a higher level of experience than most CPR trainings because often there are times when police are in life and death situations.”

The AEDs have been used twice since their purchase in 1998. The most recent was last July 15, when the campus police dispatch center received a call about a possible cardiac arrest. Police arrived at the scene and immediately started CPR. After Kaplan arrived, they deployed the AED. The patient was transported to a local hospital where he received further treatment. Ultimately, the patient survived.

“It is important to the people in the CMU community to have the AEDs on campus because they provide an additional level of treatment available to victims of sudden cardiac arrest,” said Kaplan.

“Though they are rare, situations like these are what these trainings and classes are for,” said Peterson.
Nimrod Barkan from the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a cynical note on how to distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources, and the difference between propaganda and the truth. "Whatever one side says is the truth and the other side is propaganda," he said.

Israel, Palestine backers maintain uneasy truce

Day-to-day developments in Mideast conflict reverberate among campus groups

T his spring the international and U.S. media have had their cameras pointed toward an area of intense Israeli-Palestinian conflict. From the "Passover Massacre" to the siege in Ramallah to more suicide bombings and cutthroat negotiations about the second intifada attack in Jenin, that region seems to turn upside down on a daily basis.

This week, something new to the Middle East. What is new is the fervent political rallies and rhetoric that have invaded the territory of the University of Michigan campus, which has long had a reputation for student apathy.

Needless to say, the subject matter for the conflict between Israel and Palestine has strung attachments for many students who have visited the Mideast or who have family and friends there. I visited a Friday-organized town hall meeting organized by the ASO and the Hillel Israel group set up a vigil of its own, mourning "victims of terror." At a nearby area near the tennis courts, students read the names of the people who died in the terror attacks on Sept. 11 and in suicide bombings in Israel.

For those not involved in either group, it appeared as if the two groups were battling each other for the attention of the rest of the campus community. The situation became worse and charged when one student who had been present early and disrespectfully interrupted the vigil. Although the Israel group's vigil was supposed to end before the start of ASO's vigil, several ASO members said that a few students from the Israeli group arrived early and unrespectfully interrupted their vigil.

Both sides used strong rhetoric that added to the tension. Students who supported Israel felt personally attacked by posters that dehumanized Palestinians, and students who supported Palestinians felt personally attacked by posters that dehumanized Israelis.

Personal stories, political activism and fear

Zahr spoke to me about visiting family in the occupied territories and witnessing their dire economic and political situations first-hand. She also spoke about her own mission of political activism. "The pro-Palestinian organizations are not going to stop their activities until there is a just peace in the Middle East," she said.

Esses and Zahr said separately that they were glad to see that the campus has become more politically active. Both of them attended political rallies in Washington, D.C. to support their causes.

Esses also spoke about her connection to Israel. By going on an "activism trip" to Israel over the spring break, she had come back to campus with a better understanding about the situation in Israel. She also spoke about the growing fear of anti-Semitism in relation to the conflict.

Recent news articles have documented an increasing rise of anti-Semitic incidents in the United States. President Bush has been correlated with anti-Semitic incidents on other college campuses such as UC Berkeley. News of his visit hit closer to home on April 25 when a man vandalized the Jewish University Center on Forbes Avenue by spray-painting a swastika with a black marker on the front of the building. Although, according to President Jared Cohen in a message to the electronic bulletin board cmu.mcs, news, "There was no reason to believe that this incident involved university members," the act did affect Jewish students. "It frightened me," Esses said.

Students gather to promote non-violent dialogue

In an effort to calm intense feelings and provide a forum for those people who felt polarized by the two groups, Mark Eigerman, a sophomore Computer Science major and Abraham Bhagat, a first-year Materials Science and Engineering major, arranged what they termed an "Islamic/Jewish Gathering" held on April 16 in Rangos 3. In a post to the electronic bulletin board cmu.mcs, Bhagat stated "The hope is that this meeting will provide a chance for people to open a new dialogue in a non-violent setting."

Stephanie Hepner, a junior International Studies major, who is an active member of the ASO, in a separate interview, later echoed the sentiments expressed by Eigerman and Bhagat.

"People keep asking me if I'm pro one side and it seems to imply that I'm anti the other," she said.

Among the 25 students at the gathering, there was fair representation from the ASO, but students from the Israel group were noticeably absent. The meeting focused on an essay and posters hung up on campus by the Israel group—posters that members of the ASO felt were offensive and anti-Palestinian.

One such poster stated "Want to make $27,000?" and then followed with an order to contact Saddam Hussein and Yasser Arafat, stating that those leaders had promised financial compensation to families of suicide bombers.

Toward the end of the gathering, progress was made toward bringing Hillel and the ASO together in a joint effort to promote the awareness of the Palestine/Israeli conflict.

Israel town hall meeting

Continuing the flurry of campus events related to Israel, on April 22, Hillel sponsored a town hall meeting in Rangos 3. The meeting was called "United We Stand: Students Against Terror" and featured a documentary on Palestine violence following a panel of three speakers. Kobi Wimsberg, a doctoral student in behavioral decision research, Laurie Eisenberg, visiting faculty, and Senior Creative Writing major, who spoke when she felt the tension reaching a boiling point.

Raising her hand and loudly interrupting the conversation, she said, "I feel alienated right now," speaking toward members both from the pro-Palestinian and pro-Israeli sides.

While the two groups subsequently turned down the volume, I felt the tension drain from my body. Dean Murphy continued the meeting by stressing the importance of free speech and the difficult decisions to make in determining what is offensive to one party and free speech to another party. He also emphasized the importance of "building bridges" between the two groups.

With representation from both the ASO and the Hillel, both sides brainstormed collaborative ideas that could help promote education about the conflict. Some of the ideas tossed around were developing mutual ties between the organizations and setting up a mini-library of books related to the conflict that could be agreed upon by both organizations.

Hope for the future?

As May went on, the conflict in Israel seemed to ease up with the release of Yasser Arafat from his compound in Ramallah and the agreement for ending the standoff at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. The tension on campus has seemed to ease up as well. Stay tuned.
in 1961, when the School of Computer Science was still a gleam in the eye of Herbert Simon, a computer that would ultimately stream into the windows of Carnegie Mellon University would squash into a basement window on a beam of moonlight to run punch cards through a computer in the School of Industrial Administration.

Lee Bach, the founding dean of the business school, had locked all doors to the school and only a few faculty and students only had limited access to Tech’s only computer — an 8-foot IBM machine which housed, according to now an accounting professor in GSIA. "It was very strict about GSIA."

The computer was part of the Computing Center, a division that would evolve into the School of Computer Science. That grand experiment was over, but a revolution in business education had already occurred under the permissive watch of Bach and his young professors.

Twelve years after its founding, 1969, GSIA had significantly changed the model employed by the country’s top B-schools to educate business students and was now one year from a monumental change in leadership; one that would have an unbounded impact on the students of Bach.

Bach had created arguably the preeminent business school in the country. Trained political scientists had delved into mathematical models on computers. Corporations were yearning for GSIA’s research. With Bach, GSIA had produced some of the decade’s most important research in organizational behavior, quantitative analysis and economics through the vein of business press; theories that would have a lasting impact not only at CMU, but other institutions as professors left to achieve greater fame at places like, MIT, Chicago and other institutions.

But the school was one year removed from having its moment. Simon was in the midst of a minor struggle between Simon and the remaining economics faculty of the school, the scuffle, why would star junior faculty want to leave a place where research grants from the Ford Foundation were rolling in and whose next big program approach differed from Stanford Business School, which was staunchly vocational and had one of the most rigorous undergraduate programs; and from Harvard Business School, which had already developed its case study method to educate MBAs and master’s students about real-life business scenarios.

It wasn’t until a fiscal crunch in the ’70s and ’80s that the business school would increase its endowment and milk the cash cow of master’s students — curiously, the approach founder William Larimer Mellon II, who had endowed the school with $6 million in 1949. Mellon died shortly thereafter and with the retirement and subsequent passing of Carnegie's benefactor in 1958, the school continued on a steady rise, growing through the decades from a frontier faculty.

"Bach saw the tremendous opportunity that could come from blending together a Chicago-style academic department... and a business school," the scholarly management, "Schenley Park, thinks GSIA won't be able to recreate the "hustling" ambiance of the 1960s. Despite the newness to the place, a result of the "reverse snobbery" promoted by Cyert, but the school must seek its comparative advantage.

It isn't exactly clear what that advantage will be tomorrow. The e-commerce program started during the Internet boom has run into troublesome times, just like its subject. Several departments, as FA.

Richard Cyert, for example, arranged for a team of the Bach years. In addition to the increase in size comes the obvious issue of funding. As mentioned above, GSIA's advantage yet serve the broader needs of MBA students.

And while a new, finance professor and editor of The Journal of Finance, says today there exists a "healthy tension" between departmental specialization and the fact that students have to come from anywhere and got a very good offer from Northwestern, I decided to try it out."

"We didn’t like it [shifting our focus] but we had to..."

Which is why, for the students, finding a place that "Here you do it and hope you get away with it," says Cyert, who left on amicable terms. I wanted some other outstanding economists to be hired [at GSIA]."

"I felt there was a need. When I didn’t get anywhere and got a very good offer from Northwestern, I decided to try it out."

"It is a school designed to get the same atmosphere as GSIA. He lasted only a year before moving to MIT, where today he is a professor emeritus."

"Once Modigliani left, Simon became more fraction with the economists, who began a sort of cadre. In 1963, when Richard Cyert became dean of GSIA, would the school relinquish its economics department. Cyert would hire, among other notables, Bob Lucas who would win the Nobel Prize in 1995 at the University of Chicago."

"Cyrst built from almost nothing an amazing and formidable economics department."

"Here you do it and hope you get away with it," a professor making his or her own decisions and doing their own recruiting. The school has to delve into its interests by forming centers much more easily at Carnegie Mellon than at MSU as a much more effective and masters students.

"Cyrst must struggle to find its current niche, then the question first asked after Cyert moved from dean to president is particularly apt today. McGuire remembers
Cooper's Rome mural project takes shape for next year.

From the ballooning tuition rate, to academic rigor, to the sunlight deprivation that comes with living in Pittsburgh, there are countless complaints about the University Center. One of the most difficult because of the space. “The relationship differs from a student/teacher connection. While GSIA’s scientific approach to business — one that Harvard, Stanford and other well-endowed schools had little problem using. For Modigliani, MIT replicated Carnegie Mellon’s scholarly and active atmosphere, not to mention the school had more economists. If GSIA’s scientific approach to business could be replicated and its faculty raidied next year, the preliminary work for this project will contribute to the project.

Curates the next big step in the war on drugs by Rep. Mark Souder (R-IN), this provision — which has cost many students all or a portion of their financial aid — has now been officially addressed by four schools.

The entire year will be intensive language preparation,” she says. Vairo also will be going to Rome with Cooper and students next summer to assist with oral histories the student “has ever attended.”

Bach had convinced the Ford Foundation to contribute to the project.

Next year, the preliminary work for this project will begin under Vairo’s instruction. “The entire year will be intensive language preparation,” she says. Vairo also will be going to Rome with Cooper and students next summer to assist with oral histories the student “has ever attended.”

Cooper says the “precipitous” era, the newness of the school, and the collection of talented besotted GSIA with a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. And Schlossman points out that production planning and resource allocation research could be used in Cold War mobilization efforts.

Economists are fond of the first-mover advantage theory, which says the firm that first introduces a new product or innovation has the best chance to succeed. While GSIA may have been the first school to offer the fruits of management science research to American business, it was an easily adaptable technology — one that Harvard, Stanford and other well-endowed schools had little problem using. For Modigliani, MIT replicated Carnegie Mellon’s scholarly and active atmosphere, not to mention the school had more economists. If GSIA’s scientific approach to business could be replicated and its faculty raidied next year, GSIA would then have to carve its own niche. It could never match the

GSIA hosted the collection of talents in early years.

Cooper says enough money to pay the four students for two months. “I need to have the clarity of an employer and employee relationship,” he explains, stressing how this relationship differs from a student/teacher connection.

For Cooper, personally, the most important aspect of this project is the end product, “the way the mural responds to sight lines and the way the people move around the space.” he explains, exhibiting his training in architecture.

Cooper and Vairo both stress the learning the language as a key element in the project. Cooper says, “Whatever Italian we bring to it will be the Italian we use.”
A Carnegie Mellon student stands on the Minniti Auditorium stage attached to dozens of wires, a waffle-ball bat in hand. "Left! Right!" screams the audience as the student, who is wearing a virtual reality headset, swings wildly in the air with his bat. Each time he connects with nothing, but 20 feet above him, on a large screen, an animated piñata is systematically being destroyed, limb by limb. All of a sudden, the piñata on the screen starts moving faster. Its eyes glow red. The student begins to thrash his bat harder and faster until instantly, onscreen, he deals a crushing blow to the piñata. It breaks apart and the crowd goes wild. Suddenly, I have four Toniie Rolls in my lap as the first 10 taws are pelted with candy. The piñata and its destroyer were just part of 17 "worlds" on display at the April 30 program Building Virtual Worlds. The annual event was a showcase of work from the "Building Virtual Worlds" course, taught by Randy Pausch, who is also the co-director of Carnegie Mellon’s Entertainment Technology Center. The course, which is given through the ETC, is also cross-listed in Architecture, Art, Design, Drama and Human-Computer Interaction.

This year, 60 students participated in the event, which drew a huge, standing-room-only crowd to McConomy. Students worked in four-person teams, each person from a different discipline. The projects required two or three weeks to complete, so students were able to work on five projects across during the evening.

Each project was completely interactive and rendered in real-time. Pausch, who acted as emcee, stressed that the final worlds produced by the students were all created using reasonably inexpensive technology. There were worlds of "The Lion King," featuring realistic — almost too realistic — animation, and worlds of X-Men was an exciting journey into the comic book, brought to life using a variety of means — a dramatic performance by the student running the simulation. Shawn Patton, a first-year master's student in Entertainment Technology, was responsible for a white-water rafting simulation that was so realistic that it was almost impossible to separate. If you later learned that the course, the videotape, which depicted a world similar to the movie "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon," was exciting.

"It's been nothing but technical night-mares for the past few days," said Curt Stratton, a teaching assistant in the course. "It's a blessing that nothing happened."

The students' worlds ran the gamut from humorous in (Voodoo), a student plays with a virtual reality voodoo doll, only to have it gain a life of its own) to serious and sad ("Loss of Innocence") featuring a virtual reality tour of a burned-out town with dead bodies strewn everywhere, and ended with the death of a child.) Through it all, the Virtual Worlds students doing their first experiments. At McConomy, showed their intense enthusiasm for their projects and each other. For "River Nation," a girl danced to trance music with glowsticks in her hand. On screen, colorful star trails traced her hand movements. Meanwhile, the other 60 students waved their own glowsticks in the darkened auditorium, creating even more of a realistic sense of the world up on the screen.

The enthusiasm wasn’t limited to the students, either. At the beginning of the show, a competition between the left and the right side of the audience was set up with a bouncing ball on the screen. By using their own hand and arm motions, members of the audience would attempt to "hit" the ball on the screen, and try to get the onscreen ball to touch the bottom of the screen on the other side of the audience. It seemed bizarre at first, but before long, the whole audience began to get into the competition.

Building Virtual Worlds never ceased to amaze, but it was also nice to see students doing what they loved and receiv- ing such a warm reception. Asked why he wanted to TA the course, Stratton responded, "This was the course that introduced me to what the Entertainment Technology Center was, and showed me what I wanted to do with my life."

"I wanted everyone to have a world in this show that they could be proud of, " he concluded. Pausch, who was also the president of Carnegie Mellon's Entertainment Technology Center also cross-listed in Architecture, Art, Design, Drama and Human-Computer Interaction.

At a university known for the quality of its research, many members of the Carnegie Mellon community might be more than a little bit surprised to learn how thriving undergraduate research is. One needs to look no further than this year’s “Meeting of the Minds,” the undergraduate research sym- posium that brought together undergraduates from all disciplines presented their research. Projects for “Meeting of the Minds,” which took place this year on May 7 and 8, were incredibly varied. Even the titles demonstrated an incredible variety of topics and interests of the students presenting their work: “Production and Deployment Scheduling for H.J. Heinz Company,” “Exploring Identifying, Counting, and Understanding Ukrainian Community,” “Urban Search and Rescue Robots,” and “Nexus (Silent Mouth),” in which William Kolmohl II, who achieved fame as the "Minds," the undergraduate research sym- posium that brought together undergraduates from all disciplines presented their research. Projects for “Meeting of the Minds,” which took place this year on May 7 and 8, were incredibly varied. Even the titles demonstrated an incredible variety of topics and interests of the students presenting their work: “Production and Deployment Scheduling for H.J. Heinz Company,” “Exploring Identifying, Counting, and Understanding Ukrainian Community,” “Urban Search and Rescue Robots,” and “Nexus (Silent Mouth),” in which William Kolmohl II, who achieved fame as the first director of the URI, had definite goals in mind when she began it.

"It became clear to me that research and undergraduates were much further apart than they might be,” she says. "Research for undergraduates seemed to focus on seniors honors projects, and opportunities for sci- ence and engineering. Students' complaints about Carnegie Mellon would say ‘Faculty members spend so much time on research that they don't have time for me.' Research was the enemy for many undergraduates."

Lazarus wanted to give undergraduates from all disciplines the opportunity to find their own research projects. ‘If research is so much fun,” she says. "Why didn't undergrad- uates get to play?’ It was also a goal of hers to bridge the gap that saw the faculty and students — if students were encouraged to find their own projects, fac- ulty members wouldn't be more than happy to work with them, she theorized.

Interestingly enough, Lazarus’ work study at the time was an undergraduate named Jessie Ramey, who had a lot of ideas to help develop the fledgling program. After her graduation, she stayed on to help the URI, and ended up heading it before Stocks took over in 1998. "Jessie knowing what would and wouldn't work for undergraduates was very successful, ” says Lazarus.

In the beginning, the money for the URI came completely from external grants. In contrast, half of the money given away today comes from the Carnegie Mellon annual budget, and half comes from fundraising done by the URI. Stocks says that the money received from external sources is evenly spread among corporations, alumni and foun- dations. There are also outside funders like Donald and Peggy Stitzenberg, who have given more than $100,000 to the URI over seven years. Stocks estimates that 10 per- cent of her time is spent on fundraising activities — she works very closely with the Development office at Carnegie Mellon. "They're very good at helping me find people who want to contribute," she says.

About 70 percent of the proposals re- ceived by the URI are funded, “Our philoso- phy is to try to help all undergraduates on campus who want to do research do it,” says Stocks.

The interdisciplinary bent of the URI is also important to them. “We feel very com- fortable and we're proud of ourselves for funding arts and humanities and social sci- ences, ” says Stocks.

"We always wanted that we'd fund interdisci- plinary and group research,” says Lazarus, echoing those sentiments. “I have particu- larly enjoyed watching the growth in group projects. While I think that working on your own project is wonderful, there's something uniquely Carnegie Mellon about bring- ing people together from different disci- plines to work on the same problem.”

"It's a great experience for graduate school,” says Kristen Lala, a junior majoring in Psychology and English. Lala re- ceived a presentation award from the URI and traveled to the Eastern Psychological Association (EPA) Conference in Boston to present research that she did at Penn State last summer on family studies and verbal ability. "It's really great because a lot of students put all their time and effort into doing re- search and conducting projects, and this gives them a chance to present their work,” says Lala.

"There's a lot of benefit to this program,” says Lazarus “is that it shows that we value undergraduates. They are full-fledged mem- bers of our research community."

Laine Towe Y
**Physicist explains dark energy is pushing universe apart**

Good food, plenty of folks, and stars. Too bad the story isn't exciting.

**Oscar Night? If only.**

The annual Buhl Lecture went out without a hitch. It was standing room only at the Mellon Institute Auditorium on March 28 as Saul Perlmutter, leader of the Supernova Cosmology Project at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, got more laughs than he did confused stars. The audience was split between a younger crowd and an older one. All seemed to experience the vibe that Perlmutter exuded. A brief question-and-answer period seemed to explain that he knew what he was talking about to those who didn’t, that he had also gone to finishing school. This was something that I didn’t have.

“We’re measuring light from around the time our solar system was born,” he started. “And we have only a few stars left just past there.” This is probably what he said at Harvard doing his undergraduate work, or when he advises the U.S. government. Breaking down an explanation to the sources, the audience, our home makes it easy for even bureaucrats to understand.

“This is perhaps the earliest question. They had one tool, to ask the philosophers. It’s a fairly sophisticated argument. We now live, I believe, in the 11th century.” We have the questions and technology in the same frame-work.

Perlmutter has tools at his disposal. His group recently designed a space-based telescope, which hobbles the Hubble. As with Saul Perlmutter explained the thing that makes the universe fly apart is a repulsive force that comprises 65% of the entire universe. *We’re recalling it dark energy because we don’t know what it is, and we simply want to express our ignorance.***

us all, they only need the cash to build it. Currently his group has to “hang out” in a desolate region of Chile, about 300 miles north of San Diego.

Booking time on any other telescope takes six months. “You call up the observatory. You explain that there might be a supernova. You explain that it may, or may not happen in May. Then you ask. ‘May 1?’ We’re talking about things that happened billions of years ago. So it’s difficult to predict what the message in a bottle will be in May.”

So what is the question? The Big Bang sent all of this stuff out into the universe. It all has gravity, so eventually it would draw back into itself. We can get Newton’s law to find objects attract (or are acted upon by other objects with mass). We can look at Einstein’s frozen clock and see that everything is relative, but the fact of the matter is that this stuff is fun. The "70s were a good time, but this is fun. According to Perlmutter, the Big Bang was a little more powerful than needed. Although he avoided sounding like the Ouijican guy on TV commercials, he did say that light shifting indicates that the universe is expanding far faster than conventional physical analysis would suggest.

“We’re not the only group getting these results.” The entire nature of creation is being rewritten. He explained that the thing making the universe “fly apart,” is a force called Dark Energy. It is a repulsive force that comprises 65 percent of the entire universe. We’re calling it dark energy because we don’t know what it is, and we simply want to express our ignorance.”

Einstein called it “the Lambda,” in 1917 and later dismissed it along with Hubble. This is not to be confused with the lambada, the “dirty dance.” Uncle Al did use it in his formulas to “even them out.” It turns out that it is a constant, and Perlmutter’s team is exploring its parameters.

Perlmutter dismissed contentions that there is a unified field theory, an attraction between sub-atomic particles. “This is one of the first things [supernova plot] that doesn’t fit with particle mechanics.”

The Doppler effect, or stretching of light from blue to red in the electromagnetic spectrum, is the telltale sign of the movement of stars. By gauging the explosions of stars, from long ago, specifically type Ia supernovae, Perlmutter’s group is able to determine that not only is the universe expanding, but that it is doing so at regular intervals. Although his research has been fruitful, “we don’t know what we’re looking for. What we know now will indicate what it is,” Saul Perlmutter” meanwhile, defined his work as “very holistic.”

Jordan found support for bringing Bread and Puppet to campus through a variety of Carnegie Mellon organizations. After raising the necessary funds, Jordan and junior Design students Delia Hanzer, Jeff Hinchee and Ryan Kravetz e-mailed everyone on several CFA distribution lists to find volunteer help for the performance. Bread and Puppet often relies on the volunteers, who do not need any prior theater experience.

"If there are not enough volunteers, the show looks weak," Dolan said. “Luckily, we got a great group of volunteers. They learned the show in one day. After the show, when the cast members whipped out and served homemade sourdough bread and a sharp garlic spread to all those who stayed around, Jordan spoke about his next project, getting CFA to offer an independent study in puppetry.

**Rexx Ann**

**Bread and Puppet Theater keeps agitprop alive**

Wherever says the spirit of the ‘60s political activism is dead hasn’t been to a show of the Bread and Puppet Theater, a 30-year-old Vermont-based artistic collective that does non-profit theater productions. Advertised as “a large spectacle incorporating large puppet movement and music,” the show began March 23 when the theater troupe, composed of 35 Carnegie Mellon student volunteers and seven cast members (half carrying real musical instruments, the other half cardboard cutouts resembling musical instruments) marched into the University Center gymnasium and announced they were the “Dannation Army.”

Bread and Puppet Theater took center stage in front of what cast member Clare Dolan called “a family audience” of 350 people. Typical Pittsburgh weather moved the performance indoors from its scheduled location on the C
court.

Inside the gym, the performers’ energy and the paper maché puppets elicited oohs and aahs as skit after skit produced a variety of characters that burst forth from behind a large makeshift cloth curtain.

The puppets ranged from a pink elephant that the audience was told represented the economy to “Uncle Fatso,” a giant grotesque head with a patriotic-colored hat, who satirized Uncle Sam. In addition to the puppets, there were musical accompaniments, a cappella voices, an accordion player and a variety of dissonant noises.

The purpose incorporated current events in a skit with a tiny hand puppet named Kenneth Lay, former CEO of the much maligned Enron Corp. The puppet sang a song that he devoted to the “poor bastards” who worked for him, using lines such as “my pension is bigger than your pension.”

Dolan said afterwards that the cast generally worked for him, using lines such as “my pension is bigger than your pension.”

One of the Grundy skits had him buying a gun on Friday, killing people on Saturday and being executed on Sunday. The satire was apparent.

“Theatreically, I thought the show was rough and raw, not your typical theater production,” said Claudia Duran, a first-year Drama major, “and politically, it taught me that I’m not as knowledgeable as I should be.”

The purpose of Bread and Puppet Theater, according to Vasilios Gletsos, one of the seven full-time cast members, is to “use art creatively and actively engage intellectual and political beliefs.”

Dolan admitted that the theater group does not “fit into the normal theater matrix”, and said that Bread and Puppet does perform for a variety of audiences, including elementary school children.

Another staff member, Susan Hirschmugl, pointed out that Bread and Puppet is one of the surviving remnants of political theater that once flourished in the 1960s and ’70s.

The theater, which now tours in the fall and spring and performs in Glover, VT, during the summer, used to be more active in the ’60s and ’70s when they attended protests over Vietnam and the Crucifer disarmament.

Bread and Puppet’s founder, Peter Schumann, a German-born sculptor and painter, moved to New York City in the 1960s and began experimenting with animating his paintings and sculptures. He soon found a large audience for his work at Judson Church, which in the mid-’60s became a major venue for experimental, avant-garde performances. Schumann and the Bread and Puppet Theater soon seem to inspire anyone who comes in contact with them.

Ben Jordan, a graduate student in Drama who lobbied for Carnegie Mellon to bring Bread and Puppet to campus, interned at the theater for two weeks in the summer of 1998. He found the work “pretty grueling, but definitely worth it.”

**Brian Connolly**

**Photograph**

The ringmaster of the Bread and Puppet Theater introduces the Economy — played by a pink elephant.

Photo: Brian Connolly

**The ringmaster of the Bread and Puppet Theater introduces the Economy — played by a pink elephant.**

*Image 225x831 to 748x1135*
The following components or cards can have provided us with new options for communicating, question and respond, and computer B to access the movies that are on the market.

Computers have had a tremendous influence on our lives and now they may influence when and where we are entertained. And now you can morph your computer into an entertainment system. Using several sophisticated connections you can listen to your favorite radio station, view your favorite talk show or play movies, all while sitting at your desk.

"Computers are so versatile now that you can probably use it for complete entertainment as well as technical support" says Ed McAfoose, computer support manager in the Heinz School. McAfoose says his department is developing a multimedia CD for students that will interface a number of applications, forms, connecting to web sites links, spelling/grammar and even a guide to Pittsburgh. This would enable a student for instance to not have to go to the Hub to pick up a form for financial aid.

"A standard Internet connection can get you to the Internet radio, which now has hundreds of stations available. Just as a historical point, WAMO radio station was the first radio station in Pittsburgh to use satellite and Internet technology.

The following components or cards can be easily converted your desk-top computer into a very good entertainment system. High-end video cards give you the speed and excellent graphics to play games, especially the newer 3-D games. Connect your VCR to a video card and you can play tape and view it on your monitor. A TV/tuner card will allow you to connect to your cable or an antenna to view different television programs from your monitor. For clarity, high-resolution monitors rival any television on the market.

Play MP3 players by connecting your stereo system to your computer's sound card. Sound cards are usually included in most computers you purchase and allow you to receive sound from a variety of areas requiring sound, such as sound effects for video games.

The use of Windows Media Player software can facilitate a good deal of various type media and makes it run smoothly and efficiently. If your computer has a DVD/CD-ROM you can watch your favorite movie from your laptop while sitting under a tree. You can also connect your DVD to other computers in your home office, allowing computer B to access the movies that are being played on computer A.

Computers have changed the way we communicate, question and respond, and have provided us with new options for entertainment. And the morphing has just begun.
Is anyone still reading books simply for the fun of it?

Japanimation, Extreme Backyard Wrestling and Oprah’s Book Club — are they signs of an inevitable pop-culture apocaplypse? For the sake and sanctity of the human condition we can only hope otherwise and look to shelves in the back of our local fqoooks and articles that span a mile in broad spectre of academic institution like Carnegie Mellon reading “ Dispatches” by Michael Herr. For a military history course he was halfway through John Keegan’s “The Second World War” and Murray Van Crevel’s “Supplying War,” an account of the logistics of war. Strangely enough, for pleasure he was reading “The Devil's Housewre” by James Chambers, about the Mongol invasion of Europe. Not at all doom and gloom in the hands of the students here, though. Katherine Bouwkamp, a junior student in Professional Writing, was reading about mental dysfunctions in her classes. She was enjoying Oliver Sacks’ “The Man Who Mistook His Wife for A Hat.” For pleasure she was reading about religion, “Mere Christianity” by C.S. Lewis, though she insists that it’s all uplifting stuff. Bouwkamp said also vehemently that she was just too busy with her work and other school-related activities to take on more than her mandatory reading course. She said that if she had much free time she’d know that she was forgetting to do something else that she was supposed to be doing.

So, who’s reading if the students are too busy? Well, the professors are, and not just as part of rehabilitating their own dissertations. Hilary Masters, a professor in the Creative Writing program, tries always to have good recommendations on hand for students. Most recently he finished reading “The Summons,” a new novel by John Grisham. Masters, an accomplished novelist himself, told his class to pick up the legal thriller because of its intense plot and social context. The evening star of May

Poem

The evening star of May

Sometimes it’s a surprise to see that the sky instill itself: cloudless, clear.

Out of nowhere a wind blowing, a wired buzzing spire, through the glare of pollution, the same night story playing out that first excited the tribe.

Up there, Venus still loves Diana and reaches to kiss her thinnest crescent.

Full in her rippest phase, radiating light from a sun barely over the horizon on Chilly Earth’s sister stuns every onlooker.

Above her, Jupiter waits to lord it over all: after the heat, the moon will set and Venus will rise, leaving him, again and forever, the brightest point in heaven.

Brian Connelly

Don’t confuse research with looking things up

After classes ended, I picked up “ Master of the Senate,” the third volume of Robert Caro’s biography of Lyndon B. Johnson. The scene is set at Camp David. “ Last night I was reading ‘Dispatches’ by Michael Herr. I think we can all agree that I’m reading a book. If I were thumbing through the book to look up facts, I would be doing research. ‘Research’ is experimental and open-ended; the answers are not implied by the questions. ‘Research’ is playing around, having fun. A book is an instrument that brings into play a different order of materials — the rock-solid, the reliable, the traditional. It is a resource book that underpins what we say and what we write. When we look up details about the poverty rate in Garfield, we engage in valuable background work, academic work. But is there research? Hardly. It’s looking things up.

The distinction between the two categories — research and looking things up — lies behind the flurry of plagiarism and cheating cases that keep cropping up in universities and publishing houses. Popular historians Stephen Ambrose and Doris Kearns Goodwin are just the latest in a long list of writers who intentionally or not, misconstrue their own work for their profit. Still the same in 20 years ago.

Of course it’s never been easier to turn up wrong information. Google wouldn’t even let me search expressively for the common Chinese phrase meant “Gandi” mispelsson of the Mahama’s name. I had to go to Nexus to find the 149 mispellings over two years in the database of major metropolitan newspapers. A list of the mistakes appeared to be passing rarely to Gandhi in either the sports pages or food pages.

So the future looks promising for people like journalists and reference librarians who so badly need to look up things. We have to agree that information is now a cheap commodity, available to anyone with a Google search at this year’s Meeting of the Minds. CMU students who exhibited original research at this year’s Meeting of the Minds.

So my immodest proposal is to squelch the indiscriminate use of “research.” Assign research papers when research is required. Otherwise, assign term papers or plain old papers when the exercise involves looking things up. And when a teacher or student confuses the two categories, do something drastic. Scream. Jump and down. Throw things. If we make a stir, Webster’s may take notice.

Brian Catz, a junior is MCS also working on a degree in business, said, “I’m sure when I’m doing busting my butt at this place it’ll have plenty of time and motivation to read all the great works of our time. But for now I’m just too damned busy.”

Seth Harber
Wozniak was 30 years old and worth millionaires. "I've never really been a computer, but I was always a computer," he said, meaning he was constantly working on the Apple II computer. Wozniak has played a role in many tech companies, and has been working closely with Carnegie Mellon University in California. He has donated stock, construction and research to the company and has also done some testing for it.

Wozniak told the audience one of the things he believes is "the time to really make it is when you're just getting started in a career." He said to do it while you're in college and first entering the workforce, rather than just getting by at the same pace you were in college. When you focus on a particular goal, you'll have "it made" by the time you start acquiring a mortgage and raising a family in the 24-hour options in life to do as you wish.

Jacqueline Jenkins

Authors recount scandal of 1920s interracial love story

On April 19, the 2012 Authors Carnival, a talk and book signing by the authors of "Love on Trial: An American Scandal in the 1920s" filled the 100 seats in Hambug Hall 10. The authors, Earl Lewis and Heidi Arizzone, detailed their five years of research and the discoveries they made about the state of race identity in the United States in the early 20th century.

Their nonfiction book tells the story of the romance and marriage of Leonard Rhinelander, a wealthy elite New Yorker, to Alice Jones, a former housekeeper the newspapers called "of mixed race." The two of them met in 1921, after Rhinelander's car was damaged in a near accident, and in love with each other and, after a three-year marriage, were married. They had hoped of living quietly with each other, but after a reporter for the New Rochelle Standard-Union questioned Rhinelander about his wife's background, the story caused a national sensation.

"This scandal captured a nation," Arizzone said. "It made the front page of every newspaper in the country for nearly a month and then faded from memory by the end of the 20th century."

After news of the interracial marriage reached its peak, Rhinelander returned to New York, together, along with other New York socialites, pressured Rhinelander to terminate the marriage. He said his father too disgraced to show up. Meanwhile, the defense lawyers tried to convince the judge that they were a "good family," failed by telling to fail about her black father. This marked a transformation of race during the 20th century just a marked Lewis. Lewis went on to analyze this controversy and illustrate how it affects today's racial and social climate. "More than anything else, I hope people can learn to recognize love with a tragic ending due to our country's prejudice in the 1920s."

The most important aspect of the event was to show that the world still needs to focus more on an overall end to fighting in the Middle East. It was a success, in that it demonstrated that a large number of Americans do care about ending the conflict in Israel. "I'm hoping for some sort of peace," said Wozniak. "It's the only way I can make sense of the Holocaust."

Wozniak's last word of advice was to "be informed of the situations, be aware of the world around you. Tell your children and grandchildren about the events. Tell them what people still don't know what happened all these years later."
Watching home burn on Sept. 11, from far away

A fter eight months, the World Trade Center towers have stopped appearing on TV every 10 minutes, but the image is still imprinted in the minds and hearts of Americans everywhere. Like everyone else, I remember the first time I learned about the fact of it.

I had been in Paris for eight days, beginning my semester abroad, when I heard the news. Not fluent in French, my friend and I were speaking English on the street right near the Bastille. An older French gentleman overheard our English chatter and approached us. All he said was, “New York BOOM!” I assumed he was harassing us because we were Americans. He kept repeating himself and then added flailing hand gestures into the conversation.

I started to get worried. I was alone in a country where obtaining information is not as easy as walking into a store and asking a question. Being unable to communicate with the people made the situation more stressful. I ran to the phone booth and began calling as many numbers in the United States as I could remember. When none of my calls went through, the panic and terror began.

Finally, a woman on the street who spoke English told me as much as she knew about the events that occurred in the States. Basically, all she said was New York, Washington, D.C., and Pittsburgh.

Washington is my home and the place my sister goes to work every day. Pittsburgh is where my friends and especially my boyfriend live. All the stories about Carnegie Mellon’s being on the list of the top 10 bomb targets in the United States went through my head.

Looking around, I tried to find a face that could identify with my agony. I never felt more American in my whole life than that day on the street in Paris.

Other Carnegie Mellon students and faculty were out of the country on Sept. 11. Sabine Junginger, a doctoral candidate in the School of Design, was at a design conference in South Africa with CMU faculty and students. Just after she arrived in South Africa, Junginger said, students who had been at a cable watching television screens reported the tragic news to her. “In disbelief we walked over there and stood watching with tears in our eyes.”

They were only supposed to be in South Africa for one week. “We didn’t know if we could get back,” explained Junginger.

Alicia Kozikowski, a senior Art student, was sitting on a plane at the airport in Ireland when the news arrived. She had spent a week in Ireland, taking a painting class with her mother and 15 other women. After three days of waiting for the airports to open, she finally made it home. “I wanted to cry so much, but I was too afraid of the ground.” Kozikowski explained.

Kozikowski had a memorable bonding experience with the other women on the trip, although she did say, “I was so happy that my mother was there.”

After returning to the U.S., Kozikowski felt she had missed a lot. “I still had to truly start the getting-back-to-normal phase,” she explained. Other people were three days ahead of her in the process. “The whole way out, I signed a sympathy book, leaving my mark in Ireland.”

I was not in the position to be going home anytime soon. I was left to struggle in a sea of French-speaking French people. After hearing about the events in America, a group of my peers and I went to a café that was airing the BBC. For the first time, I saw the footage of the planes hitting the towers. I was in shock. I thought technology had finally proved itself able to create reality. However, the more I thought about it, I don’t think being in the United States would have made the attacks any more true. Would I have believed what I was seeing on television any more, if I had been sitting in Pittsburgh?

My friend seemed to find the words to say what we were all feeling: “This should not be happening. Things should be the other way around. Our parents are supposed to be the ones worried to death about our safety while we are in Europe. We should not be sitting here worried about our parents.”

Our solemn faces stared at the television as a group of teenagers sitting in the café laughed at us.

James McClelland, university professor of Psychology, was visiting at the University College, London on Sept. 11, doing research on memory and brain functions. On his way to a meeting he heard about the explosions. “I didn’t actually think much of it. I went to my meeting.”

As the weeks passed and the chaos subsided, I could almost forget about the tragedy. The newspapers continued to show graphic pictures of the remains in New York, but it stopped being a topic of discussion among people. Of course, when people asked where I was from and I said Washington, D.C., I was met with apologies and support.

Junior Levi Sigworth was studying culture and language in Siena, Italy, last semester. He was in the air over Rome when the first plane hit the first tower. His teacher told him about the events. “I believed her, but I didn’t believe her,” said Sigworth. “I didn’t sink in until we saw the pictures on TV.”

He received support and apologies from Italians following Sept. 11, but it started to change.

“When we started the war with the Taliban, they made it a point to tell us what they thought. Just because we were Americans they thought we had a direct connection to George Bush,” Sigworth said.

McClelland had similar experiences in London. First, the British expressed support and condolences, which were followed by consciousness raising. Conversations turned to questions. “How do we prevent this from happening again? And whether people in America were conscious of the world the rest of the world,” McClelland said.

When my plane landed at Baltimore Washington International Airport at the end of December, I cried. I was excited to be home, but also hit with the shock that things were different. It felt as if Americans and the United States in general had changed and I was not part of the new nation. American flags were everywhere and a deep sense of patriotism was embedded in the people.

Upon returning to the United States, Sigworth said, “I felt removed. I didn’t feel the mass panic.”

Last fall, another American I knew in Paris completed a series of photographs that made fun of the antiwar situation. She shows a businessman sitting at his desk, covered in white powder. Another photo in the sequence reveals that the white powder is sugar from a French pastry.

While critiquing her work, the French, American and other international students were amused by her poking fun at the stories we had been hearing about anthrax. I realize now, that if those photographs had been shown in the United States, they probably would have been offensive to most people.

Sigworth identified one reason why our feelings were so different from other Americans. “Americans attribute it to the media. ‘I don’t have one specific media view,’” explained Sigworth. “I could notice a lot of the propaganda,” he said upon returning to the United States. Sigworth has become cynical toward the media, questioning what we believe and what we are supposed to believe.

My study-abroad experience was supposed to teach me about French culture, but it gave me an interesting lesson about American culture. I will think in new ways about the American representation in the rest of the world, how we see ourselves compared to how others see us, as well as the impact of the media on our society.

I am not expressing any anti-U.S. sentiments, but I have become more skeptical about the world.

Over spring break, I went to New York. I saw the gaping hole in the skyline. I saw every firehouse adorned with flowers and banners for those that were lost. I saw the rubble at ground zero and I cried.
Exploring hidden life of campus shade trees

It’s a beautiful weekday and students are out on the plush green grass playing ultimate frisbee. Lovers meet for lunch at the garden near Hunt, sitting on the benches beneath the trees. In front of CFA, an impromptu soccer game begins with orange cones marking the goals.

Spring draws out the campus community as people emerge from their offices and dorm rooms to make use of the green space available. Ignorance truly is bliss, for the average person does not truly understand the nuances and nuisances of the landscape. That kind of expertise belongs to the campus architect and university gardeners.

The trees along the Cut may look like any other trees to the average passerby. But they are actually a type of sycamore named the “London plane,” known for their ability to withstand air pollution. Their canopy of leaves is also asymmetrical, an important aesthetic factor.

Paul Tellers, the campus architect, explains that the irregular shape is a nice contrast to the rigid structure of the adjacent university buildings.

But while the London planes may be visually pleasing, they are a headache to maintain. Their bark shreds and they drop their leaves in the summer.

“They’re messy trees,” says Paul Moorey, one of Carnegie Mellon’s 10 gardeners. The oaks near Hunt Library also have hidden problems. Moorey explains that a lack of iron in the soil causes the oak leaves to turn a fluorescent green and fall off. Roy Beebe, another gardener, says there are just too many trees there.

Overcrowding and a general lack of space is a common problem in locations around campus. Beebe explains that trees need adequate space around them to grow. The trees that line the exterior of the University Center, near the swimming pool, are too close to the building. Beebe says. Within 10 years or so, they’ll start hitting the buildings.

Beebe explains that the hornbeam trees lining the walkway along Resnik and West Wing are more suitable for placement near a building. They grow straight up as opposed to splayed out.

The trees near Resnik and West Wing Hall have other problems. They are an excellent study in the unpredictability of landscaping. The rows of trees on either side of the walkway were planted at the same time and were intended to be symmetrical.

Today the trees furthest from Resnik and West Wing look like weaklings because the hillside funnels water away from the smaller trees. As a result, the trees closest to Donner Ditch can’t keep up with their counterparts.

The lawn in front of CFA has a different set of problems. A long stretch of light green crabgrass invades one end of the lawn. The hidden problem is an underground steam pipe that stops the grass from growing.

Trees that once flourished can fall victim to disease. Last summer, the dread airborne fungus, Dutch elm disease, claimed two elms in front of Margaret Morrison.

“The grounds crew did everything they could but an elm tree has a certain limited life,” Tellers says. The trees were dropping branches and were considered unsafe.

So when the weather’s beautiful, be grateful that the problems of campus landscaping are not yours. Enjoy the green spaces, even if the trees do drop a leaf or two.

CHRISTINA CHONG
A talker is a chat system that people use to talk to each other over the Internet. Dating back to the 1980s, they were a predecessor of instant messaging. A talker is a communication system precursor to MMORPGs and other virtual worlds such as Second Life. Talkers are a form of online virtual worlds in which multiple users are connected at the same time to chat in real-time. People log into the talkers remotely (usually via telnet), and have a basic text interface with which to communicate with each