Interphase, MITES Eliminate Ethnicity
As Criterion in Selection of Participants

By Nathan Collins

MIT will open two minority-targeted programs to students of all races following a complaint against MIT filed with the U.S. Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights, the Institute announced yesterday.

The programs, Project Interphase and the Minority Introduction to Engineering, Entrepreneurship, and Science, known as MITES, will now be open to applicants of all ethnic backgrounds.

“As we continue to diversify our student body, we must ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to be admitted to these programs,” said MIT Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid, Anthony spécial, in a statement.

The move comes as part of MIT’s commitment to increasing diversity and inclusion on campus.

Dean for Undergraduate Education Robert P. Redwine speaks to the Undergraduate Association about changes in the MITES and Interphase programs. The programs, previously open only to underrepresented minorities, will now be open to applicants from all ethnic backgrounds.

On MIT campus, students and faculty are discussing the impact of this change on theMIT community.

In addition to new offerings and revised admissions policies, MITES and Interphase will work to continue and enhance minority outreach, said Chancellor Phillip L. Clay PhD ‘75.

"The goal was always to attract students who might not have thought about MIT or might not have thought they could get in, Clay said.

"I'm not sure what an honest university would be doing" if they did not have such programs, he said.

Sororities Conclude Rush in a New Era

By Tiffany Kosolcharoen

The Panhellenic Association extended nearly 100 bids last night, bringing the total number of new and potential sisters in line with last year’s pledge class.

Panhel Vice President of Recruitment Sara Pierce ‘03 said that the sororities received about 20 pledges this fall. A total of 126 women pledged sororities the previous fall.

―The spring-deferred recruitment was a new system this year, and it worked well," said Coordinator of Panhellenic Sororities, and Living Groups Kaya Gerberich.

―The number of girls joining is less painful to think this all through," said President of Panhellenic Sororities, and Living Groups Kaya Gerberich.

―The change comes as universities across the country nervously review their affirmative action policies in light of a Supreme Court lawsuit challenging the admissions policy at the University of Michi gan as illegally discriminatory.

SEMS Increases Hours, Seeking Viability

By Lauren E. LeBon

The Student Emergency Medical Services, or SEMS, now offers emergency medical transport services seven days a week.

The hours were extended in order to increase call volume and prove to MIT administrators that the service is "financially viable," said SEMS President Michael R. Folkert ‘06.

Previously, student EMTs were on call from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Monday through Sunday. The service now runs from 6 p.m. to midnight on weekdays, in addition to the weekend hours.

SEMS tries to prove worth

SEMS hopes that by expanding their hours of service, more calls will come in. SEMS is making an effort to increase the number of calls to demonstrate that the transport program is not a stagnant one.

"We just want to pick up more calls so we can eventually move on," said Folkert.

―We need to get more people to see this as a fun place for students to hang out, said Coffeehouse Director Matthew Zeskind ‘03.

―I like to think when you look at the set of our programs, they have done well, he said.

Other than a few modifications to the business plan and operation,

Siggns for new foods and drinks included specialty teas, submarine sandwiches, and food from local restaurants. Students at the meeting responded favorably to a suggestion of pearl milk tea, a popular Chinatown beverage.

Details, Page 2

UA Hears Student Input For Coffeehouse Space

Students Suggest Renovations, Specialty Foods

By Jla Xing

The Undergraduate Association compiled a list of possibilities regarding the vacant space in the Coffeehouse last night, but came to no final conclusion.

Proposals included establishing new food options or revamping the Coffeehouse’s business plan.

Although no formal proposals have been made, several local businesses have taken interest in the open space, said Benjamin J. Zeskind ‘03, UA Council speaker.

Thomas Cleary, former Coffeehouse financial manager, supports the idea of renovations for the Coffeehouse. He said that although there have been long-term losses, they were minor and may be fixed by changing the business plan and operation.

Other than a few modifications focused on class gifts and a mini-mart, the Coffeehouse had barely undergone change since opening, Cleary said.

He also said that shutting down the Coffeehouse would be a great loss for both students and workers. He remembered the Coffeehouse as "simply a fun place for students to work, hang out, and grab a midnight snack. I would be really disappointed to see it disappear to some outside business.”

Phillip J. Welsh, Campus Activities Complex director, asked students for their suggestions.

The administration will “do whatever the students want to fill the space, as long as there is no cost to MIT,” he said.

UA seeks input on possibilities

In addition to new offerings and an updated business plan, proposals included more vending machines or added study space.

Suggestions for new foods and drinks included specialty teas, submarine sandwiches, and food from local restaurants. Students at the meeting responded favorably to a suggestion of pearl milk tea, a popular Chinatown beverage.

Details on both revamping the Coffeehouse or new dining options are yet to be considered, and the UA/CAC are seeking student proposals, which Zeskind said could be submitted to The Student Center Committee.

Coffeehouse, Page 18

THE ARTS

The Ptolemy Players enchanted a Killian Hall audience last Saturday.

THE WEATHER

Today: Clear, cold, 22°F (-5°C)
Tonight: Clouding up, 19°F (-7°C)
Tomorrow: Snowy, 33°F (1°C)

Details, Page 2

THE TECH

MIT's Oldest and Largest Newspaper

Volume 123, Number 3

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Tuesday, February 11, 2003
A space shuttle fragment recovered last week has been positively identified as Columbia's left wing, where sensors recorded a series of temperature spikes and other failures moments before the craft disintegrated, NASA said Monday.

The shuttle fragment is regarded as the most valuable find in a painstaking hunt over hundreds of miles of territory, but a senior NASA official said it was too early to tell how the piece would ultimately fit into the puzzle.

"Our own experts are having a difficult time determining what caused these objects are," said Michael Kostinuk, who oversees the space shuttle and space station programs.

Hopes for another significant fragment were dashed Monday evening. Early in the day, field investigators reported that they had located one of five "general purpose computers" responsible for flying the shuttle. But it turned out to be another type of wreckage, not a "GPC."

**Possible War in Iraq Uncovers Deepening Divide Within NATO**

By Ken Fireman

WASHINGTON

The trans-Atlantic rift that erupted over Turkey's request for NATO assistance in chasing a likely missile site in Iraq mirrors much deeper fissures that threaten the coordinated relevance — and perhaps the whole future — of the 53-year-old alliance.

On one level, the dispute reflects widespread public apprehension in Europe about the Iraqi threat, especially in the wake of the Iraq war over weapons of mass destruction. This is especially strong among citizens in France and Germany, the NATO's most important member, along with Belgium, vetoed the United Nations' authorization of military action in case of war.

The rift over Turkish aid exposes fault lines among European governments, if not its citizens, over Iraq. As U.S. officials cheerfully note, eight European governments signed a statement last week rejecting the French-German view and endorsing Washington's position; Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld asserted Monday that it is the governments that cast the veto that are isolated within NATO, not Washington.

On an operational level, Rumsfeld argued that the veto would have no impact. He said the Turkish request would be met "through a different mechanism of NATO," or entirely outside if necessary, and that the dispute would not delay a U.S. assault on Iraq should President Bush order one.

But Brundage warned broad consequences, saying, "It affects the alliance in a negative way as you're not able to make a statement of mutual defense."

Indeed, "The diplomatic ripples may be hard to contain. Most immediately, it indicates that France and Germany will continue to regard our search for Iraq as either too weak in its opposition or a new U.N. Security Council resolution authorizing a military strike against Iraq. In fact, French President Jacques Chirac and another opponent of military action, Russian President Vladimir Putin, recently reiterated Monday that Iraq should be disarmed through peaceful means.

Moreover, the inability of NATO to reach consensus on the most pressing international problem of the moment is certain to revive questions about the future of the alliance and its usefulness to the United States. By Greg Lawson

Staff meteorologist

A winter that begs for hibernation

The polar air mass is abuzz with the possibility of near record cold here in New England later this week. The National Weather Service is predicting a likely high temperature less than 10°F (-12°C) for Thursday in Boston and a low of 0°F (-18°C). Thursday and Friday's frigid temps will set in as yet another likely snow-bearing disturbance passes over our area.

An intense, deep trough of cold, arctic air plunging down the east coast with a persistent blocking system over the northern Atlantic means the jet stream has sharp curvature as it veers from nearly northerly flow to our west to nearly southerly to our east. The curvature, combined with sharp temperature gradients, gives a very unstable atmosphere. Such instability, a wave is strong, is forecast to form and grow as it plows north over us through tomorrow night.

The snow squall should be short lived with colder clear air being ushered in to replace it. So essentially, we have a shift in large-scale patterns to blame for this week's cold snap. The shift is rumored to mean a transition to warmer, more summer-like conditions, but the transition will have to wait until next week before we can count on milder temperatures. Eventually, the snow squall should be short lived with colder clear air being ushered in to replace it.

So essentially, we have a shift in large-scale patterns to blame for this week's cold snap. The shift is rumored to mean a transition to warmer, more summer-like conditions, but the transition will have to wait until next week before we can count on milder temperatures.
Americans Shouldn't Be Held Without Counsel, Lawyers Say

By Henry Weinstein
THE WASHINGTON POST

The American Bar Association on Monday overwhelmingly passed a resolution opposing a Bush administration anti-terrorism policy that bars U.S. citizens judged in this country as "enemy combatants" from conferring with lawyers. By a nearly 3 to 1 margin, the ABA's House of Delegates approved the resolution, which also states that such individuals should be "afforded the opportunity for meaningful judicial review of their status," subject to the requirements of national security.

So far, only two U.S. citizens have been publicly declared "enemy combatants."

The Bush administration, which contends that permitting lawyers to consult with such wartime detainees would interfere with efforts to gather intelligence information, sent U.S. Attorney John McKay of Seattle to argue against the measure.

"Importing criminal justice standards to the area of national security is a radical proposition," McKay said. "The president is charged with protecting national security.... This question is ultimately about public policy, not the Constitution."

Miami attorney Neal R. Sonnett, who heads the ABA's task force on terrorism and took the lead in supporting the resolution, said the 400,000-member organization stands with Bush in the battle "to root out those who would harm our nation. But we can't lose the Constitution in the process."

"If someone is designated as an 'enemy combatant,' they have to be able to go into court and say: 'You've got the wrong guy.'" Sonnett said. "We want the administration to hear from us that there has to be a balance," so that individual liberties are not violated in the name of protecting national security.

Albert Krieger, who heads the ABA's criminal justice section, said that if the resolution had failed, "We would be acknowledging there is nothing wrong in creating the disappearances -- not in Argentina, but here in America."

Officials Urge Public Precautions Against Potential Terrorist Attack

By John Mintz
THE WASHINGTON POST

Top federal officials on Monday issued their most pointed advice since Sept. 11, 2001, on precautions the public should take against terror attacks, warning that every home should be stocked with three flashlights, radios and spare batteries to seal it, as well as scissors, a manual can opener, blenders, flashlights, radios and spare batteries to use if electricity fails.

They also recommended that families consider designating a room where they will gather in the event of such an attack and have on hand duct tape and heavy plastic sheeting to seal it, as well as scissors, a manual can opener, blenders, flashlights, radios and spare batteries to communicate with each other after a devastating terrorist attack.

"We see information on citizen preparedness as prudent planning," said Gordon Johndro, the department's spokesman. But given al-Qaida's interest in obtaining weapons of mass destruction, he added, "it's appropriate for citizens to be informed about how to respond to a terrorist attack, much as people have prepared for years to be ready for tornadoes, hurricanes or floods."

"You have to talk to your family, and plan how you're going to communicate with each other" after a devastating terrorist attack, said David Paulison, the U.S. Fire Administrator, who is a top civil defense planner for the new department. For example, he said, families could designate a third party with whom telephone messages can be left.

While much of the information in Monday's briefing has been previously offered to the public on government Web sites, the news conference was an effort to emphasize it.

**Administration Wants to Relax Toxic Emission Curbs**

The Bush administration is proposing to relax measures that curb toxic emissions from a variety of industries including pulp mills, automakers, petrochemical plants and steel mills.

Under a new set of rules drafted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the affected businesses could opt out of the current requirement to reduce toxic fumes from their plants to the maximum extent possible. In some instances, those controls can eliminate virtually all emissions harmful to people's health, but businesses contend they cost too much and provide little health benefit.

The emissions at issue are not hazardous because of smog-forming potential, but because they don't exceed certain levels, such as persons exposed to them may develop headaches.

In their place, the EPA would allow businesses to revert to an older method of reducing risk by studying emissions from a source and applying less rigorous controls. But environmentalists and others say that approach allows toxic releases to continue and is at odds with the national Clean Air Act.

Although the change is subtle, it is significant for people exposed to emissions from industrial facilities and for hundreds of businesses.

**Congress Seeks to Raise FBI Funding to $4.3 Billion**

**WASHINGTON POST**

Congress is preparing to increase funding for the FBI this year despite a blistering Senate critique last month that questioned whether taxpayers have gotten their money's worth from $1 billion in budget increases for the bureau since the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

The Senate version of a more than $390 billion government-wide spending bill, which was passed last month, proposed cutting the FBI's budget in 2003 by at least $256 million, and a little-noticed report accompanying the measure called for "the total re-creation" of the law enforcement agency. The report also urged the bureau to consider bringing more nonagents into top management, and suggested that elite units such as the hostage rescue team may have outlived their usefulness.

But House-Senate negotiators who are close to completing a compromise version of the huge spending measure have agreed to provide nearly $4.3 billion to the FBI, about $45 million more than President Bush had sought, congressional sources said. A Democratic aide, noting that there was little enthusiasm for FBI budget cuts against a backdrop of new threats to the nation's security, said, "Given what's at stake right now, you give them the money."

Senior House members in both parties say they are pleased with FBI changes begun in the past year. The White House appears to share that confidence.

What have I gotten myself into?

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It's smart to reach out.
Racist Israeli Policies 
Inspire Resentment

I read Richard Kraus' column "Anti-Semitic Threats and Resettlement in the West Bank" (Feb. 4) with great interest. While there is an increase in anti-Judaism anywhere in the world, the situation in Israel is more serious.

However, I disagree with his remark that "...under Israeli administration, living-standard benefits for the Palestinians are being carefully monitored and quite incapable of self-rule. Without going into the details of the Palestinian first-tier rights abuses in the occupied territories both before and after the current intifada, I would like to ask if Kraus if he is in fact aware that the entire region of modern day Israel, Gaza and West Bank, is subject to one of the most brutal and complete full democracies. If the Israeli government is so blessed for Palestinians, why not give Palestinians full citizenship rights and have a complete democracy in a united country? Zionist racists are, of course, fearful of the possibility of a government in which Jews are not the majority.

We must acknowledge that Israel, because of its fundamental Zionist founding, is an outright example of a racist state and its actions in Palestine are leading to an increase in anti-Israeli chauvinism. Bilal Zubair

China, not Taiwan, At Fault

I would like to address some of the errors in William Li's column, "Bad Politics, Bad Business" (Feb. 4). He incorrectly states that Taiwan "separated" itself from China in 1949. The Nationalist Party (KMT) under Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan after being defeated by the Communists in China in the late 1940s.

For the next several decades the KMT sought to reunify with China. Meanwhile Taiwan was forced to live with a government that they had quickly grown to hate. They were promised a better life under Chiang Kai Shek and would likely not have voted for him if they could have voted for someone else.

In 1987, the KMT rule was made a normal life after having lived as second-class citizens under Japanese rule. Unfortunately, not many in the KMT were interested in the idea that Taiwan ended up lamenter that life under the Japanese was better than life under the Chinas.

Li incorrectly suggests that Taiwan is in a better system in China than it is in Taiwan. The problem is that the Chinese Communist Party uses its power to limit the international political scene in order to force Taiwan into submission. For example, any U.S. Security Council resolution that benefits nations having diplomatic ties with Taiwan is almost certain to be voted against.

China claims that Taiwan is an integral and inseparable part of China. However, before World War II, neither the Nationalists nor the Communists believed that Taiwan was a part of China.

Frederick W. Chen

MASLab Coverage

After inviting The Tech to cover the 3rd annual MASLab coverage, we were disappointed that the coverage was limited to a single photograph with no accompanying text. ...
Ken Nesmith

MIT will celebrate Martin Luther King Jr.'s legacy this week. As we face rapidly escalating foreign policy crises, we would do well to keep his dream alive. In February 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote an open letter to Birmingham, Alabama, entitled "Letter from a Birmingham Jail." It was written while he was imprisoned for organizing to protest segregation in Birmingham. In the letter, Dr. King described the system of segregation and how it was being used to keep African Americans in the South from exercising their rights. He wrote about the need to engage in nonviolent civil disobedience to bring about change. Today, we are facing similar challenges in the form of systemic racism, police brutality, and the ongoing struggle for racial justice.

Sadiq Al-Jaber

Little attention is paid to injustice Saddam does to the Iraqi people. The American military occupation is the cause of much suffering and hardship for the Iraqi people. The United States has been responsible for the occupation of Iraq, and the consequences of this occupation have been devastating. The Iraqi people have been subjected to widespread human rights abuses, including torture, arbitrary arrest, and extrajudicial execution. The occupation has also led to the destruction of infrastructure, healthcare, and education systems, as well as the displacement of millions of people. The United States is responsible for these actions and should be held accountable.

Guest Column

Alice Suh

February 11, 2003

Alice Suh

For Whom You Protest?

Ken Nesmith

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Guest Column

Alice Suh

February 11, 2003

Alice Suh
Letters from the Riviera

Part I: The Nice Market

By Amy Lee

FOOD REVIEW

Le Méridien's "Chocolate Bar" Tantalizes

Amy Lee

The Chocolate Bar

Saturday, 12:00 - 3:00 p.m., until the end of May
Le Méridien Hotel
Adults: $23.00
Children: $12.00
Children 4 and under: Free

Willy Wonka and his creepy Oompa-Loompas can move over, because French chef Sébastien has a much tastier version of a chocolate factory.

The all-you-can-eat Chocolate Bar buffet at the Le Méridien hotel will set you back every Saturday from 12:00 to 3:00 p.m. in their Cafe Fleur, providing over 25 different indig- nantly filled chocolate bars, and more than 100 teasmades, more than enough to satisfy any chocolate-obsessed pal. The entrance fee is $23.00 for adults and $12.00 for children, with children 4 and under being free. The chocolate bar is located at the Le Méridien Hotel, 244 Huron Ave., Cambridge, and 268 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

This particular chocolate bar is located right in the heart of the Cours Saleya, the famous flower market located in Nice, France. The market is filled with beautiful flowers, and is located directly across the street from the restaurant. The flowers are a particular favorite among the locals, and it is very easy to find the restaurant by following the smell of freshly cut flowers.

The restaurant was arranged so that two narrow, cobble-stoned alleys of Nice's Old Town (Vieux Town) to the wide berth of the Cours Sales. Every day (except Monday), the restaurant is filled with stalls and vendors plying local produce and wares which are fresh and vibrant. Each stall has a name, and the name of each stall is clearly displayed here. We are not, and we stop at each stand with interest, perusing through each other to hurry to the next booth and the next to witness the gastronomic and agricultural marvels on display.

We point exactly at the dozen different types of potato- frogs available, only one basket holds the rarest of dominate the American market back home, while nearly half here are reserved for a rain- bow of herb-laden microgreens, ranging in color from creamy- white to mauve to midnight blue, each with its own texture and flavor. Virtually the entire Allenium genus lines the shelves above, in a host of colors and shapes, the likes of which I’ve never seen before (such as the banana shallot, or the pint-sized, bell-shaped gloriette which, with its deep red, live baby carrots, dewy tops still attached (they were still clinging to them), not a plastic bag full of whipped-down imposters. It is a different kind of chocolate bar that is being served here.

In the adjacent tent the cheerful vendor (complete with handlebar mustache and hat) asked, naturally enough, a stack of cakes full of plump and ruddy who seem who seem quite happy to share the dancer table with the gorgeous endive across the way. Another baskets of bars filled with cured drizzled pinched vegetables, fresh and roasted nuts. There’s honey from the nearby hills of Provence, preserves from neighboring vil- lages in the Alps, and olive oil that’s prob- ably won the gold medal at the international olive oil competition.

The crepe station, on the other hand, was a fitting tribute to the local produce and wares. The crepes were filled with fresh seasonal produce, such as leeks, potatoes, and tomatoes, all locally grown and picked. The crepes were then topped with a variety of sauces, such as a rich beef broth, a creamy truffle sauce, or a spicy sambal sauce.

The chocolate bar was also definitely a winner. The chocolate bar was filled with a variety of chocolates, from dark-as-midnight pure chocolate to milk chocolate-dipped strawberries. The chocolate was arranged in a circular manner, with each chocolate piece labeled with its flavor and origin.

I started off with the cake-dessert table, filling my plate with some of the sum- mal items like white chocolate crème Brûlée and a piece of sugared lemon peel-topped “Decadent Fusion,” a Lemon havaian cake with scented chocolate ganache, among other chocolate creations, there was also a New York style marble cheesecake, a “Diplomats” tart covered with berries, kiwi, and pineapple, powdered cocoa-covered roman- tiquette, and miniature praline and milk cho- colate petits brez.

The bread table was less tantalizing, but was fairly the fault of being scruti- nized after my stomach’s vision had been overwhelmed by all the chocolate. Next to a toaster were small bowls of cream, jam, and melted chocolate, to put on the distinctive chocolate-takes of normal bread fare. Placed on the table were choco- lats, chocolate clusters and chocolate peanut but- ter sandwiches, along with slices of choco- late brioche loaf, chocolate banana bread, spicy pumpkin white chocolate bread, and apricot chocolate bread.

The heated chocolate table had a two-tier stand in the middle, filled with white choco- late eclairs and milk chocolate-dipped straw- berries. Around the stand were three metal vesseis, filled with Mexican chocolate sauce, mousse chocolate, and chocolate bar pud- dings.

That table is definitely for the extreme chocolateoholics. The vat labeled Mexican choco- late soup turned out to be filled with melted dark-as-midnight pure chocolate, while a small green tin revealed what looked like flaky patties satu- rated with rich chocolate.

For obvious familiarity reasons, the cook- ier station didn’t get very much business, even though the large goody dark chocolate cookies and thick nutty white chocolate cookies looking tempting. The chocolate station, on the other hand, was highly popular. The ferrets made the choco- late crépe in front of you as you chose what items you would like folded inside. Some of the choices include MMs, white chocolate, strawberries, blueberries, bananas, gruted nuts, and whipped cream. Overall, the experience was a delicious and satisfying one, with something for everyone, and definitely worth the small price tag.

Almost everything fulfilled my idea of a chocolate paradise, with one of the biggest surprises being the strange looking chocolate bread pudding, made of croissants. The chocolate was a little bitter, but was balanced by the almost creamy texture of the bread and custard.

The best things, however, were the desserts which incorporated fruits. It’s still really pricey to buy any of the summer fruits (especially strawberries, raspberries, blueber- ries, and blackberries) right now, so being able to delight in a combination of chocolate and fruits was gratifying.

One of my favorites was a slice of a raspberry tart, dipped on the sides with white chocolate, and beautifully finished with a strawberry placed on top. I’d never had a chocolate bar before, so I was interested to see how it would taste.

The white chocolate on the sides doesn’t really complement the tart, and it flaked off when I tried to cut into the custard. I wish desperately I had a kitchen to save it, and make a few pies. The dessert was a bit of a disappointment, but it was still a delicious and satisfying experience.

The crepe station was also definitely a winner. The crepe is a strange and flaky little thing, but the slightly bitter chocolate worked well with the cream and nutmeg and tangy berries that I chose.

On the other hand, some of the desserts were either overly sweet or too overwhelmingly bland. The chocolate peanut butter sandwich, which was a great idea in theory, fell flat, with the peanut butter and chocolate feeling too much like a strange potato-bread texture and a flat taste. I settled instead for a chocolate teacake with a little white chocolate fudge icing on top, which was a much better choice.

The dark chocolate pizza, decked with blueberries and raspberries, is also far from great. The chocolate fudge sauce was too thick, and the blueberries and raspberries were too sparse. The teacakes, on the other hand, were delicious, with the tender rhubarb coinciding well with the lightly sweetened cream and tangy berries that I chose.

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**Flower Drum Song**

By Patrick L. Purdon

**Flower Drum Song**

February 11, 2003

Flower Drum Song is a Bold New Story of Asian America

10

The seductive Linda Low (Sandara Allen) leads a dance at Club Chop Suey, a Chinese Opera house cam American-style cabaret in Broadway's Flower Drum Song.

A Russian Musical Sandwich

By Bogdan Fedele

Poltema Players: Spicy Yet Filling

February 11, 2003

A Russian Musical Sandwich

By Bogdan Fedele

Poltema Players

Killian Hall

Feb. 6, 7:30 p.m.

U
nus of the few student-only chamber music groups at MIT, the Poltema Players enchanted a diverse audience last Saturday, with their programmatic performances, and in American chamber music by Russian composers. The ensemble struck a wonderful balance in terms of choice of repertoire and the overall length of the concert. The program was comprised of lesser known pieces by Sergei Taneyev and Karen Khachaturian mixed with two pieces from Prokofiev and Rachmaninoff which were everything framed by two string quartets of Shostakovich (hence the title on the program notes "The Short Sandwich").

The program of Russian music, the pieces performed followed one another harmoniously, almost like movements of an instrument. I am umming up a very cohesive program. And this remarkably well-chosen program received a remarkable performance. The audience enjoyed a musical experience polarized between the intimate sonority of the string quartet and the dramatic expansion of the piano. The first and last piece, movements from string quartet by Shostakovich, defined the musical archway of the entire evening, under which every other piece became a column. The first movement of Shostakovich's String Quartet No. 5 opened the program, with its unsetting sonorities and the repeated wandering motif in the viola part.

The four string players handled the piece admirably. The ensemble worked and the good musical cohesion proved a good understanding of the piece and rendered its performance excellent.

By symmetry, the last two movements of Shostakovich's String Quartet No. 3: Op. 71, concluded the evening's performance. A difficult piece for four, perhaps even more engaged string players delivered an incredible performance, fully realizing the intricacies of the unmuted slow movement surfaced gracefully, and in good taste, balancing the rhythmic wildness and sonoric expansion of the last movement, played with finesse yet very precisely.

The roast of the concert included an amazing display of pianist, Rachmaninoff's Piano Sonata, Op. 19, became the Poltema Players rendition, much more than a romantic vocal exercise. The wagon sweet of the tango and the capriciousness of the last movement, played with finesse yet very precisely.

Overall, this Poltema Players’ concert was a very comfortable experience, long enough to get a good taste of the Russian-American experience. However, the modern harmonic language is already insinuated within the rubato and then exaggerated to the extreme.

ne good glimpse of the Russian music in its late Romantic phase, and although Taneyev's music is less known in the United States, the performances of Prokofiev's music was admirably rendered through this Poltema Players. The entire cast.

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Matthew McConaughey and Me
An Afternoon Tete-a-Tete

By Allison C. Lewis
ARTS EDITOR

On Monday afternoon, I spoke on the phone with Matthew McConaughey, who stars alongside Kate Hudson in the new romantic comedy *How to Lose a Guy in Ten Days*. The actor has charm, a sexy Southern accent, and a just-one-of-the-guys personality.

He spoke about his new film, different from a typical romantic comedy. Both characters have a goal: Ben (Matthew McConaughey) is supposed to make Andy (Kate Hudson) fall in love with him; Andy's supposed to get rid of Ben. "Men have been trying to figure out women since the beginning of time," he says. "This is [a story] about playing games ... the battle of the sexes."

The two actors had a blast with the film, McConaughey tells me. "Kate is really talented and really natural," he says. "She does every take different ... she has great timing. She's very relaxed and very playful. There's chemistry between us on screen ... it's easy to be attracted to her."

*How to Lose a Guy in Ten Days* may be a chick flick, and McConaughey admits, "Romantic comedy is not the first thing I want to see." Even so, the movie is "still for dudes," he says. "Guys and girls dig it," he continues. "It's a whole lotta fun, and you ain't gotta think of nothin'."

But surely there is something we can learn from the film? Lots of dating no-no's, for instance. According to McConaughey, a girl's number one dating faux pas is asking a guy, "What are you thinking?"

"You gotta have your own time," he says. "There's you, there's me, and there's us. So if a guy is deep in thought, "Let us be."

So what does he do when he's not role-playing? "I love to travel ... to countries where they don't speak English."

When he's not traveling, he's a homebody at his Hollywood abode, or he's working on his beloved, two-year old ranch in Texas. "Decorating and landscaping is my hobby," he says. And though he loves Hollywood, he's a true Texan. "I can still talk to strangers there," he says. "It's a state that holds up and digs into its own identity. It holds onto traditions that work. It [also] progresses. [Living on the ranch] gets your body clock on the right time ... you can do anything you want or nothing at all."

But acting is McConaughey's first love. He once wrote in his diary that acting is like all the "ologies." Psychology, physiology, biology, etc. He continued to explain: "I like to do all kinds of things," and acting is apparently his way of doing them. So what's the next "ology" for McConaughey?

"I feel a bit of a hippie coming on," he tells me. "Maybe we'll next see him in a *Dazed and Confused*-ish role. And with whom would he like to work? "Susan Sarandon," he says. "What does he think of being so much in the public eye? "It gives an opportunity to take a stance on public issues. We don't live in an ideal world," he says. But before he makes his opinions public, he "doesn't have critical right. They just like to hear themselves talk. They were just having a bad day." But how could any day be bad with Matthew McConaughey on the phone? I'll admit it. I have a bit of a crush.

February 11, 2003

*Matthew McConaughey's latest role is in* *How to Lose a Guy in Ten Days*. You could be the next Roger Ebert! Flex your thumbs. Join the Tech. <join@the-tech.mit.edu>

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Hey guys!

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It is because we're sophomore now...

Watch this.

Yahoo! We're helpless freshmen.

Can you help us with 8.02?

What do you need?

You better NOT be staring at her chest.

Word. Inappropriate.

By, Qian-nifer

February 11, 2003

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THE TECH  WINTER 2003

WHETHER THE GAME IS ONE OF THE SLEIGHTS AND PARTITIONS OF OUTRAGEOUS FACULTY, OR TO TAKE DATA DESPITE ADAVERSE GOBBLETTED, AND BY GRADUATION, AND BY GRADUATION, TO SAY WE END THE BACKACHE AND THINK AND FINANCIAL DEBT THAT GRABS ARE HER TO...

TO GRADUATE TO SLEEP, OR MORE AND AT A PAS TO SAY WE END THE BACKACHE AND THINK AND FINANCIAL DEBT THAT GRABS ARE HER TO...

IT'S A COMMENCEMENT, DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED, TO GRADUATE, TO SLEEP......

TO MDP: PERFORMANCE TO DREAM...

1. Cradle call 39. Finch cousin
2. LP flaw 42. Springsteen's birthplace?
3. Homespun roofs 43. Fish catchers
4. Nuncupative 45. Month of Sundays
5. Salica dipper 46. Fall Flower
6. First name of a plane 48. Eavesdrop
7. Casino cast of a kind 50. Novelist Greene
8. Admit 51. Go-betweens
9. Neighbor of Ethiopia 52. Pacing a rod
11. Choose (to) 54. Gander's mate
12. Tail and lean 55. Moodo or Silver
tapestry
14. Revolves around 58. Boston suburb
15. Hold in high regard 60. Tapestry
17. Two of a kind 62. Kettle covers
18. Bread purchase 63. Achievements
19. Well-suited 70. Bullying it

1 Village People hit DOWN
2. Velvety plant
3. Florence river
4. Lady's address
5. Acid neutralizers
6. Big mugs
7. Whitewater vessel
8. Winter hazard
9. Take out
10. Undivided
11. Chatterbox
12. Bolt to hitch
13. Domino
14. Chatterbox
15. Thirlls
16. Jetson's dog
17. Day 365?
18. Thrills
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21. Salsa dipper
22. First name of a plane
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27. Neighbor of Ethiopia
29. Two of a kind
30. Bread purchase
31. Well-suited
32. British knights
33. Bookincrement
34. Out of port
35. MacDonald's home
36. Soft touch
37. More cautious
38. Immoral deed
39. Bloodsucking pest
40. Underscore
41. Frat boys
42. Springsteen's birthplace?
43. Fish catchers
44. Month of Sundays
45. Fall Flower
46. Eavesdrop
47. Novelist Greene
48. Go-betweens
49. Gander's mate
50. Pacing a rod
51. Boston suburb
52. Tapestry
53. "Mack the Knife" singer
54. "Murphy's Romance"
55. "Back in Black"
56. JFK Street
57. Chatterbox
58. Boston suburb
59. "Murphy's Romance"
60. "Back in Black"
61. Tapestry
62. Jewellery
63. Achievements
64. Bullying it

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In the Student Center
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Events Calendar

Visit and add events to Events Calendar online at http://events.mit.edu

Tuesday, February 11
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. - English Conversation Classes Registration. Fee: $20.00. Room: 3-115. Sponsor: International Student Services.

10:45 a.m. - Campus Tour. free. Room: Lobby 7 (Main Entrance Lobby at 77 Massachusetts Ave). Sponsor: Information Center.

12:00 p.m. - MIT Chapel Concert: Uber und Usuals. Room: 3-133. Sponsor: Histon- webs have important consequences on their robustness against fail-

Monday, February 10
7:00 p.m. - MIT Chapel Concert: Uber und Usuals. Room: 3-133. Sponsor: Histon- webs have important consequences on their robustness against fail-

Thursday, February 13
10:45 a.m. - Campus Tour. free. Room: Lobby 7 (Main Entrance Lobby at 77 Massachusetts Ave). Sponsor: Information Center.

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. - TSM (Turbo Storage Manager) Quick Start. Learn how to download, install, and configure TSM (formerly ADSM). fee: $15.00 per user. Room: 3-121. Sponsor: Information Technology.

2:45 p.m. - Campus Tour. free. Room: Lobby 7 (Main Entrance Lobby at 77 Massachusetts Ave). Sponsor: Information Center.

5:45 p.m. - Mike Kopp, special guest speaker for the MIT Student Union's Thursday Night. Room: 5-355. Sponsor: Student Union.

Saturday, February 15
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. - MIT Women's Basketball vs. Boston University. Room: 10-105. Sponsor: MIT Women's Basketball.

12:00 p.m. - MIT Wrestling: Eastern New England College.

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. - The Tech: Comedy Open Mic Night.

4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. - The Tech: Weekly News Meeting.

7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. - The Tech: Comedy Night.

8:00 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. - The Tech: Music Night.

Sunday, February 16
10:45 a.m. - Campus Tour. free. Room: Lobby 7 (Main Entrance Lobby at 77 Massachusetts Ave). Sponsor: Information Center.

Monday, February 17
7:00 p.m. - MIT Women's Basketball vs. Castleton State College.

10:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. - The Tech: Comedy Night.

Events Calendar appears in each issue of The Tech and features events for the MIT community. The Tech makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of the Calendar, but cannot be held liable for any errors, including, but not limited to, damages resulting from an attendance of an event.

Contact information for all events is available from the Events Calendar web page.
Diversity at MIT

 campus Profile President Charles M. Vest

Vest discusses MIT’s commitment to keeping race as a factor in college admissions

By Evan J. Lee

President Charles M. Vest has been a voice for MIT in national discussions on race and openness in institutions of higher education, particularly in science and engineering. Vest is also active in race relations on campus: he formed the Committee on Campus Race Relations in 1994. Next Friday, Vest will represent private universities across the country at a Washington press conference defending the University of Michigan’s use of race in admissions.

TT: Why does MIT feel that affirmative action is still necessary, and what will have to happen for it to be phased out?

Vest: This is a topic where it’s hard to be succinct, but let me try to be very. The very term “affirmative action” is sort of a flashes point because everybody carries its own definition and its own interpretation of what that means. There are very technical, legal, mechanical — counting boxes, checking boxes. Other people, closer to the perspective I have, simply believe that institutions need to think about overall the nature of their student bodies and the state of our society and try to improve it. So let me start from that perspective. I’d like to talk about the Michigan case for a minute because MIT is going to play a role in this.

As you know, in 1978, the Supreme Court decided a case called Regents of the University of California v. Bakke. By a very narrow margin, the Court overturned an affirmative action program at UC Davis. There was a broader question of how much consideration of race in the admissions of any student and they promulgated a decision, written by Justice Powell, that said universities and colleges may consider race as one of many factors, but that’s the absolute key phrase — one of many factors — in structuring a class and admitting students. That is called “race sensitive” admission policy, and that is a philosophy and a policy that we follow at MIT. We want to make the following points in our brief. Number one, that we concur with the decision, written by Justice Powell, that said that universities and colleges may consider race as one of many factors, but that’s the absolute key phrase — one of many factors — in structuring a class and admitting students. That is called “race sensitive” admission policy, and that is a philosophy and a policy that we follow at MIT.

Vest: Now, because of our belief in this and because we’re not going to pretend that we are not filing an amicus brief on behalf of the University of Michigan, that the diversity of a student body is a positive factor in the quality of education and experience of all students on the campus. That is a very fundamental point that will be made by virtually everybody associated with that side of the case. In addition, we want to make clear that we believe that this is also true in education that emphasizes science and engineering and that we have a responsibility to build the diversity of the United States work force in science and engineering and the future leadership of this field. Consequently, we will be joined, that is, we will have other institutions signing our brief.

So if you look at MIT, we get this huge number of almost equally qualified young men and women applying, by qualification you are referring to their SAT scores and grades and class ranks. Imagine the task of having to accept 15 percent or so of that group. We don’t want to rob people of their identities, and race and culture and economic status and whether you’re from a big city or a little town — all these things are important components of who these students are and what they have to offer and what advantages they’ve had or haven’t had in their own personal overcoming. Risk-taking and demonstrable passion for particular intellectual pursuits, all of these things we try to take into account as we read the cases and decide who we’ll actually offer admission to.

One of the other points that we will make in our brief is that one of the most fundamentally academic decisions a faculty makes is who should study in their university, and we don’t believe that it’s appropriate for the federal government to take all of these important factors that define people and remove one of them and say, “We can consider everything but you can’t consider this.” So that’s why we do these things. And if one wants to use the term affirmative action for that, so be it, but we think race consciousness along with consideration of these other factors is what we attempt to do and what we think, do pretty darn well.

Race continues to matter in America. We all wish that weren’t the case, but it is. I don’t know how to answer the question “when will we get there?” I think we’ll know when we’ve finally arrived at that point, but what I cannot accept is people just pretending that we have arrived at that point and that we can now neglect it, because I don’t believe we can.

TT: Some opponents of affirmative action argue that it’s wrong because it’s not enough to just consider people from minority groups, that those who are not minorities are put at a disadvantage. Do you think that’s the case with the students that we offer admission to?

Vest: The fact is that when you array this whole pool of thousands of young men and women who apply to [colleges], you are really trying to judge them as individuals and consider all of these characteristics. Now if you want to build a class that has reasonable [geographic] representation, and you want to have some reasonable distribution of race in the pool, then by definition, you are not going to look at those characteristics.

But you can’t ignore the fact that demographics do meet one of those criteria will be admitted is going to be higher than the probability of an individual who is not meeting one of these criteria, but that’s just because you have a large pool defining the other factors.

The real point is that [admissions are] subjective. We don’t have a formula, we don’t have a quota, we don’t assign points, but those are factors that we think about and think if you were to look at the whole structure of a class, you would see that they are very diverse in this broad set of things.

The Tech: What is MIT doing in response to tighter restrictions post-Sept. 11? In support of its international scholars?

President Charles M. Vest: I’d like to divide my answer. We’ll think of it as local and global. Locally, we have tried to do several things. One is to be sure that our international students are aware that we as an institution care about them and are concerned. On a practical level, we’ve tried to make as much accurate information be available to them through our international students and foreign scholars office.

Many people have been just talking simply to them and make sure that people understand their rights. … If anybody has a concern about the process of decisions being treated in a way that they believe is not appropriate, they should let us know. So we’re trying to be helpful. We also try to raise awareness. We have had a number of meetings of graduate students, not only international students, but all of graduate students, because we want people to be aware, be concerned, and understand that we are there to support them.

More globally, we have tried to state as clearly and as frequently as possible what we believe the underlying issues to be, in both the terms of the policies of our campuses to foreign students and scholars but also to the important issues of the scientific community in this country. There have been two particular mechanisms for making that happen. One is my annual president’s report where it will go.

TT: Regarding international students, do you think that selectively fingerprinting students from Middle Eastern countries is a sub- stantial form of racism?

Vest: Here I will leave it to the social scientists to determine the answer to that question, but it is, I think, of deep concern that we find ourselves in a position of having the federal government single out particular groups solely on the basis of national origin … and have looked at and passed through different filters than everyone else. I do want to point out to the best of my knowledge, this is not being done only to students, but to anyone getting a visa to enter the U.S. who is a male under the age of 45 and born in this set of countries, which began as only seven countries and now is up to 23 — that shows us how slippery the slope that many of us are concerned about. I do not believe that this is intended by our government as a racist action. I think it is a people sincerely attempting to take some actions to protect the country against terrorism, but the great danger is that at the very least we have to address it.

We have seen these documents have been well circulated in Washington. I have written two books, one of them called “The Times Times” and one called “The Wall Street Journal,” that address both pieces of this issue, both the scientific information and also the relationships that we should not do classified research on our campus. Interestingly, that group was conceived by an opinion of the court. And I think turning that out to be even more relevant and more timely than we had anticipated.

So if you look at MIT, we get this huge pool of students from Middle Eastern countries, and we are concerned about this, and I think particularly speaking from the perspective of higher education, we are concerned about this, and I think particularly speaking from the perspective of higher education, we are concerned about this, and I think particularly speaking from the perspective of higher education, we are concerned about this.

AARON MIHALIK - THE TECH

AARON MIHALIK - THE TECH
Subjective Decisions in Admissions

By Brian Lux

One of the more prominent features in Dean of Admissions Marilee Jones's office is a large rectangular grid on a blackboard. The chalk-etched grid appears to have been created before our time and then left untouched for others to muse upon. On the bottom and the left sides of the grid run two separate one-to-five scales labeled A.I. and P.R., respectively.

"The bottom one is for academic index," Jones says. "Our pool is so strong that the majority of selected students fall on 3.5 or higher, including minority students." The vertical index, on the other hand, stands for personal rating. Jones explains, "The dimensions are co-evaluative, such as math team, extra-curricular, and social skills.

MIT committed to affirmative action

To many, it hardly sounds like a program associated with affirmative action at all. MIT's affirmative action plan policy from 2001-2002 states that "It will be our goal to increase the numbers of women and members of minority groups within our undergraduate and graduate student bodies.... Our immediate efforts must concentrate on enlarging the pool of qualified women and minority applicants from which we admit students."

"Affirmative action means going out and bending over backwards and finding the best students of a population and get them to apply when they normally wouldn't," Jones said.

Some students "don't come from a population that says, 'You're going to MIT.' It's not expected of them." Most Admissions Office activities center around searching through communities that seldom apply to elite schools and find and encourage stand-outs to apply to MIT.

But is there anything in MIT's admissions process that might nudge a critic? Probably. Within the realm of the subjective personal rating, one's socio-economic background undoubtedly comes into play. Jones relates the story of a student whose parents were migrant workers out west, a star pupil at a poor high school. Recruiters took interest in the student's invention of a portable solar-powered chili cooker for migrant workers to use in the field for lunch. The student was offered a scholarship to MIT.

"It is pretty rare for someone in difficult situations to do something amazing," said Freddy R. Funes '94. "For many people where I came from, college wasn't an option. They have to focus on caring for their brother and sisters or not getting evicted. Those accomplishments should be worth more than a person with nothing else to worry about." MIT vs. other schools

Regardless, the MIT system is in stark contrast with other schools' policies towards minorities. The University of Michigan, recently in the media spotlight for President George W. Bush's criticism of the school's hiring practices and two upcoming Supreme Court cases that will review them, understands a detailed "point system," in which one may earn numerical value for personal factors such as income, race, or gender to accumulate towards a sum needed for admission. At Michigan, 46 of 130 points can be attained through non-academic qualities.

"The concept of a plus factor is for public schools," says Jones. "State schools have a duty to educate their own population, including the destitute, which is why some of them employ that tactic."

Additionally, MIT does not have any program to aid the recruitment of students of MIT alumni or students from underrepresented states, which may be viewed as unfairly discriminatory. Ivy League schools, however, often use such practices. "Regional programs assure schools that they will get kids from every-where," Jones says. "We don't have to do that because we attract from everywhere already."

While outright quotas for minorities were ruled unconstitutional in University of California v. Bakke in 1978, critics argue that some institutions use what is termed "disparate impact" to try to create a similar percentage of minority students for each class. Before 1998, the minority percentage of each freshmen class tended to hold steady at around 14 percent. Underrepresented minorities are still underrepresen- ted, however, and some of the programs that parties that think the court should be aware of," said Minor Counsel member Jaime Lewis. "MIT is protecting as argument in the context of the law that applies today... Many examples currently have to do with law or medical none with regard to science and technology."

The two cases both came down from the 6th U.S. Court of Appeals against the President of the University Lee Bollinger. "Grutter v. Bollinger contents the policies of Michigan's graduate law program while Gratz and Hopwood v. Bollinger contest the admissions practices for undergraduate admissions. "Our statement will be in support of the value of diversity," Keith said. "In a world where it is increasingly diverse, it is important they receive their education in an environment that is diverse." MIT is working with the office of Jones Day and the Dean for Undergraduate Education to help draft the brief, Keith said.

Sources say President Charles M. Vest will make an official announcement about the court cases in the near future.

"I have strong feelings that one of the strengths of MIT is the diversity," Jones said. "I think the program can continue to be successful because MIT is committed to diversity, she said.

Complaint filed several months ago

The complaint against MIT was made several months ago and asserted that the programs were racially exclusive. Clay said, stressing that there had been no formal govern- ment investigation as a result.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits some discriminatory practices at institutions that receive federal money. Neither MITES or Interphase receives federal money directly, but because MIT receives federal money, the programs fall under the law's purview.

Clay said he was unaware of the details of the complaint since it came to MIT through the Department of Education's civil rights office. The BSU first formulated interphase in 1960. The program invites fifty underrepresen- ted minority students to campus for eight weeks of rigorous academics and an intro- duction to the Boston area.

MITES, a similar program for about fifty minority high-schoolers, sends about thirty percent of its students to MIT. Former MITES director William H. Ramsey '51 said in an interview that..." Jones L. Lee contributed to the reporting of this story.

An installation in Lobby 10 attracts the attention of passers-by, who stop to glimpse at five centuries of history in the struggle for equality. Benjamin Nicholson '03 takes a closer look at some of the exhibits. The installation is the culmination of the IAP class 17.920 Martin Luther King, Jr. Design Seminar.
The American Dream is Still Just a Dream for Most Minorities

By Philip M. Deutsch

America is the land of opportunity. If I work hard enough, I can be whatever I want to be. If I truly try my best, I can get it, I will work hard and grow up to be whatever it is that makes me happy. The sky is the limit.

These statements portray the American dream. We can all remember hearing these statements during our childhood, as some point in our childhood, but now they do not feel as comical. If you still actually believe them, there are either brainwash from severe racist or a wealthy white man. Some have added ailionable classes to the American dream, and listen to inflamatory statements.

The American dream seems to remain a dream to attain when the American dream is a member of a majority group in poverty. This is not to say that the dream of success is money - they are not the same thing. It is impossible for certain people. It is just incredibly more difficult to achieve when one is faced with certain obstacles instead of opportunities.

The truth about American society is not pretty, and the facts prove it. According to the United States Census Bureau, blacks are as likely to be poor compared to other races, and the fact that they are less likely to be employed. Blacks are also three times more likely to be convicted of drug violations than whites. Only 75.1% of blacks over the age of 25 have completed school education, compared to 85% of whites.

Not surprisingly, blacks on average make less money than whites. As of yet, black people have not been protected under the laws of gender equality (Unless Trent Lott's college biology lab book has some classified information on biology). In general, there must be something wrong with our society.

What are the racial problems that exist today? Well, racism is not an strikingly obvi- ous problem anymore, but it is still very prevalent. Have you heard of par-

By Ajai Bhurawad

Growing up in an all-white suburb of Milwaukee, the second most segregated city in the United States, I always felt a little different. The fact that I am of mixed ethnicity, and went to a school of 800, was the only Indian. Some of my friends would say, “You’re just an Indian.” I was an unusual racial slur of that nature. My friends, however, never treated me any differently. Though I have always felt a little odd around the neighborhood at night and noticing that the majority of people pulled over by the cops were not white. It’s easy to misidentify me, especially because each time, my friends and family have to fight police harassment comment. Mom has to drive behind white things.”

The law enforcement community has been put in the spotlight recently due to such “racial profiling.” Racial profiling is generally defined as any police-initiated action (e.g., detention, arrest, search, or seizure) that is solely based on the suspect’s race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than their behavior or any information that may lead police to believe they have been engaged in criminal activity. The recent trend has been referred to as the “racialized policing,” which takes into account police behavior that may involve racial bias coupled with some other variable (race) and the neighborhood in which the action occurs. This new termology seems like an attempt to mask the fact that minorities are being singled out solely based on their race.

Racial profiling has been around for quite a long time. It is not a totally new practice, and the issues when slavery was legal. In the “melting pot” of America, however, racism has never been more prevalent. According to the American Civil Liberties Union filed five lawsuits against four major airlines whose pilots removed people from flights based on race or ethnicity. In one case, a man (a U.S. citizen) sitting in the first class section of the plane noticed an elderly woman glaring at him and other passengers. He then allegedly heard the woman tell the captain, “Those brown-skinned men are behaving suspiciously.” Minutes later, and he and two other men were removed from the plane...
It's a question that has been at the forefront of American political discourse for years, and one that continues to stir up passionate debate. The question is: When should race matter in decisions?

When Should Race Matter in Decisions?

By Ken Neill

"I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character," said Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in his now famous speech. That particular line has been the source of much controversy.

Conservative critics argue that when race is considered in decision-making processes, it undermines the principles of meritocracy and discrimination. They believe that merit and reward should be based on individual effort and merit, not on the color of one's skin.

On the other hand, affirmative action supporters argue that race should play a role in decision-making, especially in contexts where historically marginalized groups have been systematically excluded. They argue that affirmative action is a necessary tool to level the playing field and ensure that people from all backgrounds have an equal opportunity to succeed.

The debate over the role of race in decision-making is not new. It began in the aftermath of the Civil Rights Movement, when the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education mandated desegregation in schools. Since then, the role of race in education, employment, and other areas of life has been a source of ongoing controversy.

Many people believe that affirmative action is needed to address the legacy of discrimination and ensure that people of all backgrounds have equal opportunities. Others believe that affirmative action is unfair and undermines the principles of meritocracy.

At MIT, for example, the issue of race in admissions has been a contentious one. The institution has had to grapple with the question of how to ensure that its student body is diverse and inclusive without sacrificing the principles of merit and fairness.

It's a complex issue, and there are no easy answers. The debate over the role of race in decision-making is likely to continue for some time, as educators and policymakers seek to balance the need for diversity with the principles of fairness and merit.
Minority Build Community

By Soraya Scruggs

As MIT operates its 29th celebration of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. this week, we are witnessing the same race relations as its student population through the support of its minorities.

Leaders of the American Association for the Office of Minority Education, have witnessed the same race relations as its student population through the support of its minorities.

The term "underrepresented minorities" includes African-American, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, and Native Americans, to an extent, that is unknown.

Osgood said that since its inception, the primary goal of the Office of Minority Education is to obtain the support of the students of color. It has been slow in developing this goal. The office is designed to help all students within society to establish, social, of students of color/

MIT has eighteen academic, professional, and cultural minority groups dedicated to achieving this goal. According to Osgood, the types of students charged.

"Our goal toward the increasing the number of underrepresented minority faculty members has been painfully slow," said Provost M. Hilton. "We have a long way to go to have a faculty as diverse as the student body.

The number of faculty members reporting to be Black, Hispanic, or Native Americans rose from 35 to 42 in 2002 while the gender faculty increased from sixty to eighty. During the same time period, the number of women faculty members increased from fifteen to twenty-four.

The 2001-2002 Common Data Set released by the OME-NASA program reports that MIT's 1760 instructional faculty members, around 19.9 percent are women and 12.3 percent are minorities.

In comparison, the make-up of MIT's undergraduate student body is 42 percent women, 26 percent African Americans, 11 percent Hispanic, and 28 percent Asian American. According to the same data, 42 percent of MIT's undergraduate students are of Asian ancestry.

"Increasing the diversity of our faculty and student body enriches the educational and collegial environment of the Institute," Brown said. "Increasing this diversity among underrepresented minorities to the MIT faculty has been and continues to be a goal."

In 1991, MIT presented a minority faculty hiring initiative, which awards departments special privileges for minority scholar they appoint to a regular faculty position, including a $15,000 increase in the department's operating budget. The initiative also includes a system of up-to-date files of potential minority candidates for faculty positions. These candidates are incorporated into the OME's programs, which provide funds to students of all races.

The Martin Luther King Visiting Professor Program provides the opportunity to increase the number of minority students at MIT. In 1995, the program was designed to bring in professors from around the world who work in the educational and collegial environment of the Institute," Brown said. "Increasing this diversity among underrepresented minorities to the MIT faculty has been and continues to be a goal."

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The Second Summer program was established by the OME to provide students with the opportunity to expand their experience beyond the classroom. The program has been successful in providing students with the opportunity to expand their experience beyond the classroom. The program has been successful in providing students with the opportunity to expand their experience beyond the classroom. The program has been successful in providing students with the opportunity to expand their experience beyond the classroom.
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The School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences

CONGRATULATES

THE 2003 BURCHARD SCHOLARS

Lisa Bell '04
Joelle Brichard '05
Meisha Bynoe '05
Christine Casas '04
Stephanie Chow '04
Russell Harasign CMI
Jessica Haurin '04
Jarudi Izzat '04
Mariko Jameson '04
Sheila Krishna '05
Anna Kuperstein '05
Sean Leonard '04
Katherine Lin '05
Daniel Liston '05
Arthur Musah '04
Kenneth Nesmith '04
Olumuyiwa Oni '04
Sarah Poulsen '04
Atif Qadir '04
Kavitha Ramaswamy '04
Ashleigh Sanders '04
David Seif '04
Morgan Sonderegger '04
Daniel Stein '05
Ivana Sturdivant '04
Pius Uzamere '04
Stephanie Wang '04
Lillie Werner '05
Peng Wu '04

The Burchard Scholars Program brings together distinguished members of the faculty and promising sophomores and juniors who have demonstrated excellence in some aspect of the humanities, arts, and social sciences. The Burchard Program format is a series of dinner-seminars held during the academic year to discuss topics of current research introduced by MIT faculty members.

THE BURCHARD SCHOLARS PROGRAM IS SPONSORED BY
THE DEAN’S OFFICE, SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, ARTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SEMS Aims to Become 24-Hour Ambulance Service

to cover MIT more often," said Director of Ambulance Operations Nicolas A. Wyhs ’05. Last semester, under the old schedule, the SEMS transported about 45 patients to MIT Medical, said Samuel A. Schweighart G, chief of MIT Ambulance and Residential Service.

"It’s not that anyone specifically asked" for these numbers, said SEMS Personnel Manager Peter S. Jaglom. "We’re trying to make as strong a case as possible when we present a budgetary proposal to the administration.

Eventually, the hope is for EMS to become a 24-hour service, Schweighart said, requiring about 50 experienced EMTs.

This means recruiting more student EMTs, which “shouldn’t be a problem,” given strong numbers from past years, Jaglom said. Giving these trainees’ hands-on experience, however, may prove to be more difficult.

What someone on campus dials 100, the call is forwarded to the student EMS or, during off-times, to an independent ambulance company. Independent ambulance companies bill MIT between $200 and $550 per visit, Wyhs said.

"There’s ups and downs," Wyhs said, in both the student service and the independent service. "A professional [company] runs itself, while the student service has continued costs."

"Per call it’d probably come out cheaper with us," Wyhs said, "but there may be other factors that play into it that we don’t see."

SEMS’s most pressing need is for a new ambulance. The ambulance in use today is about ten years old, Jaglom said, and is due for a replacement.

SEMS formed in 2002. SEMS educates MIT students in providing emergency medical care.

Students, working with a medical professional, are trained to stabilize a victim until professional care arrives. All emergency medical technicians, or EMTs, are volunteers. The service is confidential.

The group was formed in summer 2002 at the request of many student groups, including the Undergraduate Association and the Interfraternity Council, who wanted confidential medical transport operated by students rather than by the MIT Police.

Specifically, students felt that fellow students would be more willing to call for an ambulance when underage drinking was involved if the service was confidential and run by fellow students.

Today, 63 undergraduate and graduate students are certified EMTs.

"Our students have to feel secure that if they feel a student is in need of medical attention, that they get the student medical attention," Wyhs said in 2000. "We have to make sure [our] procedures are as such to allow that."

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It wouldn't be clear to every firm that a man with an M.E.A. in poetry was the right choice to head an automated block trading unit. Or that a designer of solar-powered race cars was the right woman to help launch a new venture in computational chemistry. But after we talked to them, it was clear to us.

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The D. E. Shaw group will interview on campus on Tuesday February 21. To apply for an interview, send a resume and a cover letter stating your GPA and standardized test scores to oncampus@deshaw.com by February 13.

The D. E. Shaw group does not discriminate, in employment matters, on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, military service eligibility, veteran status, sexual orientation, marital status, disability, or any other protected class.

oncampus@deshaw.com
New Opportunities, Programs Expand Ranks of Work Study

By Shan Riku

The MIT federal work study program has improved this year, after a lack of student participation forced MIT to return some funds to the federal government two years ago.

In the past semester, MIT already had 224 Federal Work Study students, while it had just 215 in the 2002-2003 school year and just 102 in 2001-2002.

“While work study is a program of Student Financial Services, we try to do all we can to help with the community service aspect of work-study,” said Sally Susnowitz, assistant dean and director of the Public Service Center.

Although both programs are open to volunteers, most participants get paid by the federal work-study grant, because “we mainly publicize it as a work study job,” Susnowitz said.

“If students cannot afford the time because they have to work, we are happy to have them work in community service,” Susnowitz said. “We are very interested in having everybody participating in community service.”

Special Event:
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Featuring:
Howard Andersen,
MIT Sloan School of Management

Founder and Chairman, The Yankee Group
Founder and Senior Managing Director, YankeeTek Ventures
William Porter Distinguished Lecturer, Sloan School

When: Wednesday, February 12, 2003
1:30 pm, 4-270

Please register for this workshop at http://web.mit.edu/career/www/tougheconomy.htm

This event is sponsored by the Office of Career Services, 12-170, 617-253-4733.
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- Interested in welcoming freshmen on campus this summer? Apply to be an Orientation Leader for summer 2003.
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- Would you like to help freshmen academically and socially throughout their first year at MIT? Apply to be an Associate Advisor for 2003-2004.

- Are you seeking a paid internship this summer that will help you develop professionally? Apply to be part of a team of Orientation Coordinators who organize and plan the freshman orientation experience for summer 2003. Applications can be picked up in the ARC, 7-103.

- Deadlines for all positions is *Friday, February 28, 2003*.

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2003 CHOICE OF MAJOR FAIR

*With HASS Concentration Info*

**WHO:** CLASS OF 2006 and anyone wanting advice about Majors

**WHAT:** Associate Advisors and departments giving first hand information about all Majors and how to choose a HASS Concentration

**WHERE:** La Sala de Puerto Rico (The Student Center)

**WHEN:** Wednesday February 12th, 1-4pm

Come to the Choice of Major Fair with your advising group and friends and have a great time getting important information and talking to students that have taken the classes you want to know about.

**RAFFLE PRIZES FOR THOSE THAT ATTEND!!!!**

Sponsored by the Academic Resource Center (7-103)
An ice sculpture, featuring a pineapple, graces the sidewalk outside of Walker Memorial last week.

Alex Donaldson '06 and Ian Breinsky '06 build a snow beaver on Killian Court Monday afternoon.

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Panhel Says Spring Recruiting a Success
Women Had More Time to Consider Choice

Panhel, from Page 1

important than how much we value each girl. We are very happy with the recruitment, which was a success.

This year was the first that the main formal recruitment has taken place at the beginning of the spring semester with an extended length of eleven days.

Spring rush seen positively
In general, sisters and new pledges have said that holding rush in the spring has been successful.

"Since the recruitment took place in the spring semester, sororities had time to get their names out there, and freshmen have time to get acclimated," said Gerberich.

"I'm really glad they have [rush] at the second semester because I didn't feel so worried or rushed. I had time to think and have a break in between the events," said Surge A. Osnik '06, who received a bid from Kappa Alpha Theta.

This year, all fraternities, sororities and independent living groups have had to hold rush in an extended format during the school year because of changes in the freshmen orientation program.

Bids follow final selection rounds
This past weekend, potential new members narrowed down their sorority choices in a series of culminating events, including the formal preference round ceremony.

Gerberich said that a computerized mutual selection process was used to match new members with sororities. "Sororities submitted a list ranking the potential new members, and the potential new members submitted their top two sorority choices, which carried a higher weight," she said.

Sigma Kappa pledge Tiffany Yang '06 said, "It feels good to be accepted to my first choice along with my friends. [The recruitment process] had a lot of talking, and I'm really glad it's over."

"Sisterhood means that a woman becomes a sorority member for life," said Gerberich. So sororities will be teaching their new members the history and culture of their sorority before the initiation ceremony in six to eight weeks.

MIT Department of FACILITIES
CAMPUS CONSTRUCTION UPDATE

Vassar St. Utilities
Installation of steam piping under Main Street will begin soon. No major impact to traffic is anticipated. Pedestrians now walk behind Building 48 on a newly constructed temporary workway for several months to allow Vassar St. to work to continue.

Brain and Cognitive Sciences Project
Demolition of Building 45 is expected to take place this spring. Amherst Alley Steam Repairs
Working on a damaged condensate line in the area will begin soon. Pedestrian walkways should not be disturbed.

Building 7 ADA accessible entrance
New epoxy flooring in the lower level of Building 7 has been completed. Exterior concrete steps and ramps will be installed soon. Interior painting and light installation is complete. Outdoor work is approximately 40 percent complete. Concrete for the ramp and steps will be installed soon.

Building E19 Renovations

The fifth floor of Building E 19 is being converted to laboratory space for new faculty associated with the McGovern Institute for Brain Research and the Piwarski Center for Learning and Memory. Construction includes new ducts for supply and exhaust and plumbing installation.

Vassar Streetscape
Traffic has shifted to the south side of the street to allow for construction in front of Buildings 45 and 48. All pedestrian traffic now travels on the south side of Vassar St. to the west end of Building 36. Pedestrians cross the street and travel along a new pathway that begins near Building 45. Concrete work on the Building 34 steps is underway.

For more information or to make an appointment, visit: http://web.mit.edu/blood-drive/www/

MIT Blood Drive Sponsored by TCA

authors@mit presents:
Rosalind Williams
Director of STS Program, MIT

presenting her new book:
RETOOLING
A Historian Confronts Technological Change

Thursday, Feb 13th, 5:30 pm
MIT Bartos Theater, 20 Ames St., Cambridge

Rosalind Williams served as Dean of Students and Undergraduate Education at MIT from 1995 through 2000. From this vantage point, she watched a wave of changes transform many aspects of social and working life at this major site of technological innovation. In Retooling, she uses this local knowledge to draw more general insights into contemporary society's dynamics with technology. If there is to be any reconciliation between technological change and community, Williams argues, it will come from connecting technological and social innovation—a connection demonstrated in the history that unfolds in this absorbing book.

Rosalind Williams is currently Metcalf Professor of Writing in MIT’s Program in Writing and Humanistic Studies, and Director of MIT’s Program in Science, Technology, and Society.

Retooling is published by the MIT Press, 2002. This event is FREE and wheelchair accessible.

THE TECH Page 23
DRW TRADING GROUP

DRW TRADING GROUP
DRW WILL BE ON-CAMPUS
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The DRW Trading Group is an aggressive, sophisticated organization engaged in proprietary trading, asset management services, technology development, and execution services. Our beautiful, state-of-the-art downtown Chicago office is casual and conveniently located just blocks from the "EL." Position opening: "Trader Assistant"

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To find out more, visit our web site: www.drwtrading.com

Ramon Partida '03 slam the ball over the net in a match last Tuesday night against Roger Williams College. Despite some excellent plays, MIT fell to Roger Williams in three games, bringing their record to 2-1.

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Megan C. Daugherty '03 breaks through the Smith Pioneers' defense to sink a basket. Fouled while shooting, Daugherty scored another point with a free throw. MIT won 45-40.