

## Speakers Urge Grads to Help Community

By Shreyes Seshasai  
STAFF REPORTER

Despite the ominous weather forecast, barely a drizzle came down on the 2,109 students who received their degrees last Friday during the 140th commencement exercises at MIT.

A crowd of an estimated 13,000 gathered in Killian Court as members of the Class of 2006 reached a milestone in their academic careers. The graduates were joined in Killian by the Class of 1956, celebrating their 50th reunion.

Chairman of the Federal Reserve Ben S. Bernanke PhD '79 delivered the keynote address to the graduates. Bernanke, who earned his PhD in Economics, was appointed to his position by President Bush earlier this year. Also addressing the graduates were Graduate Student Council President Sylvain Bruni G, Class of 2006 President Kimberly W. Wu '06, and President Susan Hockfield. All four speakers stressed using their skills to provide service to others and society as a common theme.

Bernanke began his remarks by reminding students of the "tradition of collaboration at MIT between economics and the engineering and scientific disciplines." He followed with a short history of how the teaching of economics has developed at MIT over the years, citing how its unique mathematical approach to the field contributed to "the foundation for economics as a discipline in the second half of the twentieth century."

Bernanke focused much of his speech on the impact technology can have on economic growth, how "the material benefits of innovation spring from complementarities between technology and economics." He discussed how productivity in the United States has grown in the past decade through advances in information technologies, of which



BRIAN HEMOND—THE TECH

The MIT Campus Police Honor Guard proceeds down the center aisle to present the flags on the stage. For more photos of the ceremony and transcripts of Hockfield's and Bernanke's speeches, see page 8.

the United States has been able to take advantage through its economic policies.

The role of major research universities has benefited economic

growth in the United States, he said, citing Intel's co-founder, the late Robert N. Noyce PhD '53, as an example. However, Bernanke did admit that "the full economic bene-

fits of recent technological changes have not yet been completely realized."

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## Parents Reflect On Students' MIT Years

By Satwik Seshasai  
ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER

Last Friday's commencement ceremony was not just the culmination of students' experiences at MIT, it was also a time for many proud parents to recount their four or more years of association with the Institute. Parents' perspectives on MIT were overwhelmingly positive, with some offering advice for the parents of incoming MIT students.

Regardless of the number of years spent at MIT or whether they were enrolled in graduate or undergraduate programs, graduates celebrated with very positive reactions from parents and family. William Cooley, father of Jamie E. Cooley PhD '06, said that MIT "broadened his [son's] skills significantly." Donna Bevan, mother of M.B.A. Graduate Eric A. Bevan '99, said that her son first saw MIT at age 10 and knew then that he wanted to attend. Eric Bevan has since received both undergraduate and graduate degrees from MIT.

Paula Arfin was one of many parents overwhelmed by MIT's academic excellence. Her son Scott Kenneth Arfin S.M. '06 worked with "people who were number one in their country," she said. Ann D'Auria, mother of Michael W. D'Auria '06, was impressed and appreciative that her son had the opportunity to compete in international sports while at MIT, including a basketball trip to Taiwan.

Bharti Venkatraman, mother of Dheera Venkatraman '06, noticed

Parents, Page 11

## Proposal Calls for Change, Addition to Space in W20

By Angeline Wang  
NEWS EDITOR

As the design team for the proposed extension of the Student Center and addition of a "Do-It-Zone" finished up their architectural plans during final exam week, a public meeting was held to spread the word about the most recent version of the proposal and to address the concerns of various student groups.

Originally developed by a group of students two years ago under the guidance of Professor Alex H. Slocum '82 as part of an Independent Activities Period class, the Do-It-Zone is conceptualized as a hands-on

learning center in the basement of an expanded Student Center. This would serve as a central location for the various construction-related student groups on campus, such as the Hobby Shop and Edgerton Center shops.

The design extends the present building out into the grassy area on Massachusetts Ave.

At this point, the project is only in its planning stages and is not yet funded by the Institute. "The only way this is going to get built is if money can be raised," Slocum said. He is looking toward possible donations

Do-It-Zone, Page 11



OMARI STEPHENS—THE TECH

Graduating senior Kaleb Killion of the Eureka Springs High School Lemelson-MIT InvenTeam demonstrates a prototype of a portable, low-cost blood pressure monitor to Edgerton Center Assistant Director James W. Bales PhD '91.

## MIT Issues Statement on Charges Filed by CPA

MIT issued a statement earlier this week regarding the charges of unfair labor practice filed against them by the Campus Police Association. MIT CPA Vice President Joseph S. West said last week that

### News Briefs

MIT has refused to renegotiate wages for the campus police. The National Labor Relations Board will investigate whether MIT has "engaged in trickery and threats at the bargaining table in violation of federal law," according to a flyer being handed out last week at 77 Massachusetts Avenue.

According to the MIT statement, "MIT has bargained in good faith and will continue to do so in the hopes of resolving the outstanding issues in the current contract."

West said last week that the base pay for campus police is \$22.68

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The Tech will next publish on Friday, July 7.

# WORLD & NATION

## Microsoft's Gates To Relinquish Day-To-Day Role

By John Markoff and Steve Lohr  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

REDMOND, WASH.

Three decades after he started Microsoft with the dream of placing a personal computer in every home and business, Bill Gates said Thursday that he would leave his day-to-day role there in two years.

He will shift his energies to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which his Microsoft fortune has made the world's largest philanthropic organization, dedicated to health and education issues especially in poor nations.

At a news conference after the close of the stock market, Gates, 50, emphasized he was not leaving Microsoft altogether. He said he planned to remain as chairman and maintain his large holding in the company.

"I always see myself as being the largest shareholder in Microsoft," Gates said.

But the move, analysts said, points to the changes sweeping the software industry. Probably more than any other person, Gates has been identified with personal computer software, while computing is increasingly shifting to the Internet.

## Conjoined Twins Separated By Surgeons

By Maria Newman  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

At 6:20 p.m. Pacific time on Wednesday, Regina and Renata Salinas Fierros, born as one, became two for the first time when doctors made the final incision in a long and complicated operation to separate the 10-month-old conjoined twins.

After that, the girls underwent surgical procedures that lasted until early Thursday morning. A team of 80 doctors and medical assistants divided their shared intestines, liver and other organs, and turned one girl's pelvis around so her legs would face the right way.

On Thursday afternoon, the babies, who were placed in separate beds for the first time in their short lives, were in serious condition in the intensive care unit of Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, with stable vital signs.

"We are all obviously extremely excited at how things went," Dr. James E. Stein, the pediatric surgeon who led the operation, said at a news briefing with other doctors who took part in the surgery. "There were no particular surprises."

## Annan Downplays Fear Of Looming U.N. Budget Crunch

By Warren Hoge  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

UNITED NATIONS

Secretary-General Kofi Annan SM '72 said Thursday that he thought the United Nations would avoid a threatened budget showdown at the end of this month over management changes, but he warned against threats to "pull the plug" on the organization if it did not meet some countries' expectations.

"The cap on the budget will be lifted, there will be no crisis, as far as I can see, this month," Annan said at a news conference.

Led by the United States, the major contributors to the United Nations in December obtained agreement on a six-month cap on the current budget that links disbursement of money after June 30 for the two-year, \$3.8-billion budget to progress in management improvements.

In addition, John R. Bolton, the U.S. ambassador, has periodically hinted that if sufficient changes were not made, the U.S. Congress would move to withhold its U.N. dues.

# Congress Erupts in Partisan Debate Over the War in Iraq

By Robin Toner and Kate Zernike  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

The House and the Senate erupted in angry, intensely partisan debate on Thursday over the war in Iraq as Republicans sought to rally support for the Bush administration's policies and exploit Democratic divisions in an election year shadowed by unease over the war.

It was one of the sharpest legislative clashes yet over the three-year-old conflict, and it came after three days in which President Bush and his aides sought to portray Iraq as moving gradually toward a stable, functioning democracy, and to paint Democrats as lacking the will to see the conflict through to victory.

In the House, lawmakers stepped toward a vote on a Republican resolution promising to "complete the mission" in Iraq, prevail in the global fight against terrorism and oppose any "arbitrary date for withdrawal" of U.S. combat troops from Iraq.

In the Senate, lawmakers voted overwhelmingly to shelve an amendment calling on the United States to withdraw most troops by the end of

this year, although Democrats vowed to revisit the debate next week.

Both actions were carefully engineered by the Republicans in charge, and for the moment, at least, put both chambers on a path to rejecting congressional timetables for withdrawal.

House Republicans asserted that their resolution was essential to assure U.S. troops and the world at large that the United States was behind the war in Iraq and the broader struggle against terrorism, conflicts they said were inextricably intertwined. Speaker Dennis Hastert of Illinois, who rarely speaks from the floor of the House, opened the formal 10-hour debate.

"It is a battle we must endure and one in which we can and will be victorious," he said of the fight against terrorists, in Iraq and beyond. "The alternative would be to cut and run and wait for them to regroup and bring the terror back to our shores."

He added that the U.S. troops in Iraq knew that their cause was noble, that they were liberators and not occupiers. "It is time for this House of Representatives to tell the world that we know it, too, that we know our

cause is right and that we are proud of it."

Democrats, divided over the wisdom of the war but more or less united in condemning Bush's management of it, countered that the Republican resolution was a mere political ploy. They said it was an attempt to avoid a true debate on administration policies, "a press release for staying the course in Iraq," as Rep. Jane Harman, D-Calif., put it. "It does not signal a change in policy, and thus I cannot support it."

For all the anger, there was sadness, too. At the start of the debate, Rep. Ike Skelton, D-Mo., asked for a moment of silence to mark the Pentagon's announcement on Thursday that the number of U.S. military deaths in Iraq had hit 2,500. Many lawmakers talked about visiting the troops, in Iraq and in hospitals, and about the toll in death and suffering.

Rep. John Murtha, D-Pa., the Vietnam War veteran whose call for a speedy withdrawal of troops transformed the debate last year, rose again and again to tell Republicans, "Rhetoric does not solve the problem."

# Major Airlines Announce Rate Hikes for Last-Minute Tickets

By Jeremy W. Peters  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Add this to the growing list of headaches for travelers: Fares keep rising.

Most of the nation's largest airlines said Thursday they would raise prices for many last-minute tickets.

If the fare hike holds, it will be further evidence that the airlines are taking advantage of a situation that is good for them and bad for consumers — demand for travel is growing with the economy, yet the number of seats remains limited, giving the airlines power to push up fares.

On Thursday, American Airlines, United Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Continental Airlines and US Airways followed Delta Air Lines' move to increase one-way walk-up fares, which are typically bought by business travelers, by \$50.

Airlines generally raise fares in smaller increments. So even if some airlines break from the pack and pull back somewhat from the increase, fares on many routes could end up higher, extending a run of rising ticket prices.

"Because of demand they don't have to offer seats for \$50 when they can sell them for \$150," said Mike Boyd, president of the Boyd Group, an aviation consulting firm. "Since we have a strong economy and increased pressure on airlines in terms of the seats they have, they can start to raise fares."

This latest increase will affect some of the most expensive flights, which have already jumped 21 percent in the last year, according to Harrell Associates, an airline data-tracking firm. With the \$50 increase, the average last-minute one-way ticket, which last week cost \$478,

will likely jump another \$38.

Investors reacted to the news by bidding airline stocks higher. Shares of AMR, parent company of American Airlines, rose \$1.43, or 6.5 percent, to \$23.31. Shares of United rose \$2.61, or 9.4 percent to \$30.42 a share. US Airways stock climbed \$2.99, or 7 percent, to \$45.48 a share.

Business travel accounts for roughly a quarter of the seats sold by the nation's airlines but nearly half their revenue. The \$50 price increase should add to the industry's bottom line this summer, which is expected to be most profitable for the industry since 2000.

A record 207 million people will fly this summer on flights that will be fuller than anytime in the last 60 years.

So far, travelers generally have not balked at the rising fares.

# WEATHER

## Record Heat This Weekend

By Angela Zalucha  
STAFF METEOROLOGIST

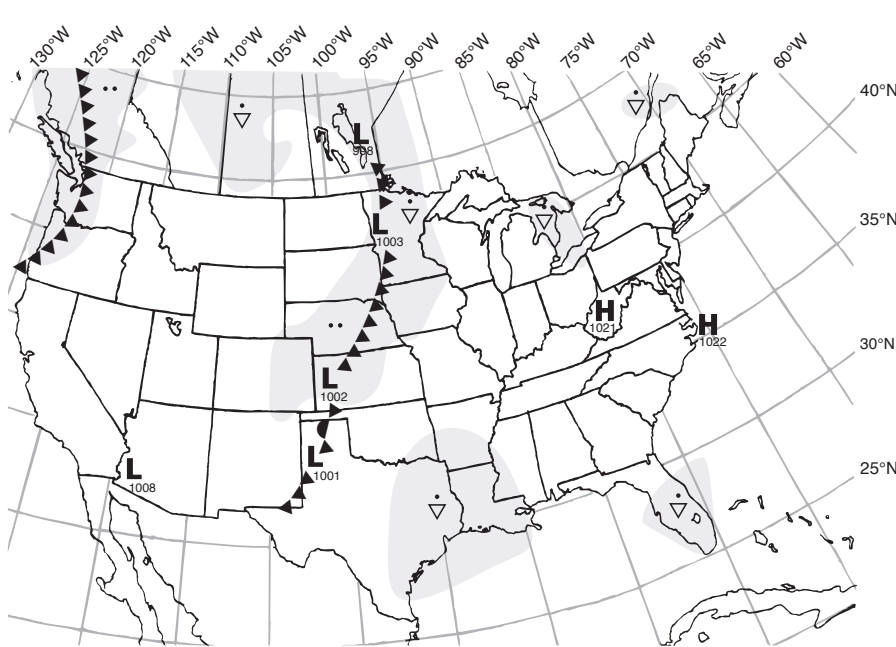
Plan to hit the beach this weekend. A gradual warming trend begins Friday, with high temperatures reaching the low 80s, then climbing into the upper 80s on Saturday. The forecast Sunday calls for the high temperature to be in the mid 90s, which threatens the record high for this date of 94, set in 1929. Monday also looks like 90s, but relief comes in the form of a cold front later in the day. While no rain is expected before Monday, dew points (related to humidity) will be at uncomfortable levels.

The cause of this type of weather is a ridge of high pressure now sitting over the Ohio Valley. A ridge is an area of high pressure that does not have a closed circulation pattern. The isobars (lines of constant pressure) on the weather map look like an upside-down "U". As this ridge moves to our east, it will draw up hot air from our southwest, because the flow around a high pressure system is clockwise (in the Northern Hemisphere). Our only hope is that a cooling sea breeze, caused by heating differences between land and ocean, blows inland.

### Extended Forecast

- Today:** Partly cloudy. High 82° F (28° C)
- Tonight:** Partly cloudy. Low 65° F (18° C)
- Tomorrow:** Partly cloudy. High 87° F (31° C)
- Tomorrow night:** Partly cloudy. Low 67° F (19° C)
- Sunday:** Partly cloudy and hot. High 93° F (34° C)
- Sunday Night:** Partly cloudy. Low 67° F (19° C)
- Monday:** Partly cloudy with a slight chance of showers and thunderstorms. High 90° F (32° C)

Situation for Noon Eastern Daylight Time, Friday, June 16, 2006



Weather Systems	Weather Fronts	Precipitation Symbols	Other Symbols
H High Pressure	- - - Trough	Snow *	Fog
L Low Pressure	—••• Warm Front	Shower ∇	Thunderstorm
§ Hurricane	▲▲▲ Cold Front	Light *	Haze
	▲▲▲ Stationary Front	Moderate **	
		Heavy ***	

Compiled by MIT Meteorology Staff and The Tech

# Fossils From China Suggest All Birds Had a Common Ancestor

By Kenneth Chang  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Filling a gap in the evolution of birds, scientists have dug up fossils of a bird that lived 110 million years ago and looked remarkably like a small modern-day waterfowl.

One of the new fossils, from northwest China, even preserves the webbing between the toes. The finding, reported Friday in the journal *Science*, supports the notion that all living birds, from ostriches to ducks to hummingbirds, descended from an ancestor that lived by the shore.

The first fossil of the bird, *Gansus yumenensis*, was discovered 25 years ago, and it was named after where it was found, near the city of Yumen in the Chinese province of Gansu. But that fossil was just the left foot and part of the ankle, enough to show that the *Gansus* was small — about the size of a robin — but leaving much unknown.

In 2004, researchers led by Hai-lu You of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences returned to the re-

gion and found about 40 more fossils of *Gansus* in an area that was once a lake. The best preserved fossils are nearly complete and even show parts of the feathers, although none include the bird's skull.

The bones of the upper body suggest that *Gansus* was able to take flight from the water, much like today's ducks. Webbed feet and bony knees, which probably anchored strong muscles, show that *Gansus* could swim.

"We have thought of it as more like a diving duck or a loon," said Matthew C. Lamanna, an author of the *Science* paper who is assistant curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh. "We see it as a swimmer or a diver."

Birds first evolved about 40 million years before *Gansus* lived, but early birds like *Archaeopteryx* looked more like the dinosaurs that most paleontologists believe birds descended from. *Gansus* instead possessed skeletal features — for example, the bones in the ankle and upper

foot were fused together — that are seen in modern birds.

"All other birds from the early Cretaceous period are not as closely related to modern birds as this one is," Lamanna said.

At the time *Gansus* lived, the prevalent birds in most parts of the sky were of a type known as "opposite birds" because some bones in their shoulders and feet were reversed compared with present-day birds. But at the Chinese lake, *Gansus* appears to have been the most common bird. About 80 percent of the bird fossils found so far have been of *Gansus*. That might eventually offer some clues of how modern birds later rose to dominance while the opposite birds became extinct along with the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

In building the family tree of birds, the scientists also noticed that most of the close relatives of modern birds lived in or around water.

"We noticed that a sequence of aquatic birds led up to the modern birds," Lamanna said.

## Europeans Reach Ever Higher and Risk Outrage Of Investors

By Geraldine Fabrikant

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Along with hip-hop and Hollywood movies, Europeans are eagerly importing another American phenomenon: soaring pay packages for chief executives.

For decades, Europeans were far more restrained than Americans when it came to rewarding the boss. Now, executives overseas are less inhibited about asking for American-style compensation. And often they are getting their wish.

But while huge paydays have become a staple of American corporate life, in Europe this appears to be less acceptable to investors, and in some countries, resistance is building.

Signs are abundant that the trans-Atlantic pay gap is shrinking. Last year, Jan Bennink, the chief executive of Royal Numico, a Dutch baby-food producer, was granted \$13.4 million. Lord Browne of BP was awarded \$18.5 million, and Antoine Zacharias, former chairman of the French construction company Vinci, was given \$22 million in compensation and a one-time severance payment.

While those figures may seem low when compared with awards in recent years to some American executives, European bosses are increasingly winning pay packages that were unimaginable just five years ago.

## Miami-Dade School Board Bans Cuba Book

By Terry Aguayo

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MIAMI

A children's book about Cuba will be removed from Miami-Dade County school libraries because a parent objected to its contents, saying it contains deceptive information and paints an idealistic picture of life in Cuba.

The Miami-Dade School Board voted 6-3 Wednesday to ban the book, "Vamos a Cuba," and its English version, "A Visit to Cuba," from its libraries, against the recommendation of two review committees and the school system's superintendent. The book is part of a 24-book series for children in kindergarten through second grade that teaches about travel around the world and different cultures. The other 23 books will also be removed, though the board received no complaints about them.

The cover of the book shows smiling Cuban children in the uniform of the Pioneers, the Communist youth group to which every Cuban student must belong. The 32-page book describes July 26, a Cuban national holiday that celebrates a historic day in Fidel Castro's revolution, as a carnival where people dance and sing. Critics also found misleading a page reading, "People in Cuba eat, work and go to school like you do."

## A Changing Mass For U.S. Catholics

By Laurie Goodstein and Cindy Chang

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Roman Catholic bishops in the United States voted Thursday to change the wording of many of the prayers and blessings that Catholics have recited at daily Mass for more than 35 years, yielding to Vatican pressure for an English translation that is closer to the original Latin.

The bishops, meeting in Los Angeles, voted 173-29 to accept many of the changes to the Mass, ending a 10-year struggle that many English-speaking Catholics had dubbed "the liturgy wars."

Passage required a two-thirds vote.

Some changes are minor, but in other cases Catholics will have to learn longer and more awkward versions of familiar prayers. For example, instead of saying, "Lord, I am not worthy to receive you," in the prayer before Communion, they will say, "Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof."

The reason for the change is a Vatican directive issued in 2001 under Pope John Paul II that demanded closer adherence to the Latin text. But some bishops in the English-speaking world were indignant at what they saw as a Vatican move to curtail the autonomy of each nation's bishops to translate liturgical texts according to local tastes and needs.

The new translation is likely to please those traditionalists who longed for an English version more faithful to the Latin in use before the Second Vatican Council in the 1960s. But it may upset Catholics who have committed the current prayer book to heart and to memory and who took comfort in its more conversational cadences.

## 'Mona Lisa' Look-Alike Intrigues Art Sleuths

By Katie Zezima

THE NEW YORK TIMES

PORTLAND, MAINE

Forget Paris. The curious are now flocking here for a Mona Lisa mystery.

A painting that bears a striking resemblance to the "Mona Lisa" is on display at the Portland Museum of Art, attracting residents, amateur art sleuths and curious tourists.

May was the busiest month the museum has recorded. Staff members are not sure whether to credit the painting, which went on display a day before "The Da Vinci Code" opened in movie theaters, or the record rainfall.

Pigment analyses of the painting, "La Gioconda," show that it was created before 1510 and that its brush strokes were most likely by a left-handed painter like Leonardo. "Mona Lisa," which Leonardo is said to have worked on from 1503 to 1507, is also known as "La Gioconda."

The work here shows a woman who looks like the "Mona Lisa" subject without her smile, cloaked in brown and standing on a balcony with a body of water behind her.

It is impossible to know whether Leonardo or someone else painted it, but its age and resemblance to the masterwork have fueled intrigue and sent the museum searching for clues to whether it is a knockoff or a rough "Mona Lisa" draft. Many "Mona Lisa" copies exist, but they do not date from Leonardo's time.

# Land Mine Explosion in Sri Lanka Rips Apart Bus, Killing 64 People

By Shimali Senanayake and Somini Sengupta

THE NEW YORK TIMES

COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

A land-mine explosion ripped through a passenger bus early Thursday in northern Sri Lanka, killing at least 64 people and wounding 86, in the most serious attack on civilians since the government and its ethnic rebel foes signed a cease-fire agreement four years ago.

Hours later, Sri Lankan military forces pounded rebel posts in the island's north and east by sea, land and air, according to independent monitors and guerrilla officials. The military said simply that its forces had taken "deterrent" measures. The government was swift to blame the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam for the attack on the civilian bus, which the rebels in turn promptly denied, pointing at the government instead.

The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission, which documents truce violations, said it had not yet determined who was responsible for the bus attack.

The greater uncertainty now is whether Thursday's deadly events mark the beginning of full-scale war. Despite growing violence, neither

side has been willing to explicitly renounce the crippled February 2002 cease-fire accord.

"The substance of the peace process has been completely eroded," said Jehan Perera of the Colombo-based National Peace Council, an independent research and advocacy group. "Only the outer trappings remain."

Thursday's violence came after the collapse of scheduled talks between the warring parties. The government and rebel delegations spent a week in Oslo, Norway, in what was supposed to be a Norwegian-brokered discussion on the role of European-led truce monitors. The Tamil Tigers pulled out even before talks began. They complained about the composition of the government delegation.

The latest violence also follows several months of carnage between Sri Lankan soldiers, Tamil Tiger guerrillas and a breakaway faction in the east, called the Karuna group. Over the last several months, fighting has emptied villages in the northeast. A bomb went off in a busy market in the eastern port town of Trincomalee last April.

The same month, the Tamil Tiger rebels — better known here as

the LTTE, the abbreviation of the group's full name — were accused of the attempted assassination of Sri Lanka's army chief inside the heavily fortified military headquarters here in the capital. That attack, carried out by a suicide bomber, was followed by a series of airstrikes on rebel posts near Sampur, on the northeastern coast.

Since April, 500 people have been killed in the conflict, mostly civilians, according to the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission. Thursday's killings represented by far the largest civilian death toll since the 2002 truce.

The Tamil Tigers on Thursday accused the government of having bombed rebel-held Kilinochchi, the northern town that serves as the guerrilla headquarters, as well as Sampur and Mullaitivu, both strategic eastern coastal installations for the Tamil Tiger naval fleet. The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission said it also witnessed artillery fire from the Sri Lankan army and navy.

"Known LTTE targets are being taken as a deterrent measure," a Sri Lankan military spokesman, Brig. Prasad Samarasinghe, said Thursday afternoon without elaborating.

# Supreme Court Vote to Allow Evidence Found Using Improper Police Entry

By Linda Greenhouse

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Evidence found by police officers who enter a home to execute a search warrant without first following the requirement to "knock and announce" can be used at trial despite that constitutional violation, the Supreme Court ruled Thursday.

The 5-4 decision left uncertain the value of the "knock-and-announce" rule, which dates to 13th-century England as protection against illegal entry by the police into private homes.

Justice Antonin Scalia, in the majority opinion, said that people subject to an improper police entry remained free to go to court and bring a civil rights suit against the police.

But Justice Stephen G. Breyer, writing for the dissenters, said the ruling "weakens, perhaps destroys, much of the practical value of the Constitution's knock-and-announce protection." He said the majority's reasoning boiled down to: "The requirement is fine, indeed, a serious matter, just don't enforce it."

The decision followed a reargu-

ment less than a month ago, with the newest justice, Samuel A. Alito Jr., evidently casting the decisive vote. Breyer's dissenting opinion was clearly drafted to speak for a majority that was lost when Justice Sandra Day O'Connor left the court shortly after the first argument in January.

The justices' lineup in this case, which upheld a Detroit man's conviction for drug possession, may become a familiar one as the court proceeds through its criminal-law docket. In addition to Alito, those who joined the majority opinion by Scalia were Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. and Justices Clarence Thomas and Anthony M. Kennedy. Breyer's dissenting opinion was joined by Justices John Paul Stevens, David H. Souter and Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

The decision answered a question that the court had left open in 1995, when it held in a unanimous opinion by Thomas that the traditional expectation that the police should knock and announce their presence was part of what made a search "reasonable" within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment. The amendment

bars unreasonable searches.

In that case, *Wilson v. Arkansas*, the court declined to say what the remedy should be for a violation of the knock-and-announce rule. Ordinarily, evidence that is seized illegally — in the absence of a warrant, for example — may not be used at trial, under what is known as the exclusionary rule.

By a strong majority, most state and federal courts that have considered the issue have applied the exclusionary rule to violations of the knock-and-announce requirement. In its decision on Thursday, *Hudson v. Michigan*, No. 04-1360, the Supreme Court upheld a ruling by the Michigan Court of Appeals, one of the few courts to have rejected the exclusionary rule in this context.

In the case, the Detroit police had a warrant to search for drugs in the home of Booker T. Hudson Jr. At his unlocked door, they announced their presence, but did not knock and waited only three to five seconds before entering, not the 15 to 20 seconds suggested by the Supreme Court's precedents.

# OPINION



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## Corrections

An April 24 article, "IS&T Staff Fixing Recent Problem with Primary Web and Mailing Servers," provided incorrect information about the maximum file size of files transferred through web.mit.edu. According to Jeffrey I. Schiller '79, off-campus users are limited to 50 megabyte files, and there is no limit for on-campus users. The article had stated that the limit was 250 MB for all users. The article also gave an incorrect date for the start of problems outgoing mail. The problems began on Friday, April 14, not Friday, March 14.

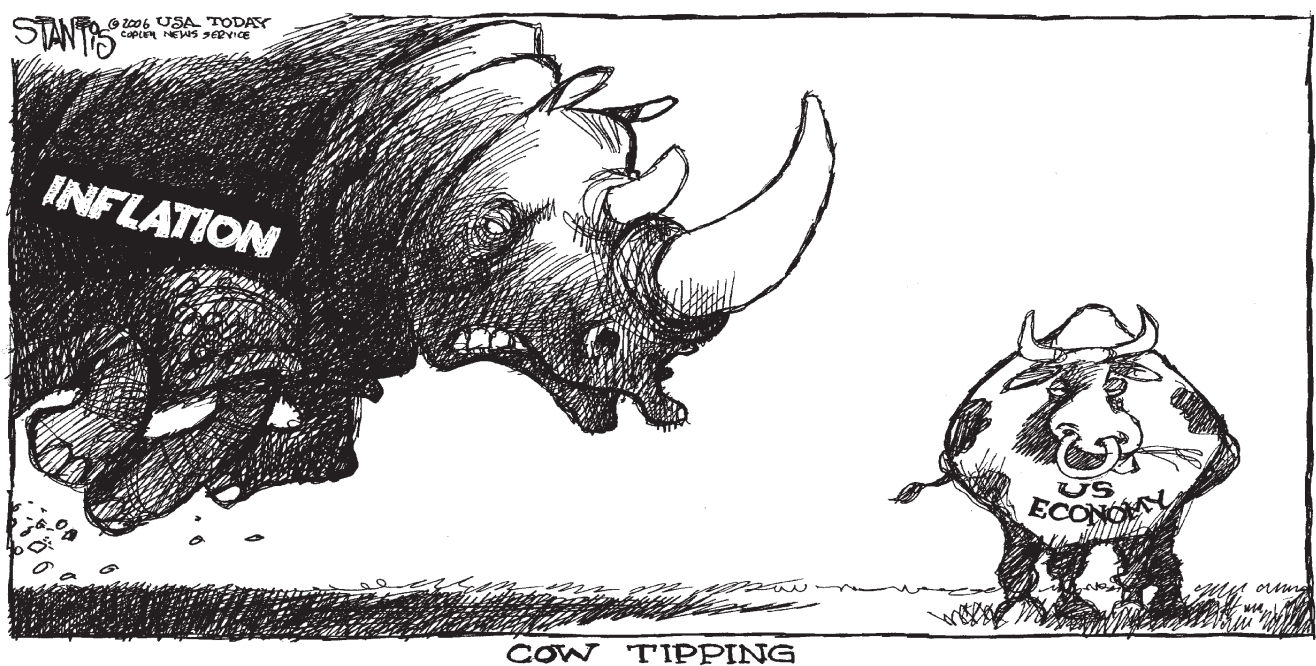
The list of faculty members who signed the letter "MIT Faculty Statement on the Visualizing Cultures Web Site" published in the June 9 issue was incomplete. The remaining faculty members are: Steven Lerman, *Class of 1922 Professor and Director of CECI, Department of Civil and Environmental*

*Engineering; Pauline R. Maier, William R. Kenan Jr Professor of History; Roger G. Mark, Professor of HST and EECS; Anne M. McCants, Associate Professor of History; David A. Mindell, Frances and David Diberner Professor of the History of Engineering and Manufacturing; Joel Moses, Institute Professor, Professor of Computer Science and Engineering Systems; Dava J. Newman, Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Engineering Systems; Steven E Ostrow, Lecturer, History Faculty; Peter C. Perdue, T.T. and Wei Fong Chao Professor of Asian Civilizations; David Pesetsky, Ferrari P. Ward Professor of Linguistics; Jeffrey S. Ravel, Associate Professor of History; Norvin Richards, Associate Professor of Linguistics; Harriet Ritvo, Arthur J. Conner Professor of History; Richard J. Samuels, Ford International Professor of Political Science,*

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"We've probably got a better chance of converting them to Christianity than we do of getting them to give up the bomb."



COW TIPPING

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**Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons** are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are encouraged and should be sent to [letters@the-tech.mit.edu](mailto:letters@the-tech.mit.edu). Hard copy submissions should be addressed to *The Tech*, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors' signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted.

*The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become property of *The Tech*, and will not be returned. *The Tech* makes no commitment to publish all the letters received.

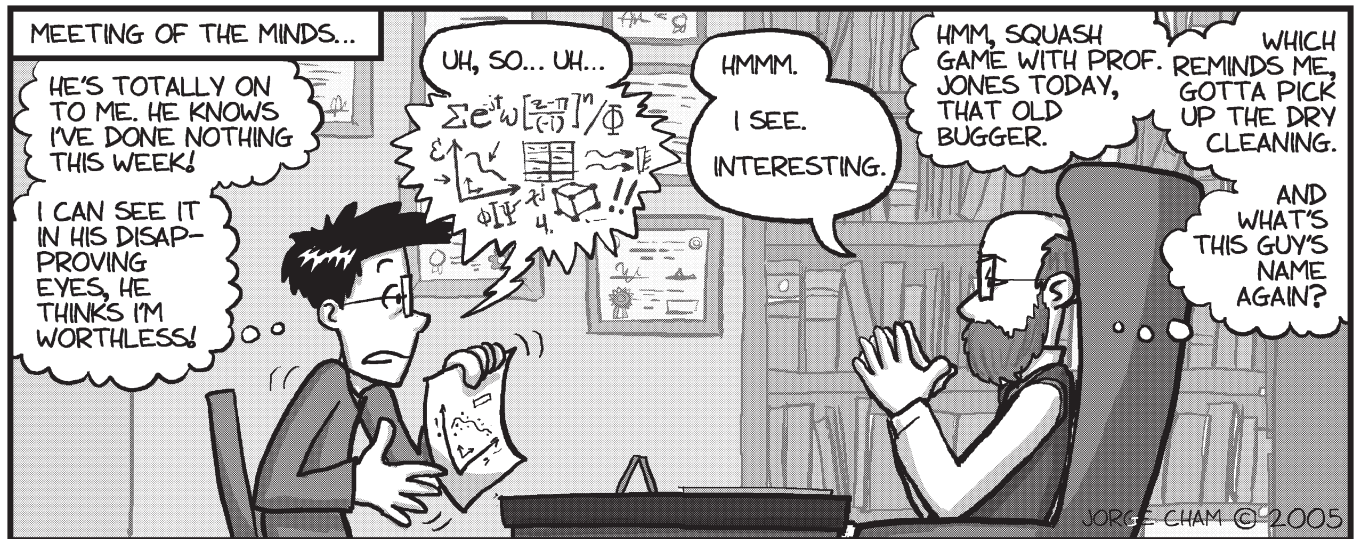
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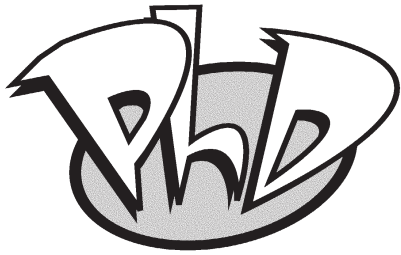
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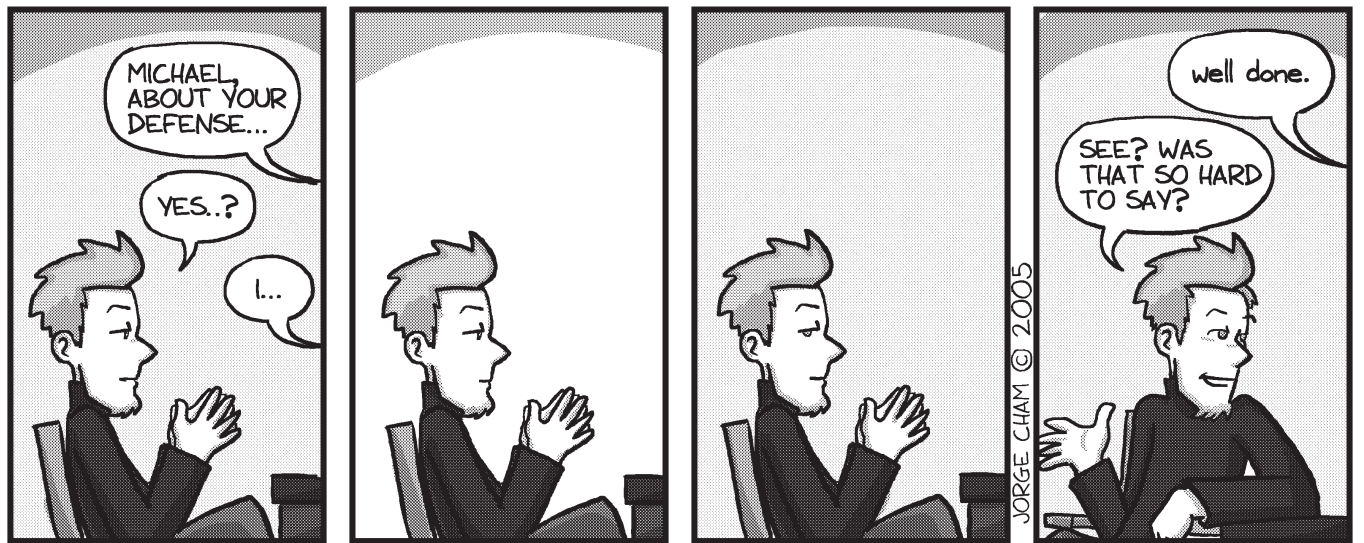
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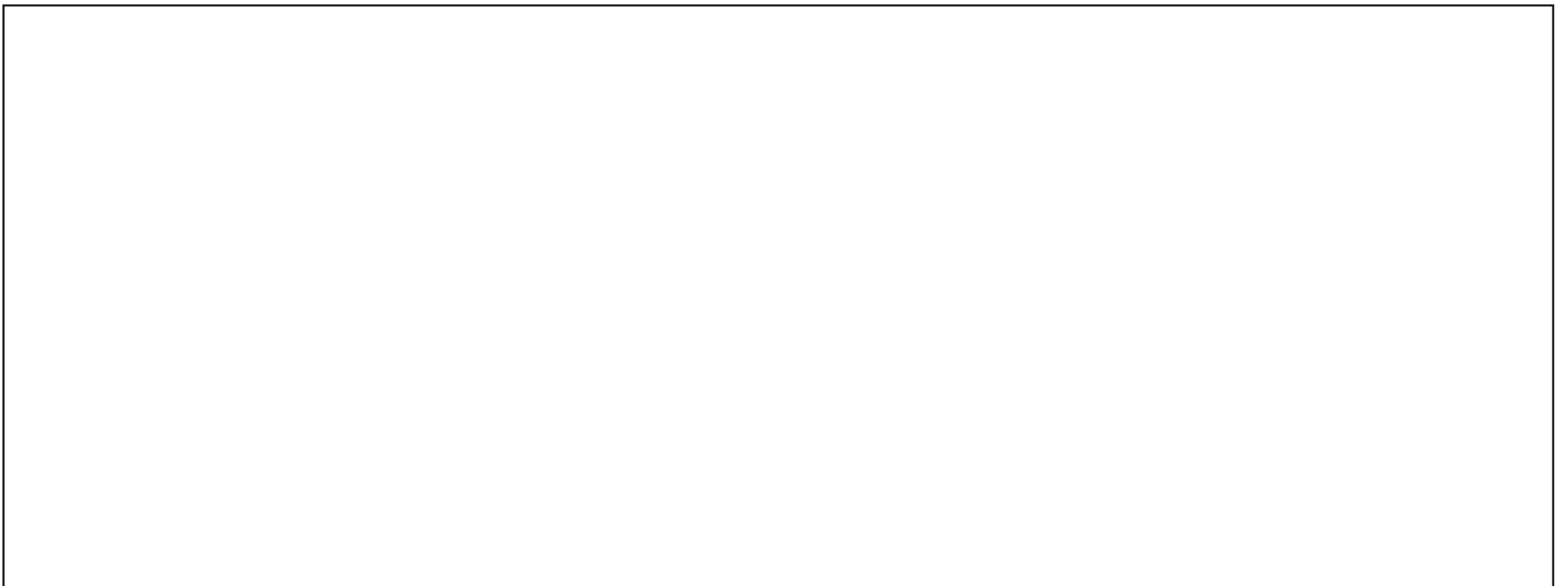
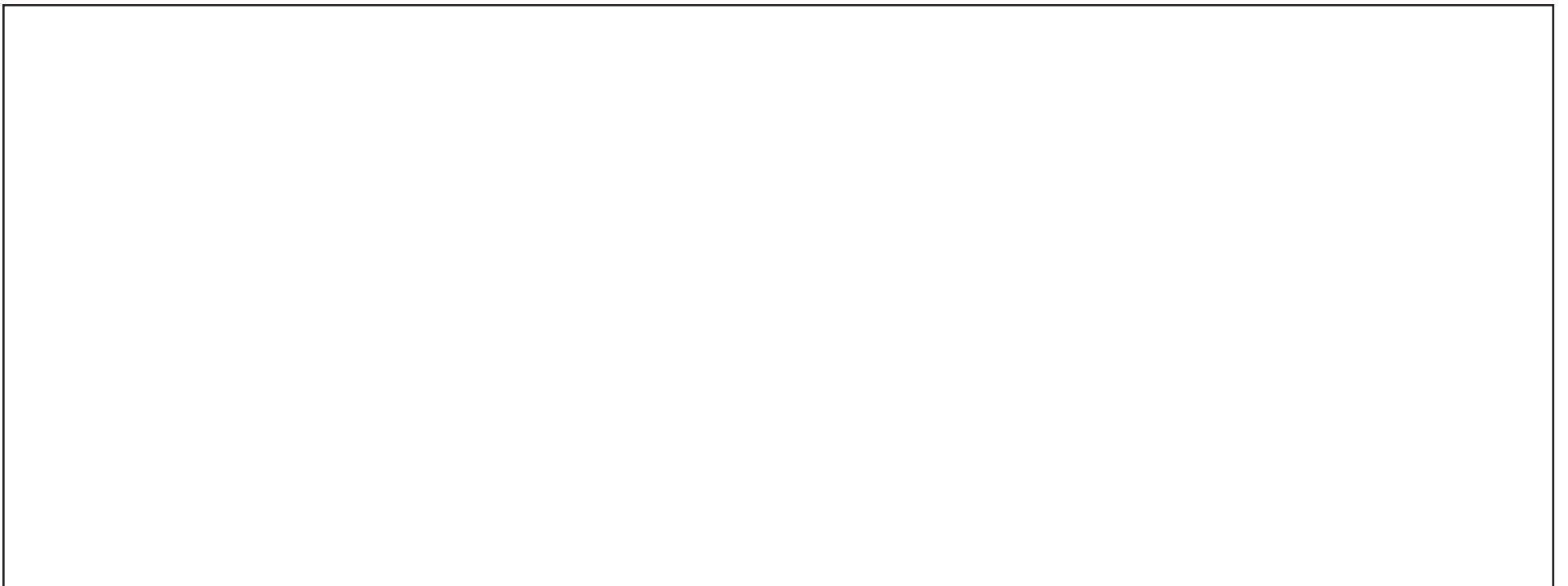
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# FoxTrot by Bill Amend

# su | do | ku

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9.

© Puzzles by Pappocom

Solution on page 11.


Solution, tips, and computer program at <http://www.sudoku.com>

# Dilbert® by Scott Adams

# InvenTeams Converge on MIT

Lemelson-MIT InvenTeams, teams of students from various high schools around the country receiving grants of up to \$10,000, collectively showcased their projects yesterday morning in the Kresge Auditorium lobby. Individual team presentations will continue today from 9:00 a.m. through 12:30 p.m. in Kresge Auditorium.

Clockwise from right:  
Freshman Alyssa McKelvey from Simms High School (right, obscured) demonstrates the zooming and focusing capabilities of Simms InvenTeam's vision augmentation device.  
Sophomores Melissa Cell (left) and Dan Troy (right, seated) of Upper Darby High School explain how the functionings of their InvenTeam's omni-directional wheelchair.  
Dr. Paul Cammer, a teacher at Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, demonstrates the InvenTeam's neurally-controlled wheelchair as students stand watch.  
Teacher Christopher Land of Sussex County Technical School explains the engineering behind part of the InvenTeam's device to dispense treats for service dogs.

Photography by Omari Stephens



# President Susan Hockfield's Address to Graduates

*Below is the text of MIT President Susan Hockfield's charge to the graduates, delivered at MIT's 140th Commencement held June 9, 2006.*

You, our graduates, are truly exceptional individuals. Even before you arrived here at MIT, you had already demonstrated your great talents and your willingness to work hard. But at MIT we raise the bar for ourselves and for one another. We challenge every member of our community to reach farther and to dream larger than ever before. Fortunately, along with MIT's challenge come its inspiring teachers and guides: a brilliant faculty and, just as important, brilliant students.

Every part of the Institute -- from lecture hall to residence hall, from problem sets to athletics, from the Public Service Center to the music practice rooms -- has provided opportunities for your education: an education that embraces not just the subjects you have studied, but the lessons of how to work together for the common good and -- probably the most important of all -- how to live a life of learning.

You will draw on all these lessons after you leave here, because the world looks to you -- the graduates of MIT -- to take the lead in answering its most pressing chal-

lenges. And at times in the years ahead when a choice of direction presents itself, I hope you will ask yourselves, "Where can I do the most good? How can I make the greatest difference in the world?"

During your years here, your passion and ideas have already changed the world. You have tutored students in Cambridge Public Schools. You have brought your design and planning expertise to the Gulf Coast in the wake of Katrina. You have launched promising start-up ventures. And you have participated in path-breaking research with faculty all across the Institute.

In the years ahead, you will help the world meet its need for sustainable energy. You will use the converging tools of the life sciences and engineering to cure, and even to prevent, disease. You will develop ways to accommodate urban growth without urban sprawl. You will bring the benefits of economic growth to developing economies. And you will answer fundamental questions about nature and society.

And even as you take up the world's challenges, you will remain part of this community. At the close of this morning's ceremony, Scott Marks, the president of the Alumni Association, will formally welcome you into the association's membership. We hope that even after you

leave campus your lives will be enriched by an ongoing connection with the Institute.

It is my fervent hope that you will transmit the values that define this community to the other communities you will now join. I hope that you will see leadership as an opportunity to serve the common good. I hope that you will make integrity the touchstone of your judgments. That you will exemplify the pursuit of truth and an unwavering drive for excellence. And that you will continue to demonstrate the value of

good, old-fashioned hard work.

Finally, and perhaps most crucially: I ask you to inspire your own generation and the generations to come with a renewed sense of possibility and optimism for the future. Here at MIT, we see up close the myriad ways in which science and technology promise to benefit humankind. If we are to realize that promise, we need to kindle in others the same love and passion for truth and discovery, for creativity and problem-solving, that brought all of us here. I hope that each of

you will embrace this challenge as your own.

I would not set you this charge if I did not think you could meet it. I have tremendous faith in you. Your intelligence, dedication and creativity have inspired us during your time here. And I know that in the years ahead you will do even more - you will surprise and delight us with your further achievements.

For your accomplishments on this campus, I offer my congratulations, graduates of MIT!

SOURCE: MIT NEWS OFFICE

**Photos from MIT's 140th commencement exercises. (Clockwise from right) Class of 2006 President Kimberly Wu '06 and Graduate Student Council President Sylvain Bruni G join the graduates in the turning of the Brass Rat.**

**Graduating seniors stream into Killian Court at the beginning of the commencement ceremony. Graduate students applaud Ben Bernanke's PhD '79 address.**

**A graduate waves the Mexican flag as a friend takes his picture.**



BRIAN HEMOND—THE TECH



DAVID TEMPLETON—THE TECH



BRIAN HEMOND—THE TECH



BRIAN HEMOND—THE TECH

# Bernanke Addresses MIT's Class of 2006

*Below is the text of the Commencement address delivered by Ben S. Bernanke PhD '79 at MIT's 140th Commencement held June 9, 2006. An MIT alum, Bernanke is the chair of the Federal Reserve.*

President Hockfield, members of the faculty, alumni, families and friends of graduates, and, especially, members of the 2006 graduating class: I am honored to speak at the 140th Commencement exercises of this distinguished institution.

It is wonderful to be back at MIT. I graduated from the Institute with a Ph.D. in economics in 1979. That year, President [Jerome] Weisner gave the Commencement address. He spoke about, among other things, the nation's transition from an era of cheap energy to one of energy scarcity and about the need for new technologies to aid in this transition. Obviously, these issues still confront us. One cannot help but wonder whether that theme will feel as current 27 years from now as it does today.

As for today, you may have been surprised at some point to learn that an economist rather than an engineer or scientist would be serving as your Commencement speaker. But in my remarks, I hope to illustrate that this address continues a long and productive tradition of collaboration at MIT between economics and the engineering and scientific disciplines. Building on that theme, I will discuss the essential complementarity of technology and economics in modern economies. Finally, I will have a few words to say about what you, as MIT graduates, can do to strengthen our economy and our society even as you pursue your personal and professional goals.

## Economics at MIT

If you will bear with me, I would like to begin with a short history of economics at MIT. The MIT economics department is, of course, the part of the Institute that I know best, and I hope to persuade you that it has played a special and unique role in this institution.

MIT's connection to economics dates at least back to 1881, when Francis A. Walker became the institution's third president. To say that Walker had already had a distinguished career would be an understatement. He was named a brevet brigadier general at the end of the Civil War, at the age of 24. He served as the superintendent of the 1870 and 1880 annual censuses of the United States and was one of the leading economists of his era. The year he arrived at MIT, he taught the first economics course ever offered at the Institute. The course covered political economy and was so popular that it was soon accorded its own course classification as "Course IX, General Studies." Walker helped found the American Economic Association, still the leading professional association for economists. During his tenure at MIT, he moonlighted both as the first president of that association and as president of the American Statistical Association.

In the early 20th century, the economics program at MIT aimed to prepare undergraduates for leadership roles in business. During those years, economics as a discipline gained greater prominence both here and abroad. But the modern era of economics at MIT began in 1940 — the year that Paul Samuelson, not yet having even received his doctorate, was persuaded to emigrate here from a somewhat less technically proficient institution located on another stretch of the Charles River. In part, Samuelson was willing to leave Harvard because his "Foundations of Economic Analysis" — a book now universally recognized by economists as inaugurating the modern mathematical approach to economics — was not well received by the old guard at the Harvard Economics Department.

MIT's Ph.D. program in economics was established a year after Samuelson

arrived. Right from the start, the department attracted strong graduate students: The very first of these, Lawrence Klein, received the Nobel Prize in economics in 1980 for his work in econometric modeling. With support from MIT's administration, the department expanded rapidly after World War II, and MIT led the development of a more mathematically rigorous approach to economics. Given the emphasis on quantitative reasoning at MIT, it makes perfect sense that the economics department here was in the vanguard of those using mathematics as a framework for organizing economic thought.

These developments laid the foundation for economics as a discipline in the second half of the 20th century, and the department quickly rose to the top of national rankings. Besides Samuelson, many economists contributed to the department's outstanding reputation — Franco Modigliani, Robert Solow, Charles Kindleberger, Rudiger Dornbusch and Stanley Fischer, to name just a few. Modigliani, Samuelson and Solow won Nobel Prizes for their research. In addition, nine other economists with MIT connections have won Nobels.

Yet the MIT economics department has trained many economists who have played leading roles in government and in the private sector, including the current heads of four central banks: those of Chile, Israel, Italy and, I might add, the United States. One of my teachers at MIT, Stan Fischer, is a sterling example of what MIT training can produce. Stan followed a brilliant career as a researcher and teacher at MIT with important work as a public servant, including top positions at the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and, currently, the Bank of Israel.

Why did economics at MIT become so successful? Perhaps Paul Samuelson and the people he helped to attract here could have been equally successful anywhere. But I suspect that the placement of economics in a milieu where quantitative reasoning and the scientific method were the coin of the realm was an important contributing factor. The Sloan School, with its close links both to the economics department and to other parts of the Institute, has benefited from the same milieu and has been the source of many important fundamental advances as well. Notably, in recent years the global financial industry has been transformed by quantitative approaches to pricing complex financial instruments such as derivatives and to measuring and management of risk. This transformation stemmed from the application of formal tools of mathematical economics that were developed to a substantial extent by the faculty at the Sloan School, including Fischer Black, Robert Merton and Myron Scholes — the latter two of whom won Nobel Prizes for their work.

As MIT economics has benefited from its proximity to the scientific and engineering expertise of MIT, so the Institute has benefited from the presence of a world-class economics department, over and above the addition of still more luster to the MIT name. The exposure of students and faculty from other disciplines to economics has stimulated creative thinking about how technology can be used to improve the economic welfare of the average person. That thought brings me to my second topic, which is the link between technology and economic growth.

## Technological advances and growth

As has always been the case, technological change and innovation are today in large part driving economic growth and the improvement of living standards. But it is important to understand that even the very best ideas in science or engineering do not automatically translate into broader economic prosperity. In large mea-



DAVID TEMPLETON—THE TECH



BRIAN HEMOND—THE TECH



BRIAN HEMOND—THE TECH

The commencement exercises took place on June 9 in Killian Court.

(from top to bottom)

A graduate decorates his mortarboard with a smiling, stuffed flower.

Pirate logos adorn the mortarboards of two graduating seniors.

Mika A. Tomczak '06 descends from the commencement stage with her diploma and trademark carrot decorating her mortarboard.

# Fewer Women Have Tenure At Harvard, Report Says

By Alan FINDER  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

A year after Harvard's president, Lawrence H. Summers '75, promised a major effort to make the faculty more diverse amid a controversy about his remarks about women in science, a university report released Tuesday indicated that most of the work remained to be done.

Women represent considerably less than half of the faculty in all but one of Harvard's schools, and while the number of women in tenure-track positions grew slightly from the last academic year to the current one, women still make up a small fraction of the university's tenured professors.

These were among the findings in the first report from the Office for Faculty Development and Diversity, which Summers established at Harvard in May 2005. He also pledged to spend at least \$50 million over the next decade to improve the university's efforts to recruit and promote women and minorities.

Summers announced the initiatives after months of controversy over his remarks suggesting that "in-

trinsic aptitude" could help explain why fewer women than men reached the highest ranks of science and math in universities.

Much of the data in the report was assembled to highlight where women and minority members had been making progress and where efforts and resources needed to be concentrated, said Evelyn M. Hammonds, senior vice provost for faculty development and diversity, in a preface to the 49-page document.

Hammonds' post was also created last year by Summers, who announced in February after a renewed clash with the faculty that he would leave office at the end of this month.

Hammonds said in a telephone interview, "I think what's important about what happened this year is that the university made a serious effort to address these issues."

In the report she wrote: "By some measures, we are not out of line with our peers. However, other data show that some schools and departments still have a lot of work to do."

In the natural sciences, 25 percent of the faculty on a tenure track were women in this academic year,

the report found, compared with 22 percent a year ago. But among the tenured professors in natural sciences, only 8 percent were women.

The proportion of tenured faculty in natural sciences was lower than at some comparable universities, like Princeton, Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the report said, while the proportion of tenure-track professors was similar.

Women represent a substantially larger proportion of the Harvard faculty in other departments and schools. At the Graduate School of Education, 80 percent of the faculty on a tenure track are women, as are 38 percent at the School of Public Health and 48 percent in the social sciences. But women make up a considerably smaller portion of the tenured faculty in these schools and disciplines. In the education school, 39 percent of the tenured professors are women. In the social sciences, 21 percent are women.

The proportion of tenured and tenure-track minority members also varies widely. In the School of Business, 22 percent of such faculty are members of minorities, in natural

sciences 16 percent, as are 11 percent of tenured or tenure-track law school professors and 10 percent of such humanities faculty.

The report pointed to new programs including study centers in five

important undergraduate science courses; a residential summer program for 100 undergraduates doing research with science and engineering professors; and a lecture series on issues for women in science.

## News Briefs, Continued from Page 1

per hour, while the average base pay for campus police in Massachusetts is \$25 to \$26 per hour. Also, other union employees have received raises recently while the campus police have not received a raise in two years, West said. But the MIT statement said that "the wages offered by MIT for all years of the contract are comparable to those offered to other staff at MIT and are, in our view, reasonable given the market place and the Institute's overall budget."

According to the same statement, this year is the third and final year of a collective bargaining agreement between MIT and the CPA. This agreement established the wages for the first two years, but left the third year open to negotiation.

West said that MIT is offering a three percent raise. MIT considers this "a reasonable wage increase," according to the statement. The CPA is asking for a five percent raise, said West.

"MIT is responding to the union's requests for copies of hundreds of pages of documents and will provide the material to the union as soon as possible," according to the statement.

—Marie Y. Thibault

## Canizares and Gibson Named to New Posts

Associate Provost Claude R. Canizares has been named vice president for research and associated provost, and Professor Lorna J. Gibson has been named associate provost. The appointments, made by Provost L. Rafael Reif, will go into effect on August 1.

As vice president for research, many labs and research offices will report to Canizares. He takes over for Professor Alice Gast, who was recently named president of Lehigh University in Pennsylvania.

Gibson's responsibilities as associate provost will include handling faculty issues and chairing the Committee for the Review of Space Planning.

—Marie Y. Thibault

## Harvard Announces School of Engineering and Applied Sciences

On May 23, Harvard University announced a proposal to turn its Division of Engineering and Applied Sciences into the Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences. Current DEAS Dean Venkatesh Narayanamurti will stay on to guide the transition, the Harvard press release stated.

The formation of this engineering school "is an important event for the University," President Lawrence H. Summers '75 said in the press release. "It marks our recognition of the profound importance of technology and applied sciences for every aspect of our society."

The press release stated that the school plans to increase the university's engineering and applied sciences faculty by about 50 percent, from approximately 70 members to 100, in the coming years. The renaming will be presented for formal approval in the fall, according to the press release, which can be found at <http://www.deas.harvard.edu/press>.

—Angeline Wang

## Chameau Replacing Baltimore as Cal Tech President

Jean-Lou Chameau, provost and vice president for academic affairs at the Georgia Institute of Technology, was named the new president of the California Institute of Technology on May 26, according to an article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Chameau, who will become the first foreign-born leader to head the Pasadena-based university, is expected to replace current Caltech President and Nobel laureate David Baltimore '61 on September 1.

"It is a pleasure to welcome Jean-Lou to the Presidency of Caltech," Baltimore said in an e-mail. "He is a skilled administrator who lives by the values of Caltech — and MIT too — a deep belief in the power of science and technology to contribute to human welfare."

Baltimore announced his plans to step down last fall. He will remain as a biology professor at Caltech, a job he has "always loved," concentrating on immunology.

—Angeline Wang

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# Seniors Give Gift, Turn Brass Rat During '06 Graduation Ceremony

Commencement, from Page 1

"You will be at the heart of this critical process of developing new technologies," encouraged Bernanke, voicing a message of being open to new and varied opportunities. "New opportunities will always arise for those who seek them. If you remain nimble in searching out new and unexpected opportunities, it will not only benefit you, but it will also benefit the economy and the society."

Bernanke's speech had little effect on the markets last week, as he shied away from comments on the current state of the US economy. However, he has delivered three separate talks over the past week on a variety of topics, ranging from bank supervision to household debt. All of this came as the markets approached 6 month lows earlier in the week, which analysts have suggested is a repercussion of Bernanke's comments several weeks ago that inflation was still a concern in the United States.

Bruni's address focused on the journey that each student has taken through MIT. "You are now part of this institution's history of excellence," he said. He also commented on the new responsibilities that come with being a graduate of MIT, connecting graduation with a "contract that binds you to make use of your thinking and top notch abilities."

Bruni also proudly described how members of the class have taken a leadership role outside of the classroom at MIT, developing skills that will help shape the world in the future.

"The power to change the world is right here today, in your hands and your minds," Bruni described. He concluded by stating "It falls upon you to shape the skies of tomorrow... the future is now yours."

Wu gave a spirited address to her classmates as well, poking fun at the saying that an MIT student can only choose two of the three fundamental aspects of his life: work, friends, and sleep. She reflected on many of the common experiences that the graduates have shared during their time at MIT, including 8.01 showering, staying up late in Athena clusters with friends, and "drinking from the proverbial firehose."

Like Bruni, Wu emphasized the responsibility that the class had to use their education for the goodness of others. "Let us not forget our responsibility to the world. Let us use

our greatness to help those around us."

Wu also presented the class gift, over \$31,000, to President Susan Hockfield and the Institute, most of which will go towards the Class of 2006 Student Life Scholarship Fund. The fund will help provide financial aid to future seniors who hold leadership positions in student groups around campus.

The class set a record with a participation rate of 50 percent for the class gift, besting the previous record of 39 percent set by the Class of 2001. The class gift included a donation of \$20,000 by President of the Alumni Association Scott P. Marks Jr. '69, given because the class had reached the 50 percent giving mark.

Wu and Bruni also led the graduates in the turning of the Brass Rat, the MIT class ring, a symbolic event signifying the completion of MIT. Upon graduating, students turn the brass rat so that the beaver on the bezel is facing outward, with the Cambridge skyline facing the graduates.

Hockfield gave encouraging words to the Class of 2006 in the traditional Charge to the Graduates. Addressing the students, she stated how "your passion and ideas have already changed the world," and went on to praise the class for its contributions to the Institute and the global community.

Hockfield's words focused on the potential impact that the graduates will have on the world, showing confidence in their education. "You will help the world meet its need for sustainable energy," she said. "You will use the converging tools of the life sciences and engineering to cure, and even to prevent, disease... and you will answer the fundamental questions about nature and society."

Hockfield concluded by challenging each member of the class to "inspire your own generation and the generations to come with a renewed sense of possibility and optimism for the future."

Following Hockfield's address, members of the Class of 2006 were presented their diplomas by Hockfield and Provost L. Rafael Reif. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Marks officially welcomed the graduates into the Alumni Association. Following commencement there was a reception on Kresge Oval for the graduates and their families.

# Proposed W20 Changes Spark Concern Among Latino Groups

Art and Building Groups Excited About Proposed "Do-It-Zone"

Do-It-Zone, from Page 1

for the project. Tower anticipates that the construction will cost \$150 million to \$200 million. The next step is for the Office of the Dean for Student Life to spread the word among the administration and lobby for continuation of the project, he said.

According to Phillip J. Walsh, director of Campus Activities Complex, approximately 50 people, most of them students, showed up for the May 22 meeting. Walsh said that the meeting was a good opportunity for the design team to test some of their working assumptions, as well as to have an exchange with concerned student groups.

"The biggest issue was that a lot of people hadn't heard about it," said Slocum, referring to the project proposal.

### Concerns voiced on fate of LCC

The students representing the Latino Cultural Center were especially vocal in expressing their concerns at the information meeting. Constructed in the fall of 2002 as a community center for Latino students and Latino groups at MIT, the LCC is currently located in the basement of the Student Center.

"The LCC itself doesn't have any issue with the project. A lot of members like this idea and welcome this endeavor," said Hector H. Hernandez G, a member of the LCC and attendee of the May meeting. "The issue the LCC has is specifically how the administration is choosing to handle the situation. There are long-standing instances in the past of the administration ignoring the concern of Latino students on campus." Hernandez cited a long struggle for the creation of the LCC, "a place for Latino students to meet, a nice community center."

According to Hernandez, the LCC also has no problem with the idea of restructuring the basement, as long as the plan provides an alternate location for the LCC.

The fate of the mural located on the LCC's walls, painted as a donation by prominent artists, was also discussed during the meeting.

Chin Lin '86, who teaches at the Student Art Association and works at an architectural firm, is a member of the design team and was quick to say in an interview that the project is still in its planning stages, with "many technical issues to be worked out." The LCC, he said,

would have a place in the expanded Student Center.

"The overall space is increasing, nobody is going to be short-changed," Lin said.

"There is still a tremendous amount of work to be done," Walsh said. The DIZ project is not officially a project of the Institute yet, he said. "We want a concept and idea that is comprehensive in approval with a solid consensus of support behind it."

One thing both Hernandez and the DIZ design team agreed on was the usefulness of the meeting. There were misunderstandings about the project on the part of the students that were resolved during the meeting, Hernandez said.

"Professor Slocum did a good job presenting the project, how to get involved, how to keep everyone abreast of the situation."

"Student participation will add value in helping to develop the vision through this phase of its concept development," Walsh wrote in an e-mail advertising the meeting.

### Proposal draws variety of groups

The overall theme of the DIZ, as printed on the front of a brochure created last week, is a place where "students meet, tinker, create and experience" what is unique to MIT. The brochure was created by a volunteer team of students and graduates from the Boston Architectural Center led by Lin.

The IAP class that originally came up with the idea of the DIZ envisioned bringing together all the various student shops, which are currently scattered around campus, "so that interaction can happen among the groups, the fostering of innovation, the sharing of ideas," said Leonard Tower Jr. '71, who is involved in the DIZ project.

The class created a preliminary "space budget" of 30,000 to 40,000 square feet, the amount of useful new space that the Student Center would need for the creation of this central shop, Tower said. T

The project continued with a group of volunteers, mostly consisting of MIT students, faculty, and

alumni, who gathered input from administrators and student groups. The proposals was presented to the student life visiting committee, as well as the CAC advisory board earlier this year.

The current plans for the expanded Student Center includes the DIZ in the basement for student shops,

as well as a welcome center and auditorium, which spiked the administration's interest.

Walsh said that there has been a great deal of positive feedback and excitement about the

proposal. "We feel the strongest component of the idea is the ability to bring all sorts of MIT people together to do what they love in the same building," Formula SAE Team Captain Brad W. Schiller '06 said. The Formula SAE Team currently has its shop in a rundown building close to Sidney and Pacific, Schiller said. They share the building with the solar car team.

Schiller also said that a centralized shop would help decrease the overall costs of machinery and expensive equipment. The location of the proposed DIZ would also give visiting prospective students a better idea of what MIT life is like.

The first, second, and third floors of the Student Center add-on would house a 200- to 300-seat auditorium and welcome center where campus tours could start, as the brochure illustrates.

The extra space on the fourth floor would increase office space for student activities, and the fifth floor would be inhabited by the SAA. The art groups would have larger and more modernized studio space with skylights.

"A larger art program really benefits everyone in the studio, since most of us learn and are inspired by other artists working around us," said Kristen Mattern G, who is part of the SAA and Hobby Shop, and also involved in the DIZ project.

"It would be great if the space was open and social, like a kind of art-nerd clubhouse," SAA Coordinator Clay Ward '97 said.

Ward also said that the project may create new spaces for students to pursue hands-on arts and crafts that currently do not exist on campus, including oil painting, clothing design, puppetry, and stained glass among others.

The brochure, along with additional information about the DIZ is located at <http://pergatory.mit.edu/diz/>.

*"It falls upon you to shape the skies of tomorrow ... the future is now yours."*  
— Sylvain Bruni G

*"We feel the strongest component of the idea is the ability to bring all sorts of MIT people together to do what they love in the same building."*  
— Brad W. Schiller '06

# Parents: Students Need Listening Ear

Parents, from Page 1

the social change that MIT had on her son. "On the first day, he was holding onto us and wouldn't let us out of his sight," Bharti Venkatraman said. "Since then he has travelled the world alone." Rosa King, mother of Yao-Chung King '06, a

former *The Tech* staffer, said that the impression MIT left on her was that "everybody has the same equal opportunity to do whatever you think possible."

Offering advice to parents of incoming freshmen, the parents cited the need for compassion, patience, and food. "Listen to your children

for the first five minutes every time, then speak." Bharti Venkatraman said. "Send them food," Rosa King said. Echoing the general advice of experienced MIT parents, Ann D'Auria said, "There are some hard moments. They need encouraging words, a hot meal, phone calls, and help with laundry."

**Solution to Crossword**  
from page 5

D	R	A	G	S	A	R	G	O	T	F	L	A		
S	A	R	A	H	L	E	A	S	E	O	I	L		
T	H	E	G	O	O	D	I	E	Y	O	U	N	G	
					O	D	E	O	N	O	L	E	O	
S	H	A	D	I	E	R	A	P	P	E	A	R		
L	A	G	U	N	A	P	H	I	L	D	R	E		
I	T	E	M	S	E	A	L	E	D					
T	H	E	B	A	D	N	E	W	S	B	E	A	R	S
					O	N	I	O	N	S	B	L	U	E
M	A	C	N	A	B	S	C	H	A	I	S	E		
U	N	R	E	A	L	S	H	O	R	T	E	D		
S	T	U	D	R	E	L	I	C						
T	H	E	U	G	L	Y	D	U	C	K	L	I	N	G
B	E	T	R	E	A	I	R	E	E	R	I	E		
E	M	S	R	A	N	T	S	D	E	A	L	T		

**Solution to Sudoku**  
from page 6

2	8	9	6	5	3	7	4	1
1	7	6	4	8	9	2	5	3
3	5	4	1	7	2	6	8	9
5	4	3	7	1	6	9	2	8
9	2	8	3	4	5	1	6	7
7	6	1	9	2	8	5	3	4
8	3	7	5	6	1	4	9	2
6	1	2	8	9	4	3	7	5
4	9	5	2	3	7	8	1	6

**Solution to Bonus Crossword**  
from page 5

L	O	G	G	E	R	J	O	S	E	B	E	G				
A	U	R	O	R	A	U	R	A	L	A	X	E				
D	R	E	A	R	Y	N	I	B	S	B	I	N				
						E	D	S	P	E	E	L	S	I	L	T
A	N	N	S	T	I	T	L	E	L	E	R					
H	O	T	D	R	A	W	S	M	A	S	S	Y				
O	N	E	T	O	O	N	E	P	E	N						
Y	E	A	R	S	L	O	N	G	E	S	T	D	A	Y		
						E	E	L	T	R	E	A	S	U	R	E
S	C	A	N	S	R	Y	A	N	S	P	A	W				
T	O	L	D	J	E	F	F	S	I	L	L	S				
A	R	M	S	O	M	I	T	O	R	E						
T	R	O	O	D	O	R	A	P	E	X	E	S				
I	N	N	H	I	T	S	L	I	N	E	A	R				
C	A	D	M	E	E	T	S	E	E	S	T	O				

# Police Log

The following incidents were reported to the MIT Police between May 25 and June 14, 2006. This summary does not include some incidents such as suspicious activity, false alarms, or medical shuttles.

- May 25: 540 Memorial Drive, 1:18 p.m., fraud by check.
- May 26: NW86 (70 Pacific St.), 6:47 p.m., Student in a moving van damaged the ceiling of the garage.
- May 30: 4th floor of M46, 12:30 p.m., Mr. Kelly Fujiyoshi, homeless, arrested for trespassing after notice.
- May 30: Killian Court, 9:30 a.m., Mr. Joseph Fisher, 530 South Bridge St., Kingston, MA, warrant arrest.
- June 2: Occurred on May 18, E51 (70 Memorial Dr.), 1:24 p.m., Malicious damage to vehicle.
- June 5: M13, 9:42 p.m., CPD dispatcher called MIT to report a past assault between parties known to each other.
- June 6: M50 (142 Memorial Dr.), 12:00 p.m., Reporting person states there is some homophobic graffiti in the men's room in Walker Memorial basement.
- June 7: Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity (99 Bay State Rd.), 2:30 a.m., Damage to fraternity house.
- June 14: M50 (142 Memorial Dr.), Reporting person called from the Rainbow Lounge (Walker Memorial basement) to complain about offensive graffiti on the men's room black board.

Compiled by Marie Y. Thibault '08

## SPORTS

## UVA's Tony Kilbridge to Be MIT Director of Rowing

By James Kramer

DIRECTOR OF SPORTS INFORMATION

DAPER Department Head/Director of Athletics Candace Royer has announced the hiring of Tony Kilbridge to serve as MIT's first Director of Rowing/Principal Coach. Kilbridge secures the appointment after serving the past five years as head coach of the University of Virginia men's crew and director of rowing of the Virginia Rowing Association.



In his post at MIT, Kilbridge will provide

leadership across all of MIT's intercollegiate rowing programs and will be head coach of the men's heavyweight team. His additional duties will include overseeing the operations of Pierce boathouse and supervising the year-round operations and use of the facility by MIT students, staff and members of the Cambridge community.

Kilbridge brings a wealth of experience into his new role at the Institute. Although men's rowing is a club sport at Virginia, the team routinely enjoyed success against varsity boats and was perennially ranked among the

top 20 heavyweight crews in the country. In addition to coaching, Kilbridge was responsible for all facets of the program's finances, including budgeting and fund development. As director of rowing, he oversaw all aspects of boathouse operations and coordinated the use of the facility by Virginia's men's and women's crews as well as a community rowing club.

Kilbridge graduated cum laude from Harvard University in 1982, before graduating cum laude from Georgetown University Law School in 1987. As an undergraduate,

Kilbridge was a two-time Eastern Sprints champion; more recently, he has earned Gold, Silver and Bronze medals at Masters U.S. National Championships.

Said Kilbridge, who will join the MIT staff in August, "I'm excited to be joining a world class university and competing in the Eastern Sprints league. I'm grateful to MIT for placing its trust in me, and I'm confident that MIT's crews can become substantially more competitive over the coming years. This is a wonderful opportunity and I can't wait to get started."

## Bernanke Discusses Productivity, Technical Advances

Bernanke, from Page 9

sure, the material benefits of innovation spring from complementarities between technology and economics, where I include in "economics" not only economic ideas but also economic policies and the entire economic system. When the economics is right, scientific and technological advances promote economic development, which in turn, in a virtuous circle, may provide resources and incentives to help foster more innovation. A negative example is the former Soviet Union, which certainly did not lack for scientific and engineering talent but which had an economic system that was poorly suited for translating scientific advances into economic progress.

The experience of the United States over the past decade illustrates the essential complementarity of technology and economics. Before the mid-1990s, the growth of productivity — the amount of output produced per worker or per hour of work — had been relatively sluggish for more than two decades in this country. As productivity is perhaps the single most important determinant of average living standards — a country in which an average worker can produce a lot is typically also a place in which the average person can consume a lot — the so-called productivity slowdown of that earlier period was the source of much concern on the part of economists and policymakers. The growth rate of productivity increased and picked up in the United States still further around the turn of the century and remains strong today. This productivity revival augurs very well for the future of the U.S. economy. But why did it happen?

You graduates, of all people, will not be surprised to hear that the research suggests that the pickup in U.S. productivity growth in the mid-1990s was importantly related to advances in information and communication technologies. But these technical advances in and of themselves can't be the whole story. For example, even though the new technologies are widely available around the world, many other countries appear not to have derived the same benefit as the United States. Notably, productivity in Europe, which

increased rapidly in the decades after World War II, but then decelerated in mid-1990s, at about the same time that U.S. productivity growth picked up. Thus the gap between productivity levels in the United States and Europe, which had nearly closed by 1995, has been widening. What accounts for the apparently disparate effects of technology on growth here and abroad?

Differences in economic policies and systems likely account for some of the differences in performance — another example of the complementarity of technology and economics. One leading explanation for strong U.S. productivity performance is that labor and product markets in the United States tend to be more flexible and competitive, and that these market characteristics have allowed the United States to realize greater economic benefits from new technologies. For example, taking full advantage of new information and communication technologies may require extensive reorganization of work practices, reassignment and retraining of workers, and ultimately some reallocation of labor among firms and industries. Regulations that raise the costs of hiring and firing workers and that reduce the ability of firms to change work assignments — like those in a number of European countries, for example — may make such changes more difficult to achieve. Likewise, in product markets, a high degree of competition and low barriers to the entry of new firms in most industries in the United States provide strong incentives for firms to find ways to cut costs and to improve their products. Competition is one of the key benefits of free and open trade; companies that are exposed to global competition tend to be much more efficient and produce goods of higher quality than companies that are sheltered from international competition.

Other economic factors have probably been important in translating technological change into material progress. Some observers point to the depth, liquidity and sophistication of American financial markets as contributing to recent productivity gains. Sizable markets for venture capital and ready access to equity financing facilitate start-up enterprises, which are often the best means of bringing new technologies to market. The

United States also benefits from its high-quality research universities, which have shown both the willingness and the ability to collaborate with the private sector and, in some cases, with the government as well, in the development and commercialization of new ideas. For example, Intel was co-founded by an MIT graduate, and MIT graduates have played key roles in designing and developing the Internet.

One interesting feature of the U.S. and global experience with major innovations is that often a significant amount of time passes between the initial development and diffusion of new technologies and the realization of the associated productivity benefits. Computers were first commercialized in the 1950s, for example, and personal computers came into widespread use in the early 1980s. But until the mid-1990s these developments had little evident effect on measures of productivity. Indeed, MIT's Robert Solow famously said in 1987 that "computers are everywhere except in the productivity statistics." Moreover, despite the sharp decline in information-technology investment after the meltdown of tech-sector stocks earlier this decade, the growth rate of productivity actually increased further in recent years, as I mentioned. These long lags raise additional questions about the nature of the links between new technologies and the resulting productivity gains.

Perhaps the answer lies in taking the longer view. Some research by economists has drawn an analogy between modern information and communication technologies and earlier so-called general-purpose technologies such as the steam engine, the electric motor and the internal combustion engine. General-purpose technologies have broad application and thus have the potential both to revolutionize methods of production and to make a host of new goods and services available to businesses and consumers. For example, when smaller electric motors replaced single-power sources, such as steam or water power, in manufacturing facilities, it became feasible to reorganize the layouts of plants to optimize the flow of materials rather than the distribution of power. And the advent of air conditioning significantly expanded opportunities for economic

development in the warmer regions of the United States and the rest of the world. However, in all cases, developments evolved over a long period and required firms to make collateral investments in research and development, organizational structure and employee training. These investments in learning how to make the best use of new technologies have been dubbed intangible capital, to distinguish them from investments in physical goods like new equipment and machines.

In the case of information and communication technologies, new economic research suggests that the investments in the associated intangible capital — that means figuring out what to do with the computer once it's out of the box — are quite important. In my view, important investments in intangible capital remain to be made, as much still remains to be learned about how to harness these technologies most effectively. Thus, it should not be surprising that the benefits of these technologies have taken awhile to show up in the productivity statistics. But this research also suggests that the current productivity revival still has some legs, as the full economic benefits of recent technological changes have not yet been completely realized.

## Looking to the future

As graduates of MIT, you will be at the heart of this critical process of developing new technologies and in some cases taking them to the marketplace. We are in an age in which technology and its fruits will be a dominant force not only in our economic lives but in the cultural, social, political and personal aspects of our lives as well. Your training at MIT equips each of you exceptionally well to take the fullest advantage of the professional and personal opportunities that technological innovation and change will create.

Each of you, because of your youth, your talent, your demonstrated commitment to learning and your personal and intellectual achievements during your time at MIT, will soon find — to paraphrase Shakespeare — that the world is your oyster. I hope that you will contribute in some measure to economic progress, whether in the United States or elsewhere; and

I hope you find some measure of financial reward. But the world has a great deal more to offer than money, and a key question each of you will face repeatedly in your lives is how to use the talent and education that you have been given and the knowledge that you have attained. With respect to your professional lives, I hope that when you make career choices, you will look first for opportunities that excite you intellectually, that allow you to use your creative powers to the fullest extent, and that let you continue to learn and grow. I hope you will not be afraid to be unconventional, to do something that nobody else has thought of before. Remember that the path to success and fulfillment may not be well marked, the scaling of some predetermined ladder; it may instead be a road without signs or maps. And remember that it is OK to fail — really: New opportunities will always arise for those who seek them. If you remain nimble in searching out new and unexpected opportunities, it will not only benefit you, but it will also benefit the economy and the society, because long experience has shown that dynamism and creativity are the seeds of innovation and of progress.

In the personal sphere, as you make your way in the world, I hope you will not forget the importance of your family and how much it has already contributed to your journey through life. Remember, too, family members are the ones who are going to still love you even when things aren't going so well. And even as you focus intensively on your professional interests, I hope you will remain intellectually broad — well-read, well-informed and open to new experiences. And finally, I hope you will remain engaged with the broader society. That may involve entering public service at some point, as many MIT graduates have chosen to do. But it need not. There are always opportunities to make a difference in the world, through volunteering, civic participation, charitable activities, or just the nature of the work you choose to do.

I congratulate all the graduates and your families for what you have accomplished and let me end by wishing you the very best for the future.

SOURCE: MIT NEWS OFFICE

## Newly Elected Members of the MIT Corporation

Name	Term	Previous Membership	MIT Degrees	Job
Notable MIT Activities				
David A. Berry	5 years	—	SB '00, Ph.D. '05	Principal, Flagship Ventures
BioMatrix Mentorship Program				
Thomas P. Gerrity	5 years	2001–present	SB '63, SM '64, Ph.D. '70	Professor of Management, Wharton School
Visiting committees for athletics, physical education and recreation and student life; Sloan Alumni Activity Building				
Mark P. Gorenberg	5 years	2001–present	SB '76	Partner, Hummer Winblad Venture Partners
Visiting committees for linguistics and philosophy and aeronautics and astronautics				
James A. Lash	5 years	—	SB '66	First selectman, Greenwich, Conn.
Visiting committee for mathematics				
Paul F. Levy	5 years	—	SB '74	President, CEO, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Visiting committee for urban studies and planning				
Scott P. Marks	5 years	2001–present	—	Private investor
Corporation Development Committee; Audit Committee; visiting committees for chemical engineering and mechanical engineering				
Megan J. Smith	5 years	—	SB '86, SM '88	Director for new business development, Google
Visiting committees for athletics, physical education and recreation, and media arts and sciences				
Henri A. Termeer	5 years	—	—	Chair, President, CEO, Genzyme
Board member, Whitehead Institute				
Chiquita V. White	4 years	—	SB '85	Section head of product development, Procter & Gamble
Visiting committee for student life; vice president, Alumni Association board of directors; class agent, Class of 1985; member, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority				
Marjorie M.T. Yang	5 years	2001–present	SB '74	Chair, Esquel Group of Companies
Visiting committees for architecture, mathematics, MIT Sloan School; member, dean's advisory council, MIT Sloan School; member, advisory board, MIT-China International Management Education Project				

The MIT Corporation elected the following members at its quarterly meeting on Friday, June 9. All memberships are effective beginning on July 1. At that point, the Corporation will consist of 74 members, 22 of which are life members and eight of which are ex officio. An additional 29 individuals are life members emeritus, who can participate in meetings but do not have voting privileges.

SOURCE: MIT NEWS OFFICE