

Prof. Continues Hunger Strike

15 Faculty Call For Fairness in Tenure Denial Review Process

By Joyce Kwan
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Fifteen MIT faculty members from different departments called for measures to ensure fairness in the grievance review of tenure denials after an African American associate professor began his hunger strike last week to protest what he believes are racist motives behind the denial of his tenure.

James L. Sherley of the Department of Biological Engineering has been on the hunger strike for eight days. The Undergraduate Association Senate discussed Sherley's case at their meeting last night to determine how they should address the issue. They passed a resolution declaring "neutrality" on the issue. The Senate also plans to provide a discussion arena for undergraduate and graduate students.

The faculty members in support of fairer review explained in a letter that the example of Sherley's case has left them "doubtful as to whether the grievance review committee exercised due diligence," and proposed

certain measures to be implemented. (The full text of the faculty letter is available at <http://www-tech.mit.edu/V127/N1/1facultyopn.html>.)

The letter offers up "a sample of evidence" to show that Sherley may not have treated fairly in this case, bringing up possible conflict of interest in the case, unfair treatment of Sherley with respect to space allocation, and the failure of the department to acknowledge Sherley's achievements.

Stating that "all aspects of the grievance process should be reviewed by a committee composed of members from inside and outside of MIT to determine the adequacy and fairness of the process," the faculty letter also called for proper redress for Sherley were the committee to find any flaws or inadequacies in the grievance process.

Provost L. Rafael Reif, whom Sherley believes deserves censure for his handling of Sherley's tenure grievance process, has stated multiple times that review committees determined Sherley's tenure case to

be "adequate and fair."

(To see Sherley's previous letters to the faculty and administrator's responses, see <http://www-tech.mit.edu/V127/N1/>.)

Writing Associate Professor Helen E. Lee, one of the faculty members who signed the letter, said in an e-mail that she chose to sign because "it is important to speak out in favor of fairness." "I have been troubled by recent characterizations of this letter's free expression of differing and minority opinions as inflammatory and disruptive of collegiality and trust."

"The issues addressed by the letter have been long-standing problems at MIT and other academic institutions," Lee said in the e-mail. "Professor Sherley's case brought them to the fore and made attention to these issues a matter of urgency."

Institute Professor Noam Chomsky also signed the letter.

In an e-mail interview, Chomsky said that he knew very little about

Sherley, Page 19



RICARDO RAMIREZ—THE TECH

Evan C. Iwerks '10 (center) teaches Burton-Conner Housemaster Merritt R. Smith and President Susan Hockfield how to play tennis with the Nintendo Wii. Hockfield toured Burton-Conner as part of her continuing effort to learn more about the MIT community.

Still Awaiting Decision on Sudan

After Almost Three-Month Long Hiatus, Committee Will Meet in March

By Marie Y. Thibault
EDITOR IN CHIEF

A decision on whether MIT should divest from corporations involved with the Sudanese government will have to wait until at least early March. Although the last meeting of the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility was on Dec. 15, the next meeting will be at the beginning of March, close to the next MIT Corporation meeting on March 2, said Michael Baenen, staff to the ACSR. The delay of almost three months has made some students and ACSR members unhappy.

Graduate Student Council Presi-

dent Eric Weese G, who is also a voting member of the ACSR, said he is "upset by the long delay between meetings." Undergraduate Association President Andrew T. Lukmann '07, also a voting member, said that he is very surprised by the delay and that he thought deliberations had been wrapped up at the December meeting.

Both Baenen and Lukmann said that they do not know if any decisions will emerge from the March meeting. Lukmann said that he will stress to the committee the importance of "finish[ing] this up."

Kayvan Zainabadi G, who started circulating a petition supporting

divestment last fall, said that he e-mailed Baenen, expressing his concern over the delay. He said he did receive a response to that e-mail, but has not yet received a response to the e-mails he sent on Sunday to President Susan Hockfield, Secretary of the Corporation Kirk D. Kolender, and Ann F. McNamara, an administrative officer in the Office of the President.

Baenen said that a meeting was not held during the Independent Activities Period because of the conflicting schedules of committee members. He acknowledged the de-

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Jensen Now Heading Up Chem. Eng. Department

By JiHye Kim
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Chemical Engineering Professor Klavs F. Jensen was named the new head of the Department of Chemical Engineering as of Feb. 1. The former head of the department, Robert C. Armstrong, stepped down after nearly 11 years in office, according to the MIT News Office.

"Obviously, it's quite a big challenge," Jensen said. "The Department of Chemical Engineering is one of the top departments in this area, but this is a nice opportunity to do something new."

Jensen said that he has been working over the past years with Armstrong on various administrative matters, such as undergraduate

advising, graduate student recruitment, and faculty hiring.

Although being the head of the department will limit his time, he plans to continue to teach as much as he can, Jensen said. One of the advanced classes he is teaching this semester is Chemical Reactor Engineering (10.65).

Dean of Engineering Thomas L. Magnanti, when appointing Jensen to the new head position, told the MIT News Office that he "is a noted chemical engineering researcher and educator."

"Being the head definitely reduces my time with the lab," Jensen said. "Of course, I would like to

Jensen, Page 12



RAY C. HE—THE TECH

Former Pakistani ambassador Husain Haqqani addresses delegates at the opening of the Boston Invitational Model United Nations (BosMUN) conference this past Friday. In its sixth year, the conference drew one thousand high school delegates from around the world who gathered on MIT's campus this past weekend to discuss solutions to the problems facing the world. BosMUN is a joint venture between the Model United Nations Clubs of MIT and Boston University.

Radcliffe Dean Made First Woman Harvard President

By Marcella Bombardieri
and Maria Sacchetti

THE BOSTON GLOBE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Drew Gilpin Faust, a Civil War historian and Harvard University dean, grew misty-eyed yesterday as she declared, "I can imagine no higher calling, no more exciting adventure than to serve as the president of Harvard."

Harvard's two governing boards unanimously approved Faust's selection as the 28th president yesterday, then gave her a standing ovation, toasts with champagne, and hugs and kisses before she appeared at a late-afternoon news conference.

Faust, 59, who will take the reins on July 1, promised that she would strive to make Harvard a better place, particularly by encouraging more collaboration across a divided and unwieldy institution.

She also said in a brief interview that she was moved by the reactions from women and men alike to her appointment as the first woman to lead Harvard, the oldest university in the United States, founded in 1636. She said she has been flooded by e-mails and calls, stopped on the street, and cheered on an airplane.

"I am the president of Harvard, not the woman president of Harvard," she said. "Nevertheless, people see this as part of a new day."

At her first news conference in the Barker Center, she acknowledged the leap she is making from running a small think tank, the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, to manag-

Harvard, Page 14

NEWS

Kendall Food Court fixes health inspection violations from early January Page 10
University of Phoenix faces troubles Page 18

PHOTO

Dramashop presents Suzan-Lori Parks' play "Imperceptible Mutabilities" Page 11

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In Short

¶ 2007 Institute Awards nominations are open to the MIT community through March 16, 2007. Awards are available for students, student organizations, faculty and staff, and community members. For more information, visit <http://web.mit.edu/awards/>.

¶ The Undergraduate Association has launched its new Web site. See <http://web.mit.edu/ua/>.

WORLD & NATION

Jerusalem Protests Resume As Work is Delayed

By Isabel Kershner

THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem's mayor late Sunday postponed plans for construction work near a religious compound in Jerusalem's Old City, but Muslim protests continued Monday over preparatory work at the site.

Hundreds of Palestinian protesters clashed with Israeli security forces in the West Bank city of Hebron, and nine people were arrested in various Arab neighborhoods of East Jerusalem following stone-throwing episodes against the police, Israeli cars and a passenger bus.

A police spokesman, Micky Rosenfeld, characterized the violence in Jerusalem as "small-scale and sporadic," though, and said that an increased police presence would work to prevent wider disturbances in the city.

Jerusalem's mayor, Uri Lupolianski, announced Sunday night that he was postponing construction of a new raised walkway leading up to the religious compound, known to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary and to Jews as the Temple Mount.

Martial Law Declared in Guinea; Strikers Seek President's Ouster

By Lydia Polgreen

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DAKAR, SENEGAL

Guinea's embattled and ailing president declared martial law on Monday, hoping to stop a wave of violent street demonstrations and a general strike that have crippled the country and brought it to the brink of insurrection.

Speaking on state-owned radio, President Lansana Conte said, "Orders have been given to the heads of the armed forces to take all appropriate measures to defend the people of Guinea from the risk of civil war," according to Reuters.

The declaration followed a vow by labor unions to resume a general strike on Monday, demanding that Conte, who has ruled Guinea with an authoritarian hand since he seized power in 1984, step down.

Dozens of people have been killed in demonstrations across Guinea in the past month, including eight people on Monday.

In an effort to end an 18-day strike started by labor unions last month, Conte had agreed to cede some of his powers to a prime minister. But when he announced Saturday that he would appoint a close ally, Eugene Camara, to the job, demonstrations broke out across the country, leading to violent clashes with government forces.

German Court Paroles Leader Of Terror Group

By Judy Dempsey

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BERLIN

A German court on Monday ordered the release of Brigitte Mohnhaupt, a leader of the terrorist Red Army Faction, who has been imprisoned for 24 years for kidnappings and murders in the 1970s.

The decision set off sharp protests, led by the German police union, but was welcomed by several political parties, including the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats.

Konrad Freiberg, the chairman of the police union, said the court's decision to free Mohnhaupt on probation on March 27 "left a bitter taste," adding that the murders would never be forgotten. Guenther Beckstein, Bavaria's interior minister, also criticized the court, noting that Mohnhaupt had shown no signs of regret.

Mohnhaupt was a leader of the Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof gang for its founders, Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. It began with the 1968 student protest movement but evolved into an armed struggle against capitalism. Its activities included bank robberies, bombings of government buildings and U.S. military sites in Germany, kidnappings and assassinations.

Bush's Claims About Iran Are Met With Skeptical Response

By Helene Cooper
and Mark Mazzetti

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Three weeks after promising it would show proof of Iranian meddling in Iraq, the Bush administration has laid out its evidence — and received in return a healthy dose of skepticism.

The response from congressional and other critics speaks volumes about the current state of U.S. credibility, four years after the intelligence controversy leading up to the Iraq war. To pre-empt accusations that the charges against Iran were politically motivated, the administration rejected the idea of a high-level presentation, relying instead on military and intelligence officers to make its case in a background briefing in Baghdad.

Even so, critics have been quick to voice doubts. Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, suggested that the White House was more interested in sending a message to Tehran than in backing up serious allegations with proof.

And David Kay, who once led

the hunt for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, said the grave situation in Iraq should have taught the Bush administration to put more of a premium on transparency when it comes to intelligence. "If you want to avoid the perception that you've cooked the books, you come out and make the charges publicly," Kay said.

Administration officials say their approach was carefully calibrated to focus on concerns that Iran is providing potent weapons used against U.S. troops in Iraq, not to ignite a wider war. "We're trying to strike the right tone here," a senior administration official said Monday. "It would have raised the rhetoric to major decibel levels if we had had a briefing in Washington."

At the State Department, the Pentagon and the office of the Director of National Intelligence, officials had anticipated resistance to their claims. They settled on an approach that sidelined senior officials, including Zalmay Khalilzad, the U.S. ambassador to Iraq, and John D. Negroponte, who until last week was the director of national intelligence. By doing so, they avoid-

ed the inevitable comparisons to the since-discredited presentation that Secretary of State Colin L. Powell made to the U.N. Security Council in 2003 asserting that Iraq had illicit weapons.

The White House and the State Department both made clear on Monday that they endorsed the findings presented in Baghdad. Asked for direct evidence linking Iran's leadership to the weapons, Tony Snow, the White House spokesman, said, "Let me put it this way. There's not a whole lot of freelancing in the Iranian government, especially when it comes to something like that."

Sean McCormack, the State Department spokesman, said: "While they presented a circumstantial case, I would put to you that it was a very strong circumstantial case. The Iranians are up to their eyeballs in this activity, I think, very clearly based on the information that was provided over the weekend in Baghdad."

In Australia, however, Gen. Peter Pace, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told reporters that he "would not say" that Iran's leadership was aware of or condoned the attacks.

House Democrats Unveil Iraq Resolution, Vote to Be Friday

By Robin Toner
and Michael Luo

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Democrats unveiled a resolution on Monday that would formally express the House's disapproval of President Bush's troop buildup in Iraq, beginning an intense debate and political struggle that is to end in a vote on Friday.

The nonbinding resolution, two simple clauses that also express support for the troops, is expected to pass with overwhelming Democratic support but also with a bloc of votes from Republicans increasingly disenchanted with the administration's Iraq policy.

"I'm just not convinced that deploying 20,000 additional troops is going to resolve anything favorable for us," said Rep. Howard Coble, R-N.C., who estimated that 20 to 25 Republi-

cans would vote for the resolution, although other estimates ran higher.

Republicans who take umbrage at those who break ranks, he said, need to face political reality. "We lost our majority in the Congress last November primarily because of the issue of the Iraq war," he said, adding that telephone calls and letters to his office are critical, by 10 to 1, of the conduct of the war.

Republican leaders tried to hold the line.

In an interview on Monday with C-Span, President Bush suggested that he would not be focused on the week's discussions on Capitol Hill. "In terms of watching the debate, I've got a lot to do," he said. "It's not as if the world stops when the Congress does."

Rep. John A. Boehner, the Republican leader, said the Democrats' resolution was "the first step in the Democrats' plan to cut off funding for

American troops who are in harm's way." He urged consideration of an alternative resolution that renounces any cuts in financing.

Democrats scoffed at the Republican charges as an attempt to distract from the fundamental debate over Bush's war strategy.

"They're trying to do everything but focus on the policy," said Rep. Rahm Emanuel of Illinois, chairman of the Democratic Caucus. "The more there's a focus on the escalation, the more they lose Republicans."

Democrats are planning 36 hours of floor debate, beginning Tuesday, showcasing early the party's military veterans — including the newest members who fought in Iraq. Party leaders expressed confidence that "a strong majority of the House" would vote for the resolution, in the words of Brendan Daly, spokesman for Speaker Nancy Pelosi.

WEATHER

Valentine's Day Storm

By Michael J. Ring

STAFF METEOROLOGIST

December, January, and the first half of February have passed without a major snowstorm. As a result of this remarkable calm, Boston has only received 1.8 inches of snowfall to date this season, which is over two feet short of the climatological norm. But the quiet streak will be broken Wednesday, as the Northeast Corridor braces for the first Nor'easter of 2007.

The system, currently centered in the Ohio Valley, will bring heavy snow to the states north of the Ohio and heavy rain south of the Ohio today as it moves eastward. Upon reaching the Atlantic, the storm will strengthen as it moves northeast toward Boston. Precipitation will commence tonight and remain moderate to heavy throughout the day Wednesday.

The exact nature of our precipitation depends on several factors, including the storm track and the local vertical temperature profile of the atmosphere. While the precipitation should begin as snow, models suggest that warmer air will intrude at elevations of 1-2 km during the peak of the storm, so a change to sleet or rain is likely for some time on Wednesday.

Extended Forecast

Today: Partly cloudy. High 28°F (-2°C).

Tonight: Snow, becoming heavier toward dawn. Low 24°F (-5°C).

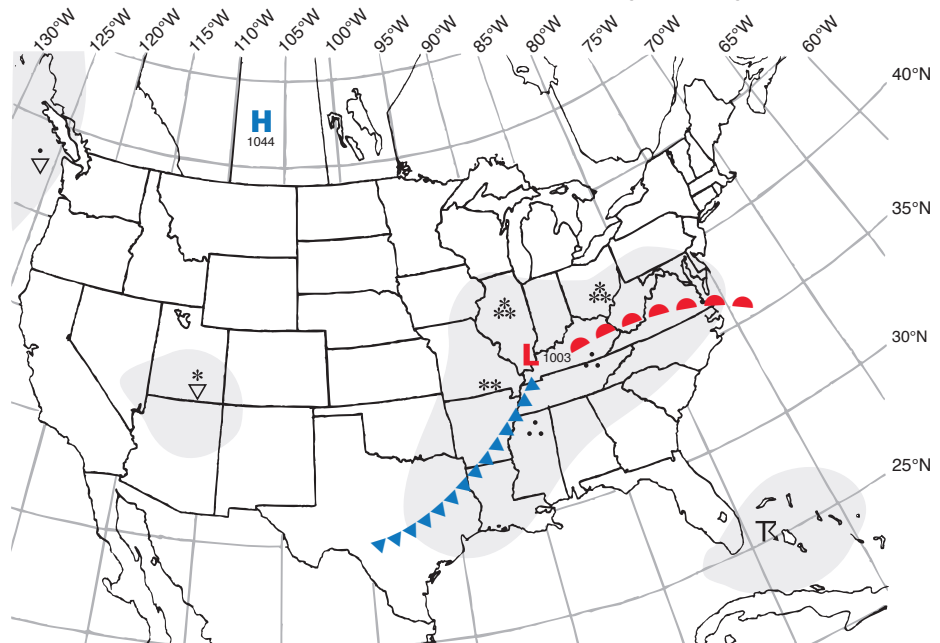
Tomorrow: A mix of sleet and rain. High 36°F (2°C).

Tomorrow night: Snow ending. Low 18°F (-8°C).

Thursday: Windy and cold. High 22°F (-6°C).

Friday: Continued sunny and cold. High 25°F (-4°C).

Situation for Noon Eastern Standard Time, Tuesday, February 13, 2007



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

Moves to Insure More Children Face Possible Federal Obstacles

By Robert Pear
and Raymond Hernandez
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

In the absence of federal action, governors and state legislators around the country are transforming the nation's health care system, putting affordable health insurance within reach of millions of Americans in hopes of reversing the steady rise in the number of uninsured, now close to 47 million.

But the states appear to be on a collision course with the Bush administration, whose latest budget proposals create a huge potential obstacle to their efforts to expand coverage. While offering to work with states by waiving requirements of federal law, the Bush administration has balked at state initiatives that increase costs to the federal government.

State efforts have almost invariably begun with children, building on the Children's Health Insurance Program, which is jointly financed by the federal and state governments. Many states are eager to expand eligibility for that program, and some are going far beyond the income levels deemed

appropriate by the White House. In his budget last week, President Bush said he wanted to return the program to its "original objective" of covering children with family incomes less than twice the poverty level.

Sixteen states already cover children in families with incomes above 200 percent of the poverty level, and some want to go higher, even as the president seeks to reduce federal payments for children in families with higher incomes.

In New York, Gov. Eliot Spitzer, a Democrat, has proposed raising the state's income limit to 400 percent of the poverty level, from 250 percent. A family of four is considered poor if its annual income is less than \$20,650. Arizona and Wisconsin are also proposing raising income ceilings.

In California, as part of a plan to cover all state residents, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, a Republican, proposed increasing the income limit for the children's insurance program to 300 percent of the poverty level, from 250 percent.

Gov. Rod R. Blagojevich of Illinois, a Democrat, said Bush's pro-

posal "would seriously hamper the efforts of Illinois and other states" to ensure that all children have coverage — the goal of a state law he signed in November 2005.

The movement to expand coverage is by no means limited to children any more.

The National Conference of State Legislatures has reported: "Health care reform was hot in legislatures across the nation in 2006, and the forecast for this session may be even hotter. Fueled by the increasing number of uninsured Americans, the declining number of employers offering insurance to their employees, the improved fiscal conditions in the states and the lack of federal action, states are leading the way in health care reform."

Officials cite a groundswell of state activity: Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Tennessee have new laws and programs to reduce the cost of insurance for small employers. Massachusetts and Vermont passed laws in 2006 to achieve universal or nearly universal coverage, while addressing the cost and quality of care.

In Book, Ex-CIA Chief Tenet Will End Silence on Role in Iraq War

By Mark Mazzetti
and Julie Bosman
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

For the past two years, George J. Tenet has maintained a determined silence even as senior White House officials have laid the blame for the prewar mistakes about Saddam Hussein on him. But now Tenet, the nation's former spy chief, is preparing to return fire.

Tenet was awarded a Presidential Medal of Freedom at a grand White House ceremony in December 2004, after stepping down as director of central intelligence, only to have Vice President Dick Cheney appear on "Meet the Press" 21 months later and pin the mistake about the Iraq intelligence squarely on him.

Now, as he races to complete a memoir due out this spring, the talk in Washington has turned to how Tenet, known for fierce loyalty and political survival instincts that enabled him to weather both Democratic and Republican administrations, will use the book to juggle a host of different agendas: polishing

his legacy, settling old scores and explaining just what he meant when he said it was a "slam dunk" that Saddam had weapons of mass destruction. Of course, Tenet must finish the book first, which has proved to be something of a challenge. The book was supposed to hit the shelves last week, but Tenet was still writing as late as January.

The book has also undergone a slow vetting process at the White House and CIA, which reviewed the manuscript to ensure that it did not contain classified information.

Friends and former colleagues of Tenet note that he built his career by making more friends than enemies, and they say he is unlikely to use his book to pick new fights. But some of president Bush's top aides with whom Tenet clashed in the past, including Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, are said to be targets of criticism.

"George is a born politician and he wants everyone to love him, but in order to sell books he's going to have to throw somebody out of the lifeboat," said a former colleague of Tenet at the CIA, one of several

people interviewed for this article who requested anonymity because they did not want to speak on the record until the book was published.

Tenet is not expected to take on Bush, with whom he developed a close bond during early-morning intelligence briefings in the Oval Office. But Tenet's friends said he had been surprised when both Cheney and Rice, in appearances on Sunday talk shows last September, pointed to him when justifying Bush's decision to go to invade Iraq.

In the interview on "Meet the Press," Cheney said: "George Tenet sat in the Oval Office and the president of the United States asked him directly, he said, 'George, how good is the case against Saddam on weapons of mass destruction?' The director of the CIA said, 'It's a slam dunk, Mr. President, it's a slam dunk.'"

Cheney added, "That was the intelligence that was provided to us at the time, and based upon which we made a choice."

Promotional materials for the book promise that Tenet will give the "real context" for that episode.

Defense Secretary Gates Meets With Pakistan President Musharraf Mon.

By Thom Shanker
THE NEW YORK TIMES

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates made an unannounced trip to Pakistan on Monday for talks with one of America's most complicated partners. He offered strong words of support for the government, even as he urged it to do more to halt the flow of Taliban fighters into Afghanistan.

Gates volunteered the help of the United States in easing a war of words between Afghanistan and Pakistan over border areas inside Pakistan that are being used as safe havens for fighters for the Taliban and al-Qaida.

After meeting with President Pervez Musharraf, he told reporters that he was flying back to Washington reassured that Pakistan would work more strenuously to halt insurgents from crossing the border to attack American, NATO and Afghan troops.

"If we weren't concerned about what was happening along the border, I wouldn't be here," Gates said.

He had flown to Islamabad for a one-hour meeting with Musharraf

nearby in Rawalpindi. Gates had spent the weekend in Munich, Germany, at a security conference.

Senior American officials said the effort emphasized American support for an often-criticized ally who assists the Bush administration's counterterrorism efforts but who has been unable to prevent Islamic militants from using the country as a base.

Gates and Musharraf discussed plans by NATO and Afghan forces for a spring offensive against the Taliban, who were ousted from power in Afghanistan by American-led forces in late 2001 and who normally carry out a fresh round of attacks with the first thaw.

Asked about reports that American troops in Afghanistan had been shelling Taliban positions across the border in Pakistan, Gates did not respond specifically, but said, "Our operations are coordinated with the Pakistanis."

A former director of the CIA, Gates said he first visited Pakistan 20 years ago in an effort to support anti-Soviet guerrillas in Afghanistan. After the Soviets were routed, Gates said, the United States erred by ne-

glecting the region, allowing militants to take over. The result, he said, was the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, planned by leaders of al-Qaida under Taliban protection in Afghanistan.

"We will not make that mistake again," he said. "We are here for the long haul."

Gates said the Pakistani president had acknowledged difficulties in enforcing a peace deal reached late last year with tribal militias in North Waziristan, a semiautonomous area on the border with Afghanistan.

Musharraf has said that the pact has been a partial success and that it is being enforced more successfully now, but critics say the truce allowed the Taliban to consolidate forces, rest and retrain.

Pakistani officials have said that the responsibility for securing the border should be shared with the United States, NATO and Afghan forces across the frontier. But the cross-border movements by insurgent fighters have prompted accusations back and forth over who bears culpability for allowing the Taliban to reassemble their forces.

Companies Pressed To Define Green Policies

By Claudia H. Deutsch

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tracey C. Rembert, the coordinator of corporate governance and engagement for the Service Employees International Union, acknowledges that Wells Fargo is America's largest purchaser of renewable energy offsets and has specialists on staff studying all of the implications of climate change on its businesses.

Still, Rembert's union has filed a shareholder's resolution asking Wells Fargo to specify how it is addressing both the risks and market opportunities presented by global warming.

She wants to know if Wells Fargo is lending money to companies that could be forced into bankruptcy because of greenhouse gas regulations, if the bank is financing new technologies for alternate energy or if it is offering consulting services to clients on climate issues.

"We want them to rethink their business, and set themselves up to take strategic advantage of climate change," Rembert said.

The New York City Comptroller's Office feels the same way about Dominion Resources, an electric power and natural gas company, and Massey Energy, a coal mining company. The Sierra Club Mutual Fund feels that way about the retailer Bed Bath & Beyond, and the Calvert Group about ACE Insurance.

All of them are calling upon companies to provide proof that their business decisions also consider issues involving climate change.

On the Stump, Sen. Clinton Plays the 'Bill' Card Freely

By Patrick Healy

THE NEW YORK TIMES

As she made her first outing to New Hampshire as a presidential candidate last weekend, Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton left her husband at home, yet she tried to tap his old political magic at nearly every turn.

Clinton, D-N.Y., mentioned Bill Clinton at least eight times on Saturday — at one point talking about "Bill's heart surgery" to illuminate her health care views — and a few times on Sunday, most memorably when she said of Republicans, "Bill and I have beaten them before, and we will again."

For the first time in her bid for the White House, Clinton directly laid claim to the legacy and popularity of former President Clinton — and did so in a crucial early primary state where her husband showed his resiliency in 1992, when he finished second despite weeks of political strife.

"It helps her because we know Bill Clinton and we love Bill Clinton; we know him and his foibles, we know he loves his Dunkin' Donuts, we know his love for burgers," said state Rep. Patricia M. McMahon, a longtime ally of both Clintons. "It shows that she's human, too, and appreciates her husband and likes him as much as we do."

This latest chapter in the Clinton political relationship is still a work in progress. Twice as a candidate for the Senate, and during her six-year term, Hillary Clinton has kept a measure of professional distance from her husband, partly to keep the spotlight on "the politician in the family," as he has called her. Where the two have appeared together — for example, at the funeral of Coretta Scott King last year — his skills as a speaker have overshadowed her.

Obama Says He Misspoke In Comment About War Dead

By Jeff Zeleny

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DURHAM, N.H.

Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois said Monday that he had misspoken when he suggested the lives of more than 3,000 American soldiers killed in Iraq had been "wasted."

As he arrived in New Hampshire on the third day of his Democratic presidential campaign, Obama said he would "absolutely apologize" to military families if they were offended by a remark that he made Sunday in Iowa while criticizing the Bush administration's Iraq policy.

"What I would say — and meant to say — is that their service hasn't been honored," Obama told reporters in Nashua, N.H., "because our civilian strategy has not honored their courage and bravery and we have put them in a situation in which it is hard for them to succeed."

As he sought to introduce himself to voters during his first visit here as a presidential candidate, a New Hampshire reporter asked Obama whether he regretted a statement he made during a campaign rally at Iowa State University on Sunday.

In that speech, Obama said: "We ended up launching a war that should have never been authorized and should have never been waged, and to which we now have spent \$400 billion and have seen over 3,000 lives of the bravest young Americans wasted."

Duke Plans New Community Service Program

By Jonathan D. Glater

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Duke University announced Monday that it would create a program backed by \$30 million, half from a donation from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to help students work on projects like teaching at a school in Durham, N.C., or building one in Kenya.

To ensure that even students who rely on financial aid to attend Duke, which is in Durham, can participate, the university will waive the requirement that they earn a certain amount in the summer to contribute to their cost of attendance.

"Students whose families can fund them have had opportunities that other students haven't," the president of Duke, Richard H. Brodhead, said in an interview. "We're going to fund them for everyone."

Duke joins the ranks of colleges and universities that have taken steps to support students' community service and volunteer work to try to ensure that all students have the same opportunities regardless of wealth. Such programs also recognize the importance of experience to complement what students learn in the classroom, Brodhead said.

Stanford pays its students who participate in community service a summer stipend that is calculated to cover the amount that they are expected to earn toward tuition. Last year, Amherst began paying students who spend summers as interns at organizations that do not offer salaries, and Pomona College plans a similar program this summer.

OPINION



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Institute Wisdom Watch

By *The Tech* Editorial Board



Greenblatt and Hockfield on NW35: Nice try.



Harvard President: Well, at least they picked a woman.



Sudan Divestment Inactivity: Apparently genocide can wait until March.



Subway: We're still waiting for Jared.



Boston Terrorized by LEDs: Guess it's time to start profiling cartoon characters.



Freshmen, Welcome to Grades: Welcome to Hell.



MIT vs. Caltech Blood Battle: Give until you drop.

Corrections

The headline of a *New York Times* article in the World & Nation section of the Tuesday, Feb. 9 issue mistakenly credited only the California Institute of Technology with the design of the International Linear Collider. The particle accelerator was designed by a group of international physicists.

Letters To The Editor

Sherley Case Requires More Thorough Review

I am distressed by MIT's refusal to honor Professor Sherley's request for a review of his tenure case and an inquiry into the mishandling of the case. The provost, chancellor, and members of the Biological Engineering Division state that the decision to deny Professor Sherley tenure was a fair one. Professor Chomsky and his colleagues, in a letter to *The Tech*, summarize compelling arguments contrary to that conclusion.

Quite apart from arguments of fairness, process, conflict of interest and so forth, the significant obstacles confronted by members of the MIT community who are minorities are being overlooked. Those obstacles and their effects need not manifest themselves in the open to influence outcomes. Indeed, such obstacles may well be invisible to Caucasian professors William G. Thilly, Peter C. Dedon, and others who claim racism played no role in Professor Sherley's case. And yet, they are frequent, cumulative and insidious. Without a thorough examination and discussion of the real situation of your minority colleagues, it is not possible to deem the process fair, and it is not realistic to expect that MIT will fulfill its stated mission of increasing minority representation.

I was the sole African American member of MIT's Biology Department from 1997-2001, when I resigned. Some of my experiences during that time undercut my status and represent the kind of racism that Professor Sherley is opposing and that his BEH colleagues claim does not exist.

Dr. Sylvia Sanders
Assistant Professor of Biology, MIT, 1997-2001
Associate Investigator, HHMI, 1997-2001

Racism at MIT

I am encouraged by Professor Sherley's reaffirmation (Open Letter #4) that his current protest is not just about his own tenure at MIT but more importantly, it is about redressing a much bigger problem — racism in America and in the academy. This is indeed the very moral high ground that has brought us together, and I believe most of us who support his noble cause would feel the same.

In a 2000 mediation settlement of a highly publicized case involving the alcohol-binging death of freshman Scott S. Krueger '01, then president Charles M. Vest personally and publicly apologized to the Krueger family and set up a \$1.25M scholarship fund in Krueger's memory besides paying a \$4.75M settlement. He initiated a campaign to house all freshmen on campus that led to the construction of Simmons Hall and other residence facilities (<http://www-tech.mit.edu/V120/N42/42krueger.42n.html>).

In the case of bias against female faculty, Vest made a historic move in 1999 conceding gender discrimination (<http://www-tech.mit.edu/V119/N15/15women.15n.html>), saying, "I have always believed that contemporary gender discrimination within universities is part reality and part perception. True, but I now understand that reality is by far the greater part of the balance."

As Professor Nancy Hopkins put it in 2003, "It took great courage and conscience [for Vest] to say this at that time. Even today, it is not universally accepted or understood. But this comment changed the lives of women scientists nationally and even internationally by greatly increasing awareness of this issue. It led to changes that have improved the lives of female and also male scientists, both at MIT and at many universities out-

side MIT. I can still remember the shock and joy I felt when these words appeared on my computer screen. I had not thought that anyone in a position of power would come to understand this reality in my lifetime. That the president of MIT had understood it was life-changing for me. Later, it turned out to change many other lives as well." (<http://web.mit.edu/newsoffice/2003/cmv-quotes.html>).

Will President Susan Hockfield rise to the same challenge on the racial discrimination issue? Or will it be the same old hush-hush like the recent Shin and Carpenter wrongful death settlements or the DoD missile fraud scandal, leaving nothing but a "shroud of secrecy" (<http://www-tech.mit.edu/V127/N2/2lawsuits.html>)?

So far, the MIT administration has stopped short of acknowledging that racism has long been, and continues to be, a crippling problem at the Institute that needs immediate redress. The prevailing, deep-seated culture and infrastructure of racial bias at MIT cannot be reversed overnight simply by hiring minority faculty and admitting a more diverse student body, which is only the easy part. It is one thing to say — let's try and double the percentage of underrepresented minority faculty in a decade. It is an entirely different matter when we, as a community, will finally stand ready to say that once the new corps of minority faculty and students are here, let's make them welcome.

This is a defining moment for the Institute and for the Hockfield presidency. All eyes are now on the MIT leadership, who will hopefully make the right decision to sustain all the values this great institution stands for.

Chi-Sang Poon, Ph.D.
Principal Research Scientist
Harvard-MIT Division of
Health Sciences and Technology

Opinion Policy

Editorials are the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the editorial board, which consists of Chairman Michael McGraw-Herdeg, Editor in Chief Marie Y. Thibault, Managing Editor Austin Chu, Executive Editor Rosa Cao, and Opinion Editors Barun Singh and Aditya Kohli.

Dissents are the opinions of signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

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. 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.

Guest columns are opinion articles submitted by members of the MIT or local community and have the author's name in italics. Columns without italics are written by *Tech* staff.

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Preferred Dining: An Expensive Failure

Aditya Kohli

MIT offers great flexibility with its dining plan. Many other schools around the country force students to buy into a dining plan that could feed a family of four for six months. Whatever money the student does not spend on food is lost. At MIT, we instead boast a “pay as you go system” that gives students more dining options.



The above is the spiel often given at MIT info sessions and on campus tours. Too bad it's a ruse. The mandatory “Preferred Dining” program at Next House, Baker, Simmons, and McCormick Hall is a perfect example of an inefficient and unnecessarily punitive dining program — the very program that MIT prides itself on not possessing.

The program charges all residents of the

four dorms, except seniors in McCormick, three hundred dollars per term. This fee gets residents a 50 percent discount on most items in their dining halls. A cursory look at the system might make it seem beneficial to the student. However, in order for someone to take advantage of the system he or she must spend \$600 each semester. Each dining hall is typically open for 60 meals in the course of a semester, so that students must spend \$10 at each meal to make the program worthwhile. In addition, they must eat every meal at the dining hall.

Unfortunately, both of these value requirements are rarely met. According to Volume 126 Issue 40 of *The Tech*, the average check at one of the four dining halls is \$8. Moreover, it is safe to say that nobody eats every meal in their dining hall — in fact, a sizeable demographic never eats in a dormitory. Those freshmen with

Greek affiliations (50 percent of males and 25 percent of females) often eat meals at their respective houses. They end up paying double: at the house and through the dining halls. Also, if a resident goes out to a meal in Boston, he or she is effectively paying both \$10 for the missed meal in the dining hall and the cost of what they actually eat. The assumptions made

by MIT's Preferred Dining program are simply far-fetched.

The rationale behind Preferred Dining is twofold. The first is to help subsidize campus dining and make it autonomous. MIT should not make students pay for an inefficient dining program; it should shoulder the weight itself. We pay enough tuition as it is; it is ridiculous to expect us to pay \$10 every night for dinner in our dorms.

The second reason given for Preferred Dining is that it encourages students to eat in their dorms and thus builds community. In this goal,

Preferred Dining fails miserably. MIT does not understand that students cannot simply be forced to interact with one another. If I have free time at dinner, I will eat with my friends. I am probably not going to approach someone I have never met before and strike up a conversation in the interest of building community. (Although if I did the topic of conversation would probably be how overpriced the hamburger we are both eating is).

There are a number of simple solutions to make Preferred Dining more valuable. Dining halls could be open seven days a week or could serve lunch and breakfast in addition to dinner. Both of these scenarios would make the program more economically feasible for students. The best way to fix the program, however, would be to make it optional. Those who eat enough to make Preferred Dining useful would purchase it and those who never use it will not be forced to pay \$600 a year.

MIT seems to have an aversion to making things mandatory for students — why the exception here?

The assumptions made by MIT's Preferred Dining program are simply far-fetched.



"We're not afraid to debate Iraq policy."



Roe v. Wade
Darfur

War with Iran
Gay Marriage

Illegal Immigration

Give a damn?

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deshaw.C:3141: warning: unused object 'suit'

There are some financial firms where technology doesn't take a back seat. The D. E. Shaw group is a global investment and technology development firm with an international reputation and a decidedly different approach to doing business. We offer a casual work environment populated by some of the brightest graduates from the strongest computer science programs in the world. Since 1988, we've grown into a number of closely related entities with approximately US \$25 billion in aggregate investment capital by hiring unusually smart people from a wide range of backgrounds. Current employees include a recent U.S. Women's Chess Champion, a member of the famed MIT Blackjack team, multiple Putnam Fellows, winners of more than 20 International Math Olympiad medals, and a lot of people who are just incredibly strong in CS, EE, math, and finance. They didn't necessarily think of themselves as "financial

types," and neither did we. We thought of them as people with extraordinary talent. The firm currently has openings in quantitative analysis, software development, computer architecture, computational chemistry, and information technology. Our working environment is intense but surprisingly casual. We provide unusual opportunities for growth. And we compensate extraordinary people extraordinarily well.

Resume drop deadline February 15

On-campus interviews February 26

To apply for an interview, log on to MIT MonsterTrak. If this isn't possible, please send a resume and cover letter stating your GPA and standardized test scores, broken down by section where applicable, to jobs@deshaw.com. All applications must be received by February 15.

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

February 13,
2007

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The
Tech

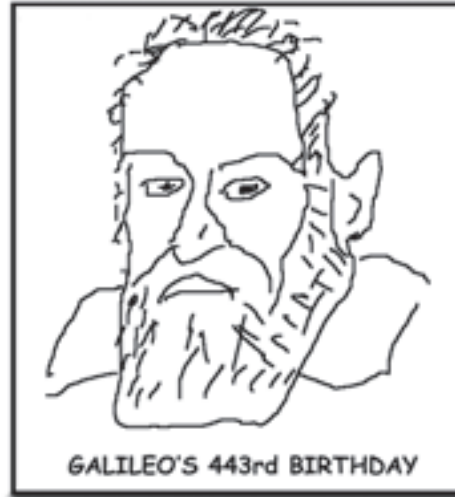
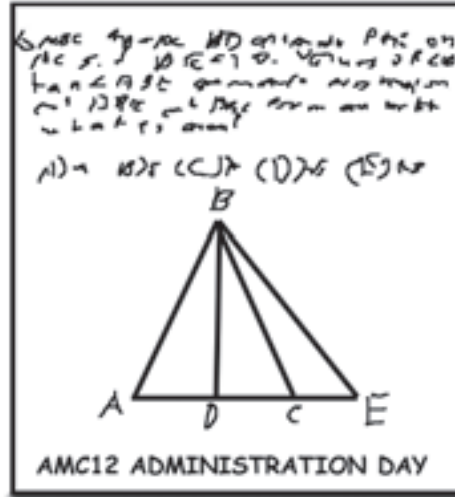
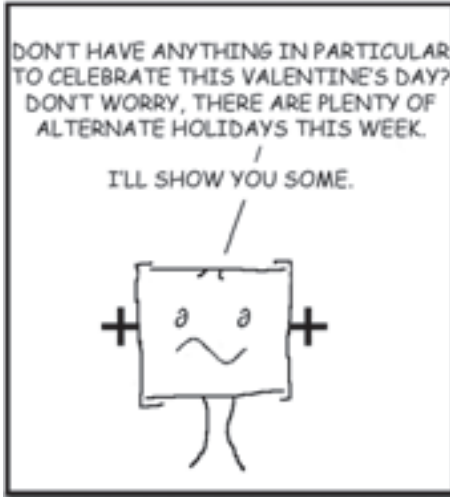
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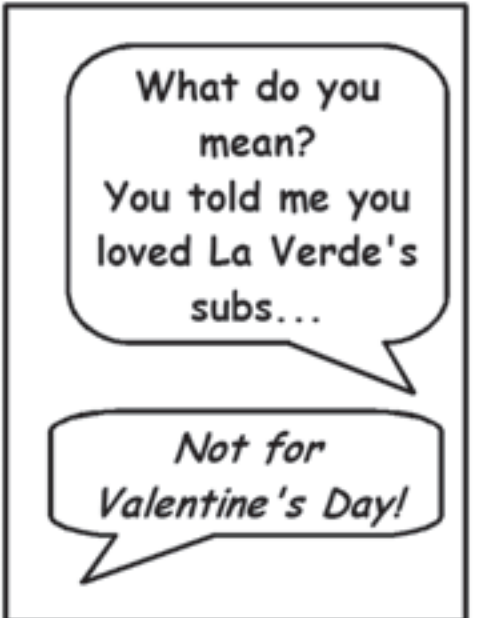
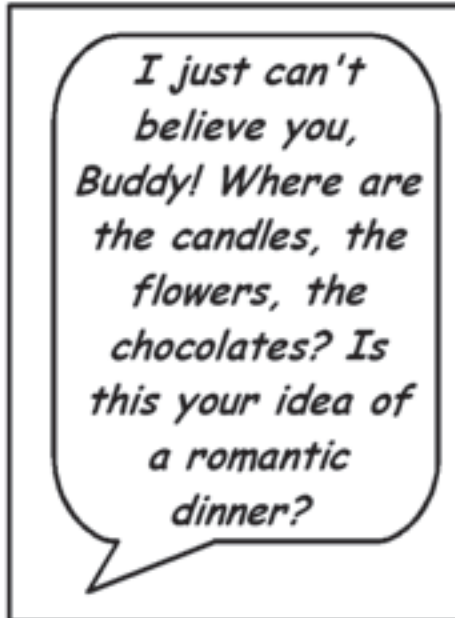
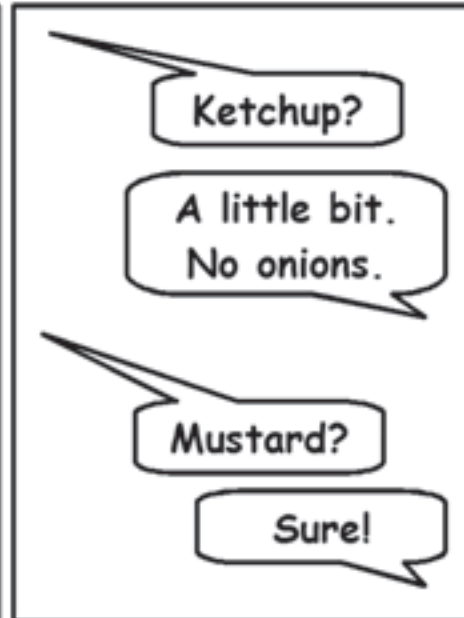
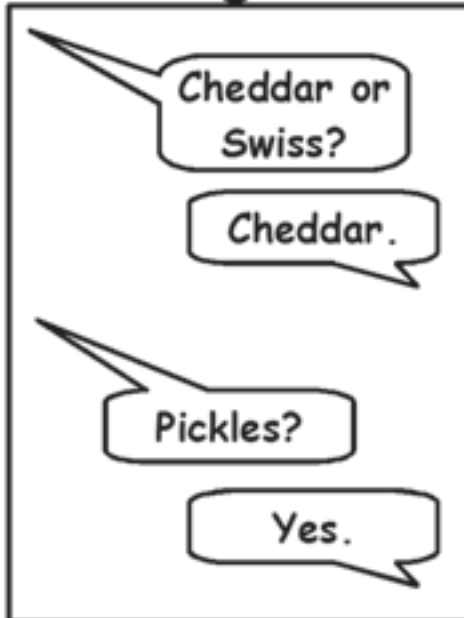
PROOF OF FALSE

by Andrew Spann



Run Bug

by Roberto Perez-Franco, G



2007-Feb-09

RunBuq.com

☆ Simply Geometric ☆

(By: Darbee Kim)



The Laws of Cat, #14:
Your most important papers are, inevitably under the happily slumbering cat.

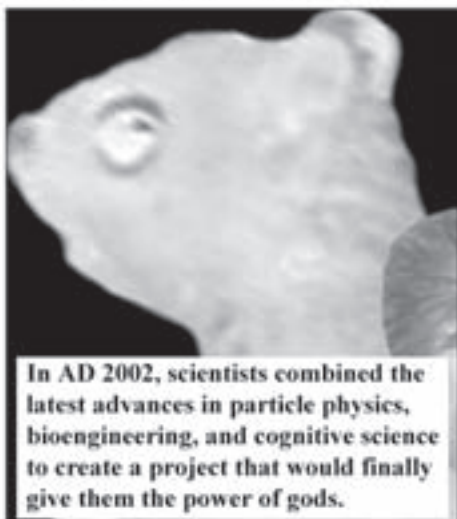
"Sticky Situation"

by Jennifer DiMase



GUSTAV the ANTISQUIRREL

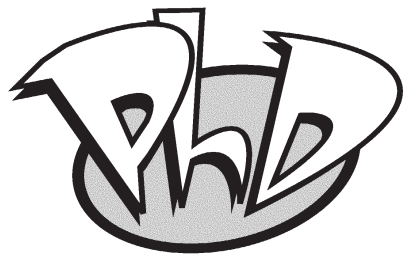
By Scott Burdick
and Vera Pavel



Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

Dilbert® by Scott Adams



PILED HIGHER AND DEEPER



YOUR THESIS TITLE

CONDENSING OVER HALF A DECADE OF YOUR LIFE IN ONE SENTENCE.

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the colon
Can't decide what to title your thesis? Use a colon!

a preposition
A good preposition tells your readers "hey, this is not just a futile exercise"

"Witty catchphrase"

: Length-enhanced superlative verbiage with prolixity

in/of/for

Obscure topic few people care about.

witty catchphrase
Makes people think you're hip and culturally relevant. Only marginally related to the actual thesis? No problem.

the boring stuff
Nothing says "academic rigor" like a long string of dry scientific-sounding terminology and fancy buzzwords.

obscure topic few people care about
Sad, but true.

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 12

su | do | ku

© Puzzles by Pappocom

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.

Solution on page 12.

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Boston Marriott Cambridge
6:30-8:30pm

Friday, February 16, 2007

Resume Drop deadline via Career Services – Sales & Trading/CMBS/Quantitative Analytics
Summer Analyst

Wednesday, February 21, 2007

MIT Diversity Career Fair

Monday, February 26, 2007

Resume Drop deadline via Career Services – Technology Summer Analyst

Friday, March 2, 2007

Summer Analyst Interviews
Sales & Trading/CMBS/
Quantitative Analytics

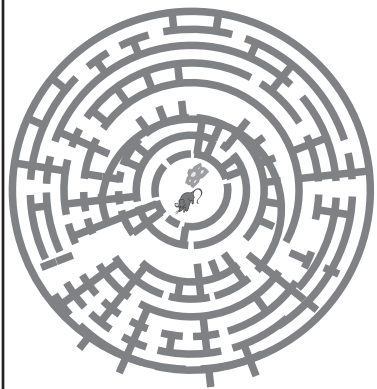
Monday, March 5, 2007

Summer Analyst Interviews
Technology



www.barclayscapital.com/campusrecruitment

EOE



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Food Court Health Violations Fixed



MARTIN A. SEGADO

Kendall Food Court

Four restaurants in the Kendall Square area were cited with health violations in early January, ranging from rodent droppings and cockroach infestations to the improper storage of meat, the *Chronicle* reports. All problems were cleared up

before the follow-up inspections. In Kendall Food Court, Teriyaki Cafe was cited for rodent droppings and storing raw chicken next to lettuce, Sbarro for cockroaches, and Beijing Tokyo for a total of eight violations, including blocking the hand-wash sink and storing raw beef above the lettuce, according to the *Chronicle*. Also in Cambridge Center, Legal Seafood was cited for a

total of four violations, including rust inside the ice machines and storing a sheet pan on the trash can. Inspectors on the case were unavailable for comment, and restaurant workers at Teriyaki Cafe and Sbarro could not offer details about the inspections. The original inspections took place on Jan. 4 and 5, according to the *Chronicle*.
—Kirtana Raja



COMMITTEE ON CAMPUS RACE RELATIONS



The Final CCRR Grants Deadline is February 23, 2007
Contact racerelations@mit.edu for more information
or visit web.mit.edu/ccrr



Its onset can be so subtle you don't notice it.

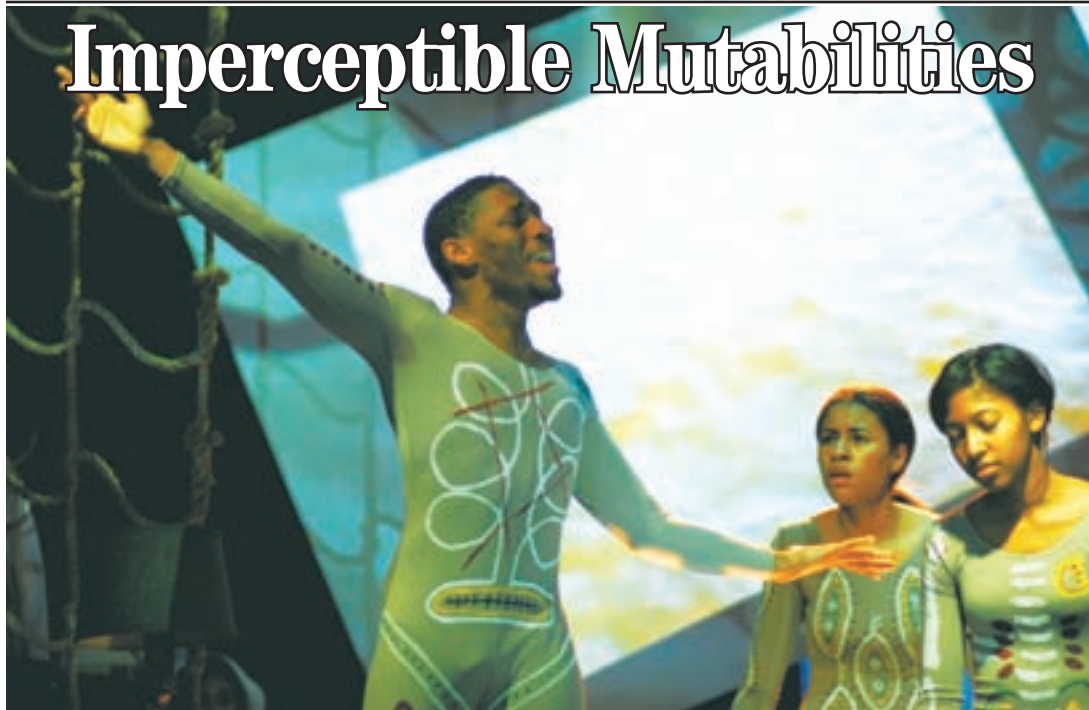
IT CAN KILL YOU IF YOU DON'T RECOGNIZE IT.

Depression strikes millions indiscriminately. Depression is MOST dangerous when it goes unrecognized. Always be aware of the threat, and don't always believe everything you feel.

UNTREATED DEPRESSION
#1 Cause of Suicide

Public Service message from SAVE (Suicide Awareness/Voices of Education) <http://www.save.org>

Imperceptible Mutabilities



The MIT Dramashop will present Suzan-Lori Parks' study of the black experience, "Imperceptible Mutabilities in the Third Kingdom," this Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p.m. in Kresge Little Theatre.

(clockwise from top)

Clinton L. Scroggins '10, as Kin-Seer, waves farewell to his ancestors as he is brought to America through the Middle Passage with fellow Seers, Kristen M. Rose '10 (center) and Jamira V. Cotton '08 (right).

Miss Faith (Gireeja V. Ranade '07) extracts Aretha's teeth and eventually Aretha from public record.

Mark J. Avara '07 performs as Dr. Lutzky, a roach exterminator with a PhD.

Ari D. Shapiro G and Erika L. Bakse '09, as Anglor and Blanca Saxon.

Daniel E. Bickerstaff '10, as Charles, warns that chaos will ensue if Miss Faith yanks out all of Aretha's teeth.

Asha D. Martin '10 performs as Verona, a euthanasia specialist trying to rid her home of roaches.

Photography by William Yee





Look ahead

REMINDER: UBS Summer Internship Resume Drop

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Harvard Appoints a Woman as President

Harvard, from Page 1

ing a major university.

"Nobody's been president of Harvard until he or she has been president of Harvard," she quipped to dozens of journalists and supporters as she stood behind a lectern below a bust of John Harvard.

She noted that search committee members had asked her about making the jump in repeated questions "in every possible guise" before she was selected. Overseeing the Radcliffe Institute, she said, gave her a "broad view" of the university that allowed her to work with every school on campus and learn about many of their issues.

"I've been on the ground. ... I've seen it close up," Faust said. "Clearly there's a lot I have to learn and there are a lot of people around who are going to help me."

Today, she will make time for the history class she is teaching this

semester and sit down with interim president Derek Bok and his staff to plan the transition so she can be ready "to act promptly and decisively" once she starts, she said.

Faust said she will focus in the near term on filling four deanships, for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the medical school, the Graduate School of Design, and for the post she held at the Radcliffe Institute.

Members of the search committee, which included six members of the Corporation, Harvard's main governing board, and three Overseers, praised Faust's wide-ranging intellect and leadership abilities.

"Drew wears her extraordinary accomplishments lightly," said James R. Houghton, chairman of the search committee and the senior member of the Corporation. "Her many admirers know her as both collaborative and decisive, both open-minded and tough-minded, both eloquent and understated, both mindful of tradition and effective in leading innovation."

Faust is the first president of Harvard without a Harvard degree since 1672.

Still, she scored points because she was both an insider and an outsider, having spent the last six years at Harvard and the previous 25 teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, said Nannerl O. Keohane, another search committee member and the former president of Wellesley College and Duke University.

"You can bring in a breath of fresh air or you can have someone who knows Harvard deeply," Keohane said. "One of the things that turned out to be appealing in the end was the balance she brings."

Over several interviews, the committee also saw how quickly Faust learned.

"She had done more homework," Keohane said. "She showed her capacity to grow and learn, and [by the end of the process] she was clearly deeper in her understanding of what the job would mean."

Members of the Board of Overseers said they went into yesterday's meeting determined to be more than a rubber stamp, especially after the tumultuous end to Lawrence H. Summers's '75 presidency a year ago. Before Faust was invited into the meeting, the overseers, a board of alumni, spent about an hour discussing the search with the search committee, which had conducted its work

in secret.

During the search, committee members consulted more than 150 individuals, via e-mail or in-depth interviews, about Faust, committee members told overseers at the meeting.

Around 1 p.m., Faust arrived at the meeting in Harvard's Loeb House, kissed her husband, Charles Rosenberg, a medical history professor at Harvard, on the cheek and slipped inside the brick building, where the two governing boards waited.

The champagne was already chilled, but Faust submitted for about an hour to pointed questions from both boards. The group gathered in chairs around her.

A memorable moment, overseers said, came when one person asked what she thought would be the biggest challenge. Many people believe one of Harvard's biggest faults is that power lies in individual schools that don't easily cooperate.

Faust told the group her biggest task would be creating a more collaborative process to allow the university to move forward.

"That's a very important answer," said Mitchell Adams, an overseer and executive director of the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, a quasi-public development agency. "Harvard is so enormous and so complicated and balkanized with powerful sects of self-interest that have a high degree of independence. There's nothing like it. ... We all have confidence that she'll be able to do it."

Faust emerged from the meeting about three hours after she entered, smiling as Houghton wrapped an arm around her shoulder. She appeared calm and relaxed as she went to face the press. Jessica Rosenberg, Faust's daughter, accompanied her to the news conference.

Faust vowed to lead the institution with an eye toward building on its strengths but also "recognizing what we don't do as well as we should — and not being content until we find ways to do better."

She thanked Harvard's last three presidents with a nod toward the controversy that clipped Summers's tenure short, saying his "powerful thinking and impatience for results cleared the way for important new initiatives." During Summers's five-year

tenure, professors were divided over whether he was shaking up a complacent faculty or he was impeding results with his confrontational style.

Faust said she intended to use the presidency as a bully pulpit to talk about higher education.

Despite the troubles that led to Summers's resignation, she said she was taking over a university that "seems to be in a very upbeat frame of mind."

Bok, who was Harvard's president from 1971 to 1991, welcomed Faust to the job, and said she has a "special array" of qualities that will make her successful, including her experience, scholarship, and a collaborative approach.

"Drew," Bok said, and turned to her, "you have a wonderful job. Don't let anybody tell you this is the most difficult job, and the most onerous. ... You will enjoy it. You'll be very glad that you did it. ... It was really the best 20 years of my life. It will be for you, too, probably more like 30 or 40."

Faust said she will focus in the near term on filling four deanships, for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the medical school, the Graduate School of Design, and for the post she held at the Radcliffe Institute.

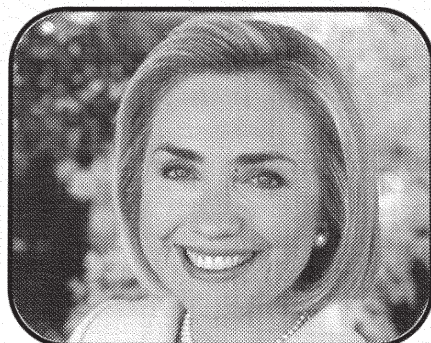
Faust vowed to lead the institution with an eye toward building on its strengths but also "recognizing what we don't do as well as we should."

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Lecture on Situation in Sudan Scheduled

Sudan, from Page 1

lay, saying that “the committee certainly understands that the community is ... eager to hear its thoughts.” He also said that the committee knows that the community is looking for a resolution.

Meanwhile, Zainabadi is coordinating a lecture by Karen Hirschfeld, Sudan coordinator for the group Physicians for Human Rights. The group has published a report called “Darfur — Assault on Survival: A Call for Security, Justice, and Restitution.”

The authors of the report write that “Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) is adding to the mounting evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide perpetrated against non-Arab civilians in Darfur.” In a footnote, “non-Arab” is identified as “non-Arab indigenous people (represented primarily by the

three major ethnic groups, Fur Zaghawa and Masaslit) often referred to as ‘zurga’ or blacks.”

Hirschfeld will speak on Thursday, March 1 at 6 p.m. in Room 10-250, Zainabadi said.

Zainabadi also said that he recently received a copy of a letter from Michael Capuano, who represents Cambridge and Somerville, among other towns, in the US House of Representatives. The letter was sent to Shankar Mukherji, co-president of the MIT Chapter of Amnesty International.

About 200 letters and postcards, some written by MIT students, were sent to Capuano in December, asking for an additional \$60 million for the African Union forces already in the country. Capuano wrote that a resolution for \$50 million more for the AU forces passed in the House of Representatives on Jan. 31.

In December, the UA and GSC passed a joint resolution supporting MIT’s targeted divestment from certain corporations involved with the Sudanese government. The resolution followed a debate during a UA Senate meeting about whether divestment was a good choice or not.

In late November, Mustafa G. Dafalla ’09 argued that divestment would not solve the problems in Sudan. “If MIT is about divestiture and not about initiatives, how can we honestly say we are part of the solution?”

Zainabadi has gathered 499 signatures on his petition, which states that “Certain international companies, by conducting business operations in Sudan, bring direct foreign investment dollars to Khartoum and provide both moral and political cover to the Sudanese regime.” The petition asked for MIT to divest by Dec. 31, 2006.

Dafalla drafted a petition of his own, which stated that “Divestiture would be counter-productive to the goal of ending the suffering of millions of people, and would actually

result in supporting the death of thousand more, and an overall decline in the quality of life of the individual citizens.” That petition has gathered 96 signatures.

Dafalla said that he really hopes that “the length of deliberation is a testament to giving the issue serious thought, instead of just jumping on the bandwagon.”

“the committee certainly understands that the community is ...eager to hear its thoughts.”
—Michael Baenen

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Troubles, Complaints Grow For School Built on Profits

By Sam Dillon
THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHOENIX

The University of Phoenix became the nation's largest private university by delivering high profits to investors and a solid, albeit low-overhead, education to midcareer workers seeking college degrees.

But its reputation is fraying as prominent educators, students and some of its own former administrators say the relentless pressure for higher profits, at a university that gets more federal student financial aid than any other, has eroded academic quality.

According to federal statistics and government audits, the university relies more on part-time instructors than all but a few other postsecondary institutions, and its accelerated academic schedule races students through course work in about half the time as traditional universities. The university says that its graduation rate, using the federal standard, is 16 percent, which is among the nation's lowest, according to Department of Education data. But the university has dozens of campuses, and at many, the rate is even lower.

Many students say they have had infuriating experiences at the university before dropping out, contributing to the poor graduation rate. In recent interviews, current and former students in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington who studied at University of Phoenix campuses there or in its online division complained of instructional shortcuts, unqualified professors and recruiting abuses. Many of their comments echoed similar experiences reported by thousands of other students on consumer Web sites.

In an interview, William J. Pepicello, the university's new president, defended its academic quality and said it met the needs of working students who had been largely ignored by traditional colleges.

But complaints have built through months of turmoil. The president resigned, as did the chief executive and other top officers at the Apollo Group, the university's parent corporation. A federal court reinstated a lawsuit accusing the university of fraudulently obtaining hundreds of millions of dollars in financial aid.

The university denies wrongdoing.

Apollo stock fell so far that in November, CNBC featured Apollo on one of its "Biggest Losers" segments. The stock has since gained back some ground. In November, the Intel Corp. excluded the university from its tuition reimbursement program, saying it lacked top-notch accreditation.

It all adds up to a damaging turnaround for an institution that rocketed from makeshift origins here in 1976 to become the nation's largest private university, with 300,000 students on campuses in 39 states and online. Its fortunes are closely watched because it is the giant of for-profit postsecondary education; it received \$1.8 billion in federal student aid in 2004-5.

"Wall Street has put them under inordinate pressure to keep up the profits, and my take on it is that they succumbed to that," said David W. Breneman, dean of the Curry School of Education at the University of Virginia. "They seem to have really stumbled."

In the interview, Pepicello shrugged off the bad news. Many top corporations still pay for employees to attend the university, he said, and the exodus of top officials has resulted from a healthy search for new directions. "We are reinventing ourselves," Pepicello said.

The government measures graduation rates as the percentage of first-time undergraduates who obtain a degree within six years. On average

across all American universities, the rate is 55 percent. Pepicello said this was a poor yardstick for comparing other universities with his, which serves mostly older students who started college elsewhere. Alongside the 16 percent rate, the university Web site also publishes a 59 percent graduation rate, but that is based on nonstandard calculations and does not allow comparison with other universities, he said. The official rates at some University of Phoenix campuses are extremely low — 6 percent at the Southern California campus, 4 percent among online students — and he acknowledged extraordinary attrition among younger students.

"We have not done as good a job as we could," Pepicello said, adding that the university was creating tutoring and other services to help keep students.

"The university takes quality in the classroom seriously," Pepicello said.

The university brings a low-overhead approach not only to its campuses, most of which are office buildings near freeways, but also to its academic model. About 95 percent of instructors are part-time, according to federal statistics, compared with an average of 47 percent across all universities. Most

have full-time day jobs. Courses are written at university headquarters, easing class preparation time for instructors.

The College Board reports the university's annual tuition as \$9,630, about half of the average charged at private four-year colleges and twice that of four-year public colleges.

Students take one course at a time, online or in evening classes, which meet for four hours, once a week, for five or six weeks, depending on degree level. As a result, students spend 20 to 24 hours with an instructor during each course, compared with about 40 hours at a traditional university. The university also requires students to teach one another by working on projects for four or five hours per week in what it calls "learning teams."

Government auditors in 2000 ruled that this schedule fell short of the minimum time required for federal aid programs, and the university paid a \$6 million settlement. But in 2002, the Department of Education relaxed its requirements, and the university's stripped-down schedule is an attractive feature for many adults eager to obtain a university degree while working. But critics say it leaves courses with little meat.

"Their business degree is an MBA Lite," said Henry M. Levin, a professor of higher education at Teachers College at Columbia University. "I've looked at their course materials. It's a very low level of instruction."

In November, the university's reliance on part-time faculty caused a problem with Intel, hundreds of whose employees it has educated. Alan Fisher, an Intel manager, said the company had decided to pay for employees to attend only highly accredited programs. Although Phoenix is regionally accredited, it lacks approval from the most prestigious accrediting agency for business schools, the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business.

John J. Fernandes, the association's president, said the university had never applied. "They're smart enough to understand their chances of approval would be low," Fernandes said. "They have a lot of come-and-go faculty. We like institutions where the faculty is stable and can ensure that students are being educated by somebody who knows what they're doing."

Pepicello defended the effectiveness of the faculty, saying instruc-

tors were carefully certified.

Most educators acknowledge that the university has helped traditional institutions recognize the needs of older students.

Some of the university's detractors suggest that it has always relied too much on part-time faculty and raced too quickly through course material. Others say the university's academic program was once better but has deteriorated in its breakneck expansion — it has opened 50 campuses in a decade.

Today, even a cursory Internet search will turn up criticism on sites like ripoffreport.com and uopexperience.com.

"Phoenix claims that 95 percent of their students are satisfied, but the reports we get indicate otherwise," said James R. Hood, founder of a similar site, consumeraffairs.com.

Many reports follow a similar pattern. Students say they liked recruiters' descriptions of the classes, but after enrolling concluded that they were learning too little or paying too much. Many who quit say they were left with huge debts.

Robert Wancha, 42, a former National Guard commander who is pursuing a bachelor's degree in information technology at the university's Detroit campus, said that in a computer course last fall his instructor, Christopher G. Stanglewicz, had boasted that he had a doctorate but did little teaching, instead assigning students to work in learning teams while he toyed with his computer.

Stanglewicz, reached at his home, acknowledged that he had covered only a fraction of the syllabus, partly, he said, because the university required him to cram too much information into too few sessions.

"Students get overwhelmed," he said. Stanglewicz asserted in the interview that he had earned a doctorate in economics from the University of Kentucky. But the authorities there said his name was not in their records. (Pepicello said that Stanglewicz had never told the university that he had a doctorate, and that he was qualified to teach.)

Not all students are critics. Yvonne-Louise Catino, 43, of Bloomington, Minn., who is studying online for a doctorate degree, said she believed she was getting a rigorous education. In a week, Catino said, she might read eight journal articles and write several essays. "I love the online environment," she said, "being able to direct where I want to go."

But some students said their early enthusiasm had soured.

Stacey Clark, 32, an office manager in East Wenatchee, Wash., enrolled in online courses in April and was delighted to receive A's in her first courses, she said. Later, Clark decided her instructors were too disengaged to criticize her work. One returned a 2,500-word essay on performance-enhancing drugs with an A but not one comment, she said.

"You're not learning from an actual teacher, you're teaching yourself," Clark said.

Many students accuse recruiters of misleading them, and the university's legal troubles trace back to similar accusations of recruitment abuses. In 2003, two enrollment counselors in California filed a whistle-blower lawsuit in federal court accusing the university of paying them based on how many students they enrolled, a violation of a federal rule.

After the lawsuit was filed, the Department of Education sent inspectors to California and Arizona campuses. The department's report, which became public in 2004, concluded that the university had provided incentives to recruit unqualified students and "systematically operates in a duplicitous manner."

The university paid \$9.8 million to settle the matter, while admitting no wrongdoing. But the department's searing portrait of academic abuse aroused skepticism among many educators.

Breneman was finishing a chapter on the university in a book he helped edit when he read the report in 2004. He said he found it "credible and compelling."

When the book, "Earnings from Learning: the Rise of For-Profit Universities," was published last year, it said the university's academic model was convenient for working students, but included a "cautionary note" saying the recruiting scandal had raised "disturbing questions."

Those questions are likely to dog the university as it defends itself in the lawsuit, which a district court had dismissed but an appellate court reinstated in September. The university could be forced to repay hundreds of millions of dollars if it loses. It asked the Supreme Court last month to review the appellate ruling, arguing that an adverse outcome in the lawsuit could expose it to "potentially bankrupting liability."

Many students say they have had infuriating experiences at the university before dropping out, contributing to the poor graduation rate.

In November, the university's reliance on part-time faculty caused a problem with Intel, hundreds of whose employees it has educated.

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Faculty Letter Calls For Review of Tenure Process

Sherley, from Page 1

the case until he was presented with the background information accompanying the letter. "It seemed to me to indicate that an independent inquiry would be appropriate, and if I understand correctly, steps to that effect are being initiated," Chomsky said.

In a letter from the provost dated Jan. 29, Reif said that he and Hockfield are "deeply committed to removing barriers that may exist for under-represented minority faculty members." He said that he plans to establish a committee that will study these tenure issues.

Chomsky added that practices at MIT "have not been above criticism sometimes, but in general MIT ranks very high in standards on these matters, to my knowledge."

Chancellor Phillip L. Clay PhD '75 said that he respected the views and effort of the signers to bring closure and offer a solution to the issue, but said that he does not believe that the signers have a complete appreciation for the issue.

Sherley's example does not show that MIT's system of tenure and grievance proceedings are broken, although there is always room for improvement, Clay said. Multiple investigations addressed Sherley's questions, and the findings did not show that the process was abused, he continued. "The process has served us well for the last ten years," Clay said.

In an interview last week, Sherley said that MIT had given significant responsibility about this case to Clay because Clay is African American. Sherley added that Clay is not responsible for faculty affairs and does not have expertise in Sherley's field.

Clay said that his role is "not unusual or inappropriate." His involvement is as a member of the Academic Council which reviews all cases of promotion and tenure, he said.

Another open letter from Sherley

Sherley sent another e-mail to members of the MIT community

on Feb. 10. In the letter, Sherley restated his professional merits, the injustices inflicted upon him, and his demands, altering his original demand that Reif should resign. Instead, he said that Reif should receive some form of censure. He also said that he had lost 14 pounds since he began the hunger strike Monday, Feb. 5.

Sherley plans to continue his hunger strike, appearing daily outside Reif's office, 3-208, from 9 a.m. to noon.

He began ingesting vitamin supplements last Thursday. Previously, he only drank water, Sherley said.

The Department of Biological Engineering decided not to advance Sherley's case for tenure on Dec. 13, 2004. Since then, Sherley has asked senior administrators to overturn his department's decision.

In a December letter sent to MIT faculty members calling for support, Sherley argued that his case for tenure was handled carelessly and that Douglas A. Lauffenburger, director of the Biological Engineering Division, performed a racist act by asking "an African-American head who is not in my field of research" to sign off on his decision "not to advance my tenure case for review by Engineering Council in December 2004."

According to Reif, after Sherley filed a grievance, a committee of senior faculty members from different MIT departments was appointed to address the issues Sherley had identified. The committee "gathered information from many sources and carefully considered the facts of the case," Reif said. "This is the same process that has been followed in other tenure cases in which a grievance has been filed," Reif added. "The committee reported that the tenure process conducted in Professor Sherley's case was fair."

Known for his controversial position on stem cells, Sherley works with adult stem cells and opposes research involving human embryonic stem cells, which he believes amounts to killing human life, according to a December article in *The Boston Globe*.

Excerpt from Sherley's 'Open Letter to MIT Faculty...' — Feb. 10, 2007

Dear Colleagues and MIT Faculty at Large:

Many of you are aware that I am currently engaged in a hunger strike to end racism in minority tenure promotions at MIT. The strike started on Monday, February 5, 2007. Based on my home scale, I have lost about 14 lbs in the past week. I wish to express my sincere thanks to those of you who have joined me in my effort to make MIT a better place and to move MIT to lead in redressing racism in the academy.

I plan to continue my hunger strike until MIT's upper administration admits that racism is a major factor in the negative tenure decision and that a corrupt investigation process ensued

...
I recognize that many faculty are uneasy with the demand for immediate tenure even if my charges are shown to be true. But there is nothing less to be done when my charges are shown to be true. There are precedents at MIT for overturning negative tenure decisions when the process is found to be corrupt. Even if my case were the weakest ever, the Institute must safeguard against the erosion of institutional integrity that comes from corrupt process. We all recognize that even strong cases often do not receive the grant of tenure at MIT; but this cannot be permitted to occur for reasons of discrimination that are outlawed in the greater society. I am not outraged that my tenure case was not advanced just because I think it was strong enough for tenure. I am outraged because of the racial discrimination and corrupt process that operated during its decision and the subsequent investigation of the process that led to that decision.

If a process shows that I am correct in my charges that led to my current hunger strike, then MIT must tenure me to provide a clear and lasting admission that racism and corrupt process were responsible, and they will not be tolerated at MIT. Only with repair of the provoking damage can there be a sound foundation for beginning effective change to end racism at MIT in minority tenure treatment and promotion. The cynical among you may advance that I have a personal motivation for this demand. But I ask you, who but the injured will bring forth a complaint of racism? And who among you would subject herself or himself to a hunger strike over something like tenure? This strike is about redressing a problem that is much bigger, racism. Racism in America harms us all. It prevents us from a society based on the ideals of freedom, opportunity, and justice for all; and it makes us destroy and waste valuable human resources. Where better but in the academy for a new movement to begin to continue the efforts that were begun during the civil rights era to end racism in America.

...
Finally, on the issue of the quality of my tenure case, I recognize that there is confusion about this

statement from the provost's January 29 e-mailed "Message to the Faculty."

"As a result, I may not disclose or discuss the substance of the deliberations of Professor Sherley's tenure case. However, I will note that three important faculty reviews occurred between January 2005, when Professor Sherley was notified of the decision not to advance his tenure case, and December 2006, when I notified Professor Sherley that I am not going to overturn the tenure decision."

The "three important faculty reviews" is a misstatement on the part of the provost. First, there were no faculty reviews of the tenure case other than that which was the basis for the complaint. The first proceeding was an inquiry conducted by a single faculty member to provide facts to Provost Robert Brown for his evaluation of my request for a grievance to investigate my complaint that racism, improper procedures, and a conflict of interest resulted in a negative tenure decision. The second proceeding was a grievance in which a 3-faculty member committee was charged to investigate the same charges to provide Provost Reif facts for his adjudication of my complaint. The third proceeding was a second grievance, on appeal to President Hockfield, with the same committee of 3 faculty. Although the appeal was partly based on the lack of diligence on the part of that committee, the provost insisted on retaining the same faculty members, despite my protest.

...
So, all should be clear now, that my tenure case has only been reviewed by a group of MIT faculty once, for less than an hour after the BE faculty had already advised Douglas Lauffenburger to advance two other faculty member's cases for tenure. They did this without a committee to assemble my case and select referees, conduct an in-depth look at its merits, and present it to the rest of the faculty. They did this after Lauffenburger had allowed them only one week to review the case in his office. He told them what to do, and they did it. They enabled MIT's racist policies that discriminated against me when I started at MIT, and they enabled the racist practices and improper actions of Douglas Lauffenburger that enabled him to achieve a negative decision. Surely, when my charges are shown to be true, the MIT faculty can endorse that the corrupt negative decision must be overturned with all speed. Such a just action will not injure the sanctity of tenure at MIT. Instead, it will preserve it, and at the same time move MIT closer to the ideals that we hold for it.

Sincerely,
James Sherley

For the full text of the letter, see <http://www-tech.mit.edu/V127/N3/sherley/letterfull>.



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SPORTS

SooHoo's Aggression Helps 2nd Half Run, But MIT Loses 57-45

By James Zorich
STAFF WRITER

Women's basketball fell 57-45 to Mount Holyoke College Saturday afternoon at Rockwell Cage despite a game-high 20 points from point guard Kimberly E. SooHoo '08.

Starting point guard Angela Astuccio paced the Lyons with 18 points and nine rebounds, including 11 points in a decisive 14-0 second-half run that gave Mount Holyoke (16-7, 8-3) a 47-27 lead midway through the second half.

MIT (3-19, 0-11) switched to a full-court press and was able to cut the deficit to 11 with 2:13 to play but would not get any closer.

SooHoo was the key to the Engineers' attempted comeback. She increased her aggressiveness in the second half, drawing fouls and going 6-of-6 from the free-throw line. She was 6-of-7 from the field for the game, including 2-of-2 from behind the arc.

The contest was tight in the first half, with MIT taking what would be its last lead of the game on a SooHoo three to make it 14-12. Mount Holyoke responded immediately, going on a 10-0 run and coasting to a seven-point lead at the break.

The Lyons were able to capitalize on a distinct height advantage, clogging up the passing lanes on defense and passing over the Engineers on offense. All five Mount

Holyoke starters were taller than their MIT counterparts, by an average margin of two inches.

Using their height advantage, the Lyons attacked the offensive glass throughout the game and earned numerous second-chance opportunities. Astuccio used her extra six inches over SooHoo to grab five offensive rebounds, while all four of Marisa Barone's boards came on the attacking end. For the game Mount Holyoke totaled 18 offensive rebounds, compared to only 10 for the Engineers.

Mount Holyoke also took better care of the ball, ending with a 13-14 assist-to-turnover ratio while MIT managed a meager 5 assists and committed 19 turnovers.

It was Senior Recognition Day, and MIT's Christa M. Margossian '07, Michal A. Ruchelsman '07, and Sharon M. Prange '07 put in the type of effort to which Head Coach Patricia O'Brien has become accustomed. O'Brien praised the seniors for leading by example and continuing to put in their best effort despite what has become a 16 game losing streak.

O'Brien was particularly happy with Margossian for playing 33 minutes despite feeling under the weather, with Prange for contributing 14 points and nine rebounds, and said Ruchelsman "hustles for every loose ball."

MIT closes out its home schedule tomorrow night, hosting Wellesley College at 7:00 p.m. in Rockwell Cage.



WILLIAM YEE—THE TECH

Thomas S. Pollom '09 leaps for a block against Mount Ida College in the MIT Invitational on Saturday, Feb. 10. MIT defeated Emmanuel College to win first place in the tournament.



JENNY LIU

Varsity air pistol team member Fuzhou Hu '09 competes in sectionals. Results determined in the next few weeks will decide who advances to nationals.

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 2007
Men's Basketball vs. Lasell 7:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 2007
Women's Basketball vs. Wellesley 7:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage
Men's Hockey vs. Endicott 7:00 p.m., Johnson Ice Arena

Thursday, Feb. 15, 2007
Men's Volleyball vs. Wentworth 7:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage



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FREE for MIT students.

Register for PE credit at the first dance.

More folk dance events:

Israeli dancing, Wednesdays 8-11 pm, W20-407

International folk dancing, Sundays 8-11 pm, Sala de Puerto Rico

MIT Folk Dance Club <http://mit.edu/fdc>

MIT ROWING



NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY

Become a varsity athlete in the ultimate team sport!

INFORMATIONAL MEETING AT THE PIERCE BOATHOUSE ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH @11am

For more information contact the novice coach:

Evan Thews-Wassell
etw@mit.edu



This space donated by The Tech

You're at a greater risk of getting skin cancer if your hair is blonde or red.

(Assuming your hair is really blonde or red.)

Fair skin, light eyes and a tendency to burn in the sun, also put you at a higher risk. So, examine your skin regularly. If you find anything unusual, see your dermatologist.



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY

For more information, call 1-888-462-DESK or visit www.aad.org