

Bill Gates, philanthropist, will give talk on April 21

Former CEO hopes to inspire MIT community to tackle problems of the world

By Hayden Metsky

Bill Gates, philanthropist and co-founder of Microsoft, will speak at MIT on April 21 in an effort to motivate students and faculty to solve some of the world's most significant problems.

Gates will give a presentation in Kresge Auditorium from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., according to a 2 p.m. press release from the News Office on Monday. The presentation will consist of a talk and 40-minute question-and-answer session. The talk, titled "Giving Back: Finding the Best Way to Make a Difference," will reflect the philanthropic mission that Gates has devoted his time to in recent years. In addition to the

event in Kresge, Gates will meet with President Susan J. Hockfield, along with other faculty members, to learn about MIT research that will solve problems confronting people across the world.

Tickets to the event will be distributed by lottery, and any member of the MIT community may enter. The lottery opened yesterday afternoon and will close at 5 p.m. on April 13. Those interested in entering the lottery can do so at <http://web.mit.edu/surveys/event/>. In contrast, tickets for President Obama's speech in October were tightly controlled. Only 200 tickets were available to students, faculty and staff and there was no open lottery: MIT assigned the tickets.

In addition to MIT, Gates will visit Stanford University, the University of Chicago, Harvard University, and the University of California, Berkeley. According to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, at each university Gates will address the question "How do we get the world's brightest people focused on its biggest problems?"

Student reaction to news of Gates' visit was mostly positive.

"To have President Obama and Bill Gates come in the same school year really says something about our credibility here," said Kristin M. Rose '10.

"It's great to have one of the world's best pioneers come to speak to us," said Vu A. Hong '10. "I'm

happy that recently he's been promoting the Gates Foundation more, rather than Microsoft."

The Gates Foundation, founded in 1994, strives to improve health conditions in developing countries, while also helping people in these countries overcome poverty and hunger. In the United States, the foundation works toward spreading access to education and access to computers and the Internet in public libraries. The foundation also funds online video courses and interactive learning innovations.

One of the guiding principles of the Gates Foundation is that "science and technology have great potential to improve lives around the world." In this year's annual letter,



MICROSOFT NEWS CENTER

Gates focuses on innovation because, as he states, "it can make the difference between a bleak future and a bright one."



JESSICA LIU—THE TECH

Kresge Oval remains an expanse of bare dirt, devoid of grass for nearly four weeks. Norman H. Magnuson, Jr., manager of grounds for Facilities, said last week that the grass will be back and the field usable before Thursday, when Campus Preview Weekend begins. Magnuson said that the wet weather was the cause of the delay. Facilities workers were out with a bulldozer and landscaping equipment yesterday.

Undergrads may sign up for Harvard library privileges

By Pearle Lipinski
NEWS EDITOR

Under a new pilot system between the MIT Libraries and the Harvard College Library (HCL), MIT undergraduates may now borrow from select Harvard libraries. Undergraduates were able to begin signing up for HCL Special Borrower cards yesterday. The cards grant access to several of Harvard's 70-plus libraries.

Previously, undergraduates were unable to apply for borrower cards, and the privilege was only available to MIT graduate students, research staff, and faculty. The process for applying for borrowing privileges for graduate students, staff and faculty will remain the same, and those already possessing borrower cards retain their privileges.

Participating Harvard libraries are the Widener, Cabot Science, Eda Kuhn Loeb Music, Fine Arts, Tozzer (Anthropology), and Harvard-Yenching libraries. On-site-only access is available at the Houghton (rare books and manuscripts) and Lamont (Harvard undergraduate curriculum support) libraries with the Special Borrower card. In particular, the Special Borrower card is not honored at the Baker (Business School), Count-

way (Medicine), Gutman (Education), Kennedy School of Government, and Harvard Law School libraries. Undergraduates may apply separately for in-room access to the Countway and Frances Loeb (Design) libraries, and can pay for access to Baker Library.

Harvard undergraduates will have borrowing privileges at MIT's Barker, Dewey, Hayden, Lewis, and Rotch libraries, as well as appointment-only access to the Library Storage Annex.

"This program offers students the best of both libraries' collections, with MIT's rich in science and engineering and HCL's in humanities and social sciences," said Marilyn Wood, associate librarian of Harvard College for Collection Management, in an HCL press release.

The program will be evaluated after 14 months. According to the HCL, both Harvard and MIT will collect data such as circulation and usage to evaluate the value of the pilot program.

According to the Harvard University Library system website, the Harvard University Library is the largest academic library in the world, housing over 16 million volumes. The library began with 400 books bequeathed by John Harvard in 1638.

Reed, who has no affiliation, allegedly raped a woman last Tuesday morning in a Building 2 classroom. The victim, who was known to Reed, also had no MIT affiliation.

Campus Preview Weekend starts Thursday! Have fun while you still can, prefrash!

ONLY AT MIT

MIT faces less competition for ... MIT

By John A. Hawkinson
NEWS EDITOR

The battle for the letters "MIT" is fierce, but one source of competition for those letters looks out of the running, at least for now.

According to an article in *Focus Taiwan* last week, Taiwan-operated businesses in mainland China will be required to label their products "Made in China," rather than "MIT," or "Made in Taiwan."

MIT has seen competition in the past from Meritt Island Technologies, of Meritt Island, Florida, which had previously registered *mit.com*. MIT's network manager, Jeffrey I. Schiller '79, currently holds that domain name in reserve. We imagine the behind-the-scenes negotiations may have been fierce.

MIT has even seen competition from the German language. A Google search for "MIT" claims one billion results, but a sizable quantity of those are the German word *mit*, meaning "with." (A Google search for "MIT German" returns 48 million results,

which is certainly a lower bound on the number of results that are in the German language.)

The Turkish National Intelligence Organization, or Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı, is also known as MIT, though they seem to appear less frequently in casual conversation.

Australia's Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, RMIT, occasionally gets confused with MIT, especially in its domain name, *rmit.edu.au*, since it contains the substring *mit.edu*.

There are several other educational institutions that may use the initials MIT, including the Manipal Institute of Technology, Machakos Institute of Technology, Madras Institute of Technology Chromepet, Maebashi Institute of Technology, Maharashtra Institute of Technology, Manukau Institute of Technology, Mapúa Institute of Technology, Melbourne Institute of Technology, Milwaukee Institute of Technology, Muroran Institute of Technology, and Musashi Institute of Technology. Wow, that's a mouthful!

YOST: DUBAI AND BACK AGAIN

The de facto caste system in Dubai is a jarring experience for recent expatriates. **OPN, p. 5**

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FUN, p. 10

HDAG WILL HEAR STUDENT VOICES

The administration responds to the UA president's letter on student engagement from Friday. **OPN, p. 4**

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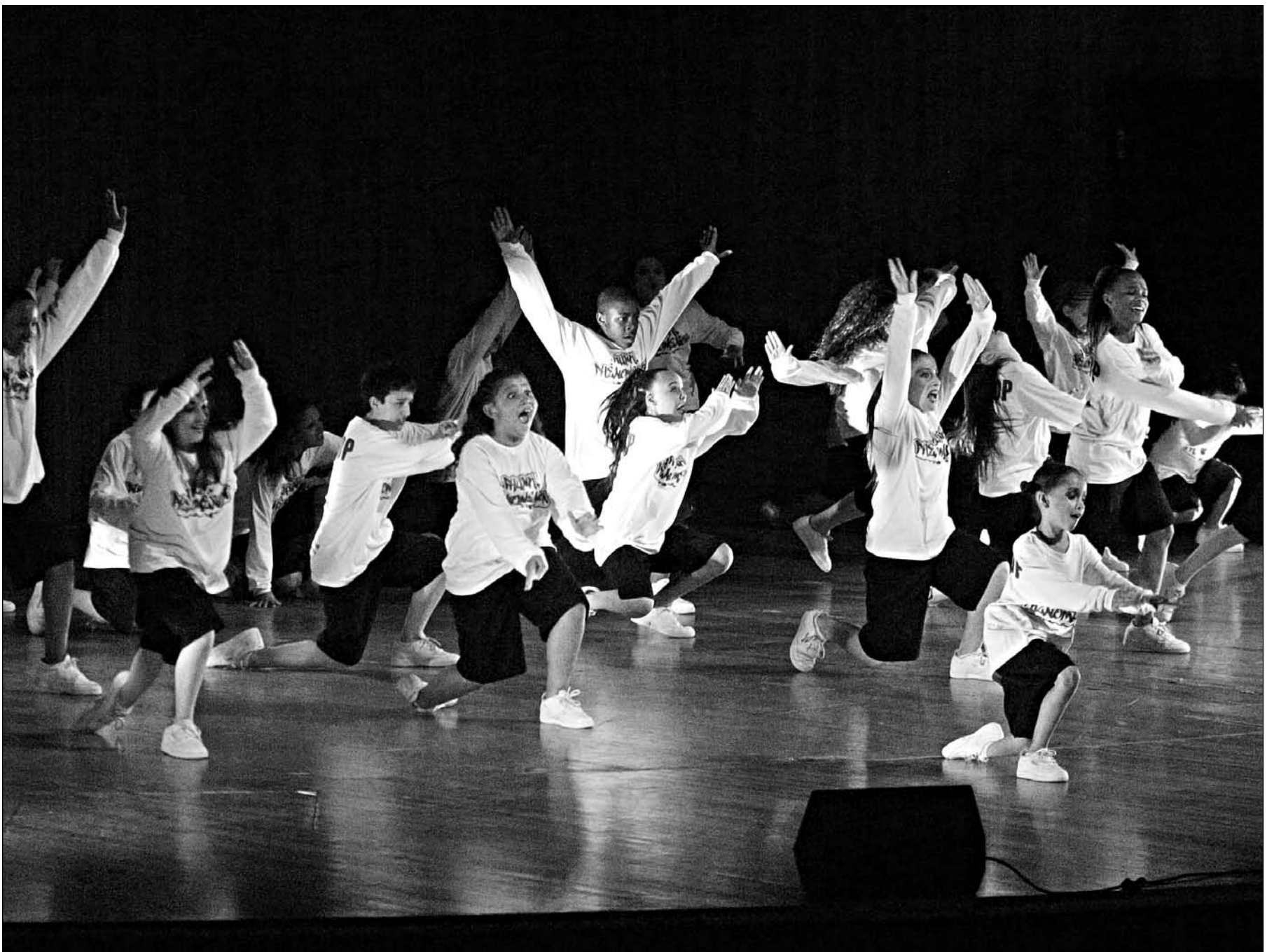
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ELIJAH MENA—THE TECH

Members of Lil' Phunk look on as others perform solo onstage during Footwork 2010. The event hosted professional groups as well as student groups from MIT and BU.



ELIJAH MENA—THE TECH

The dance crew Lil' Phunk rushes on stage during Footwork 2010, held in Kresge Auditorium on Saturday. Lil' Phunk is the official Celtics junior dance crew, consisting of children aged 5 to 13.

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FENG WU—THE TECH

Novice cosplayers perform a Left for Dead version of Michael Jackson's "Thriller" in the Masquerade at Anime Boston 2010. Anime Boston is a three-day conference on anime and anime culture that took place last weekend at the Hynes Convention Center.



JASMINE FLORENTINE—THE TECH

On Saturday, Boston participated in the Second Annual International Pillow Fight Day along with over 150 other cities around the world. Organized by Banditos Misteriosos, the event attracted over 1,500 people with pillows to Cambridge Commons to engage in glorious battle with their fluffily armed brethren.

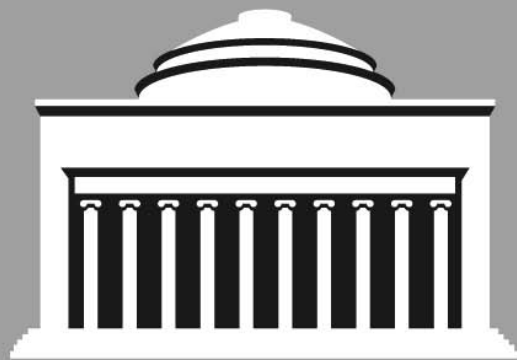
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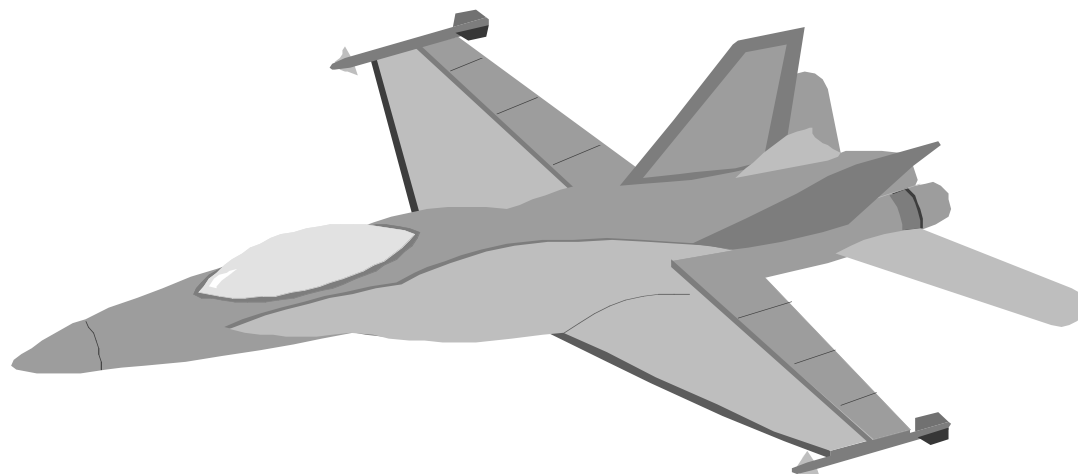
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Hope to see you there!

Sponsored by Course 16 and the American Institute of
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Airlines, the masters of flight overbooking, have refined the practice of bumping to a science

Oversold seats are still a nuisance, but some see opportunity in volunteering

By **Jad Mouawad**
and **Michelle Higgins**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ryan W. Kingsbury SM '09 is the rare flier who's actually looking to be bumped from a flight.

"If I see a big weather system, I see big dollar signs," said Kingsbury, an aeronautical engineer from Boston who says he has earned about \$6,700 in flight vouchers over the past three years. His latest coup was picking up \$600 in flight vouchers and a hotel room after giving up his seat on an overbooked red-eye flight from Los Angeles to Washington in bad weather in January.

But savvy travelers like Kingsbury are having to work harder to exploit loopholes in the travel system. Even as airlines have substantially cut capacity — meaning fewer but more crowded flights — they have so refined their computer tools over the last decade that they can closely predict which passengers will show up for a flight and which ones won't. In the process, they have gotten better at the science of overbooking.

Last year, 13 out of every 10,000 passengers were bumped on domestic flights — or 762,422 out of 582 million. That was down from over 20 per 10,000 passengers in 1999, according to the Department of Transportation. In over 90 percent of cases, airlines found volunteers to give up their seats in exchange for some compensation.

The airlines argue that they must

overbook to make up for passengers who fail to show up. For an industry desperate to return to profitability after losing \$60 billion over the past decade, an empty seat at takeoff equals one thing: lost revenue.

"A seat is a perishable item," said Leon Kinloch, the senior vice president for pricing and revenue management at Continental Airlines. "It's like a fruit that spoils. The moment the door is closed, that item has perished."

So the airlines are imposing more restrictive booking policies. Most airlines, for instance, require travelers to buy their tickets within 24 hours of booking them, forcing travelers to stick with their plans or risk steep penalties to change tickets.

And the airlines have invested in new software to get a better idea of how many passengers will actually show up for a flight. They look at historical data on specific routes, the time of the day, whether there is a holiday, what fares passengers paid and how many business-class travelers are booked with refundable tickets.

Kingsbury, the Boston flier who tries to get bumped, says he books flights he thinks are likely to be oversold. He will pick the last flight of the day, for instance, and then tell the check-in clerks or gate agents that he is willing to give up his seat should it be needed. He also wishes for bad weather, which increases his chances of getting bumped.

Not all airlines practice the art of

overbooking. JetBlue Airways is an exception. It offers only one class of service and most of its tickets are not refundable, meaning passengers are more likely to show up. As a result, last year, it had only one oversold seat for 5.1 million passengers.

"It's like a theater overselling tickets for a show," said Dave Barger, the president and chief executive of JetBlue. "It's wrong."

About 60,000 passengers boarded 450 American Airlines flights on a sunny day at the end of March in Dallas. Seventeen flights had a total of 50 oversold seats; 48 people volunteered for a later flight. Two people were bumped involuntarily.

"As an industry under such financial duress, we have had to come up with ways of making ourselves more efficient," said Don Casey, vice president of revenue management at American Airlines.

Thanks to a better understanding of its booking patterns, Casey said, American now overbooks about five percent of its seats, down from about 12 percent a decade ago.

In 1999, the company said it had on average about 72 percent of its seats filled and 35.2 out of every 10,000 seats were oversold. Last year, the company filled 82 percent of its seats while the number of oversold seats had dropped to 8.3 for each 10,000 passengers.

Bill S. Swelbar, a research engineer with MIT's International Center for Air Transportation, called

this "the dark art of revenue management."

The trouble, of course, is that the airlines' mathematical wizards don't always get it right.

Tiffany Sumlin, a stay-at-home mother from Fresno, Calif., nearly missed her grandmother's funeral viewing after she was involuntarily bumped from her Delta Air Lines flight to Houston last month when connecting in Salt Lake City.

"They had overbooked the flight and I was not going to get on," said Sumlin, who was left behind with another passenger when no one volunteered to give up a seat in exchange for flight vouchers. She was initially offered \$400 and a flight out the next day — but that meant being late.

"I would have literally been landing during my grandmother's viewing," Sumlin said. She eventually made it in time — but not before flying first to Atlanta, spending the night there, and getting an early-morning flight to Houston.

Not every passenger is equal when it comes to being bumped: Business-class travelers and frequent fliers holding elite status are much less likely to get bumped. The last in line are leisure travelers holding discounted fares. (Online check-in somewhat reduces your chances of being bumped. Most airlines offer that option up to 24 hours before departure and strongly suggest that passengers use it.)

Passengers who are involuntarily bumped and rebooked on another

flight within two hours after their original domestic flight time (or within four hours for international flights) are entitled to \$400 in cash — double the compensation offered two years ago, according to Department of Transportation regulations. They are eligible for up to \$800 if they are not rerouted by then.

Getting volunteers is tricky these days. Full planes mean that the next flight for bumped passengers may be the next day.

Airlines are flying fewer planes in a bid to cope with high fuel costs and lower demand in the recession. Domestic capacity has fallen for five of the last nine years, the most sustained cutback in the history of commercial aviation. And they are also packing their planes with more passengers.

The recent winter storms that led to chaos in the nation's air transportation system demonstrated just how little wiggle room airlines had.

"I think this summer is going to be pretty good for airlines but the flip side is it is going to be awful for travelers," said Tim Winship, editor at large for SmarterTravel.com, a Web site offering travel advice. That is good news for Kingsbury, who says he is looking forward to the coming months when tight capacity, the spring and summer travel crunch and weather cancellations could increase bumping.

"I think this coming summer it will be very lucrative for people doing bumps," he said. "I'll just sit back and watch the chaos."

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DREW K. DENNISON

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As the number of unpaid internships rises, many regulators are concerned that the practice is illegal

By **Steven Greenhouse**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

With job openings scarce for young people, the number of unpaid internships has climbed in recent years, leading federal and state regulators to worry that more employers are illegally using such internships for free labor.

Convinced that many unpaid internships violate minimum wage laws, officials in Oregon, California and other states have begun investigations and fined employers. New York's then-labor commissioner, M. Patricia Smith, ordered investigations into several firms' internships last year. Now, as the U.S. Labor Department's top law-enforcement official, she and the wage and hour division are stepping up enforcement nationwide.

Many regulators say that violations are widespread, but that it is unusually hard to mount a major enforcement effort because interns are often scared to file complaints. Many fear they will become known as troublemakers in their chosen field, endangering their chances with a potential future employer.

Federal labor officials say they are not only cracking down on companies that fail to pay interns properly but expanding efforts to educate companies, colleges and students on the law regarding internships.

"If you're a for-profit employer or you want to pursue an internship with a for-profit employer, there aren't going to be many circumstances where you can have an internship and not be paid and still be in compliance with the law," said Nancy J. Leppink, the acting director of the federal labor department's Wage and Hour Division.

Leppink said many employers fail to pay even though their internships do not comply with the six federal legal criteria that must be

satisfied for internships to be unpaid. Among those criteria are that the internship should be similar to the training given in a vocational school or academic institution, the intern does not displace regular paid workers, and the employer "derives no immediate advantage" from the intern's activities — in other words, it's largely a benevolent contribution to the intern.

No one keeps official count of how many paid and unpaid internships there are, but Lance Choy, director of the Career Development Center at Stanford University, sees definitive evidence that the number of unpaid internships is mushrooming — fueled by employers' desire to hold down costs and students' eagerness to gain experience for their resumes. Employers posted 643 unpaid internships on Stanford's job board this academic year, more than triple the 174 posted two years ago.

In 2008, the National Association of Colleges and Employers found that 83 percent of graduating students had held internships, up from 9 percent in 1992. This means hundreds of thousands of students hold internships each year; some experts estimate that one-fourth to one-half are unpaid.

In California, officials have issued guidance letters advising employers whether they are breaking the law, while Oregon regulators have unearthed numerous abuses.

"We've had cases where unpaid interns really were displacing workers and where they weren't being supervised in an educational capacity," said Bob Estabrook, spokesman for Oregon's labor department. His department recently handled complaints involving two individuals at a solar panel company who received \$3,350 in back pay after claiming that they were wrongly treated as unpaid interns.

Concerned about the effect on their future job prospects, some unpaid interns declined to give their names or to name their employers when they described their experiences in interviews.

Many college students said they have held internships that were largely noneducational grunt work. To be sure, many internships involve some menial work, but when they are mostly drudgery, regulators say, it is clearly illegal not to pay interns.

One Ivy League senior said she spent an unpaid three-month internship at a magazine packaging and shipping 30 or 40 apparel samples a day back to fashion houses that had provided them for photo shoots.

At Little Airplane, a Manhattan children's film company, an NYU junior who hoped to work in animation during her unpaid internship said she was instead assigned to the facilities department and ordered to wipe the door handles each day to minimize the spread of swine flu.

Tone Thyne, a senior producer there, said that Little Airplane's internships are usually highly educational and often lead to good jobs.

While many colleges are accepting more moderate- and low-income students to increase economic mobility, many students and administrators complain that the growth in unpaid internships undercuts that effort by favoring well-to-do and well-connected students, speeding their climb up the career ladder.

Many less affluent students say they cannot afford to spend their summers at unpaid internships, and in any case, their families often do not have an uncle or golf buddy who can connect them to a prestigious internship.

Brittany Berckes, an Amherst senior who interned at a cable news

station that she declined to identify, said her parents were not delighted that she worked a summer unpaid.

"Some of my friends can't take these internships and spend a summer without making any money because they have to help pay for their own tuition or help their families with finances," she said. "That makes them less competitive candidates for jobs after graduation."

Of course, many internships — paid or unpaid — serve as valuable steppingstones that help young people land future jobs. "Internships have become the gateway into the white-collar workforce," said Ross Perlin, a Stanford graduate and one-time unpaid intern who is writing a book on the subject. "Employers increasingly want experience for entry-level jobs, and many students see the only way to get that is through unpaid internships."

Trudy Steinfeld, director of NYU's Office of Career Services, said she has increasingly had to ride herd on employers to make sure their unpaid internships are educational. She recently confronted a midsized law firm that promised one student an educational \$10-an-hour internship. The student had complained that the firm was not paying him and was requiring him to make coffee and sweep out bathrooms.

Steinfeld said some industries, most notably film, are known for unpaid internships, but she said other industries are embracing the practice, seeing its advantages.

"A few famous banks have called and said, 'We'd like to do this,'" Steinfeld said. "I said, 'No way. You will not list on this campus.'"

Dana John, an NYU senior, spent an unpaid summer at a company that books musical talent, spending much of her days photocopying, filing and responding to routine e-mail messages for her boss.

"It would have been nice to be

paid, but at this point, it's so expected of me to do this for free," she said. "If you want to be in the music industry that's the way it works. If you want to get your foot in the door somehow, this is the easiest way to do it. You suck it up and work your butt off."

The rules for unpaid interns are less strict for non-profit groups like charities because people are allowed to do volunteer work for non-profits.

California and some other states require that interns receive college credit as a condition of being unpaid. But federal regulators say that receiving college credit does not necessarily free companies from paying interns, especially when the internship involves little training and mainly benefits the employer. Many employers say the Labor Department's six criteria need updating because they are based on a Supreme Court decision from 1947, when many apprenticeships were for blue-collar production work.

Camille A. Olson, a lawyer based in Chicago who represents many employers, said: "One criterion that is hard to meet and needs updating is that the intern not perform any work to the immediate advantage of the employer. In my experience, many employers agreed to hire interns because there is very strong mutual advantage to both the worker and the employer. There should be a mutual benefit test."

Kathryn Edwards, a researcher at the Economic Policy Institute and co-author of a new study on internships, told of a female intern who brought a sexual harassment complaint that was dismissed because the intern was not an employee.

"A serious problem surrounding unpaid interns is they are often not considered employees and therefore are not protected by employment discrimination laws," she said.

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Yemen

Avoiding the Mistakes & Learning the Lessons of Iraq and Afghanistan

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Ambassador Barbara Bodine comes back to MIT to discuss Yemen, where she was ambassador between 1997 - 2001. Her over 30 years of US Foreign Service were spent mostly on Arabian Peninsula and greater Persian Gulf issues.



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In shift from Depression scholarship to White House policymaking, Sunshine Queen finds voice

Christina Romer is the cheerful new face of the Obama economic team

By Carolyn Lochhead
THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

WASHINGTON — Christina D. Romer PhD '85 was so spooked by a momentary lapse during a long-forgotten MacNeil-Lehrer spot during the Clinton administration that she avoided doing television for a decade. Today, the UC Berkeley professor is the most visible face of the Obama administration's economic team, from the showcase Sunday talk shows to live cable spots from the White House lawn.

"Have you ever had your brain just go blank, and you think, 'Oh my God, I'm on live TV, and I have no idea what I'm saying?'" Romer, 51, said in an interview in her Eisenhower building office next door to the White House. Her husband and longtime collaborator, fellow University of California at Berkeley economist David Romer, assured her that the lapse was barely visible to viewers.

"But it was the longest 15 seconds of my life and I swear I did not do a TV interview for 10 years," she said. "It was scary. And it's still scary is the truth."

Sporting an unusually cheerful disposition for an economist, and an eminent scholar of the Great Depression, Romer was once described as "America's sixth-grade teacher." As chair of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, her sunshine quotient all but obliterates those of her colleagues, Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner and National Economic Council chief Larry Summers. She seems to take the blood out of Washington's blood-sport politics.

Yet she has shed plenty of her own. Her optimistic forecast that the \$800 billion fiscal stimulus would hold unemployment below 8 percent and "save or create" 3 million jobs became a font of ridicule and Republican claims that the stimulus failed when unemployment shot above 10 percent. Less prominent was the vindication that arrived February from the Congressional Budget Office, which found the stimulus added up to 3 million full-time jobs.

"I'm sure I will have enjoyed this job in retrospect," Romer said, "but right now it is incredibly hard."

"It's brutal," said her husband, David H. Romer PhD '85, who took a non-policymaking job at the International Monetary Fund to accompany his wife and 13-year-old son Matthew to Washington. The couple's two older children are in college.

"When I would hear people say, 'He works 80 hours a week,' I didn't believe that before she got this job. But one week I was counting, and it was only Wednesday and she'd already put in 39 hours in three days. So yes, it varies between completely unsustainable and just incredibly hard."

David Romer has learned to sew on buttons and cook, and his wife is torn about spending so much time away from her last child. But her children told her when she arrived home in Berkeley just before Christmas in 2008 with no presents, "It's OK Mom, you've so upped our cool factor."

The homebody couple is not a fixture on D.C.'s social scene. David Romer said it was fun dancing with his wife at a recent White House governors' ball. More typical is bedtime reading of two-volume CBO reports and economic forecasts that David Romer attested she keeps on her bedside table.

Although the Romers had informally advised the Obama campaign — and she gave contributions so readily that he joked that he was grateful that campaign finance laws prevented her from donating their house — they had little clue she was being considered for a White House job.

"It all happened incredibly fast," Romer said. "I remember vividly, it was a Sunday afternoon and I got an e-mail from someone saying, 'I'd like to talk to you about the Obama transition.'" She initially dismissed the e-mail, but her husband decided to do a Google search and discovered the e-mail was from the head of economic personnel for the transition. "You might want to call him back," he told her.

White House adviser and transition Co-Chair Valerie Jarrett, who did not know Romer before she was named, said Romer was "recommended to the president by numerous sources."

Born in Alton, Ill., Romer graduated from high school in Canton, Ohio, got her bachelor's degree in economics from the College of William and Mary and her doctorate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she took a graduate course from Summers.

Summers said he never would have guessed at the time that he would be working with her in the White House, "but I thought she was extraordinarily creative as an economist even back then, and she probably wrote of that period one of the most discussed doctoral dissertations."

The two Romers met at MIT, married in 1983 and sold themselves as a team, landing jobs as junior professors at Berkeley in 1988. Both now have endowed chairs.

Romer's conservative critics today surely could have gotten a worse appointment from their perspective. As Keynesians go, there are far more liberal pickings. Romer is more what Berkeley colleague Brad DeLong describes as an "empirical monetarist" whose work has shown how not just markets, but government policies, can fail.

She is one of the nation's pre-eminent economic scholars. She sat on the committee at the National Bureau of Economic Research that dates business cycles and was a star teacher at Berkeley, winning the coveted campus distinguished teaching award.

Romer cites her years teaching introductory economics to Berkeley freshmen as vital preparation

for explaining economic policy to the public and Congress.

"She has a deeper understanding of financial crises and the Depression than almost anyone in the country," said San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank President Janet Yellen, a Berkeley colleague and Romer confidante who was chair of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Clinton administration and is now Obama's likely nominee to vice chair of the Fed.

Shaping U.S. economic policy from the White House may be an economist's dream job, but it's not exactly like pulling the levers of a machine. An economy is essentially a collection of unpredictable human beings. Congress does not always follow directions. Decisions do have consequences.

"It's very stressful — it's a fantastic challenge, both exhilarating and terrifying at the same time," said Yellen, who, like Romer, is married to a Berkeley economist, George Akerlof. (The couples are fast friends.)

Yellen said when she was in the White House from 1997 to 1998, there was the Asian financial crisis and Russian default, but in the United States, unemployment was falling to its lowest level since the 1960s.

"There was a great deal to worry about and some very tense times," Yellen said. "But I was almost always delivering good news, and surprisingly good news. This is a very difficult time, and a much more challenging time to be in the White House."

In her first month in office, Romer pushed for and got "the biggest countercyclical fiscal action in history." As an introduction to policymaking, she said, that "was pretty amazing. The first thing I care deeply about, it went through, it was a good bill, it passed, it was signed. Unfortunately, it isn't always like that."

Last month, Romer sat as an honored guest in House Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visitors' gallery dur-

ing the decisive vote on health care legislation, a nod to her Bay Area roots and her role in pushing the legislation.

She called the deficits left by the previous administration "a crime" because they handcuffed the Obama administration's ability to respond to the 2008 financial crisis. Future deficits promise to handcuff the government even more.

"I'm deeply worried about the deficit over the long haul," Romer said. Before the crisis, she said, "I was as big a deficit hawk as anybody."

But the cost controls she advocated in the health care legislation have been watered down, and some say eviscerated, even though the Congressional Budget Office estimated they will save a substantial half a percent of gross domestic product in their second decade.

Asked if she remains confident that the new law will control costs, Romer said, "I am." The legislation "is a chance to do this thing well," she said.

Her critics contend the opposite is true. Douglas Holtz-Eakin, former CBO director and economic adviser to Obama presidential rival Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., panned Romer's health care analysis and said the new law "doesn't even come close to saving money, it costs money."

When Romer criticized past policymakers, she wondered in the back of her mind if one day she too would be harshly judged.

"I have spent my whole life studying economics and the history of economic policy, so yes, it's amazing to be here," she said. But she confessed it is "sobering" to be making policy, as opposed to talking about it in the abstract.

"I am definitely more sympathetic than I once was to policymakers in the 1930s," she said. "I can see how hard it may have been even in the middle of the Great Depression to realize what the right policy was and to get the right policy through Congress."

Solution to Sudoku

from page 10

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

Solution to Crossword

from page 10

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

LEGAL COUNSEL

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CHEMICAL ENGINEERING OPEN HOUSE

Thursday
April 8th

3:30 - 5pm

Bldg 66, Rm 201

COME AND SEE HOW FAR YOU CAN GO

Pistol takes silver in 2 events at NRA Pistol Championship

By Michelle Ma
TEAM MEMBER

The MIT pistol team, stripped of its varsity status in last year's sports cuts, performed well at the 30th annual NRA Intercollegiate Pistol Championships at Fort Benning, Georgia, held March 16-20, in its first year as a club team. Several individuals won honors, and both the women's team and the open team came in fourth place in their team aggregates. The open team took silver in the free pistol event and the women's team took silver in the women's air pistol event.

In recognition of his efforts and his dedication as coach during the team's transition from varsity to club, Coach Will Hart was awarded the 2010 NRA Coach of the Year award.

The open team, consisting of Michelle C. Ma '10, Drew D. Regitsky '10, Andrew K. Sugaya '11, Ariel A. Torres '11, Albert W. Chang '10, and Wen Chyan '13, finished behind the United States Military Academy, the Citadel, and the United States Naval Academy, with a score of 6,210. The women's team, made up of Ma, Pearle M. Lipinski '12 (also a *Tech* news editor), Christie S. Chiu '13, and Alexandra Jiang '11, trailed Navy, Army and the Ohio State University, missing the podium by only one point with a score of 2,636.

The open aggregate score is comprised of three events: air pistol, free pistol, and standard pistol, the last being fired with .22 caliber pistols. There are four competitors per team per event, and each can score up to 600 points; The highest possible score for a team is 7200 points. Women's scoring is slightly different, comprised of only two events: women's air pistol and sport pistol. Sport fired with a .22 pistol. Only three competitors compete per event per team in the women's aggregate, and with the maximum air pistol score 400 and the maximum sport pistol score 600 per competitor, the maximum team score is 3,000.

The open team's strongest event was free pistol, a sixty-shot event at a range of fifty meters. Sugaya, Regitsky, Chyan, and Chang together earned second

place with a team score of 2,016, falling to Army's 2,036.

The women's team captured the silver in women's air pistol, an event that consists of forty shots at ten meters. Ma, Chiu, and Lipinski earned a score of 1,074, defeated Army by over ten points, but trailing Navy, who scored 1,081.

Individual efforts were honored as well, as several competitors qualified for finals. After a match is fired, the top eight shooters as determined by their score participate in finals. Only those who qualified individually, not as a member of a team, are eligible to be considered.

Finals consist of 10 shots, whose shot values are scored to the tenth of a point – a shot perfectly in the center would score a 10.9. These ten shots total are then added to the base score to determine the top three shooters in the event, and rankings can shift dramatically as a result of these finals. Regitsky entered free pistol finals and earned 6th place with a finals score of 90.8. Ma and Chiu entered into women's air pistol finals as fifth and seventh place, respectively, but ultimately did not place in the medal spots.

Ma won third place individually for sport pistol, as well as third place for the individual women's aggregate with a score of 911, two points behind the silver medalist Heather Deppe from Army. Ma's performance throughout the season in sport pistol earned her a place on the All-American Second Team in sport pistol.

Sugaya also earned honorable mention for the All-American Teams in free pistol and air pistol.

Hart is proud of the team's performance, and notes that members' toughness — both physical and mental — is a key factor of the team's success. The team looks forward to another competitive season, bolstered by strong performances in the past.

The MIT pistol team won third place at last year's nationals, and won the national championship title in 2005 and 2007. The team competed against nearly a dozen teams this year, including all military academies except the Air Force, as well as several civilian schools including OSU and Texas A&M.

ATHLETES' CORNER

Men's volleyball playoff-bound for 6th straight year

The nationally-ranked No. 6 men's volleyball team swept Wentworth Institute of Technology, 30-20, 30-25, 30-20, on Saturday. The Engineers, who will be making their sixth consecutive trip to the NECVA Championship Tournament, improved to 29-7 overall and 14-2 in league action. MIT finished the regular season winning 15 of their final 16 matches, and their 29 wins sets the program record for wins in a season.

Matt P. Hohenberger '13 led the Cardinal and Gray with 10 kills, a .615 hitting percentage, four aces, and three blocks.

Several Engineers were honored this week as well earning NECVA New England All-Division Honors. Michael Demyttenaere '10, Eric R. Reuland '10 and Hohenberger were all named to the All-Division 1st Team with Hohenberger being named NECVA New England Rookie of the Year. Timothy R. Lee '11 and David R. Thomas '12 were named to the All-Division 2nd Team and Head Coach Paul Dill was named New England Coach of the Year.

The Engineers will take on NECVA New England Division rival Newbury College in the first round of the post-season tournament this Friday at 6 p.m. in Hyannis, MA.

—Paul Dill, Team Coach

Men's crew opens Season against Penn and Dartmouth

The men's lightweight crew team began their season Saturday with a much anticipated home race against EARC rivals Penn and Dartmouth.

The varsity eight, led by stroke seat Nicholas B. Murlo '10, rowed a strong first half of the 2000m race, staying within a few seats of both opponents. The Engineers lost ground in the last half of the race, finishing a boat length behind Penn who finished a half length behind Dartmouth. The team is disappointed by the results, but is determined to find more speed for coming races.

The freshmen crew performed exceptionally well, taking a strong lead during the start of their race and finishing with a five second victory over opposing crews.

The lightweight team looks forward to more home racing this coming Saturday in the Joy Cup against Yale and Georgetown.

—Aaron Blankstein, Team Representative



David R. Thomas '12 serves during the men's volleyball game against Wentworth Institute of Technology on Saturday. MIT defeated Wentworth 3-0 in the match.

LOGAN P. WILLIAMS



Kevin Pang '11 hits a forehand during the men's tennis match on Saturday. MIT won 8-1 over Springfield College.

HELEN HOU—THE TECH



Jessica L. Iacobucci '12 fields a ground ball during the softball game against Wellesley on Friday. The Engineers lost 1-6.

ELIJAH MENA—THE TECH

SCOREBOARD

Baseball	
Friday, April 2	
vs. Brandeis University	W 6-5
Saturday, April 3	
vs. Babson College	L 3-2
vs. Babson College	L 4-0
Monday, April 5	
vs. Suffolk University	W 5-4
Men's Lacrosse	
Saturday, April 3	
at Wheaton College	L 12-9
Women's Lacrosse	
Saturday, April 3	
vs. New England College	W 13-9
Monday, April 5	
vs. Bridgewater State University	L 15-13
Softball	
Saturday, April 3	
at Springfield College	L 8-0
at Springfield College	L 8-0
Men's Tennis	
Saturday, April 3	
vs. Springfield College	W 8-1
Men's Track and Field	
Saturday, April 3	
Engineers' Cup	1st of 3
Women's Track and Field	
Saturday, April 3	
Engineers' Cup	1st of 3
Men's Volleyball	
Saturday, April 3	
vs. Wentworth Inst. of Tech.	W 3-0

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, April 6

Baseball vs. Springfield College
 Women's tennis vs. Brandeis University
 Women's lacrosse vs. Emerson College

3:30 p.m., Briggs Field
 4 p.m., duPont Courts
 4:30 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium

Wednesday, April 7

Men's tennis vs. Wheaton College

4 p.m., duPont Courts

Thursday, April 8

Baseball vs. WPI

3:30 p.m., Briggs Field

EVERY FALL FOR OVER A CENTURY, A SELECT GROUP OF MIT STUDENTS HAVE BEEN GOING BACK TO SCHOOL CARRYING AN EXTRA NOTEBOOK.



HERE'S HOW YOU CAN JOIN THEM.

We're *The Tech*, MIT's fourth estate and paper of record. Now and this fall, we'll have openings for freshmen, upperclassmen, and graduate students in the following departments: **News, Opinion, Sports, Arts, Campus Life, Photography, Production, Technology,** and **Business.** Previous experience is welcome but not essential.

BUT WE'RE MORE THAN JUST A NEWSPAPER.

The Tech is also MIT's oldest student activity, and that means organized (and disorganized) events like Sunday and Thursday night dinners, Maine retreats, Rockband marathons at 4 a.m., as well as a generally fun place to hang around.

SO WHY NOT STOP BY?

If you think you might be interested, or even if you just want to see what we do, visit our booth at the Activities Midway this Saturday. Or drop by our office, W20-483, during our CPW events listed at the right. Or e-mail us at join+notebook@tech.mit.edu.

- Thursday 6 p.m.–midnight, Open House. Watch us make Friday's paper.
- Friday 5–7 p.m., Dinner. Tour our newsroom!
- Saturday 3–5 p.m., Open House. Come visit after the Activities Midway.