

Nobel Peace Prize winner speaks at MIT

Shirin Ebadi discusses women's rights in Iran and the Islamic World

By Ana Lyons
SENIOR EDITOR

With all eyes fixated on her kind but piercing gaze, the overflowing room quieted as 2003 Nobel Peace Prize Winner Shirin Ebadi stepped to the podium and addressed the audience.

"Today I want to talk to you about the legal status of women, wherever they face discrimination, be it in the East or in the West."

As an accomplished lawyer and former judge born in Iran, Ebadi was most notably awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003 for her efforts on democracy and human rights, focusing especially on the rights of women and children. She is the first Iranian and first Muslim woman to receive this award.

On Wednesday, April 4, Ebadi addressed a crowd

of MIT students, faculty, and visitors on "Women's Rights in Iran and the Islamic World," followed by a reception and book signing in Wong Auditorium in E51. Her once restricted memoir *Iran Awakening* was published in the United States in 2004 after a prolonged legal battle with the United States Treasury, and her most recent 2011 publication includes the narrative *The Golden Cage*.

Setting her expressive hands into flight, Ebadi addressed the MIT audience in her native tongue of Persian. "The form of oppression on women, differs depending on culture and the country they live in," she began.

Ebadi was dressed in all black — mirroring the solemnity of the talk's topic — but a single gold and dia-



2003 Nobel Peace Prize winner Shirin Ebadi spoke at MIT on Wednesday, April 4. Wong Auditorium was filled to capacity with nearly 300 students, faculty, and visitors listening to her speech on "Women's Rights in Iran and the Islamic World."

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Four dorms will be open for summer

Next, McCormick, EC see renovations

By Anne Cai
NEWS EDITOR

Undergraduates who plan to live on campus this summer will have the options of living in Random Hall, Bexley Hall, Senior House, or MacGregor Hall.

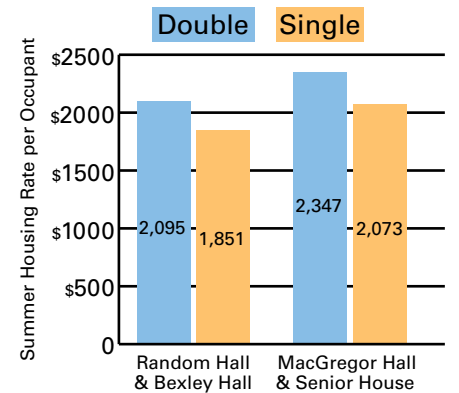
According to Senior Associate Dean for Student Life Henry J. Humphreys, various factors contributed to selecting dorms for summer housing, including determining which buildings needed the greatest number of repairs, a balance between pets and no-pets buildings, kitchen availability, suitable accommodations for conference groups, and accessibility.

McCormick Hall, Next House, and East Campus will be closed for renovations and major cleaning. According to Director of Housing Dennis Collins, McCormick will be closed for cleaning and minor renovations in preparation for its 50th anniversary next year, as there will be open houses for the occasion. In Next House, the Department of Facilities will upgrade the fire alarm and sprinkler systems.

East Campus will be undergoing the most extensive renovations, including retiling and recarpeting all of the hallways and stairwells.

"It has been open constantly for the last couple years," said Humphreys. "We'll be doing thorough cleaning and serious repairs

Summer Housing, Page 14



House, Page 11

David House sues US after search of laptop

Customs agents can search your hard drive at the border without any suspicion

By John A. Hawkinson
STAFF REPORTER

Was your laptop searched by U.S. Customs coming back from spring break? It could have been, without a warrant, and the government might have kept it for days, weeks, or even months while they searched it.

That happened to David House, on November 3, 2010 at Chicago O'Hare. The government held his laptop for 49 days. At the time, House was a researcher at MIT.

Last week, a federal judge in Boston ruled that House's lawsuit against the government could proceed. House had sued the federal government in May, 2011, alleging his first and fourth amendment rights were violated by "the prolonged seizure of his laptop computer and other electronic de-

vices and the review, copying, retention, and dissemination of their contents."

The government moved to dismiss the case in July and the dismissal question was argued before Judge Denise J. Casper in December. She issued a 27-page written opinion allowing the case to go forward on Wednesday, March 28, 2012.

"We were very happy with the judge's decision," said Catherine Crump, one of House's attorneys.

Who is David House?

David House graduated with a degree in computer science from Boston University in 2010, and went on to work for the MIT Center for Digital Business, part of the Sloan School of Management. House worked as a computer programmer and researcher.

But he was also a friend of

Bradley Manning, the United States Army private who is alleged to have leaked classified materials to WikiLeaks, a group that publishes private and classified material from anonymous sources, whistle blowers, etc. Manning is being held in military custody as he awaits trial.

House is a founder of the Bradley Manning Support Network, which seeks to raise awareness about Manning's situation and to fund his legal defense.

Shortly after filing the lawsuit, House left MIT, and he is now a freelance programmer. He left MIT of his own accord, to spend more time on politics, according to said Prof. Marshall Van Alstyne, for whom he worked.

House's passion, he says, is building tools that activists can use to communicate securely, a project he calls "Ethereal."

The search

House vacationed in Mexico in the spring of 2010 with his girlfriend, and he returned to the United States at Chicago O'Hare, where he went through customs. After his belongings were initially searched by Customs and Border Patrol (CBP), he was waved onwards. Two Department of Homeland Security (DHS) agents met House and demanded he surrender his electronic devices and come with them to an interrogation room.

House says CBP told him, "you're free to go" before the DHS agents stopped him. The government disputes that point.

House was taken away for 90 minutes and questioned by the agents (about Manning and WikiLeaks, but not about border

Public Kendall meeting next Tues.

Cambridge, Goody Clancy will seek public input on year-long study

By John A. Hawkinson
STAFF REPORTER

For the past year, the city of Cambridge has been running a \$350,000 study to determine the future of Kendall Square. That study is almost complete, and the city is gearing up for a final public meeting to present its recommendations and get public feedback.

That meeting will be held next Tuesday April 10, at 6 p.m. at the Marriott in Kendall Square. The meeting will address the shape, size, and form of future buildings

in Kendall, as well as how much space will be allocated to housing.

"This meeting will help to define Kendall Square for the next ten years," said David Dixon of Goody Clancy & Associates, who is leading the study. The meeting should be of interest to everyone at MIT, Dixon said, from faculty and staff to grad students to undergraduates. "We're going to put the whole effort in context," he said.

MIT put forth a proposal to the city last year for rezoning the campus east of Ames Street and planning to

develop additional buildings there. It subsequently withdrew that proposal when the city's intentions on this study became clear. MIT is expected to resubmit its proposal after this study is complete.

The study and its work is "all about attracting people who want to live and work and play and study" in Kendall Square, Dixon said.

The Kendall Square Advisory Committee has met 16 times since last April, and has published a wealth of

Kendall, Page 12

MIT responds to Anderson death

Chancellor Eric Grimson PhD '80 said that MIT will address "educational issues of health and safety on our campus" in light of Brian G. Anderson '13's death by opiate overdose.

"This tragic death reinforces the very serious danger that drugs may pose to the well-being of our community of our community and its members.

Anderson, Page 15

IN SHORT

Housing confirmations for fall are due today! Go to <https://odysseyhms-web.mit.edu/hmswebstudent/> to submit the form (both confirmations and cancellations), or you will be charged a \$250 inaction fee.

Phyo Kyaw's memorial service will be held tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. in the MIT Bush Room.

The UA presidential debate will be held this Sunday at 7 p.m. on the first floor of W20 in front of LaVerde's.

The Student Task Force on the Presidential Search will release their preliminary draft today. Public comment is requested and will be considered for the final report.

Send news information and tips to news@tech.mit.edu.

THE MEDIA AND BALES

Is the mainstream depiction of the killings correct? **OPINION, p. 5**

WHERE'S THE MIT COVERAGE?

The Tech needs to strive to cover more campus events. **LETTERS, p. 4**



HUNGRY FOR A FILM?

The Hunger Games is fun for fans of the book and newcomers alike. **ARTS, p. 9**

DID JESUS EXIST?

Ehrman's word is out in his newest work about the existence of a historical Jesus. **ARTS, p. 9**

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PAX EAST AND ANIME BOSTON THIS WEEKEND!

Check *The Tech* next week for special coverage!

GUEST COLUMN

The dangers of American deprecationism

Andy Liang's opinion piece in the Tuesday edition of *The Tech* is insulting, disgusting, and wrong on so many counts that it is difficult to know where to start. It is a "shotgun blast" article, aiming to incriminate an "unapologetic media," downplay (if not delegitimize) the notion that PTSD may have been involved, and altogether is indicative of a very troubling trend amongst American culture today.

At its core, Liang's article argues against the media's "defense" of Sergeant Robert Bales, who is alleged to have murdered 17 Afghan civilians.

The most troubling portion of Liang's piece is the overt ridicule of even the possibility of mental health issues playing a role in what was obviously a situation in which Sergeant Bales "snapped." Liang's rhetorical questions of "was he drunk when he made that first kill ... suffering from a headache when he made the second kill ... not been himself when he made the third kill ... been the family man ... when [he killed] children with bullets to the head?" are absolutely disgusting. PTSD, and other mental health issues are not "drunkenness," they are not "headaches." They are very real injuries caused by extended exposure to brutality and horror the likes of which most of us will never know, Liang included. Liang chooses not to consider this point and instead faults the media for even giving voice to Sergeant Bales' attorney and friends who describe a pattern of emotionally unstable behavior, especially for a soldier on his fourth tour of duty.

Liang does not note the dozens of articles in the media that were scribed the night of the incident detailing a senseless act of murder, and instead takes issue with the media's later reports with information about the accused sergeant, such as statements from his attorney and friends, mentioned above. Liang states that the media needs to do more to

"mourn" for the Afghani victims and not "mourn" at all for Sergeant Bales.

What Liang clearly does not understand is that the media in this instance was merely carrying out its mandate to present both sides of a story while details emerge. Contrast this with the recent Trayvon Martin incident in Florida, in which barely any attention was given to even trying to investigate what kind of person George Zimmerman (a neighborhood watchman who shot and killed Trayvon Martin) was. NBC even admitted to altering 911 tapes. Regardless of how the Martin situation turns out, it still is the media's mandate to present the news — both sides of a story.

This is kind of thinking is indicative of a very disturbing trend in American culture today.

Interestingly, Liang opines that the media has not done enough to apologize for the incident that took place.

And this is kind of thinking is indicative of a very disturbing trend in American culture today — the acceptance and legitimization of a moral equivalence, while neglecting at the same time any notion of American exceptionalism or even simply "greatness." I call it American deprecationism. Liang ascribes to a view that is becoming increasingly common that when a wrong is committed by an American, or an agent of America, no matter what the situation, no matter the circumstance or context, it is our duty as Americans to bow our heads in shame and apologize without questioning "well what went wrong?" This might even be a legitimate, balanced view one could argue if only they expected the same from other nations.

However this is not the case for deprecationists. This might be a fair statement to make if Liang didn't purposefully omit the murders of over 10 American and NATO troops just before the incident involving Sergeant Bales. Rather, Liang instead mentions that "NATO burning the Qurans eliciting a pandemonium of protests. Many injustices were done to Afghans without any true retribution for them."

Retribution? I call 10 murders of American soldiers retribution. I call a subsequent car bombing that killed nine more individuals "retribution." The NATO forces burned the Qurans because those Qurans contained coded messages passed from captured terrorists to one another that might seriously comprise a threat against American soldiers' lives.

Liang wants an apology? Let's start with one from President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan. Our president apologized for the burnings, yet I'm still waiting for Karzai's apology. Where is Liang's outrage?

Overall, it is easy to take away a couple of lessons from the shortcomings and distortions of Liang's piece. For one, the reality of mental health issues as a result of combat on our heroic veterans is very real, yet often dismissed by many people. Secondly, the media should be doing its job better not to apologize in a reactionary way, but to cover both sides of a story. Lastly, American deprecationism is becoming increasingly common in our culture and needs to be contained. America is an exceptional land, an extraordinary country. One which (whether people like it or not), routinely gives its services, blood and treasure, to the cause of freedom and helping others, Afghanistan included. More effort should be expended in trying to fix the problems we've learned than furthering them.

Adam Edelman '14

Missing the point

I do not intend to argue, just to clear up misinterpretations.

First and foremost, I did not say that Bales had Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), as there are no reports nor diagnoses shown yet. I merely said that his attorney, John Henry Browne, has said that he believes that Bales had this condition, or was under the influence of medication like "aspirin." What I am pointing out (as you missed the point here) is that John Henry Browne has a history with this type of case. He represented Benjamin Ng in 1983, who was responsible for the Wah Mee massacre, and was spared of the death sentence by proclaiming head injury. Browne also represented Martin Pang in 1995, an arsonist who killed four firefighters by a set fire, who was spared the death sentence. Browne is a lawyer whose experience speaks to how he capably defend criminals. With Bales, Browne claims he has PTSD.

I intended to make it crystal clear for readers when I enumerated the killings. When Bales kills, more than once, more than twice, more than 16 times, that number attests to Bales's bloodlust, determination, and mens rea ("guilty mind").

But nowhere did I make the association of PTSD with being drunk, nor having headaches. There are actual reports of Bales's alcohol abuse following the day of his crime, in *The Miami Herald*, *The News Tribune*, and BBC News, Bales "has been drinking alcohol the evening before the attack." So I was pointing to the news' naïve subliminal interpretation of the crime scene.

PTSD is a serious problem. But Bales does not have this problem.

You made an argument about American exceptionalism — you should write an article about it — but I speak to our crimes and disrespect in Afghanistan.

"Retribution? I call 10 murders of American soldiers retribution." Retribution is not revenge. Your thinking is dangerous. Our wrongdoings should not be balanced with Afghanistan's wrongdoings; they should be balanced with our redemptive acts. Retribution is apologizing even when the other person, Karzai, does not.

Andy Liang '14

Susie: Hey Ethan!

Ethan: What's up?

Susie: I'm looking for a job on campus. Do you have any ideas? I like programming and computers.

Ethan: You should join the technology department at The Tech! We pay \$14/hr.

Ethan: You get to learn valuable job skills too!

Susie: Cool, but what if I don't know that much yet?

Ethan: We've got people who can help you out.

Ethan: E-mail join@tech.mit.edu and we'll send you more info!



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14–18 February ▶ Boston

www.aaas.org/meetings

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ADVANCING SCIENCE, SERVING SOCIETY

MOVIE REVIEW

Have kids, not a relationship

Cheap laughs and poor chemistry detract from a potentially good film

By **Jaimie Chung**
STAFF WRITER

With a mini-reunion of the cast of *Bridesmaids*, *Friends with Kids* had some high standards to live up to. *Friends with Kids* did succeed in telling the same old love story in a new way, but it did not compare in the comedy department. Still, the movie offers a cute and unique story, and the low budget makes the end result all the more charming.

The storyline revolves around longtime friends Julie (Jennifer Westfeldt) and Jason (Adam Scott) and their shrinking pool of friends when their friends start having children. After observing the toll that children take on the romance of a relationship, Julie and Jason come up with their brilliant plan of having a child together without marriage and the messiness that comes with it. Their plan pans out smoothly — and they even find their perfect counterparts — until they fall for each other, of course.

Unfortunately, the chemistry between the two main characters is forced. Westfeldt, who wrote, produced, and directed the movie, insisted on her co-star repeatedly

calling her “doll” — acceptable, perhaps, had the film been made a few decades ago. The movie would have benefitted from having the two stars substituted with comedians who are more comedic than romantic in the romantic comedy realm.

The movie would have benefitted from having the two stars substituted with comedians who are more comedic than romantic in the romantic comedy realm.

Every other character, however, is perfectly cast. Maya Rudolph and Chris O’Dowd make for the perfect dysfunctional and quirky couple, Jon Hamm plays a bitter and menacing husband, and Kristen Wiig is sur-

prisingly dramatic enough to play Hamm’s disgruntled wife. And Megan Fox’s role as Jason’s love interest seemed to have been written for her. In one scene, the baby has a bad case of diarrhea and Jason is trying his best to keep the poo contained, when Mary Jane (Fox) walks in to see excrement splattered everywhere around the room and on Jason. Her horrified expression was priceless. Another memorable poo situation was Julie opening an email with a picture of one of her friend’s kid’s successful first number two in the toilet.

Indeed, the movie seems to fixate on cheap laughs. Julie and Jason’s interactions are filled with a slew of inappropriate lines that are too awkward to be funny, and too lewd to publish in print. And keeping with Westfeldt’s fascination with walking the inappropriate line was Hamm’s character joking about Wiig’s character that “she looks like I raped her to have a kid.” Although comedy generally does have to approach that line, this movie favored the wrong side. Nevertheless, it had a good soundtrack to accompany the parts that weren’t uncomfortable as well as several abrupt but well-

★★★★☆

Friends with Kids

Directed by Jennifer Westfeldt

Starring Jennifer Westfeldt, Adam Scott and Maya Rudolph

Rated R

Now Playing

placed transitions for comedic effect.

For a low-budget, independent film, *Friends with Kids* does a commendable job. Despite the almost offensive scenes that made the movie uncomfortable at times and the weak chemistry between the two main actors, it was refreshing to see a romantic comedy with a novel storyline and such developed characters — even though the plot is predictable.

BOOK REVIEW

The incredible shrinking argument

A mainstream scholar defends the historical Jesus

By **Roberto Perez-Franco**
STAFF WRITER

Back in November 2009, I reviewed a book by Earl Doherty, *Jesus: Neither God nor Man*, which discusses at length his theory about the origins of early Christianity without invoking a historical Jesus. After calling Doherty’s theory marginally superior to the predominant view, the atheist philosopher Richard Carrier stated in his review of Doherty’s work that “the tables have turned.” A refutation to Doherty’s theory, Carrier said, would require developing a single, coherent theory in favor of Jesus’ historicity that can explain all the evidence at least as well as Doherty’s. With funding from both atheists and believers, Carrier himself has taken on the question formally, and his work will soon be published in two volumes.

But he’s not the only one who’s been busy after the publication of Doherty’s work. Bart D. Ehrman, a highly respected New Testament scholar, has taken on the challenge of defending the mainstream view on the historical Jesus from the seditious attacks from “mythicists,” new and old. In his new book, *Did Jesus Exist?*, Ehrman sets out to provide that single, coherent theory in favor of Jesus’ historicity. Which he does, with less than spectacular results.

Ehrman opens his argument by claiming that the question of Jesus’ historicity is all but settled from the start, since to his knowledge no serious scholar — now or in the past — has ever doubted the existence of the historical Jesus. By serious scholar, Ehrman means one holding a PhD (exit Doherty) and currently tenured in the field of New Testament studies (exit Carrier). The only bona fide exception Ehrman allows seems to be Robert Price (*The Incredible Shrinking Son of Man*, 2003). Ehrman seems to have no problem with the possibility that holding a counter-mainstream view may affect a scholar’s chances for obtaining tenure in the first place.

After calling the idea that Jesus did not

exist “a modern myth” made up in the 18th century and with no ancient precedents, Ehrman provides an overview of the fauna of mythicism proponents, from the downright quack to the more scholarly. The quack varieties are ridiculed and quickly brushed aside in a few pages; the more scholarly versions are acknowledged somewhat more seriously, yet outlined only in wide brushstrokes, as preparation for a refutation that seemingly never quite delivers.

Confident of his position, Ehrman lists the evidence we do not have for a historical Jesus: “There is no hard, physical evidence for Jesus ... including no archaeological evidence of any kind” (did you hear that, James Tabor?), nor “any writings from Jesus” (not surprising, says Ehrman, since Jesus probably could not write), and no mentions of Jesus from any “Greek or Roman author from

witnesses are not really witnesses, but at best oral traditions — different enough to be considered independent, yet similar enough to be understood as referring to the same man — that served as foundation for the Gospel and other writers several decades later. The strength of this argument lies on the inference that the existence of a physical Jesus could explain why diverse groups of people held such beliefs near the end of the first century. Its weakness is that it explains little that is not explained equally well by Doherty without a historical Jesus.

Ehrman’s second argument is based on Paul’s claim to have met with Peter and James, whom Ehrman describes as Jesus’ closest disciple and biological brother, respectively. Since this meeting happened, Ehrman reasons, it is impossible that a physical Jesus never existed, given that peo-

Ehrman opens his argument by claiming that the question of Jesus’ historicity is all but settled from the start, since to his knowledge no serious scholar — now or in the past — has ever doubted the existence of the historical Jesus.

ple who do not exist do not have brothers and disciples. But how do we know that the meeting happened? Because Paul says so. The argument is so weak as to be cute. “What I am writing to you, I tell you before God, I am not lying!” said Paul. “When Paul swears he is not lying, I generally believe him,” replies Ehrman. Never mind that doubts have been cast upon Paul’s account, on the light that such a meeting would bolster his own credentials as apostle of the Christ he never met.

As a self-proclaimed “agnostic with atheist leanings,” who nevertheless regards Jesus as “the most important person in the history of the West” (move aside, Aristotle), Ehrman

boils down to two arguments. The first is that many “independent witnesses” provide support for the teachings and deeds of a historical Jesus. Unfortunately, what Ehrman calls

Did Jesus Exist?

By **Bart D. Ehrman**

HarperOne

March 2012

affirms his interest in defending the existence of Jesus stems only from his interest in history. Yet he seems reluctant to extend a similar license to other nonbelievers, as he issues a summary admonition: “Humanists, agnostics, atheists, mythicists, and anyone else who does not advocate belief in Jesus would be better served to stress that the Jesus of history is not the Jesus of modern Christianity than to insist — wrongly and counterproductively — that Jesus never existed.” Putting aside the gross generalization that all varieties of hellbound minds — like yours truly — are out to get Jesus in order to advance some sort of hidden agenda, I agree with Ehrman in what he says next: “Jesus did exist. He simply was not the person that most believers today think he was.”

The historical Jesus that emerges from Ehrman’s mainstream defense is a purely human, miracle-free Jewish male with a very common name living in first century Palestine, who after an unremarkable youth went on to teach things that many others had taught before; one more apocalyptic preacher, among many others at the time, whose predictions were proven wrong within a generation; one more “troublemaker” crucified like countless others by the Romans after a drive-thru trial during the Pilate administration. Being such, the Jesus that can be reconstructed from history with any certainty is, for all practical purposes, as irrelevant as the mythical one, effectively shrinking the debate on his existence from a grandiose quest with theological implications to an inconsequential and endless exercise in academic hair-splitting.

File Edit Options Buffers Tools Im-Python Python Help

```
import new_skills

def learnMarketableJobSkills():
    return linux, OSX, javascript, applescript, perl, python

if you.interest == True:
    print "E-mail join@tech.mit.edu"
```

----:----F1 joinTechno.py

(Python)--L1--Top-----

Court rules 1st & 4th amend. lawsuit can continue

Government's motion to dismiss the case is denied; next case update is in mid-April

House, from Page 1

control, customs, terrorism, etc.). He was asked to give the password to his unencrypted computer (a dual-boot Windows and Linux machine, causing the agents some confusion), and he declined. When allowed to leave, his cell phone was returned, but not his computer or camera.

House's laptop contained all of his email for several years, as well as personal finance information, and many confidential details about the Bradley Manning Support Network, including communications between members of the steer committee, as well as the network's complete mailing list.

Forty-nine days later, on Dec. 22, 2010, and one day after House's lawyers wrote to government, House's laptop was FedExed back to him. House filed suit against the government six months later, on May 13, 2011.

The suit

House sued Janet Napolitano, the secretary of homeland security, in her official capacity. He is being represented by the American Civil Liberties Union.

House argues there are three ways in which his rights were violated: 1) the searching and holding of

his laptop violates his fourth amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure, 2) his first amendment right to free speech was violated, and 3) the government's keeping of his information about the Manning support network and disseminating it to other government agencies violates House's first amendment right to "associational privacy." Associational privacy is the right to associate with a group in order for the purpose of advocacy, and the right to privacy in so doing; it was recognized by Supreme Court in NAACP v. Alabama in 1958.

The government moved to dismiss the case in July, saying it was fully within its rights to search House's laptop as a border search. It also asked that, in the alternative, the court should rule for the government in "summary judgment." In summary judgment, a court decides a case when there is no genuine dispute of fact, instead of moving to a full trial.

Both sides filed briefs on the issue, and then the question of dismissal was argued before the court in December. Video of the argument was recorded as part of a pilot project, Cameras In Courts. It is available at http://www.uscourts.gov/multimedia/cameras/player.aspx?video_uid=ju19cvy8.

Last week on Wednesday, March 28, 2012, Judge Casper ruled that House's suit could go forward on all three claims.

What's next?

The federal government has until April 16 to file its answer to House's original complaint from May, now that the case was not dismissed. In that answer, according to Crump, it could choose to file statements of fact and again move for summary judgement, or it could consent to discovery, which would take place over the coming months. In discovery, both sides can request additional information from each other in order to establish the factual record.

The argument

The government alleges it has the right to search a travelers' property at the border, for as long as it wishes, as comprehensively as it wishes, without any suspicion whatsoever.

However, there is considerable argument to the contrary.

There are several standards of suspicion that can apply to searches, including none whatsoever, "reasonable suspicion," and "probable cause." In reasonable suspicion, the government needs to have "specific and articulable facts" and inferences from them that a crime

has been committed. In probable cause, the government has to believe that a crime has probably been committed.

House has argued that the government should need reasonable suspicion to hold House's laptop for 49 days. The judge agreed this idea is plausible, so this argument remains in play.

But House also suggested that the government should need reasonable suspicion to have searched his laptop at all, because of the expressive and personal nature of the content. Judge Casper disagreed, saying that the search was more like a search of a suitcase (requiring no suspicion at the border) than of a body cavity or another "highly intrusive search of a person" (requiring reasonable suspicion).

Crump, of the ACLU, said House would not be able to renew the argument for a reasonable suspicion requirement in laptop searches until the case reached the court of appeals.

Another case that relates to laptop searches is United States v. Cotterman, where Howard Cotterman's laptop was searched when he returned from Mexico. Cotterman is a registered sex offender in the California, and CBP agents referred him for "secondary inspection" based on

that fact. His computer was transported 170 miles away and returned to him two days later; child pornography was found in unallocated space on the disk.

The Arizona district court found in favor of Cotterman, and the evidence was suppressed. But a 3-judge panel in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision, ruling for the government. However, the court was critical of the length of the search (2 days for Cotterman, versus 49 days for House).

On March 19, 2012, the Ninth Circuit agreed to re-hear the Cotterman case en banc, or before the entire court. If the en banc court reverses Cotterman, it would be favorable to House — at least if it were to happen before House's case is decided.

Life after the search

Now, when David House travels internationally, he is on a watchlist. His laptop has never been searched again, but when he goes through customs, he is searched "extremely thoroughly," he says. It adds 10-35 minutes to his return home, he said.

"Realistically I don't think I am still a target," House said. But then he goes on: "It's scary time to be a freedom-loving computer person."

2012 National Collegiate Taewondo Championships

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Sunday, April 8, from 9:00am
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April 6th


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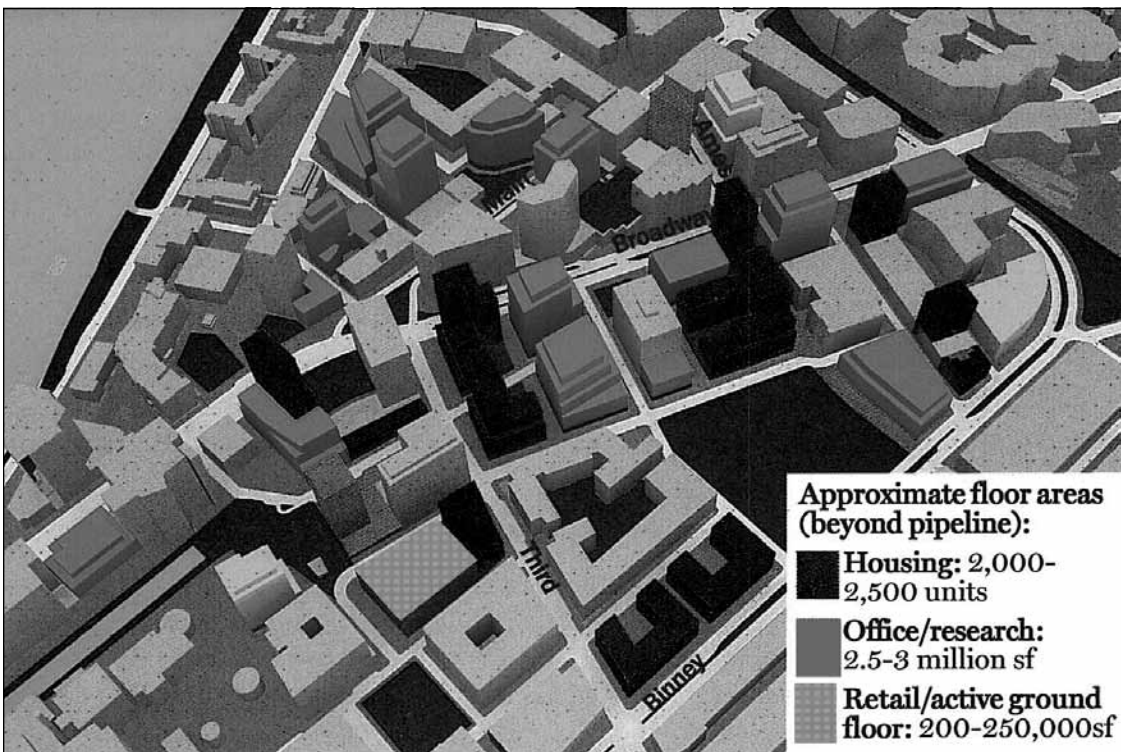
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GOODY CLANCY

One development scenario for Kendall Square, featuring 2000 units of housing, three million square feet of retail, and 250,000 square feet of ground-floor retail. This slide was presented at yesterday's committee meeting, under the title "preferred development scenario." Some committee members disagreed — "preferred by whom?" asked Barbara Broussard, of the East Cambridge Planning Team, who suggested that the office buildings looked too much like "wedding cakes," with their layers of decreasing size as they grew.

Future of Kendall

Meeting will discuss plans for new buildings and housing allocation

Kendall, from Page 1

slides and meeting agenda on their web site, <http://cambridgema.gov/cdd/cp/zng/k2c2/>. The committee's 20-person membership includes two representatives from MIT, four local real estate developers, and eight local residents (including MIT faculty, staff, and one graduate student).

Dixon said that those who plan to attend could prepare for the meeting by looking at past presentations "to get a sense of where this thing is coming from," but that this presentation would be much more of an "integrated overview that ties together" the pieces.

MIT community attendance has been sparse to nonexistent at the meetings, which are generally held at 8:00 a.m. at One Broadway; the next committee meeting is this morning. Beyond a few members of the Committee who work for MIT,

or MIT employees who attend in their official capacity, public attendance at meetings has primarily been local residents — the meeting after Google first proposed the reduction of the Three Cambridge Center rooftop garden was especially crowded.

The Committee has not published minutes of its meetings, which are open to the public; instead, "Our approach has been that the result of the discussions are reflected in changes in the recommendations and presentation materials ... at subsequent meetings," said Iram Farooq, a project planner for Cambridge Community Development.

(The committee's meetings do not fall under the Massachusetts Open Meeting Law that requires public minutes, according to Susan Glazer, the deputy director of the community development department.)

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Nobel Laureate discusses women's issues in Iran

Ebadi talks about the legal status and discrimination of women from the East to the West

Ebadi, from Page 1

mond lily brooch sparked on her left collar, perhaps indicating the hope she wished to inspire in the crowd.

A translator stood nearby and interpreted every few paragraphs, for non-Persian speakers in the crowd.

"[In the United States], law does protect women, but relatively, America has not been the opportunity for all women," she said. "But when we go to the East, especially Islamic countries, laws oppress women as well."

Among the most discriminatory laws, Ebadi described, were those that legally assigned the value of a woman's life to half of a man's in court, denied women certain rights to education, allowed polygamy while heavily restricting the female right to request a divorce, required women to have husband's permission for travel, and required women judges to resign their service after the 1979 Iranian revolution. Ebadi herself was forced to resign as a judge.

"These laws are not compatible with higher cultures of Iranian women, and that's why Iranian women oppose them," she said.

After an in-depth discussion of these numerous women-oppressive laws in Iran, Ebadi addressed other topics, including clean nuclear production in Iran, separation of religion and government, portrayal of Iran by international media, and the benefits of nonviolent resistance.

After the completion of the talk, Ebadi received a standing ovation, and then answered questions from the crowd. The speech was videotaped, and will be available online in the following weeks.

Condemning discriminatory laws against women in Iran

Ebadi began her discussion of women's rights in Iran with perhaps the most fundamental right of all: recognition of full human identity and life.

"Pertaining to law, the life of a woman is worth half that of a man. In courts, the testimony of two women equals that of one man," she said.

'Nonviolent resistance takes time in order to reach results, but has a better result.'

Shirin Ebadi

2003 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

Pointing out the inequality experience in marital relations, Ebadi also noted that "a man can marry four wives and divorce a woman at any time without excuse. But divorce is very difficult, sometimes impossible, for women."

She also pointed out that a married woman in Iran needs the permission of her husband in order to travel, which is especially problematic for women occupying government and administration positions.

"In Iran, the Secretary of Health is a woman. Now just imagine this woman, who is the Secretary of Health, serving 75 million people, has to beg her husband," she said. "One would wonder what would happen if there was ever a fight between the man and the woman."

Ebadi also spoke of the gains that Iran has made towards women's rights, both historically and

recently.

Historically, the women of Iran have made certain steps towards equality. "The women in Iran gained the right to vote in 1963. That is even prior to the women in Switzerland," she said. "At the present time, over 65 percent of university students in Iran are female, and many university professors are women. We have numerous women as doctors, physicians, attorneys, engineers, and even those who occupy higher government positions."

She also pointed to more recent gains towards equality, noting the revision of custody laws favoring Iranian mothers in 2004, and the current One Million Signatures petition opposing discriminatory laws in Iran.

"The society of Iran and the women of Iran oppose these laws, and that's why the feminist movement is strong in Iran," she said. "These small successes are not enough. They are not going to stop until they achieve their purpose."

But Ebadi noted that the Iranian government actively opposes these measures. "The government of Iran is very unhappy with women of Iran who fight and treat them badly. They accuse women of taking measures against matters of national security."

The women in Iran gained the right to vote in 1963, even prior to the women in Switzerland.

"Some of the women who have been in prison for equal rights are young students in prison, very young girls. Since we are a university here, I would like to point out that 50 university students are in prison for demanding democracy, and over 1000 university students have been expelled because of political or religious views," she said.

Ebadi also reminded the audience that oppression of women is a common problem shared with the world, even within the United States.

"For example, the United States is the land of the opportunity, but frankly speaking, there have been less opportunities for women than men," she said. "The number of women in administration in the United States is less than the men. The more important political and economic positions are taken by men."

Opposing nuclear

Although the primary focus of her speech was the rights of women in Iran, Ebadi also spoke briefly on other topics, including clean nuclear production in Iran.

In light of other countries like Germany shutting down their nuclear plants, Ebadi urges Iran to seek environmental friendly alternatives for clean energy sources, such as solar energy.

"Iran has a lot of sun, and we could have used solar energy. However, we have not invested even a cent in this regard," she said.

She also stressed larger health-risk concerns, saying "Iran is located on earthquake faults, and [an accident] in a nuclear plant may result in a disaster like Hiroshima."

Embracing nonviolent resistance

In her speech, Ebadi endorsed the use of nonviolent resistance of the people as the best method of reform, after decades of war.

"People are tired of violence. This is why the resistance of people in Iran is nonviolent," she said. "Nonviolent resistance takes time in order to reach results, but it has a better result."

As to how people can best contribute to the cause, Ebadi stated, "There is no unique method I can talk about. People should do whatever they can based on their abili-

"It was an honor to meet her and hear her perspectives on the role of democracy and nonviolence as keys to human rights and justice for women in Iran and around the world," he said.

Among the crowd of students, faculty, and visitors present at Ebadi's talk were also many students involved in the MIT Persian Student Association (PSA), which

Iran." Fariborzi said. "In her class, out of 42, 29 of them were girls. They had a small demonstration inside the university, but the Harasat [university ideological police] dispersed them."

"[Ebadi] is also right about revolution," Fariborzi continued. "Reform is better than revolution, and both are better than a war. If you put it into a mathematical formula, revolution is better than war. War is worst."

"The pressure is on the people, maybe hoping to cause revolution from the inside. But that just weakens and weakens the people. And weak people cannot do reform," explained Fariborzi.

As a student of MIT and an Iranian native, Fariborzi hopes to put his MIT education to good use. "Now that I have this education, first of all, I can have a higher impact on the people who know me. [People of Iran] will know that I have graduated from one of the best schools in America, and I am active in both countries," he said. "I hope through me, they will not believe the propaganda of the Iranian government. On the reverse side, I hope that my American friends will come to realize that Iran is not what you see on Fox News."

"My field is technical, but I would definitely like to contribute to my country, because I have most of what I have from my country. I have lived there 22 years, but with the current situation, I can't imagine that happening any time soon. I hope I can have some impact on industry and education in Iran."

Regarding how other students could help the greater community, "I think MIT students need to have a broader focus, not just focusing in studies," Fariborzi said. "They need to be more enthusiastic about world issues. They need to also be educated in these areas, so they can spread their knowledge and feel necessary to distribute that knowledge to people they know."

'The society of Iran and the women of Iran oppose these laws, and that's why the feminist movement is strong in Iran. But these small successes are not enough.'

Shirin Ebadi

2003 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

ties. If their abilities are technical, they can transfer knowledge. ... If they are artists, they can transfer film and paper."

Even people abroad can help end acts of oppression, she said. After her speech, Ebadi was asked what students at MIT could do to help end instances of global oppression. She responded saying:

"You have to object to these laws. The world is a small village, and whatever happens anywhere, pertains everywhere. Your silence results in the situation in Iran and Saudi Arabia, and the help you can provide is to write and disagree with these laws."

Voices of MIT and Iranian Students

Ebadi was invited to speak at MIT by physics Professor and Department Head Ed Bertschinger, who studies theoretical astrophysics, gravitation, and cosmology.

"The invitation to Dr. Ebadi came when one of her relatives, who is a friend of mine, informed me about her visit to Boston for family reasons. I knew this would be a great opportunity for MIT and the greater Boston community to hear about Dr. Ebadi's pioneering work on women's rights in Iran," Bertschinger said.



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Dorm renovations

Three dorms closed for the summer

Summer housing, from Page 1

that we couldn't do in the building if residents were still there." For example, kitchen areas in East Campus that have particles of asbestos and old tiling from the original building will see new tiling and equipment.

"We've been working with EC's house government to discuss repairs," said Collins. "There will be some furniture reupholstering, fixing radiators that don't shut off, and repainting white walls that do not have murals." Additionally, all room floor tiles in Bemis of the east parallel, which is the older part of East Campus, will be replaced — the rest of the rooms in the east parallel were taken care of when specific sections of East Campus were closed in the past.

The remaining dorms — Baker House, Maseeh Hall, New House, Burton-Conner, and Simmons Hall — will house programs and conferences, such as the Research Science Institute (RSI), Minority Introduction to Engineering and Science (MITES), Interphase, and student researchers from other universities working at MIT.

"We're trying to put buildings on a three- to four-year cycle," said Collins. "If we close some dorms in rotation each summer, we can clean, renovate, and just give the building a rest."

Summer housing rates

This marks the third summer since MIT decided to consolidate summer housing into fewer dorms to lower costs; previously, all dormitories were open to undergraduates during the summer.

In 2011, MacGregor and East Campus were the only two buildings open for undergraduate summer housing, and only singles were available at the rates of \$2,096 in East Campus and \$2,347 in MacGregor. Collins, Humphreys, and the Housing Strategy Group decided to keep the rates level for undergraduates this summer, and given the dorm selection, doubles will also be available. Random and Bexley will have singles available for \$2,095 and doubles for \$1,851,

and living in MacGregor and Senior House singles will cost \$2,347, with Senior House doubles costing \$2,073.

"What we realized when we were looking at the pricing was that students and conference groups were paying disproportionate fees during the summertime," said Humphreys. "So although we usually raise the rates every year to match the housing rates for the coming fall, we decided to hold the student rates constant and raise the conference rates this year to fix the balance." In the future, the rates should be expected to keep pace with the term housing rates each year.

Within this year's rates, the pricing differentiation is due to the classification of dorms into three tiers based on a variety of factors. Tier 1 represents dorms with higher costs of operations and newer facilities, MacGregor and Senior House are considered Tier 2 dorms, while Random and Bexley are Tier 3.

Summer desk workers

In light of a dorm security report released in February by the Security Committee charged by Dean for Student Life Chris Colombo, Humphreys and Collins will be working over the summer to develop initial security plans specific to each dorm, so the desk worker system for this summer will work the same as the previous summer.

"The house managers of the open dorms will work with desk captains to find students to fill the shifts first," said Collins. "Even in closed buildings, desk will be open for one eight-hour shift a day for things like receiving mail, so if we're able to find students first for those shifts, that would be our first option."

The summer student housing application is now online at http://housing.mit.edu/summer_guest/summer_housing_application. Students who receive summer housing will be able to move into their assignments starting May 30, with the exception of those moving into rooms occupied by graduating seniors, who will move on June 11.

Solution to Techdoku

from page 7

2	3	6	1	5	4
5	6	3	4	2	1
4	5	2	3	1	6
6	1	4	5	3	2
3	4	1	2	6	5
1	2	5	6	4	3

Solution to Crossword

from page 6

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

Solution to Sudoku

from page 7

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

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Anderson, from Page 1

We want to ensure that all members of our community are aware of the resources we make available to anyone who seeks help or guidance around issues of wellness and safety," Grimson said in a statement through the MIT News Office.


The MIT Police are continuing to investigate Anderson's death, though it is not clear how long the process will take, according to Captain Al F. Pierce Jr.

Additionally, because of incomplete information provided by the Office of the Chief Medi-

cal Examiner, an article on Friday, March 23 about the death of Brian G. Anderson omitted information. According to the revised death certificate, Anderson's death was a result of both "acute and chronic substance abuse," which refers to short-term and long-term drug abuse, respectively.

"We also want to ensure that our community understands the dangers drugs pose not only to individual well-being but also to the social environment of the entire community," added Grimson.


—Ethan A. Solomon




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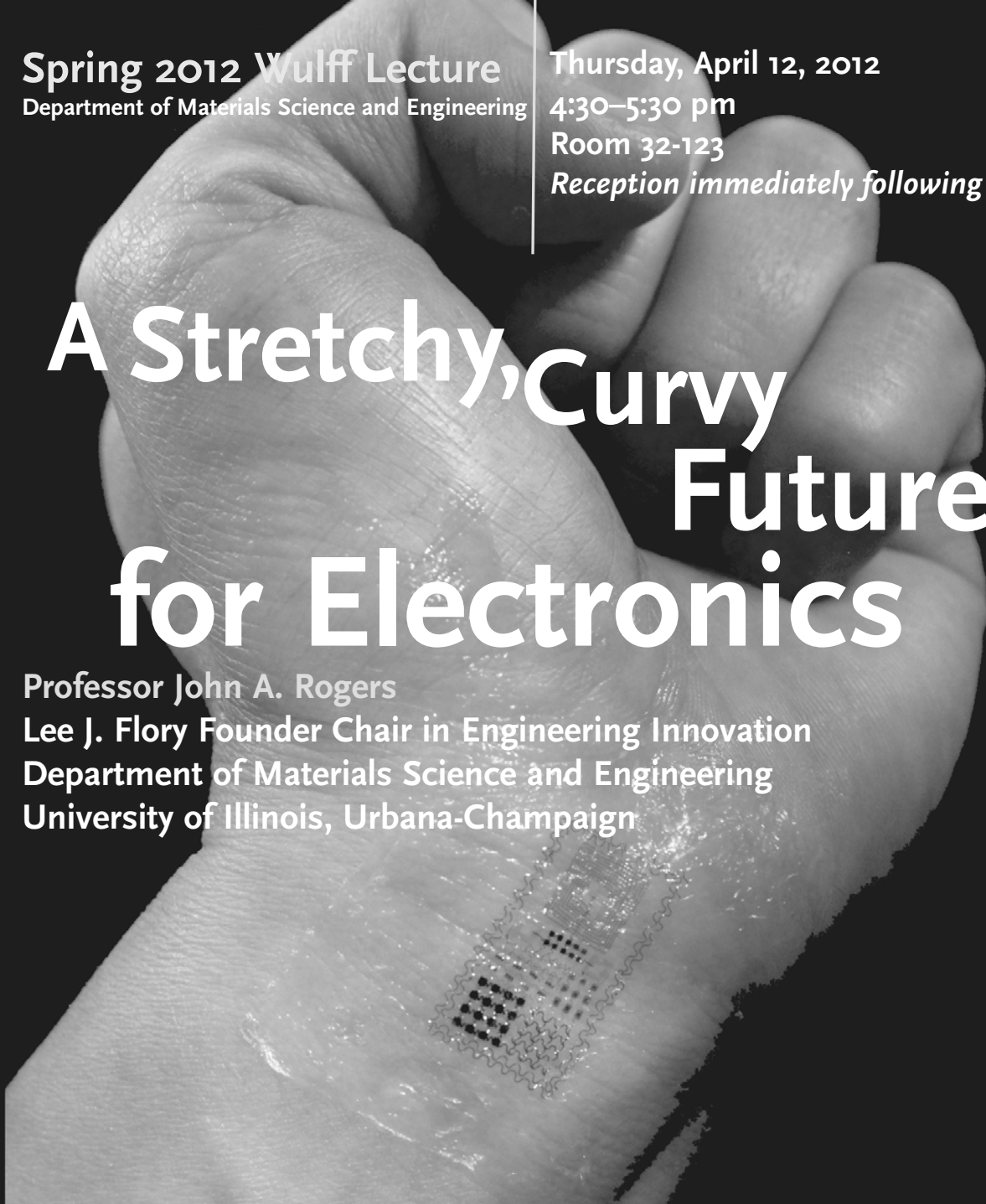
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Spring 2012 Wulff Lecture
Department of Materials Science and Engineering


Thursday, April 12, 2012
4:30–5:30 pm
Room 32-123
Reception immediately following

A Stretchy, Curvy Future for Electronics

Professor John A. Rogers
Lee J. Flory Founder Chair in Engineering Innovation
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Biology is curved, soft, and elastic; silicon wafers are not. Semiconductor technologies that bridge this gap in form and mechanics will create new opportunities in devices that adopt biologically inspired designs or require intimate integration with the human body. This talk describes the development of electronics that offer the performance of state-of-the-art, wafer-based systems with the mechanical properties of a rubber band, explains the underlying principles in materials science and mechanics that enable these outcomes, and illustrates their use in bio-integrated, 'tissue-like' electronics with unique capabilities in mapping neural activity on the brain and monitoring physiological status through the skin. Demonstrations in humans and live animal models illustrate the functionality offered by these technologies, and suggest several clinically relevant applications.

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