



Puck (Sara E. Ferry '11) performs magic on Nick Bottom (Edward Carpenter '10) in the Shakespearean play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Performances will take place on Oct. 24, 25, 30, and Nov. 1 at 8 p.m. in La Sala de Puerto Rico. For more photographs, see page 7.

WILLIAM YEE—THE TECH

MIT Places 9th on Times' Higher Education List of Top Universities

By Sandhya Rawal

MIT ranked ninth on the *Times Higher Education's* list of the Top 200 World Universities which was published on Oct. 9.

Harvard University, Yale University, University of Cambridge, University of Oxford, California Institute of Technology, Imperial College London, University College London, and the University of Chicago ranked above MIT.

The *Times'* rankings are based on academic peer review, employer review, faculty student ratio, citations per faculty, the percentage of international faculty, and the percentage of international students.

The academic peer review received 6,354 responses this year and holds a 40 percent weight in the rankings. The employer review received 2,339 responses and holds a 10 percent weight. The faculty student ratio holds a 20 percent weight. The number of scholarly citations per faculty accounts for another 20 percent. And the proportion of international faculty and international students each hold a 5 percent weight.

MIT's moved up a spot in the rankings since 2007, however MIT had previously ranked as high as 2nd in 2005. MIT's score, however, has increased from 86.9 in 2005 to 96.7 this year. Thus while MIT's quality

of education has not decreased in the last three years, the quality of education at other top universities has increased overall.

MIT scored above a 90 in every category, except international staff in which it only garnered a 33. Claude R. Canizares, the Vice President for Research and Associate Provost, said that number does not accurately represent the diversity of the MIT faculty and staff. Canizares also said that international staff are important to education in that they gives both faculty and staff an opportunity to have meaningful international experience.

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Chomsky Discusses US-India Nuclear Deal, Iran

Regarding Iranian Nuclear Development, Chomsky Says "the majority of the world supports Iran."

By Subrata Ghoshroy

SPECIAL TO THE TECH

This is the first of a three-part interview with Institute Professor Noam A. Chomsky, conducted in early September by Subrata Ghoshroy, a researcher in the Science, Technology, and Global Security Working Group at MIT. In this part, Ghoshroy and Chomsky discussed the then-pending U.S.-India nuclear deal and why a "majority of the world supports Iran."

Another version of this interview was previously published at *Alternet.org*.

Subrata Ghoshroy: What in your opinion is the future of the Left in India, broadly speaking, and the Communists?

Noam Chomsky: On one hand, there has been significant growth and development in the past 20 years or so. On the other hand, the internal problems are simply overwhelming.

If you look at the human development index, for example, when

the neo-liberal reforms, so-called, began, India was 125th or so. Now it is 128th, the last time I looked. Meaning that the fundamental internal problems of India which are so overwhelming when you just even walk the streets have clearly not been addressed.

If you go to places like Hyderabad or Bangalore, you see wonderful laboratories, high tech industries, software and a few miles away a sharp increase in peasant suicides coming from the same source. The same social and economic policies are driving both processes.

In places like West Bengal, there of course has been serious internal strife over land rights and industrial development and I don't think that the left has worked out a way to come to terms with that constructively.

On issues like the U.S.-India nuclear pact, from what I read of the Left's positions, I have found them quite disappointing. They seem to be opposing the pact on nationalist

grounds, that India might be surrendering some element of sovereignty. But the real problem is quite different; it is a major step towards undermining the Non-proliferation Treaty. As of course India's refusal to join it and its secret bomb was in the first place.

You know that India does have a tradition about disarmament and nonalignment and so on going back to Nehru, of pressing for nuclear disarmament, nonalignment and so on, and the U.S.-India pact is directly counter to that honorable tradition. And I would have expected the Left to be emphasizing this.

SG: To their credit, the communist Left has talked about the independence of foreign policy. It was one of the planks of the common minimum program between the UPA and the Left.

NC: I realize that. That's why I was particularly surprised that it did not come up in the context of the U.S.-India nuclear program just be-

Proposed Changes to GIRs Would Revamp HASS Requirements

By Natasha Plotkin
NEWS EDITOR

Motions to implement changes to the General Institute Requirements, including the addition of more varieties of core science subjects and the elimination of HASS-D designated subjects, will be made at the next faculty meeting in November.

Proposed changes will be based on recommendations made by Education Commons Subcommittee of the Committee on the Undergraduate Program. If approved by the faculty by a vote in December, the changes would represent the culmination of four-and-a-half years of efforts to reform the GIRs and the first major Institute-wide curricular revamping since 1964, according to Dean for Undergraduate Education Daniel E. Hastings '78.

The changes, the first of which would affect the class of 2014, would formally group the GIRs into two categories: the Science, Math, and Engineering (SME) requirement, and the Humanities, Arts, and Social Science requirement. The SME requirement would include the same science core subjects as the current GIRs but would include more "flavors" of each basic requirement, similar to the current group of classes that satisfy the biology requirement.

Additionally, the committee has proposed a two-year pilot of a new subject under the working name "Elements of Design," which might later be added to the SME requirement depending on the success of the trial.

The general requirement of taking eight HASS subjects would remain the same, but restrictions within these eight classes would be simplified: HASS-D-designated subjects

would be eliminated and, instead, all HASS subjects would be divided among three categories, humanities, arts, and social sciences. Students would be required to take one class in each of these categories. HASS concentration requirements would remain the same.

Trials of new "First-Year Focus" humanities subjects targeted at first year students would be run over the next two years, after which they might be incorporated into the HASS requirement.

Balancing flexibility with core requirements

Members of the Educational Commons Subcommittee expressed a desire to strike a balance between encouraging curriculum innovation and preserving the elements of the current GIRs that faculty feel are successful.

"The GIRs aren't broken," said Hastings. "You can't conclude that we're trying to fix a broken system, but you can conclude that there needs to be some more focus in some areas and some more flexibility in others."

Co-chair of the committee and Political Science Department Chair Charles H. Stewart III echoed this sentiment: "We're not in a state of crisis but there are lots of ways to do better ... We were wrestling with how to make the curriculum more dynamic, adaptable, and flexible, while retaining the rigor and success that almost everyone agrees the current curriculum has."

Committee members said they hoped that opening up the GIRs to more varieties will encourage professors to teach core subjects in new and innovative ways.

"We want to include as much excitement as early as possible [in the curriculum]," said Robert P. Redwine, co-chair of the committee and professor of physics.

Implementation in phases

The subcommittee has designed its proposals to be approved as a package but implemented in phases.

The most immediate changes would go into affect for the class of 2014 and include elimination of the HASS-D designations.

Other changes, including some of the more controversial proposals, would first be implemented in pilot programs before any permanent additions to the GIRs would be made. Sections of the proposal falling under this category include the Elements of Design class and First-Year Focus classes.

Mixed reactions among faculty members

While most of the HASS propos-

GIRs, Page 13

In Short

¶ **Fred Fest '08**, featuring at least four bands, will take place in the East Campus courtyard tomorrow starting at 2 p.m. and ending around 7 p.m. Free hot chocolate and cider will be served and wings will be sold. The event, sponsored by EC and WMBR Live, is free for those with an MIT ID. The concert will also be streamed live on MIT Cable. For the list of bands and other information, visit <http://fredfest.mit.edu/>.

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Eschewing guilt and negativity

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WORLD & NATION

New York City Extends Term Limits

By David W. Chen and Michael Barbaro

THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK

The City Council on Thursday cleared a path for Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg to run for re-election next year, voting to revise a term limits law twice approved by voters.

By a 29-22 vote, council members handed Bloomberg his most personal political triumph yet, and dramatically reshaped the political landscape for 2009.

While legal challenges are expected in the days to come, many election law experts believe that the measure will survive. That means Bloomberg, given his popularity and his intention to spend \$80 million to win a third term, would instantly become the favorite in the race.

The mayor had pushed aggressively behind the scenes for the legislation after announcing three weeks ago that he wished to remain in office and steer the city through its deepening economic trouble.

Asked how he felt upon hearing that the measure had passed, Bloomberg said: "I had a smile on my face. Also a little bit of tinge of 'Oh, my goodness! I hope I know what I'm doing here. We're going to have some very tough times.'"

Questions Over Credibility Follow Voter Registration Firms

By Michael Falcone and Michael Moss

THE NEW YORK TIMES

On Oct. 6, the community organizing group ACORN and an affiliated charity called Project Vote announced with jubilation that they had registered 1.3 million new voters. But it turns out the claim was a wild exaggeration, and the real number of newly registered voters nationwide is closer to 450,000, Project Vote's executive director, Michael Slater, said in an interview.

The remainder are made up of registered voters who were changing their address and roughly 400,000 that were rejected by election officials for a variety of reasons, including duplicate registrations, incomplete forms and fraudulent submissions from low-paid field workers trying to please their supervisors, Slater acknowledged.

In registration drives, it is common for a percentage of newly registered voters to be disqualified for various reasons, although experts say the percentage is higher when groups pay workers to gather registrations. But the disclosure Thursday that 30 percent of ACORN's registrations were faulty was described by Republicans as further proof of what they said was ACORN's effort to unfairly tilt the election.

U.S. Vows to Help Homeowners

By Vikas Bajaj

THE NEW YORK TIMES

With foreclosures mounting, Bush administration officials said Thursday that they were preparing to step up efforts to help struggling homeowners.

A senior policymaker told a Senate committee that the administration was working on a plan under which the government would offer to shoulder some of the losses on loans that are modified.

The insurance program could cost tens of billions of dollars, according to a person briefed on discussions about the plan, and would be run by the Treasury department under the \$700 billion financial rescue Congress passed earlier this month.

The remarks about the plan, made by Sheila C. Bair, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., came as a new report showed that foreclosure filings jumped 71 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier. At the hearing, congressional Democrats criticized the administration for not doing enough to help homeowners even as the Treasury department and Federal Reserve have moved to inject hundreds of billions of dollars into banks and the financial system.

IMF Mulls Credit to Stem Crisis in Developing World

By Mark Landler

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

With the financial crisis engulfing developing countries from Latin America to Central Europe, raising the specter of market panic and even social unrest, Western officials are weighing coordinated action to try to stabilize these economies.

The International Monetary Fund, which is in negotiations with several countries to provide emergency loans, is also working to arrange a huge credit line that would allow other countries desperate for foreign capital to borrow dollars, according to several officials.

The list of countries under threat is growing by the day, and now includes such emerging-market stalwarts as Brazil, South Africa and Turkey. They have become collateral damage in a crisis that began in the U.S. subprime housing market.

The fast-growing economies of the developing world depend on money from Western banks to build factories, buy machinery and export goods to the United States and Europe. When those banks stop lending and the money dries up, as it has in

recent weeks, investor confidence vanishes and the countries suddenly find themselves in crisis.

The details of the arrangement are still being worked out, and it could be supported by Japan and several oil-producing countries, a fund official said. The fund has not yet approached the U.S. Federal Reserve, according to officials, although the Treasury Department has expressed interest in the proposal.

Two weeks ago, the Fed set up unlimited swap agreements with the European Central Bank, the Bank of England and other central banks to ease the severe credit turmoil in Western Europe.

This time, the focus would be on emerging markets, with good economic records, which are having trouble borrowing dollars.

"There needs to be some action to help these countries," said Neil Dougall, chief economist for emerging markets at Dresdner Kleinwort in London. "There has been a severe drying up of liquidity there, and it is early days. The tsunami has only just reached their shores."

The IMF has about \$200 billion available for direct loans and cur-

rency swaps. That could be supplemented by funds from central banks, officials said, though they dismissed a rumor that circled the globe on Thursday that the fund was arranging a \$1 trillion credit line.

Whatever the amount ultimately pledged, it would represent the most concerted international response yet to what economists warn could be a volatile, dangerous new phase in the crisis.

"We view it seriously," said Clay Lowery, assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs. "There are a lot of emerging markets that have come under increased pressure recently."

Unlike those the United States and Western Europe, banks in these countries bought few of the mortgage-related securities that undermined the financial system. But as banks stopped lending — either to each other or anyone else — that credit squeeze has hit emerging markets hard.

Stock markets and currencies have plunged, foreign capital has fled, trade flows have slowed, and in an echo of past financial crises, investors have begun to worry about governments' defaulting.

Greenspan Concedes Flaws In His Hands-Off Approach

By Edmund L. Andrews

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

For years, a congressional hearing with Alan Greenspan was a marquee event. Lawmakers doted on him as an economic sage. Markets jumped up or down depending on what he said. Politicians in both parties wanted the maestro on their side.

But on Thursday, almost three years after stepping down as chairman of the Federal Reserve, a humbled Greenspan admitted that he had put too much faith in the self-correcting power of free markets and had failed to anticipate the self-destructive power of wanton mortgage lending.

"Those of us who have looked to the self-interest of lending institutions to protect shareholder's equity, myself included, are in a state of shocked disbelief," he told the

House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

Greenspan, 83, came in for one of the harshest grillings of his life, as Democratic lawmakers asked him time and again whether he had been wrong, why he had been wrong and whether he was sorry.

Critics, including many economists, now blame the former Fed chairman for the financial crisis that is tipping the economy into a potentially deep recession. Greenspan's critics say that he encouraged the bubble in housing prices by keeping interest rates too low for too long and that he failed to rein in the explosive growth of risky and often fraudulent mortgage lending.

"You had the authority to prevent irresponsible lending practices that led to the subprime mortgage crisis. You were advised to do so by many others," said Rep. Henry A. Waxman

of California, chairman of the committee. "Do you feel that your ideology pushed you to make decisions that you wish you had not made?"

Greenspan conceded: "Yes, I've found a flaw. I don't know how significant or permanent it is. But I've been very distressed by that fact."

On a day that brought more bad news about rising home foreclosures and slumping employment, Greenspan refused to accept blame for the crisis but acknowledged that his belief in deregulation had been shaken.

He noted that the immense and largely unregulated business of spreading financial risk widely, through the use of exotic financial instruments called derivatives, had gotten out of control and had added to the havoc of today's crisis. As far back as 1994, Greenspan had staunchly and successfully opposed tougher regulation on derivatives.

WEATHER

Say It Ain't Snow

By Brian H. Tang
STAFF METEOROLOGIST

The mere mention of snow sends people flocking to get sweaters, gloves, scarves, and occasionally every last loaf of bread and gallon of milk in supermarkets as well. We're approaching that time of year when the flakes will begin to fall and cover the ground in a serene white. On average, the first snow arrives in Boston around Nov. 4, and the first inch of accumulating snow doesn't usually occur until the first part of December. However, some years are curveballs, including 2005. On Oct. 29 of that year, 1.1 inches (2.8 cm) of slushy snow coated the still changing leaves.

Even though the mornings have turned colder and frost covers the landscape before dawn, there aren't any curveballs (or snowballs) in the works yet. Rather, this weekend will feature a warming trend but at the expense of a storm due to arrive late Saturday and early Sunday. If you happen to be out during this time frame, be prepared for a period of windswept moderate to heavy rain. The weather should recover quickly for any outdoor plans you may have during the day Sunday.

Extended Forecast

Today: Sunny. High 59°F (15°C).

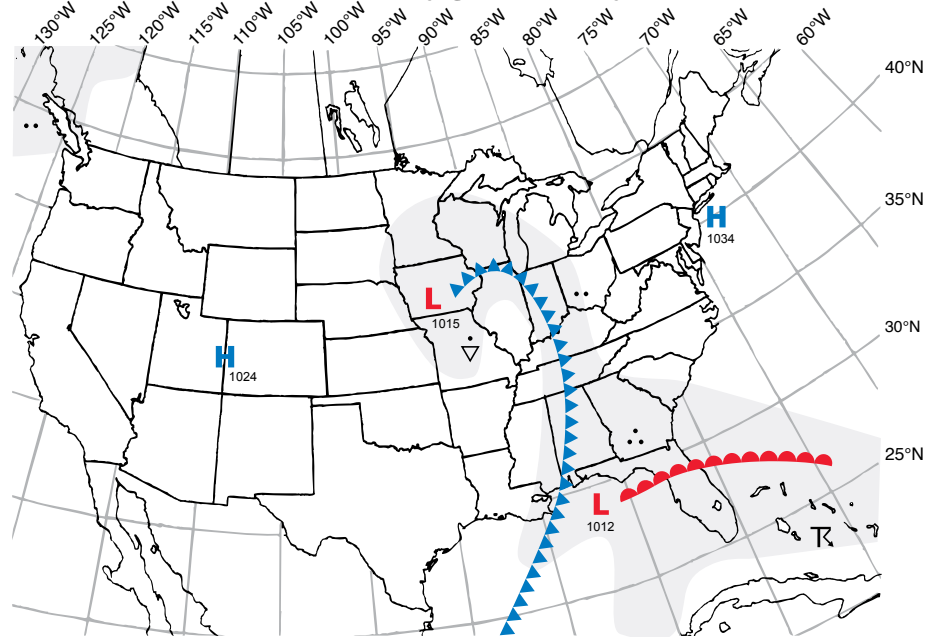
Tonight: Clear. Low 44°F (7°C).

Tomorrow: Mostly sunny early, then increasing clouds during the afternoon leading to showers in the late evening. High 61°F (16°C).

Tomorrow night: Rain and wind. Low 57°F (14°C).

Sunday: Showers ending in the morning, then sunny the rest of the day. High 64°F (18°C).

Situation for Noon Eastern Daylight Time, Friday, October 24, 2008



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

Compiled by MIT Meteorology Staff and The Tech

Lagging, McCain Can Still See Several Victory Scenarios

By Adam Nagourney
THE NEW YORK TIMES

MIAMI

Sen. John McCain woke Thursday morning to what has become a fairly common greeting in these tough last weeks of his campaign. A raft of polls showing him well behind. Early post-mortems on his candidacy. Even Republicans speaking of him in the past tense.

But is it really over? As McCain enters into this closing stretch, his aides — as well as some outside Republicans and even a few Democrats — argue that he still has a viable path to victory. “The McCain campaign is roughly in the position where Vice President Gore was running against President Bush one week before the election

of 2000,” said Steve Schmidt, McCain’s chief strategist. “We have ground to make up, but we believe we can make it up.”

Even the most hearty of the McCain supporters acknowledge that it won’t be easy, and there are a considerable number of Republicans who say, off the record, that the 2008 cake is baked.

At this point in the campaign, McCain’s hopes of victory may rest on events over which he simply does not have control. Still, there does seem to be enough question marks hovering over this race that it’s not quite time for McCain to ride his bus back to Arizona.

“It’s an uphill battle,” said Karl Rove, who was the chief strategist for going back to Bush’s first run

for Texas governor in 1994. “But I remember seven days out from the Texas gubernatorial race, and everybody was like, ‘It’s all over, we’re cooked!’ And we won by seven points.”

Here are what McCain’s advisers are watching hopefully (and Obama’s are watching warily) as the contest enters its final days.

McCain’s advisers said that the key to victory is reeling back those Republican states where Obama has them on the run: Florida, where McCain spent Thursday; Ohio; Indiana; Missouri; North Carolina; Virginia; and Missouri. If he can hang on to all those states as well as others that are reliably red, he would put into his column 260 of the 270 electoral votes necessary to win.

Tribal Militias Walk a Tightrope in Fighting Taliban

By Jane Perlez
and Pir Zubair Shah
THE NEW YORK TIMES

PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

Two tribal elders lay stretched out in an orthopedic ward here last week, their plastered limbs and winces of pain grim evidence of the slaughter they survived when a suicide bomber blew himself up in the midst of their tribal gathering.

These wounded men, and many others in the hospital, were supposed to be the backbone of a Pakistani government effort to take on the Taliban, and its backers, al-Qaida, with armies of traditional tribesmen working in consultation with the Pakistani military.

The tribal militias, known as lashkars, have quickly become a crucial tool of Pakistan’s strategy in the tribal belt, where the army has been fighting the Taliban for more than two months in what army generals acknowledge is a tougher and more protracted slog than they had anticipated. And, indeed, the lashkars’ early efforts have been far from promising.

As the strength of the militants in the tribal areas grows, and as the war across the border in Afghanistan worsens, the Pakistanis are casting about for new tactics. The emergence of the lashkars is a sign of the tribesmen’s rising frustration with the ruthlessness of the Taliban, but also

of their traditional desire to run their own affairs and keep the Pakistani army at bay, Pakistani officers and law enforcement officials say.

Some in Washington have pointed to the emergence of the lashkars as a hopeful parallel to the largely successful Sunni Awakening movement in Iraq, which drew on tribes’ frustration with militant jihadis to build an alliance with U.S. troops that helped lessen violence in Iraq. But there are significant differences, a senior U.S. government official acknowledged. In Anbar province, he said, the Iraqi tribes “woke up to millions of dollars in government assistance, and the support of the 3rd Infantry Division.”

Study Finds Many Doctors Often Prescribe Placebos

By Gardiner Harris

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Half of all American doctors responding to a nationwide survey say they regularly prescribe placebos to patients. The results trouble medical ethicists, who say more research is needed to determine whether doctors must deceive patients in order for placebos to work.

The study involved 679 internists and rheumatologists chosen randomly from a national list of such doctors. In response to three questions included as part of the larger survey, about half reported recommending placebos regularly. Surveys in Denmark, Israel, Britain, Sweden and New Zealand have found like results.

The most common placebos the American doctors reported using were headache pills and vitamins, but a significant number also reported prescribing antibiotics and sedatives. Although these drugs, contrary to the usual definition of placebos, are not inert, doctors reported using them for their effect on patients’ psyches, not their bodies.

In most cases, doctors who recommended placebos described them to patients as “a medicine not typically used for your condition but might benefit you,” the survey found. Only 5 percent described the treatment to patients as “a placebo.”

Chinese Activist Wins E.U. Human Rights Prize

By Jim Yardley

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BEIJING

Hu Jia, a soft-spoken, bespectacled advocate for democracy and human rights in China, was awarded Europe’s most prestigious human rights prize on Thursday. The award was a pointed rebuke of China’s ruling Communist Party that comes as European leaders are arriving in Beijing for a weekend summit.

Hu, 35, was chosen by the European Parliament as this year’s recipient of the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought, despite warnings from Beijing that his selection would harm relations with the European Union.

Last year, Hu testified via video link before a hearing of the European Parliament about China’s human rights situation. Weeks later, Hu was jailed and later sentenced to three and a half years in prison on a conviction for subversion based on his critical writings about Communist Party rule.

Hu has been one of China’s leading figures on a range of human rights issues, while also speaking out on behalf of AIDS sufferers and for environmental protection. His selection for the prize comes after he had been considered a frontrunner for the Nobel Peace Prize, only to lose to the former president of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari.

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competition

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OPINION



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Corrections

The Friday, Oct. 10 article "Senior Gets A Second Shot at *Jeopardy!*" incorrectly reported the age of Anjali Tripathi '09 in 1999. She was eleven — not nine — when she first appeared on *Jeopardy!*.

A headline from the Friday, Oct. 3 article "50 Years Ago, Smoot Made a Lasting Mark on Cambridge" incorrectly listed Oliver Smoot's height as 67". Although the unit of a Smoot is 67", the man himself is 66 11/16". Additionally, the original commemorative project was to repaint the railings of the Harvard Bridge — not the Smoot marks — and that plan was opposed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, not Cambridge officials.

The caption for the Tuesday, Oct. 14 photograph from the Head of the Zesiger Regatta Race incorrectly identified two individuals; Eleanor Ereira G was misidentified as Santolina Savannet G and Matthieu Couturier G was misidentified as Rahul Kar G. Additionally, the title of the boat was TiPPSy, not Tipsy.

Because of an editing error, the Oct. 14 article "Gender Ratios Vary Widely Across MIT Courses" misstated the percentages of women in Course VI undergraduate programs. VI-1 is 37 percent female; VI-2 is 32.2 percent female; and VI-3 is 29.1 percent female.

MIT, Inc.

"Hello incoming students, and welcome to MIT, Inc.! Here at the corporation, or as we like to call it, the 'Institute,' you'll be greeted with the latest synergy between academia and the rest of the world; the corporate college.

Editorial

"At MIT, Inc., you deserve to be treated like the valued customer you are. We understand some of you have been dissatisfied with your purchase. We appreciate your concern — Your opinion is important to us."

Sadly, this kind of corporate jargon may not be too far from where MIT is heading. For years, at least the apocryphal story of "All Tech men carry batteries" was believable; we thought that the administration would support students and would stand up for academic values that the community believed in. Were we wrong?

Last Friday's student sit-in protest in Lobby 7 is only the most recent manifestation of a growing sentiment among students that their concerns and interests are too often brushed aside. The active participants in the "Real Campaign for Students," while themselves only a small segment of the student population, are a sign that many other students — graduate and undergraduate, east-side, west-side, or neither — think the administration isn't listening.

Time and again, administrators have shown that they do not view students as partners in making policy. Repeatedly, student opinion has been solicited and largely ignored (the W1 Steering Committee and the Blue Ribbon Committee on Dining), or simply never solicited in the first place (the shuttering of Green Hall).

The administration's imprudent kneejerk reaction to Star A. Simpson's run-in with the state police at Logan Airport further reinforced the conception that MIT has evolved from an academic institution into a corporation, more concerned with public relations and fundraising than our values.

At the time that MIT threw Simpson under the bus, the Institute was employing an experienced spin artist from an HMO,

Deborah Loeb Bohren, to coordinate our public relations strategy. Bohren silently left the institute a few months later.

The reaction to the Simpson controversy became so contentious that the then Undergraduate Association and Graduate Student Council presidents, Martin F. Holmes '08 and Leeland Ekstrom G, were driven to address the issue in a column in the *Faculty Newsletter* (Vol. XX No. 4, March / April 2008). That column led to negotiations and ultimately an attempted solution — the establishment of the Task Force on Student Engagement — but this one committee, even if it works, is only a start.

MIT teaches us that modern innovation is the fruit of cooperative effort. Some of the most successful firms of the "new economy" have succeeded because of a purposefully porous and inclusive decision-making process: good ideas trickle up from all elements of the company. Suppose MIT has gone irreversibly corporate. There is still hope: we can hope that MIT will be an example of the kind of organization it teaches us to lead.

By incorporating students into high-level policymaking, the Institute can achieve three key goals. First, the result of any collaborative process will have solutions that aren't divisive; even if they don't differ much from what MIT would have decided anyway, students' input will help make decisions thoughtful and tailored to our unique community. Second, the process of public discussion and consensus-building across campus will create a stronger, more cohesive campus community — a clear win for MIT for fundraising if nothing else. Finally, an open paradigm for change will give students more opportunities to become leaders.

If you believe the stereotype that "too many MIT graduates end up working for Harvard grads" because of differences in our leadership skills, then perhaps you'll also agree that we should try to reverse the trend. MIT should let its students become leaders by helping chart the future of their school.

We could call it a teaching moment.

You Can Be the Difference

How One MIT Student is Working to Help Young Girls in Sri Lanka

Neeharika Bhartiya

Last Friday night, I went to an event called "Stand Up" hosted by the Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa (YALDA) at Harvard University. At the event, over fifty students from around the Boston area listened to the words of student leaders, stood up, and pledged to take action against poverty.

One student leader who spoke to us that night was Alia Whitney-Johnson '08. Alia came up to the podium with a story — a story about what she saw in Sri Lanka as a tsunami relief volunteer. She told us about a 12 year old girl who happened to have seen more than her fair share of hardships.

This 12 year old girl was pregnant because she had been raped by her father. Alia told us about how the girl testified in court without knowledge of where her life would take her

next — a life without a job, without parental guardians, and without anybody to share her pains with.

Alia went to Sri Lanka for the first time with a Public Service Center Fellowship. When Alia saw the harsh realities of life in poverty in Sri Lanka, she could have expressed her sympathy and moved on, but she chose to do more.

Alia had been a jewelry maker since she was seven years old, and on her trip decided to hold a jewelry making workshop to get to know the girls in Sri Lanka better. Soon enough, she realized jewelry making was an idea that could improve the lives of countless young girls in Sri Lanka.

That was the seed that grew into Emerge — a thriving non-profit that Alia now runs. Her organization sends jewelry kits to young girls in Sri Lanka. The profits of jewelry sales in the United States go to help these girls sustain themselves. Emerge has proven to be a power-

ful tool that empowers and inspires these girls to move themselves out of helpless situations.

This story would not have turned out the same way if Alia hadn't decided to channel her sympathy into action. Nothing would have happened if Alia didn't believe that her actions could have an impact on the lives of others. This story would not have been the same if Alia hadn't tried to learn more by deciding to go on the trip in the first place.

I hope what this story brings home is that each one of us has the power to make a difference. Especially at a place like MIT, each and every one of us has the resources to get started. Though we often don't give ourselves enough credit, we already have the skill sets needed to solve real world problems. We can change the lives of those less fortunate than ourselves. Will you choose to?

Bhartiya is a member of the MIT Global Poverty Global Initiative.

Opinion Policy

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Letters To The Editor

EECS Numbers Inaccurate

The Oct. 14 article "Gender Ratios Vary Widely Across MIT Courses" nicely summarized the statistics on gender diversity within the undergraduate population.

These numbers reflect hard work by many people at the Institute: in the admissions office, within individual departments, and elsewhere, to make the intellectual and social climate more welcoming for all students, and to encourage qualified students to consider MIT.

Examples include outreach programs like the Women's Technology Program, a summer residence program for high school rising seniors; and HKN's Women's Initiative, a program that sends some of our women engineering students to talk to middle and high school classes about the excitement of careers in engineering.

By taking a current snapshot, based on the Registrar's data, however, one does not get a sense of trends over time. For example, in my department, the relative increase in the percentage of women students has been much higher than the Institute average.

Since 1998, the percentage of women undergraduates in EECS has gone from 22.2 to 31.7, a relative change of 43% percent. Over the same period, the School of Engineering percentage went from 32.9 to 39.9, a relative change of 21 percent; and MIT went from 40.6 to 45.4, a relative change of 12 percent.

I am sure that some other departments have seen similar changes, reflecting concerted efforts to improve the departmental climate for all students.

As a final note, it is unfortunate that incorrect numbers were reported for Course VI in

the article. The overall percentage is correctly reported as 31.7; however, correct numbers for VI-1, VI-2 and VI-3 are 37, 32.2 and 29.1 percent respectively.

Prof. Eric Grimson PhD '74
Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Tech Biased

I find several recent *Tech* articles disturbingly biased. To start things off, on October 17 you published a piece about the Lobby 7 student protest — before the protest had even happened.

Between the lines of that article I read two things. First, *Tech* staff was in contact with the organizers of the protest before the protest happened. And probably that staff even helped in the execution of the protest—which I think is inappropriate for conscientious journalists.

The second thing I read between the lines was that the *Tech* was not even interested in what the opposing side, the administration, had to say. By publishing that article the day of the demonstration, *The Tech* totally precluded the administration from responding at all to the protest.

Great job, *Tech*. You "got the scoop" but you totally destroyed any hope of fair coverage.

The second article that upset me was in the Oct. 21 article, "Graduate Student Faces Charges for Assaulting an Officer, Resisting Arrest." What happened was that a guest at a List Visual Arts Center event was caught carrying a blunt.

The guest resisted arrest and needed three cops to pin him to the ground. This happened a year ago; the only thing that makes it relevant today is the impending trial. But the article wasn't about the trial; it was about the "excessive force" the police used in the arrest. The only substantiation of this "excessive force" was a single witness

who admits to seeing only part of the arrest.

Let's get real. The only reason *The Tech* ran the article was to smear the administration and support recent student complaints about hacking consequences. *The Tech's* interest in the facts of the situation was clouded by its agenda of attacking the administration.

This is ridiculous. The work of the police is more important than our hacking, and the police deserve more respect.

As I understand, one of the protestors' complaints last Friday was lack of representation in administration decisions. *The Tech* is in a unique position to show the administration what we students mean by fairness.

The Tech does a good service to the MIT community as our oldest newspaper, but it could do an even better job by covering events in a non-biased manner. Step up to the plate and be fair.

Ben Switala '09

Editor's Note: The Tech played no role in the planning of the protest. We stand by our reporting.

DiFava Comments Unsatisfactory

As someone who has very high regard for the MIT Police, I was surprised and disappointed to read MIT Director of Facilities and Security John DiFava's comments about allegations that members of the MIT Police used excessive force in a recent arrest (Oct. 21, "Graduate Student Faces Charges for Assaulting an Officer, Resisting Arrest").

In a patronizing and seemingly egotistical response, he simply dismisses the concerns of Cambridge resident Andrew Richardson, saying that "There is no excessive force on the

MIT police force because I would not allow it." DiFava then goes on to say, "... they don't know what it's like ... It's probably the first or second arrest someone has seen in his life."

What DiFava would or wouldn't allow has nothing to do with whether or not excessive force was used, unless DiFava has the ability control people telepathically. And if the force used was disturbing to a bystander, even one inexperienced with arrests, shouldn't that at least be cause for further inquiry?

While I believe that DiFava was correct in his assessment of the arrest (as evidenced by the fact that the arrested person will not press charges), any reports of excessive force should be thoroughly investigated and handled with the utmost seriousness, not dismissed with a pat on the head.

Daniel Wendel '05

Stop Complaining

I recently took a look at the *Tech* for the first time in many years. Admittedly, I am a dinosaur compared to the freshman whose opinion you published; nevertheless I was taken aback.

Students now complain about having to walk across campus for food? It's not even that large a campus! What will happen when this student enters the work world and finds that a job may require a long commute or that long distance travel is required periodically?

Your circumstances are different now than when you were at home. You attend MIT, not another school with a different system for feeding their students. You are smart enough to figure out ways to make it work without requiring help from the school administration. You go to MIT for crying out loud!

Michael McDermott '91

The Future of Development Policy

Principles for the Next Presidential Administration

it and make it a priority. This 'Poverty Agenda' should include at least the following elements:

Continue Effective Health Interventions

The most common storyline about global development is one of corruption, wasted money and stagnation. While there is some truth to this, many health interventions have been extremely successful. Smallpox has been eradicated worldwide. Polio has been largely overcome and measles deaths in Africa have dropped 90% over the past few years.

Deworm the World, an effort based on research at MIT's Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, will cure over 10 million kids in the next year from parasitic worm infections. The US Government's AIDS treatment program, PEPFAR, despite its flaws, has managed to get millions of Africans on anti-retroviral therapy, helping to stop the spread of the HIV virus.

End Farm Subsidies (esp. Corn Ethanol and Cotton)

Economists universally agree that domestic agriculture subsidies are bad for farmers in developing countries and are also harmful to U.S. consumers. The truth is that our government gives away about \$15 billion to agribusiness each year. By getting rid of farm subsidies, the only losers would be these large multinational companies. While it would have a small impact on the urban poor, the cost would be much less

than \$15 billion a year.

Start a Real Development Round

When the World Trade Organization (WTO) met in Seattle in 2000 there were riots and mass protests. People didn't like globalization. The response was the so-called "Doha Round" of trade talks, a true development-focused round. The short story is that the talks crashed and burned, but the need for development-focus trade initiatives didn't go away.

Don't Expect Magic Bullets

There is a tendency in development work to expect a project to be a magic bullet that instantly lifts people out of poverty. The history of global development, however, indicates that magic bullets don't exist and that the process is long, difficult, and still poorly understood. Few projects turn out as well as expected, but that shouldn't stop our progress.

Make a Serious Commitment

This one is difficult. However, since development is a long-term process, it needs a long-term commitment in order to really make a difference. Better data, more experiments, and more trial and error are needed to deduce which policies work best. We can't set a timetable of 20 years to end extreme poverty and become cynical when we don't achieve everything we have set out to do.

There are a lot of other things that can be done — starting with funding for universal pri-

mary education — but I wanted to capture the big picture from the perspective of the government. Democracy, however, is a two way street. Our elected officials represent us, so they prioritize our interests and vote for what we favor, meaning we have the power to influence them.

This means the fifth goal — making a serious commitment — applies as much to citizens as to governments. In 2009, each of us can write an e-mail or a letter to the new President telling them what we feel should be done about global poverty or why we care about international development. There are a few worrying signs that neither candidate intends to implement their development plans during their four years in office.

When asked what programs would have to be sacrificed because of the financial crisis and the cost of the bailout, Senator Obama mentioned only one: "[while] I'm a strong supporter of foreign aid ... we may have to delay that."

Joe Biden echoed the sentiment in the vice presidential debate: "the one thing we may have to slow down is a commitment we made to double foreign assistance." For his part, Senator McCain has argued for a total freeze on non-military discretionary spending. We have the power to change their minds. Citizenship doesn't end at the ballot box. Make your voice heard.

Steve White '11 is a member of the MIT Global Poverty Initiative.

Addressing Poverty

Eschewing Guilt and Negativity

sponse mechanism which I believe many of us fall into. Most of us are genuinely moved by these issues and we feel pretty bad about poverty when we have the time. We have served at soup kitchens or participated in fundraisers — and we obviously care about the poor, right?

But repetitive poverty awareness campaigns that riddle us with guilt for not doing more and paint only the negativity of the situations make the facts start to become too much to handle.

We grow numb to the images. The MIT bubble starts surrounding us and our lives end up more focused on everything else on our plates. Who has time to search out ways to fight poverty and all its problems?

Nevertheless, I firmly believe that the Institute's incredible strengths make it one of the best places to work on poverty eradication. MIT is full of hard-working problem solvers, entrepreneurs and innovators. The initiatives in place at MIT already make a significant impact on our world. The problem is that people simply aren't aware about all of them and don't know how to get involved.

My personal story is one of good fortune and circumstance. I definitely came to MIT with compassion for the world's poor, but I never considered doing anything to fight poverty other than the occasional donation. I happened to be

surrounded by a people who were very passionate about social justice in my Christian fellowship and in my sorority.

I watched as they poured themselves into various groups and community service projects; I listened as they discussed and debated ventures for tackling problems of poverty. It was a completely new experience for me — normal students, with normal lives, who seriously believed they could do something to fight poverty both during their time at MIT and after.

My world view became rocked by a trip I took to Cairo, Egypt with these students the summer after my freshman year. I lived on the outskirts in a slum with a Sudanese refugee family and taught English to locals living in the area. I listened to their stories of escaping from their village in South Sudan, volunteering with a medical team and living in a foreign city as unwanted refugees.

The slum I lived in was comparatively well off, but still lacked basic needs — they did not have consistent running water or reliable electricity. After leaving Cairo and having some time to think about my experiences, I realized something about the slum really changed me. Something in me wanted to know more about why slums existed and what could be done to improve them.

The rest is history. I joined the Global Poverty Initiative the semester before, and contacted friends in Course 11 (Urban Studies and Planning) who helped me make the switch to a major more in line with my new passion. I'm now taking classes that I would have never seen myself in three years ago, organizing events with people who are set on changing the world, and traveling on an extraordinary adventure to fight poverty.

I was lucky to have the right connections to get to the place I am today. I have friends involved in various international development projects, wise and well connected academic advisors, and acquaintances in different student groups. My friend, Anne Liu '08 — founder of last year's Millennium Campus Conference — told me that there were so many freshmen who have told her "Anne, I want to do poverty work. I want to get involved. What can I do?"

"Now the question is," she said, "how can we keep that energy going? What can [we] do to help them and connect them to the right people and the right resources to really get involved?" I hope through awareness and education every member of the MIT community can honestly say that they know something about poverty and how to fight it.

Courtney Sung '10 is a member of the MIT Global Poverty Initiative.

Steve White

There are a lot of big issues at stake this election. Global warming, the war in Iraq, health insurance, and the economy all have earned a prime share of the public consciousness.

However, none of these issues strike me as the most critical topic to be settled. The war has largely settled down and the damage is mostly done. Health insurance is a major issue but is only part of the problem, as social determinants are far more significant, and neither candidate would dare propose a universal insurance plan anyway. Global warming is a big issue, but it's far off in the distance; there are more pressing issues that have killed people yesterday and will kill others tomorrow.

Global poverty, however, was a causal factor in tens of millions of deaths worldwide last year. It is a major social determinant of disease and is the main reason the people who will suffer the most from global warming will be at high risk. (If your house is made of shoddy materials you are much more likely to be harmed by flooding in Bangladesh. If you have levees, better construction materials and emergency medical infrastructure, much of the damage will be mitigated.)

Since global poverty is such a major issue, the next president should have an agenda to address

Courtney Sung

Poverty. It's not a nice thing to dwell on. We hear the word and we conjure up images of malnourished children in Africa, staring at us with their big haunting eyes and distended bellies. For some of us, we recall annoying homeless people who manage to make us feel guilty every time we pass them without putting a quarter into their coffee cups.

Others of us have watched documentaries that have sent us into foul, depressed moods for hours at the seemingly hopeless attempts at poverty alleviation. The news is filled with stories about hunger riots and ethnic turbulence, and all the non-profit ads seem to throw faceless facts and overwhelming statistics at us. Poverty just seems too large, too messy, too complex and too unbeatable.

There are two ways to respond to typical 'poverty awareness.' The first, on one extreme, is to get depressed at the futility of poverty eradication. Poverty makes us feel too bad about ourselves and the state of this world. The second way, on the other extreme, is to search out ways to fight poverty anyway by being extremely proactive and passionate.

Then there's somewhere in between, the re-

ARTS

CONCERT REVIEW

Michel Camilo, Pure Love

By Sam Markson

*Michel Camilo Trio
Regattabar at the Charles Hotel
Saturday, Oct. 18*

Saturday night. Full house. Glasses clink and lapels straighten.

Tight blues echoes off the low ceiling. Musicians wrap their bodies — and souls — around the music, contorting as they shred through line after line of harmonic bliss. No warmups here. It's Saturday night, and both the audience and the Michel Camilo trio has every intention of having a good time.

"We call it our burn-all-ships set" Camilo announced after the first tune. Camilo is ecstatic, almost impishly so, and his enthusiasm radiates outward. Camilo, bassist Charles Flores,

and percussionist Dafnis Prieto are performers of the first order, reaching out to the audience: three wise men bearing the gift of funkiness.

Drinks are refilled. Blackberries are checked. The next tune starts.

It's a ballad. Slow, mellow, romantic. While the tune is simple, the group infuses it with so much feeling that it says so much more than the notes and chord progressions alone. Flores plays powerfully here, caressing his instrument in his first solo of the night, feeling the music as if for the first time. Calls and responses are on the mark, flowing, even, relaxing. The first tune was a shout-out, where this is a love poem. The lineup is simple, yet chillingly soulful.

It's hard to pinpoint where this feeling comes from. Prieto called it "instinct" when I

spoke to him. Flores compared it to breathing. Raised in Cuba, he was surrounded by music daily. When he plays, it's as much a story of how his day went as a reminiscence of his childhood — his whole being.

This idea of "fullness" is a key feature of the Afro-Cuban tradition. In some circles, the characteristic clave — a traditional rhythmic pattern used throughout the night — is assigned a sacred value, even the power to open up spiritual doorways. Music isn't just something you go to hear, as Flores explained to me. It's a part of you that goes all the way to the core.

But that doesn't mean it's no fun. The trio followed next with a funky, driving chart, dropping volume as an ensemble, then rising again.

Later, they did a cover of Coltrane's Giant Steps, with a Latin beat and virtuosic, careening lines in the keys. Follow that up with an arrangement of Perdido, a heart-rending tango, and a hot five-time chaser, and even the most arthritic toes were tapping. A standing ovation, and a house of satisfied customers.

Props to Prieto for a wild brushes solo in the second half of the night — and for keeping a tight groove the whole time — and to the ensemble as a whole for overall enthusiasm, from the way they stood to what they said to the order of the songs. As Flores put it, "It's my life, I might as well go 100 percent."

Michel Camilo is pure love — the slow, the fast, the simple, the deep — in all the best ways.

ALBUM REVIEW

*How to Be Unpopular**Mitsuko Uchida Plays Schubert*

By Sudeep Agarwala

*Mitsuko Uchida
"Mitsuko Uchida Plays Schubert"
Franz Schubert
Philips*

From all accounts, Gustav Mahler was a formidable grouch. It's not hard to hear this in his music — his ninth symphony is nearly an hour and a half's worth of rich, Wagnerian lines, rife with paranoid navel-gazing over his imminent death. His orchestral song-cycle, *Das Lied von der Erde* is a meditation on eastern philosophy and a hidden symphony meant to cheat fate (Beethoven had nine symphonies, so did Dvorak, Schubert¹, Mahler knew where this was headed).

This is Mahler of *Die Kindertoten Lieder* (Songs on the Death of Children), *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* (Songs of the Journeyman), the hammer of fate in the sixth symphony, *Tragische* (Tragic), and the violent marriage to a woman nearly half his age. He was the fiery conductor of the New York Philharmonic and an analysis subject for Sigmund Freud.

So why does Mahler like Schubert? How is it that Mahler, grim symbolist and macabre fatalist, can at all relate to the music of the composer most known for his party music, particularly a piano sonata he wrote while on holiday in the spa town of Bad Gastein?

It's impossible not to talk about the elephant in the room: it's unclear exactly how to talk about the Schubert sonatas without the backdrop of the Beethoven piano sonatas. In fact, the piano sonatas were one of Beethoven's major outputs — the greatest piano virtuoso to date, Beethoven had already innovated the sonata form long before Schubert had begun writing his sonatas.

How awful to be writing in the wake of Beethoven: while Schubert was still familiarizing himself with the Romantic sonata form, Beethoven was well-ensconced and complet-

ing his middle-period sonatas, extensive in their formal structures, unprecedented in their difficulty both technically and harmonically, already with an eye to his succinct, minimalist late sonatas.

This isn't necessarily Schubert's fault — he was eighteen when he first started composing sonatas and Beethoven had a good quarter century on him. And Schubert's challenge was clear: how to distill this new way of thinking about music — Beethoven's way of thinking about music — without sounding like a Beethoven impersonator?

Perhaps this is an important argument to have, but, without going into too many details, it seems fairly clear: Schubert was thinking about music very differently than Beethoven. The author of over 600 songs and the very first (or at least, most innovative and formally sound) song cycles in the German language, Schubert's approach to music is very different from Beethoven's, whose lieder (and other vocal music, for that matter) are notoriously unapproachable and difficult to sing.

While I feel a little guilty in keeping all this in mind while listening to the Schubert sonatas, the bitter truth is that the Beethoven sonatas are, and have historically been, performed extensively while the Schubert sonatas are left to wallow in relative obscurity. And the question is: Why?

It was an interesting exercise to ask this while listening to Mitsuko Uchida's recording of the Schubert sonatas (off the Philips label) particularly because it seems obvious that Uchida was asking this same question while thinking about her recording.

The major point of contention seems to be in asking how much Beethoven is in Schubert? Uchida seems to be able to differentiate between the two: moments such as Sonata No. 4 in Uchida's hands seem patently Schubertian — the first movement opens with what might as

well be one of his lieder — melodic lines that seem almost vocal in their construction interspersed with virtuosic piano interludes.

Or perhaps the second movement of the Sonata No. 13 (D664): yes, almost vocal in its construction, but — perhaps more importantly — Uchida shows us how novel and independent Schubert can be from any of Beethoven's sonatas its harmonic narrative. But Uchida also shows us that Schubert can be just like Beethoven — the third and final movement seems pulled directly from Beethoven's early period.

And it's this approach to listening to these recordings that highlight a paradox in coming to any decision about Schubert, one which Schubert himself was obviously concerned with, and which many composers became obsessed with after him. Clearly, Schubert, having a different approach and understanding of music, should not sound like Beethoven but, almost by definition, is it bad music if he doesn't?

To be sure: Schubert is difficult to listen to. The first movement Sonata No. 21 (D960) is somehow viscerally unsettling. The first theme clips along with a traditional hymn-like theme that suddenly freezes mid-cadence, interrupted by an ominous trill from the bellows of Schubert's keyboard.

The second movement of Sonata No. 20 (D959), a rondo of sorts, is interspersed with recit-like passages that toe a fine line between rage and madness. And Uchida plays all these confusing passages dutifully, a diligent pianist that is sensitive to Schubert's score in the absence of other contextual cues. Although, listening to her performance, it's hard not to wish that she would offer some form of interpretation of this bewildering music other than what's on the page, one can sympathize with her situation: unlike Beethoven's pieces, this music isn't obvious.

Pushed for a draconian précis of the fundamental differences between the Schubert and

Beethoven piano sonatas and an explanation for why Beethoven's are fundamentally more successful, it seems fair to state that Schubert's emotional palette is more complex than Beethoven's. Schubert's sonatas aren't calming, soothing or entertaining and this is their virtue.

Beethoven's are, or, at the very least, can be, and that is theirs. The uncomfortable essence of Schubert's piano oeuvre is that it resonates with the listener. While the Beethoven sonatas often ape the emotions they portend to depict (quasi una fantasia, *Les Adieux*, *Pathétique*, *Appassionata*, to name a few²) Schubert's sonatas force the listener to traverse an emotional landscape that, at times, feels almost too present and real. Although historically, Schubert's conception has been the less popular, it seems fair to continually re-evaluate the success of such a work.

And this is perhaps why a man like Mahler could love this music. His favorite, Sonata No. 17 (D850), *Gastein*, is a glistening D major piece that depicts Bad Gastein in all of its pastoral beauty. All four movements of the piece reside in major keys each of which appear to exude joy.

Schubert's fecundity with both melody and structure appears first and foremost — and Mahler must have appreciated the work for this intellectual achievement. But how meaningful it must have been for Mahler, a man obsessed with fate and mortality, to have delved into this music. How important for Mahler not simply to have looked and politely listened to another work depicting a happy moment, but to have experienced and understood Schubert's moments of absolute joy.

¹ Well, almost — cf., *Symphony #8* (the "Unfinished"). Let's round up, why not?

² It's true that many of these sonatas were named posthumously by Beethoven's editors, but this point only seems to serve the argument: that people knew what to name these pieces speak to the clarity of their depictions.

The MIT Shakespeare Ensemble

A Midsummer Night's Dream

October 23-25 and
October 30-Nov 1, 2008
at 8:00 pm in La Sala

\$6 students, \$9 general admission
web.mit.edu/ensemble/wwww



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Midsummer Night's Dream Plays at MIT

The MIT Shakespeare Ensemble performed *Midsummer Night's Dream* in La Sala de Puerto Rico on Wednesday, Oct. 22 for their final dress rehearsal.

(clockwise from top right)

The lovesick Helena (Bianca W. Farrell '11) clings to her beloved Demetrius (Steven J. Pennybaker '12), while the invisible Oberon (Kellas R. Cameron '10) plays tricks.

Lysander (Stephen G. Goodman '12) holds back Hermia (Rachel W. Williams '12) from attacking Helena amidst the chaos and quarrels caused by the fairies' tricks.

Titania (Grace M. Kane '11) and her fairies (Jesse I. Wooton '12 and Naomi A. Hinchey '11) cuddle and scratch the donkey-headed Nick Bottom (Edward Carpenter '10).

Puck (Sara E. Ferry '11) and Oberon (Kellas R. Cameron '10), fairies of the woods, have a violently playful fight as he commands her to find him a magic love flower.

Photograph by William Yee



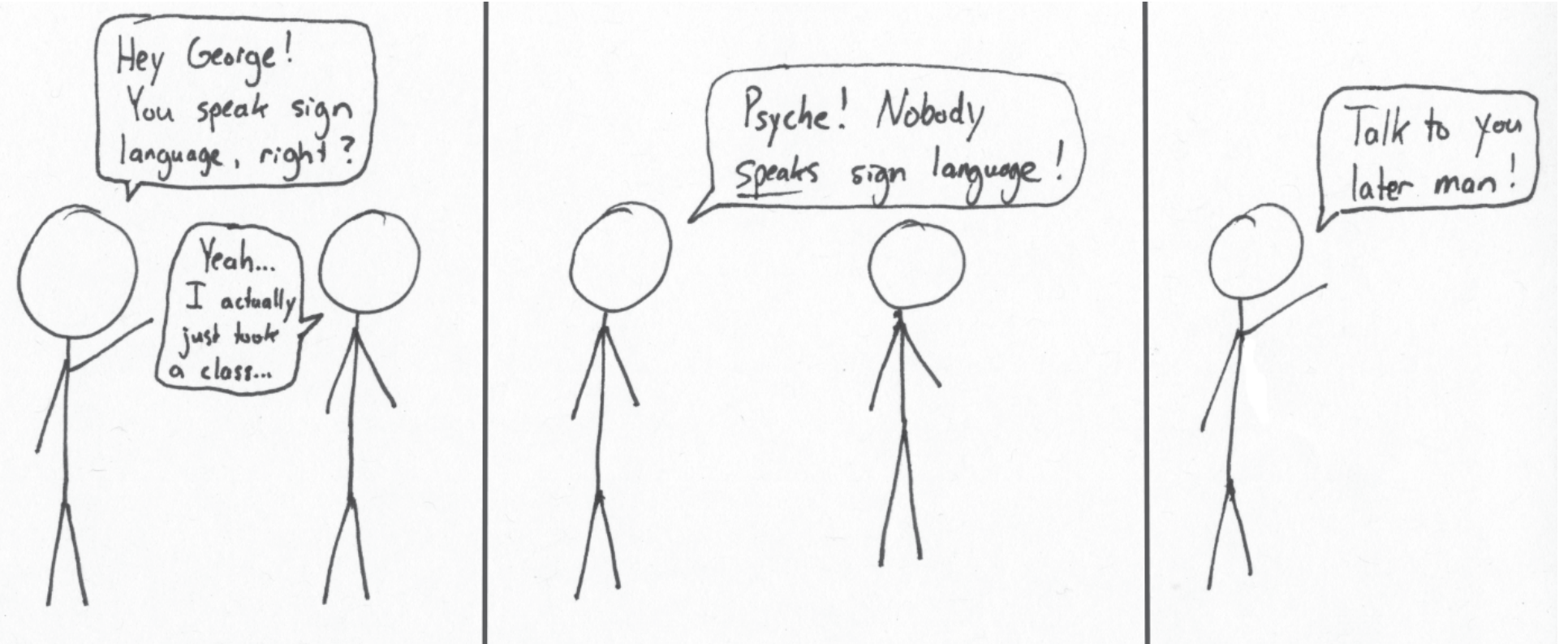
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The Daily Blunderbuss

by Ben Peters



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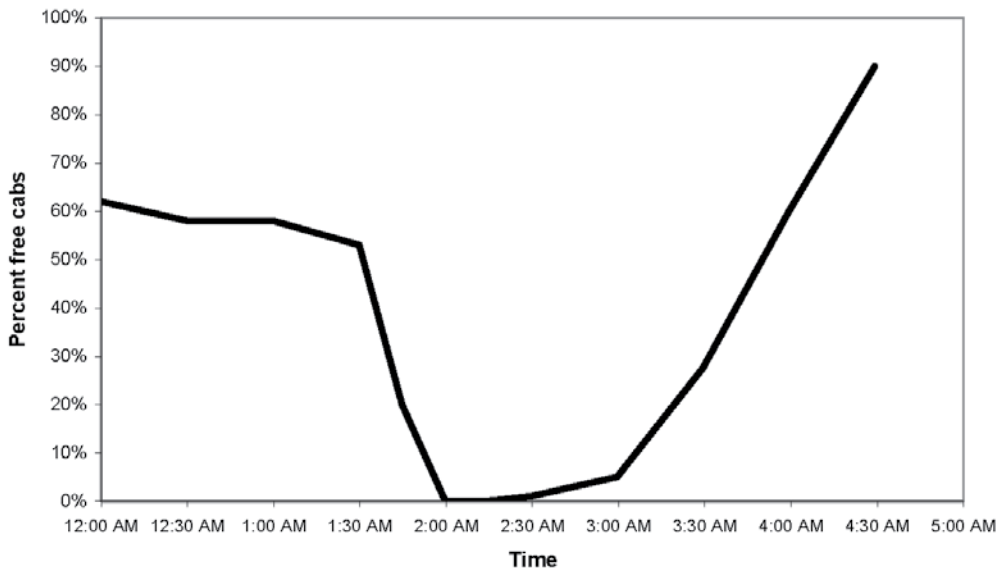
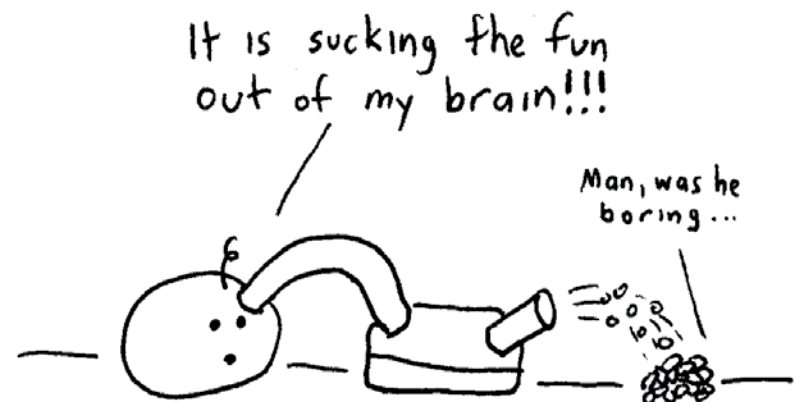


Figure 41. The plot shows the percentage of unoccupied taxi cabs in the Theater District on an average Saturday night. As can be noted from the figure, the nearly-constant period that is initially observed is sharply disrupted by a discontinuity in the time-profile. This feature, observed around 2AM, coincides with the closure of all alcohol-supplying establishments, which points to alcohol interruption as a main culprit for this failure in the transportation system. This observation is in concert with previous ones that show that continuous alcohol supply is a necessity of modern society. Extending bar hours to 5AM is proposed by the present work as a measure to smooth out the trend revealed by this figure.

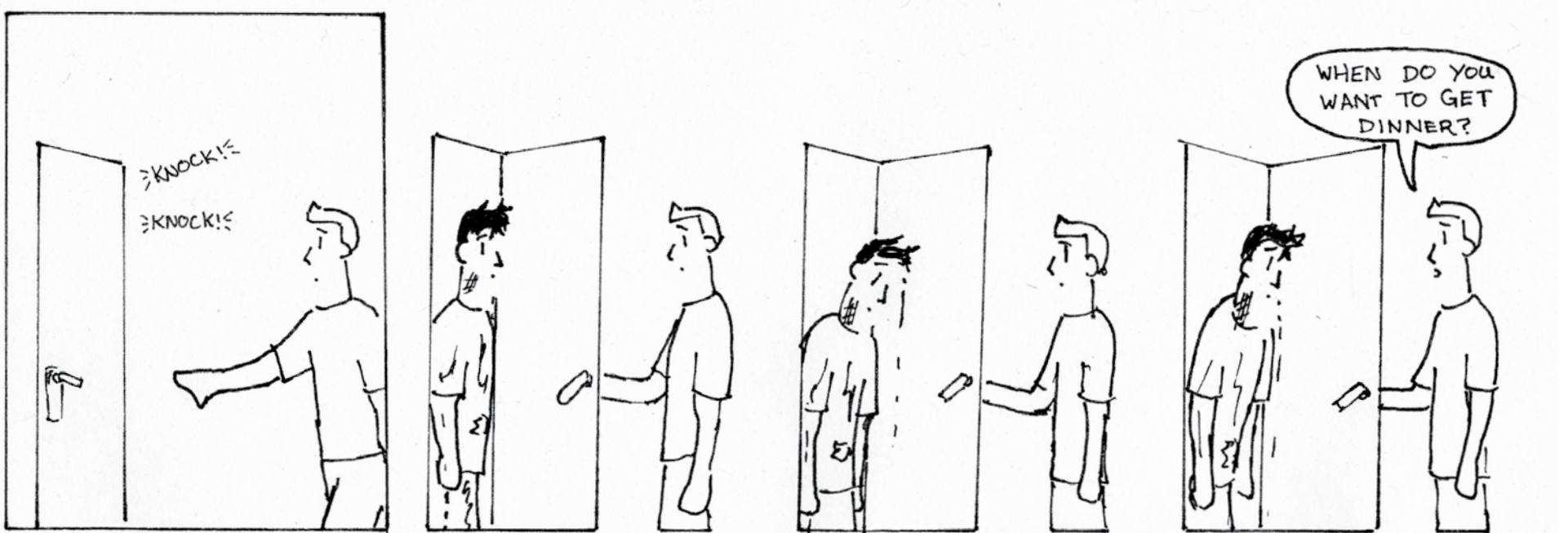
Oh no! It's the fun vacuum!



Thanks to Alan Deckelbaum for today's caption.
 Want to see your caption in Blobbles? Send it to blobbles@tech.mit.edu and I'll draw a cartoon for it!

Theory of Pete

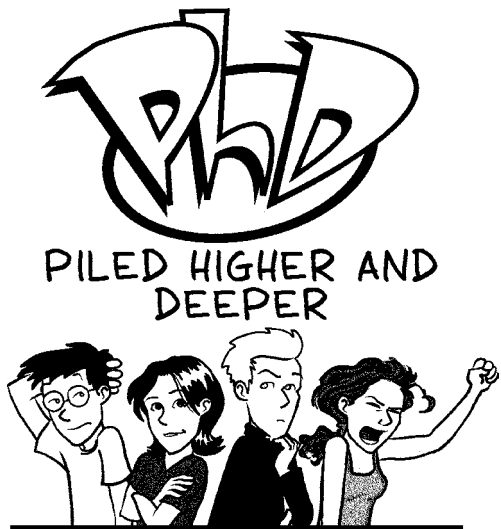
by Cai GoGwilt



Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

Dilbert® by Scott Adams



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© Puzzles by Pappocom

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9. Solution on page 13.

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

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

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by Michael Ciuffo



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Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 13

ACROSS

- 1 Mirth
- 6 Mimics
- 10 Long-nosed fish
- 14 Blackjack request
- 15 Gift-tag word
- 16 Old-time music halls
- 17 Unyielding
- 19 Sweet tubers
- 20 Ancient marketplace
- 21 Pal of Porthos and Athos
- 23 ___o'-shanter
- 26 Makes beloved
- 28 Pig residence
- 29 July 26th honoree
- 31 Rope on the range
- 33 Fancy tie
- 34 Skater Michelle
- 36 Numbered musical piece
- 39 Peruse a paragraph
- 40 "Knots" author
- 41 Lhasa ___
- 42 Actress Thompson
- 43 Say it ___ so!
- 44 Layabout
- 45 Coeur d'___, ID

DOWN

- 47 State categorically
- 48 American uncle
- 50 Part-time athlete
- 53 Draft letters
- 54 Hogs the mirror
- 56 Simon and Young
- 58 Seep
- 59 Hawaiian nuts
- 64 Sign of the future
- 65 Lat. list-ender
- 66 Human trunk
- 67 Rendered fat
- 68 Legendary loch
- 69 Discharge

- 11 Male features
- 12 Send payment
- 13 Impertinent
- 18 Nary a soul
- 22 Mandela's nat.
- 23 Ex-rulers of Russia
- 24 Perplexed
- 25 Asphalt paver
- 27 Praying figure
- 30 Of a junction
- 32 Warty amphibians
- 34 DeeJay Casey
- 35 Take first place
- 37 Software buyers
- 38 Arranges by category
- 40 Some tennis officials
- 44 Place alone
- 46 Clairvoyance letters
- 47 Dry
- 48 Small cylinder
- 49 Odor
- 51 Andes people
- 52 Rings
- 55 Repair
- 57 Smelly, dirty air
- 60 Goddess of folly
- 61 Anger
- 62 Pompous person
- 63 Drunkard

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14					15				16				
17					18				19				
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33						34	35			36	37	38	
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48	49			50			51	52			53		
54			55				56			57			
58						59	60				61	62	63
64						65				66			
67						68				69			

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Chomsky Discusses American Imperialistic Mentality

Chomsky, from Page 1

a stronger stand on this. So there are both internal problems and questions about international relations which seem to be at best unclear and at worst rather negative.

SG: So, as you were just saying, in comparison with the situation in Latin America with the Pink Tide and so forth, [in Latin America] there is a lot more explicit stance against imperialism and toward independence and toward South-South relations.

NC: They exist [in India], but I think that India should be in the lead, as it was in the 1950s when it was in the lead in the nonaligned movement.

SG: So this is, I guess, the tension in the Indian situation. The Indian government, the Congress Party and the Bharatiya Janata Party, they think NAM is anachronistic and a relic of the cold war.

NC: I think that they are quite wrong. I think that it is a sign of the future. The positions of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the South Commission before it, and along side of it, are pretty sound.

A good indication of how sound they are: they are almost entirely suppressed in the West, which tells you a lot. For example, take the question of Iranian enrichment. The U.S., of course, takes a very strong militant position against it, which is kind of ironic because the same officials who are now having tantrums about it are the ones who supported the same programs under the Shah.

MIT is right at the center of that. I can remember in the 1970s there was a big internal crisis at MIT when the Institute authorities pretty much sold the nuclear engineering department to the Shah in a secret agreement, which of course leaked and then students were upset about it and had a lot of protests which ended up with a student referendum strongly opposed to it.

The agreement was that the Nuclear Engineering Department would agree to bring in Iranian Nuclear Engineers and, in return, the Shah would provide some unspecified but presumably large amount of money to MIT. The details never came out. So, when information leaked, there was a lot of student protest and the student referendum, something like 80 percent of students were opposed to it, some large number.

There was so much turmoil about it, the faculty had to have a large meeting. Usually faculty meetings are pretty boring things, nobody wants to go, but this one pretty much everybody came to it, there was a big discussion. It was quite interesting. There were a handful of people, of whom I was one, who opposed the agreement with the Shah. But it passed overwhelmingly.

It was quite striking that the faculty vote was the exact opposite of the student vote which tells you something quite interesting because the faculty are the students of yesterday, but the shift in institutional commitment had a major impact on their judgments, a wrong impact in my opinion. Anyway, it went through.

Probably the people running the Iranian program today were trained at MIT. Strongest supporters of this

U.S.-Iranian Nuclear Program were Henry Kissinger, Cheney and Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz.

SG: This was right around Nixon?

NC: This was in the mid-70s. Kissinger now says how can Iran be pursuing a peaceful program when they have so much oil, they don't need nuclear energy. In 1975, he was saying the opposite.

He was saying, Iran, of course, has to develop nuclear energy. It cannot rely upon its oil resources. Kissinger was asked by the Washington Post, why he had completely changed his judgment on this issue. He was quite frank and honest. He said something like, "They were an ally then, so they needed nuclear energy. Now they are an enemy, so they don't need nuclear energy." OK. I appreciate honesty. It is ironic to see this developing right now.

When you read the media on this, say the *New York Times*, the coverage is uniform. "Iran is defying the world." "Iran is defying the international community."

The fact of the matter is that the majority of the world supports Iran. The non-aligned movement [NAM] supports Iran. The majority of the world is part of the non-aligned movement. But they are not part of the world, from the U.S. point of view.

It is a striking illustration of the strength and depth of the imperial mentality. If the majority of the world opposes Washington, they are not part of the world. Strikingly, the American population is not part of the world.

A large majority of Americans — something like 75 percent — agree that Iran has the right to develop nuclear energy, if it is not for nuclear weapons. But they are not part of the world either. The world consists of Washington and whoever goes along with it. Everything else is not the world. Not the majority of Americans. Not the majority of countries of the world.

All of this illustrates many things, among them the importance of the nonaligned movement. Just as the South Commission was important, the same is true of NAM. But the Commission's important positions were never quoted or mentioned; they were treated as insignificant. They are not insignificant.

The same is true of NAM. India should be in the lead of ensuring that the voice of what is euphemistically called "developing countries" should be heard, should be influential, and should be powerful. Not just what comes out of Washington and London!

SG: And what you are saying is that this is where the left should be much more vocal and active?

NC: To an extent, they are. It is very hard to break through western propaganda. This was dramatically true in the 1970s in the early period of decolonization when there were calls for a new international economic order, a new information order — a restructuring of the world to give the voiceless some voice.

UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] was an important institution at the time. UNESCO was pressing for an international information order in

which the Third World would have a voice. There was bitter opposition to that here. It was really brutal here; UNESCO was practically destroyed.

SG: And the U.S. left UNESCO for a while?

NC: First it practically destroyed UNESCO and then it left it for a long time. Media and commentators were full of outright lies about how UNESCO was trying to destroy freedom of the press. And so on and so forth.

What they were trying to do very clearly was to break the Western monopoly and to allow independent voices to appear. That is intolerable to Western intellectual communities. We have to have an absolute monopoly, otherwise it violates freedom.

There is quite a good book on this running through the details. It is called *Hope and Folly* by William Preston, Herbert Schiller, and Edward Herman, and that book, published by a university press [University of Minnesota Press, 1989], could never be reviewed. Because of the devastating story that it tells about the efforts of the media and the intellectual community and so on to destroy UNESCO out of fear that it might open the international communications system to Third World voices.

Take a look at the book, it is very devastating and what happened is incredible. The same thing happened with the new international economic order.

Instead of a new international economic order of the kind that UNCTAD was pressing for, which made a lot of sense, what happened was the opposite. That's when the West with U.S. and Britain in the lead, and others rammed through neo-liberal programs which have been pretty much of a disaster.

International economists often say it has been a great success, pointing to average growth rates and the rise out of poverty during the past 30 years. That is a scam! The rising growth rates and rise out of poverty are primarily from China.

But China was not following neo-liberal rules. They were pursuing a policy of export orientation with a state-directed economy.

State-directed export orientation is not the Washington consensus. Muddling the two things together is real dishonesty.

SG: I see. Because of sheer numbers in China? A billion Chinese are growing.

NC: If you have a billion Chinese who are growing, the average growth rate increases. So you have an increase in average growth rate mainly through the efforts of countries that are not following the rules. The same is true of India. One of the reasons that India escaped the Asian financial crisis was that it maintained financial controls.

SG: Right, which would not be the case anymore.

NC: Not anymore. But in that period ... It escaped the disaster that took place. Take South Korea, it has had spectacular growth. It is heralded as a success of neo-liberal principles.

That is not even a bad joke.

In South Korea the controls over capital were so strict that a capital export could bring the death penalty. What does that have to do with neo-liberalism? It was a state-directed economy, more or less on the Japanese model.


Incidentally, just to make the irony even more extreme, one of the leading state-based economies in the world is the United States. Surely, everyone at MIT knows that. What pays their salaries? MIT is part of the funnel by which the taxpayer pays the costs and takes the risks of high tech development and the profits are ultimately privatized.

SG: Absolutely.

NC: That's where you get computers and Internet and the biotech. The entire high tech economy almost derives from the dynamic state sector.

A Conversation with Admiral William Fallon

Former CENTCOM Head Addresses Global Issues of National Importance For the Next U.S. Administration



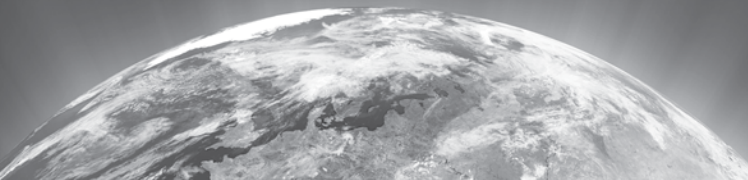
Tuesday, October 28, 2008
4:30p–6:00p

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New Proposal Reflects A Toned Down Version Of '06 Task Force Plan

GIRs, from Page 1

als were received well among faculty, opinions on the proposed changes to the GIRs vary widely: some believe the recommendations are too conservative and will restrict students while others think that the increased flexibility will damage the current strength of the core.

Donald R. Sadoway, who teaches Introduction to Solid-State Chemistry (3.091), welcomes increased variety in the GIRs: "More variety is a good thing," he said, "because healthy competition of ideas is good for the students."

Other professors are more skeptical about the idea of GIR flavors: John McGreevy, one of the professors for 8.022, the more rigorous version of Physics II, said, "I think flavors would be hard to implement for 8.01 and 8.02."

Both Sadoway and McGreevy wanted to hear more about the idea of the design class before forming an opinion about it. "I'd like to hear more about the design class," said McGreevy, "though I do think it will be hard to convince the faculty to add a requirement."

"I'd need to see some more details," said Sadoway.

Professor Alar Toomre, who teaches Differential Equations (18.03), also expressed skepticism about adding the requirement: "These issues have been wallowing around for a few years now," he said. "It's hard to change the curriculum too much because you need all of the current GIRs. The design course has its appeal, but it cannot come at the expense of some of the more fundamental things."

Other faculty members fear that the change will negatively impact their departments' abilities to preserve their curricula with the possible GIR changes: "Most of the

disagreement that stands out relates to how this might affect departments that require a lot of units," said Hastings.

"Change for anybody is always a bit of an anxiety producing thing," said Stewart. There's definitely some fear of the unknown, especially for faculty, particularly faculty who have designed classes that fit within a system that's been here for 20 years."

Still, said Stewart, overall he is "very optimistic" about the approval and implementation of the recommendations.

Proposals long in the making

The Educational Commons Subcommittee was established last October with the charge of refining and revising the Task Force on the Undergraduate Educational Commons' recommendations for curricular reform.

The Task Force had worked on its own recommendations for reforming the General Institute Requirements between 2003 and 2006 that it formalized in a report in October 2006.

The original recommendations of the task force would have changed the GIRs much more radically than the Subcommittee proposes to: only Calculus I and II and Physics I, would have remained requirements. Students would have also selected one subject each from five of six categories: math, physical sciences, chemistry, life sciences, computation and engineering, and project-based first-year experiences, effectively allowing student to opt-out of one of the currently required science core subjects.

Members of the committee attribute the less radical proposal to a desire among faculty members to preserve the common science requirement.

MIT's Low International Score Is Due to Different Definitions

Rankings, from Page 1

riences.

Canizares said that MIT is strengthening global collaborations by the day. He also expressed concerns that a ranking system that compares universities on a linear scale does not define the best place for a student, as that depends on the area of interest of that student.

Canizares said that the low international staff score is not due to funding restrictions. MIT does not accept research funding that restricts who can perform the research, excluding the Lincoln Lab and government fellowships. He said that we "pride ourselves on being an open campus."

Lydia Snover, the Director of In-

stitutional Research, said that MIT's international staff score is low due to differences in the definition of international staff across campuses. Each campus was asked to submit information about their international staff, which was defined as non-resident aliens who are faculty at the university.

But MIT also hires faculty under the condition that if they are not already permanent residents, they will become permanent residents. Therefore, a majority of MIT faculty are U.S. citizens.

However, many peer universities submitted numbers including permanent residents, resulting in a non-parallel comparison. She also mentioned that Caltech's international score of 100 is based on two

different data sets, which they are looking to fix.

Yesterday morning, Snover attended a seminar of the World University Rankings Seminar Series at Boston University that explained what the rankings are for and sought feedback regarding how the rankings are calculated. The definition of international staff score was brought up as an issue to be addressed for the 2009 *Times*' World University rankings.

The Times is a London-based magazine that reports solely on issues of higher education. Their World University Rankings have been reported annually since 2004. MIT has ranked third, second, fourth, and tenth from 2004 to 2007 respectively. Harvard has ranked first every year.



Dylan J. Sherry '12 performs during the MIT wind ensemble concert during MIT parents weekend on Friday, Oct. 17.

Solution to Crossword
from page 10

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

Solution to Sudoku
from page 9

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

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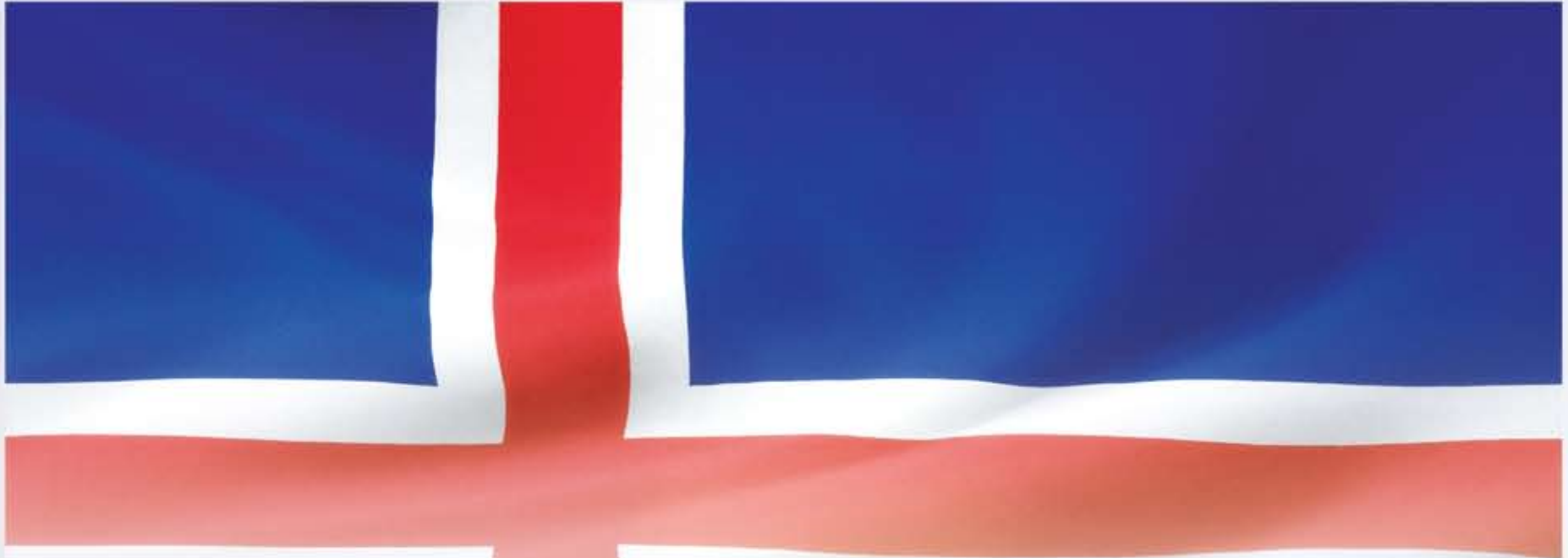
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Brown, Utz Combine For 351 Yards, MIT Total 514 on Offense

Football, from Page 16

pleted five passes during the drive including three straight first downs covering 30 yards while rushing five times for 23 yards.

MIT capitalized on a poor kick-off to negate any momentum gained by WNEC on its previous scoring drive. The Engineers quickly worked the ball down field as Richard A. Mancuso '10 connected with Utz on a 27-yard pass play that gave MIT first-and-goal from the one to begin the fourth quarter. On the first play of the last quarter, Mancuso

dove over the top of the pile as MIT stretched its lead to 41-15. The Engineers added another score at 6:58 as rookie running back Marcel B. Sanchez '12 broke several tackles en route to a 26-yard touchdown.

The Engineers totaled a season-high 514 yards of total offense while the Golden Bears finished with 324.

Western New England's Dave McCarten paced all defensive players with 10 tackles. Steven M. Nunez '09, who was named to the NEFC Weekly Honor Roll last week, authored two interceptions and a pass break-up for MIT.

Sports Shorts, from Page 16

formance. Meg Flaherty contributed eight kills and four digs as Shanna Glassner collected a match-high 10 digs. Anna Belz distributed 19 assists for the Beavers.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Men's Soccer Sets Records In Win Over Johnson & Wales

A 2-0 victory over visiting Johnson & Wales University on Tuesday resulted in two new milestones for the MIT men's soccer team. The Engineers, who improved to 14-1-1 on the year, registered their Institute-record ninth shutout of the campaign, surpassing the previous mark set in 2004. Individually, Thomas S. Caldwell '09 collected his seventh shutout of the season, eclipsing the standard initially established by Raja Jindal '95 in 1996 and then equaled by Morgan Mills '05 in 2004.

MIT ended the game's early deadlock in the 27th

minute when Jason Zhu '11 made a run down the far sideline. He then sent a throughball to Christian W. Therkelsen '11 who directed his shot to the far lower right corner for his team-leading 12th goal of the season.

MIT continued to attack in the second half and found success in the 51st minute. Therkelsen sent a strike at net that was stopped by Johnson & Wales goalie Austin Carpenter, however, the ensuing rebound bounced in front of the goal line. Zachary E. Kabelac '12 quickly tapped the ball in for his 10th goal of the year. Although the Engineers outshot Johnson & Wales, 10-1, down the stretch, the remainder of the game was a defensive battle. MIT almost added a third goal midway through the period but Tony Nichols cleared Andrew M. Bishara's '09 shot off the line.

The Engineers had the upper hand in shots (26-7) and corner kicks (9-2), but the Wildcats' defensive efforts kept them within striking distance. Caldwell collected three saves for MIT while Carpenter posted 12 saves for Johnson & Wales.

MIT will return to conference play on Saturday, Oct. 25, hosting NEWMAC foe Wheaton College.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

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11:00 am - Sparring Competition

Airang House 162 Mass. Ave. Boston, MA 02115 617-536-1277
Buk Kyung II 151 Brighton Ave. Allston, MA 02134 617-254-2775
Taste of Taiwan 1585 Hancock St. Quincy, MA 02169 617-773-6888

for more information contact sport-tkd-info@mit.edu

ASA LEP Large Event Fund

Street Songs in Paris, 1749: A Cabaret-Lecture

Presented by
Robert Darnton
Harvard University, Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and Director of the Harvard University Library

&
Hélène Delavault
Mezzo-soprano

with
Ariadne Smith
Guitarist

Wednesday, October 29, 2008
7 PM
Killian Hall (14W-111)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

A dessert buffet outside Killian Hall will follow the concert/lecture.

This event is free and open to the public. It is co-sponsored by the Contemporary French Studies Fund in Foreign Languages and Literatures and the History Faculty. For further information contact kferry@mit.edu.

Nightline
 We're here to listen.
 3-800

SPORTS

Game of the Week

Women's Tennis On Road to NEWMACs, Beats Wheaton, 6-3

By Jennifer Rees
TEAM MEMBER

Last week, the MIT women's tennis defeated Wheaton College 6-3. Both teams had only one loss this season so a close match was expected. First up were the doubles matches. The exhibition match of the team of Kerry R. Weinberg '10 and Jennifer A. Rees '11 came off first, winning easily. The next matches took much longer to complete, each a battle to the end. The team of Melissa A. Diskin '11 and Alexandria C. Hall '12 won their match 8-6, followed closely by the team of Karina N. Pikhart '09 and Anisa K. McCree '10 who lost their match, also with a score of 8-6. This left the teams tied 1-1. Leslie A. Hansen '10 and Anastasia Vishnevetsky '12 fought hard and came out on top with a score of 9-7, giving MIT a lead of 2-1 at the end of doubles play. MIT had the momentum going into the singles matches. The first player off the court was Rees who

won her exhibition match in an eight game pro-set. Next off were Pikhart and McCree who both defeated their opponents 6-3, 6-2. Weinberg won her exhibition match, despite the fact that half of her match was played in the dark on a court with no lights. Next off was Vishnevetsky, who won her close match 7-6, 6-4. The next three matches were all lasted three sets. Hall finished next, losing her hard fought match 2-6, 6-3, 2-6. The last two matches were even longer. Hansen came back from losing her first set to take the other two decisively for a final score of 5-7, 6-1, 6-3. As Hansen was finishing her second set, Diskin was finishing her first. The split set match was decided in a tie break for the third; Diskin lost 6-7, 6-2, 10-6. Assistant Coach Dan Griffin gave the players a bit of wisdom after the match, saying that the tough matches you might not like at the time are a "gem" to you later. MIT's 6-3 defeat of Wheaton makes them the second seed going into the New England Women's and Men's Athletic Conference Championship Tournament this weekend.

MIT Football Overpowers WNEC 48-15 in NEFC Conference Game

By James Kramer
DAPER STAFF

DeRon M. Brown '10 and Robert C. Utz '09 combined for 351 yards on the ground as MIT unleashed a nearly unstoppable rushing attack en route to a 48-15 victory over Western New England College in a New England Football Conference Boyd Division battle on Saturday. Brown paced a running game that totaled 435 yards with 207 yards and four touchdowns on 25 carries.

Saturday's conference match was expected to be a high-scoring affair, and that assumption was quickly confirmed. On the first play from scrimmage, senior running back Jordan Capitanio broke through on the left side and raced 88 yards down field as Western New England grabbed an early 6-0 lead. Pat Meffen converted the ensuing two-point attempt with a pass to Capitanio to give the Golden Bears an excellent start.

Wasting no time in supplying an answer, Utz took the hand-off on MIT's first offensive play and drove 66 yards down the right side of the field as the Engineers pulled within one. The Golden Bears fumbled on the ensuing kick-off return and the Engineers took over at the Western New England 40-yard line. Nine plays later, Brown punched in MIT's second score of the day from two yards out as MIT moved in front, 14-8.

After forcing WNEC to punt on its next possession, MIT orchestrated its best drive of the afternoon by driving 81 yards en route to its third touchdown of the opening frame.

Brown capped off the drive with a 22-yard scamper up the middle.

The Engineers increased their lead mid-way through the second quarter as Brown scored again; this time from 21 yards out. Despite yielding a long touchdown on WNEC's first offensive play of the game, the MIT defense held the Golden Bears' attack to just 56 yards for the rest of the half while enjoying a 27-8 advantage at the break.

Brown, who last week became the first MIT back to eclipse 1,000 yards in a season, broke the game open with a 67-yard touchdown run on the

second play of the second half. That score marked his fourth touchdown of the afternoon and tied Shane LaHousse '90 for the Institute's single-game record. LaHousse scored four times on the ground against Stonehill College on Sept. 24, 1988.

Western New England sliced into the Engineers' lead at the end of the third quarter as Justin Walz scored on a quarterback keeper from the seven-yard line. Walz carried the 14-play, 80-yard drive with both his legs and arm. The junior QB com-

Football, Page 15

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Saturday, Oct. 25, 2008
Rifle vs. U.S. Naval Academy and Wentworth College
9:00 a.m., duPont Athletic Center
Sailing Oberg Trophy 9:30 a.m., Charles River
MIT Taekwondo Tournament 9:40 a.m., Johnson Track
Women's Soccer vs. Mount Holyoke College
11:30 a.m., Steinbrenner Stadium
Swimming Alumni Meet 1:00 p.m., Zesiger Center
Fencing Alumni Meet 1:00 p.m., duPont Athletic Center
Men's Soccer vs. Wheaton College 2:30 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium

Sunday, Oct. 26, 2008
Sailing Oberg Trophy 9:30 a.m., Charles River



DeRon M. Brown '10 attempts to avoid a tackle in the football game against Western New England College. Brown rushes 207 yards for four touchdowns in 25 carries, leading to an 48-15 victory for MIT.

Field Hockey Drops Close Decision, Loses to Wheaton, 1-0

Senior Alisa Ardito provided the lone goal of the game, just over two minutes in to lead Wheaton College past MIT, 1-0, in New England Women's and Men's Athletic Conference field hockey action Tuesday night. The Engineers have now lost four one-goal contests during their NEWMAC campaign. Ardito gathered the rebound off of Emily Asack's original attempt and pushed it past MIT goalkeeper Keri A. Dixon '12 to score. The teams battled to a stalemate for the remaining 67 minutes, as each team managed only a few scoring chances. The best of which came for Wheaton in the 62nd minute when Asack's shot from the top of the circle bounced off of the side of the goalpost. MIT's best scoring opportunity came early in the second half. However, Wheaton goalkeeper Andrea Bagley was able to make consecutive saves on shots by Alexandra A. Wright '11 and Jessica M. Oleinik '11 to preserve the slim lead. For the game, Wheaton outshot MIT, 12-8, while the Engineers held a slim 4-3 advantage in penalty corners. Dixon made three saves in the losing effort. MIT looks for that elusive first conference win on Saturday, October 25 when they travel to Mount Holyoke.

—Greg McKeever, DAPER Staff



MIT running back Robert C. Utz '09 rushes out of the defensive line in the football game against Western New England College.

Women's Volleyball Blanks Babson, 3-0

Alexandra T. May '10 registered 14 kills to help visiting MIT cruise to a 25-12, 25-16, 25-16 victory over host Babson College in a NEWMAC women's volleyball match on Tuesday night. With the win, the Engineers improved to 17-12 overall and 6-1 in the conference while the Beavers slipped to 13-7 on the year and 4-3 in the NEWMAC. In addition to her match-high 14 kills, May tallied five service aces and eight digs. Barden E. Cleeland '10 recorded eight kills while Cecily L. Joujon-Roche '12 chipped in with four kills and four blocks. Catherine Melnikow '10 dished out 24 assists as Katrina M. Ellison '10 posted five digs, four kills, four assists, and two blocks. Jennifer Li '11 added four kills, three digs, and two blocks to the Engineers' cause. Caitlin O'Neill paced Babson with nine kills and a .350 hitting per-

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SCOREBOARD

Field Hockey		Men's Soccer	
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2008		Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2008	
Wheaton College (9-6)	1	Johnson & Wales University (4-12-0)	0
MIT (5-11)	0	MIT (14-1-1)	2
Men's Golf		Women's Soccer	
Monday, Oct. 20, 2008		Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2008	
NEIGA Championship		MIT (4-8-2)	0
MIT	43rd of 44	Wheaton College (13-4-1)	4
Sailing		Women's Volleyball	
Sunday, Oct. 19, 2008		Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2008	
Women's Intersectional		MIT (17-12)	3
MIT	13th of 19	Babson College (13-7)	0