

Caught Breaking Into Admission Record Rm., Student Faces Charges

By Robert McQueen
STAFF REPORTER

Early on Sunday, Nov. 2, MIT Police arrested Shaunalynn M. Duffy '09 for allegedly breaking into the Freshman Admission Records Office (3-001), according to a police report.

Duffy told the police that she was looking for her records and for her laptop, which she had accidentally

left in the room. Duffy is charged with one count of breaking and entering, and one count of possession of a burglarious instrument.

According to the report, the "burglarious instrument" was a Dunkin' Donuts gift card that Duffy said she used to gain access to the office. Duffy did not say she was hacking.

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CMS Director Leaves For USC Citing Workload, Lack of Faculty

By Omar Abudayeh
STAFF REPORTER

Professor Henry Jenkins, co-director of the Comparative Media Studies program, announced on Monday he will be leaving for a position at the University of Southern California. Jenkins has been with MIT for nearly 20 years and co-founded CMS. He and his wife Cynthia have also served as housemasters of Senior House for the past 14 years.

"This turned out to be one of the

most agonizing decisions I've ever had to make," Jenkins wrote on his blog on Tuesday.

"Collectively, we've done paradigm-shifting research and we've helped launch many careers. I love CMS," he wrote.

But Jenkins criticized the Institute for not better supporting the CMS program. He said that was one his reasons for leaving. "MIT has been balancing this complex program on the backs of only two faculty," he said.

About ten years ago, Jenkins launched CMS and has taught 30 different courses on topics ranging from film and television to games and the Internet.

On his blog, Jenkins discusses

how he has argued with the Institute for decades to hire more faculty. He wrote that it was impossible for him to continue running the growing program without more help.

"I'm often asked how I manage to do everything I do and now you know the sad answer: I can't — at least not year after year," Jenkins wrote. "Even Green Lantern needs to recharge his ring now and again."

Because the program is strongly entrenched with some 30 research and support staff and is in fact the largest humanities major, it will continue on despite his departure.

The CMS has a strong under-

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ERIC D. SCHMIEDL—THE TECH

Students from the Burton 5, Conner 2, and Burton 4 halls in Burton-Conner House set up a "moonbounce" inflatable structure in Lobby 7 just after midnight on Tuesday morning.

In A Pinch, Northeastern Postpones New Housing

By Peter Schworm
BOSTON GLOBE

Northeastern University has shelved plans for a 600-student dormitory amid a severe crunch in credit markets, in the latest sign of the economic downturn's impact on college campuses.

A spokesman said Wednesday that the university has indefinitely postponed the St. Botolph Street project, originally slated to begin next summer.

"In the current economic climate, all institutions are reevaluating upcoming capital projects," said Mike Armini, who said the project would be on hold "while we continue to assess the uncertainty in global financial markets."

The building had been scheduled to open in 2011 as part of North-

eastern's push to house more of its students on campus. The university planned to build additional dormitories as part of an agreement with neighbors and city officials in 2004 to address concerns about the behavior of students in off-campus housing.

Despite the credit pinch, Northeastern will be able to complete construction of a high-rise dormitory at Tremont and Ruggles streets in Roxbury by next summer as planned, Armini said.

A range of colleges in recent weeks have delayed construction projects and announced budget cuts and hiring freezes to offset substantial losses to their endowments. Many are conducting stem-to-stern

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UMOC Donations Through Thursday

Candidate	Charity	Total
13-Year-Old Grapefruit Juice Found in the Sub-basement of Bldg. 66	UNICEF	\$23.45
	<i>"Children don't have anyone to fight for them, for their basic needs. UNICEF fills that need. I think that's pretty important."</i>	
Rachel A. Bowens-Rubin '11	National Speleological Society	\$30.10
	<i>"Think of the children. Just think! The children! All those poor starving children in Africa. How could you hate those children? How could you deprive them of the wonderful experience that is caving? You heartless bastard, look at them, they're crying."</i>	
Michael J. Snively '11	Foundation for a Smoke free America	\$130.34
	<i>"Some of the most amazing people I know have died from lung cancer, including my grandfather. Smoking simply doesn't need to exist. It kills people, period. Anything I can do to get people to stop is worth it."</i>	
BMF Microwave	Doctors Without Borders	\$62.34 + Scheeseburger + disk + yummy asian candy
	<i>"In addition to being an awesome charity, dedicated to providing medical assistance in the most desperate situations without regard for political affiliation, conflicts, etc., they are also really good at actually getting the money where it's supposed to go."</i>	
Mario the Plumber	Save the Children	\$7.91
	<i>"Save the Children doesn't just alleviate symptoms; it works to make lasting changes in communities around the world, for the betterment of their children. And today's children are tomorrow's future — what's more important than that?"</i>	
Little Paul	Pine Street Inn	\$25.48
	<i>"I think the money raised should go to the Pine Street Inn, because homelessness is a major problem in our country, and the Pine Street Inn does a good job battling it."</i>	
Raziel Melchor '11	(Write-in candidate)	\$6.41

SOURCE: ALPHA PHI OMEGA

The week-long charity fundraiser "Uncleanest Manifestation on Campus" ends today. All proceeds from the contest, sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, will go to the winner's chosen charity.

Kjell A. Tovander '09

When Kjell A. Tovander '09 was younger, his mother said, he began reading voraciously. So, naturally, when he decided he wanted to learn how to program, he ordered a book about it. He read it in one night.

Though his mother initially doubted this was true, Tovander convinced her when he sat down at the computer the next day and started to code. He never stopped.

Years later, as a Course VI major at MIT, he still hadn't lost his can-do attitude: "He would wake up one day and say I want to do this and buy the book and practice six hours a day," said his friend Christopher B. Palmer '09. "He learned python like that." His dedication extended to areas outside of academics. "He practiced running, tennis, and games the same way," said Palmer.



"The rock" of D-Entry

"He was kind of the rock," said Palmer of Tovander's role in D-Entry in MacGregor. "He was always in the lounge: he lived there and sometimes slept there."

"He was thoughtful and observant and generous," said Thomas Rand-Nash G, the D-Entry graduate resident tutor. "He was always around and you felt his presence."

While he was always happy to spend time with friends and join in their outings, Tovander also maintained his own unique set of passions and interests. Asked what he liked, many of Tovander's friends would answer "motorcycles," without hesitation. After that they would mention video games, his black leather jacket, and pasta.

They knew what he disliked, too: 8.01 and beef. He hated beef. Tovander was quiet but intense in his pursuits and intensely loyal. "He had quite an impact on the people around him," said Rand-Nash.

With his close friends, he displayed a dry, sarcastic humor that his friends loved because it was striking and unique.

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WORLD & NATION

Congress in Transition as Longtime Members Step Down

By Carl Hulse

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Age and seniority gave way in Congress on Thursday, a transformational shift for an institution where tremendous power has traditionally been built on sheer longevity, accumulated and savored with the passage of years.

The farewell speech of Sen. Ted Stevens, 85, a 40-year member, came on the same day that House Democrats deposed Rep. John D. Dingell, 82, a 53-year member, from his chairmanship. It was one of those moments when lawmakers could almost hear an era ending.

Not only Stevens and Dingell found themselves treated like old bulls put out to pasture. Sen. Robert C. Byrd, who turned 91 on Thursday and has amassed 56 years in Congress, had already voluntarily relinquished the chairmanship of his beloved Appropriations Committee before his colleagues could ease him out.

Waxman Replaces Dingell as Head Of Influential House Panel

By John M. Broder

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Rep. Henry A. Waxman wrested the chairmanship of the powerful House Energy and Commerce Committee from Rep. John D. Dingell on Thursday in a coup that is expected to accelerate passage of energy, climate and health legislation backed by President-elect Barack Obama.

Waxman, 69, who mounted a quiet but effective two-week campaign against his longtime colleague, won the chairmanship with a 137-122 vote in the Democratic caucus. The vote was secret, but many allies of Speaker Nancy Pelosi backed Waxman's move, and several members said they voted on the assumption that Pelosi tacitly approved.

Democrats also read the signals coming from the president-elect's transition office, which this week announced the intention to name Philip Schilliro, a longtime aide to Waxman, as the new White House director of congressional relations.

The takeover marked the fall of a third long-serving member of Congress in the last two weeks. Sen. Ted Stevens, 85, R-Alaska, first elected in 1968, lost his re-election bid after a federal fraud conviction. Sen. Robert C. Byrd, 91, D-W.Va., stepped down as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee last week.

Falling Crop Prices Hurting Farmers

By David Streitfeld

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WALTERS, OKLA.

The farmers said it would not last, and they were right.

When the price of wheat, corn, soybeans and just about every other food grown in the ground began leaping skyward two years ago, farmers were pleased, of course. But generally they refused to believe that the good times would be permanent. They had seen too many booms that were inevitably followed by busts.

Now, with the suddenness of a hailstorm flattening a field, hard times are back on the American farmstead. The price paid for crops is dropping much faster than the cost of growing them.

The government reported this week that the cost of goods and services nationwide fell by a record amount in October as frantic businesses tried to lure customers. While lower prices are good for consumers in the short run, a prolonged stretch of deflation would wreak havoc as companies struggled to stay afloat.

In this lonesome stretch near the Texas border, farmers are getting an early taste of a deflationary world. They have finished planting next year's winter wheat, turning the fields a brilliant emerald green. But it cost about \$6 a bushel in fuel, seed and fertilizer to put the crop in. That is \$1 more than they could sell it for today, and never mind other expenses like renting land.

Investor Fears Spark Another Rout for Markets

By Vikas Bajaj and Jack Healy

THE NEW YORK TIMES

As a new bout of fear gripped the financial markets on Thursday, stocks fell sharply again, culminating a monthlong plunge that has wiped out the gains of the last decade.

The credit markets seized up as confidence in the nation's financial system ebbed and people rushed to put money in Treasuries, the safest of investments. Some markets are now back to where they were before Congress approved the \$700 billion financial rescue in October.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell nearly 445 points, or 5.6 percent. The broad market sank to its lowest level since 1997 — before the dot-com boom, the Nasdaq market bust and the ensuing bull market that drove stocks to record heights.

With Thursday's rout, \$8.3 trillion in stock-market wealth has been erased in the last 13 months.

Investors are growing increasingly worried that big banks like Citigroup, JPMorgan Chase and Bank of America, which have all received billions of dollars from the government to bolster their finances, are still too

weak. The price of Citigroup's shares plunged 26.4 percent on Thursday, and other financial shares fell to fresh bear-market lows.

The broad Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 6.7 percent, leaving that benchmark down about 52 percent from its peak in October 2007. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 7,552.29, barely above its low in October 2002, during the depths of the last bear market. The Nasdaq composite index fell 5 percent, to 1,316.12.

"This is a response to real fear," said Marc D. Stern, chief investment officer at Bessemer Trust, an investment firm in New York. "We each have to look inside and say, is the fear warranted?"

The sell-off gathered force over the last several days and brought an abrupt end to what had been a modest improvement in financial markets. After Federal Reserve began making short-term loans directly to businesses last month, a semblance of normalcy had returned credit markets, and the stock market, although volatile, had held above its old lows.

But investor confidence, which has been incredibly shaky since the

bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, was dealt a severe blow when the Treasury Department announced last week that it would not buy troubled mortgage assets using the \$700 billion that Congress approved in October. Economic reports showing rising unemployment, falling consumer prices and disastrous retail sales compounded the damage. The risk that one or all of the Detroit automakers might go bankrupt added to the gloom.

"The profit drag on corporate America is widening and deepening, and this is leading to more layoffs and cutbacks in capital spending, which is extending and deepening the recession," said Stuart Schweitzer, global markets strategist for J.P. Morgan Private Bank. "We've gotten into a full-blown, self-feeding downturn."

More bad economic news arrived on Thursday morning, when the Labor Department reported that new claims for unemployment benefits rose to a seasonally adjusted 542,000 last week, the highest level since July 1992. Unemployment is also climbing at a rapid clip in Europe and the once sizzling economies in Asia and Latin America are starting to sputter.

Detroit's Plea for Financial Aid Fails in Congress

By David M. Herszenhorn

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Democratic congressional leaders on Thursday said that the executives of America's floundering automakers had failed miserably in persuading Congress or the public that \$25 billion in aid from the government would be well spent, and they gave industry leaders 12 days to come back with plans showing otherwise.

The House speaker, Nancy Pelosi of California, and the Senator majority leader, Harry Reid of Nevada, said at a joint news conference that any legislative proposal put to a vote this week would have failed, and they leveled scathing criticism at the executives that included pointed barbs for flying to Washington this week on private company jets.

The comments indicated that after two days of hearings, the auto ex-

ecutives had hurt rather than helped their cause. Lawmakers who just days ago were calling loudly for \$25 billion in aid from the Treasury's \$700 billion bailout instead said that they were unconvinced that taxpayer money could save the industry from disaster.

"It's all about accountability and viability," Pelosi said. "Until we can see a plan where the auto industry is held accountable and a plan for viability on how they go into the future — until we see the plan, until they show us the plan, we cannot show them the money."

Pelosi and Reid called their news conference to pre-empt a bipartisan plan offered by senators from the states with big stakes in the auto industry, including Sen. Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo., and Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich. Those senators proposed speeding up access to \$25 billion in

loans for the automakers that have already been approved by Congress and signed by President Bush by easing restrictions on that money.

The congressional leaders said the Bond-Levin plan could not win passage this week. Instead, they said, the House and Senate will hold hearings the week of Dec. 2 to consider plans put forward by the industry.

If the plans pass muster, they said that they were prepared to call Congress back in session to consider legislation the following week. The hearings will be run by Barney Frank, D-Mass., chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, and Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., chairman of the banking committee.

"Unfortunately, the sad reality is that no one has come up with a plan that can pass the House and the Senate and be signed by President Bush," Reid said.

WEATHER

Chilly Weekend to Remain Snow-Free

By Vince Agard

STAFF METEOROLOGIST

Although the winter solstice is not until December 21st, the Boston area has been experiencing some rather wintry temperatures as of late. Though temperatures can get much lower in New England winters, the recent spell of near-freezing temperatures has been somewhat alarming in contrast to the mild, 60-degree weather we enjoyed earlier this month. While average highs for this time of year range around 50°F, the recent cold temperatures appear poised to stay in place over the weekend.

Through Sunday, mostly clear conditions can be anticipated, with daytime highs in the low to mid 30s. Likewise, nighttime lows can be expected in the low to mid 20s. While temperatures can be expected to break the 40-degree mark on Monday, clouds will turn into precipitation as a storm passes through the region sometime Monday or Tuesday. The precipitation associated with this storm may be rain, snow, or a mix of both, depending on the storm's timing. While it's still too early to get excited about a snowstorm, the average date for the first measurable snowfall in Boston is December 5th.

Extended Forecast

Today: Sunny, High 35°F (2°C).

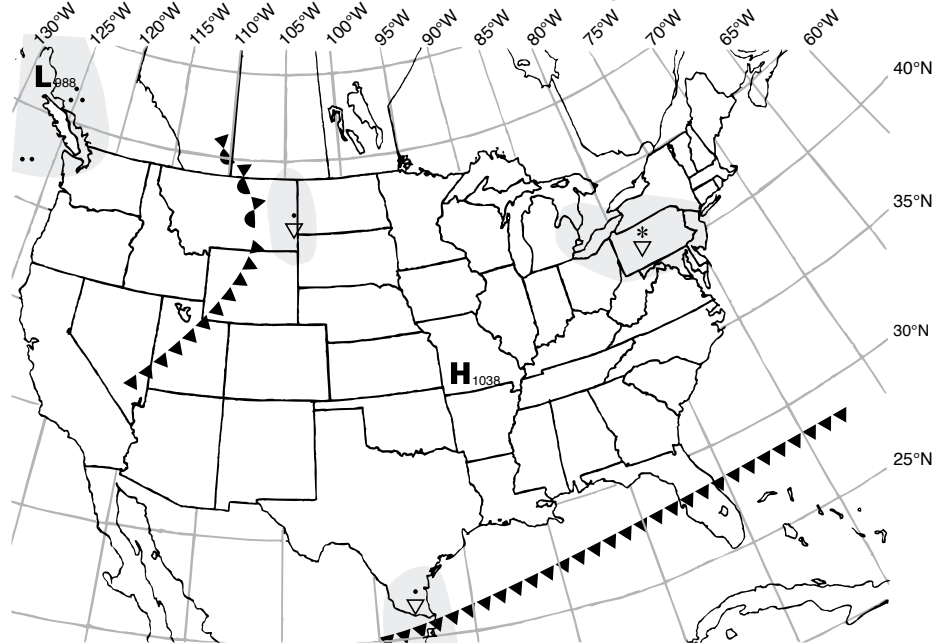
Tonight: Clear. Low 22°F (-6°C).

Tomorrow: Windy, High 33°F (1°C).

Sunday: Sunny, Highs in the mid 30s°F (2°C).

Monday: A chance of showers, Highs in the low 40s°F (6°C).

Situation for Noon Eastern Standard Time, Friday, November 21, 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

Federal Judge Frees Five Guantanamo Detainees

By William Glaberson
THE NEW YORK TIMES

After the first hearing on the government's evidence for holding inmates at the Guantanamo Bay detention camp, a federal judge issued the Bush administration a sharp setback on Thursday, ruling that five Algerian men were held unlawfully for nearly seven years and ordering their release.

The judge, Richard J. Leon of U.S. District Court in Washington, said the government's secret evidence in the case had been weak: what he described as "a classified document from an unnamed source" for its central claim against the men, with little way to measure credibility.

"To rest on so thin a reed would be inconsistent with this court's obligation," Leon said. He urged the government not to appeal and said the men should be released "forthwith."

The habeas corpus case was an important test of the administration's detention policies, which critics have long argued swept up innocent men and low-level foot soldiers along with hardened fighters and terror commanders.

The judge also ruled that a sixth

Algerian man was being lawfully detained because he was a facilitator for the terrorist group al-Qaida, arranging travel for others to fight the United States, and planned to become a fighter himself.

The six men are among a group of Guantanamo inmates who won a 5-to-4 Supreme Court ruling in June that the detainees had a constitutional right to seek their release in federal court. The decision said a 2006 law unconstitutionally stripped the detainees of their right to contest their imprisonment in habeas corpus lawsuits.

A weeklong hearing for the Algerians, in which all of the evidence was heard in proceedings that were closed to the public, were the first in which the Justice Department was required to present its full justification for holding specific detainees since the Supreme Court ruling.

More than 200 other habeas corpus cases have been filed on behalf of Guantanamo detainees. Leon, in a ruling from the bench, said that the information gathered on the men had been sufficient for intelligence purposes but not for the court.

He said the government's case,

which contended that the five men planned to travel to Afghanistan and take up arms against the United States, relied exclusively on information obtained from the single unnamed source.

Leon, who was appointed by President Bush, had ruled in 2005 that the men had no habeas corpus rights and he been expected to be sympathetic to the government in the current case.

As he read his decision in a quiet courtroom, he seemed to bridle at the Supreme Court's ruling, saying its effect was "to superimpose the habeas corpus process into the world of intelligence gathering."

He said his decision, which involved men first detained in Bosnia far from the war in Afghanistan, should not be read as a reflection on the strength of the cases against other detainees. "This is a unique case," he said.

Still, there was a buzz in the gallery when he announced that the government had not proved its case against the five men. In urging the government not to continue to fight the case, he noted that an appeal could take as long as two years.

Hezbollah Looks at Children And Sees New Adherents

By Robert F. Worth
THE NEW YORK TIMES

RIYAH, LEBANON

On a Bekaa Valley playing field gilded by late-afternoon sun, hundreds of young men wearing Boy Scout-style uniforms and kerchiefs stand rigidly at attention as a military band plays, its marchers bearing aloft the distinctive yellow banner of Hezbollah, the militant Shiite movement.

They are adolescents — 17 or 18 years old — but they have the stern faces of adult men, lightly bearded, some of them with dark spots in the center of their foreheads from bowing down in prayer. Each of them wears a tiny picture of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Shiite cleric who led the Iranian revolution, on his chest.

"You are our leader!" the boys chant in unison, as a Hezbollah official walks to a podium and addresses them with a Quranic invocation. "We are your men!"

This is the vanguard of Hezbollah's youth movement, the Mahdi Scouts. Some of the graduates gathered at this ceremony will go on to join Hezbollah's guerrilla army, fighting Israel in the hills of southern Lebanon. Others

will work in the party's bureaucracy. The rest will probably join the fast-growing and passionately loyal base of support that has made Hezbollah the most powerful political, military and social force in Lebanon.

At a time of religious revival across the Islamic world, intense piety among the young is nothing unusual. But in Lebanon, Hezbollah — the name means the party of God — has marshaled these ambient energies for a highly political project: educating a younger generation to continue its military struggle against Israel. Hezbollah's battlefield resilience has made it a model for other militant groups across the Middle East, including Hamas. And that success is due, in no small measure, to the party's extraordinarily comprehensive array of religion-themed youth and recruitment programs.

There is a network of schools — some of them run by Hezbollah, others affiliated with or controlled by it — largely shielded from outsiders. There is a nationwide network of clerics who provide weekly religious lessons to young people on a neighborhood basis. There is a group for students at

unaffiliated schools and colleges that presents Hezbollah to a wider audience. The party organizes non-Scout-related summer camps and field trips, and during Muslim religious holidays it arranges events to encourage young people to express their devotion in public and to perform charity work.

"It's like a complete system, from primary school to university," said Talal Atrissi, a political analyst at Lebanese University who has been studying Hezbollah for decades. "The goal is to prepare a generation that has deep religious faith and is also close to Hezbollah."

Much of this activity is fueled by a broader Shiite religious resurgence in Lebanon that began after the Iranian revolution in 1979. But Hezbollah has gone further than any other organization in mobilizing this force, both to build its own support base and to immunize Shiite youth from the temptations of Lebanon's diverse and mostly secular society.

Hezbollah's influence on Lebanese youth is difficult to quantify because of the party's extreme secrecy and the general absence of reliable statistics in the country.

Key Data Held Back in Inquiry, According to C.I.A. Investigation

By Mark Mazzetti
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

An internal investigation by the Central Intelligence Agency has found that the agency withheld crucial information from federal investigators who spent years trying to determine whether CIA officers committed crimes related to the accidental downing of a missionary plane in Peru in 2001.

The August 2008 report by John L. Helgerson, the CIA's inspector general, could lead the Justice Department to reopen its investigation into the shooting, examining in particular whether senior CIA officers obstructed justice or lied to Congress by burying details about the incident and the CIA's broader counternarcotics program.

A CIA surveillance aircraft mistakenly identified the plane as a drug-smuggling aircraft, and a Peruvian military jet shot it down, killing an American missionary and her 7-month-old daughter. The Justice Department closed its investigation into the matter in 2005, declining to prosecute agency officers for any ac-

tions related to the incident.

But Helgerson's report, parts of which were made public Thursday, said that the Justice Department investigators and Congress were never allowed access to internal CIA reviews that portrayed the downing as one mistake among many in the CIA counternarcotics program in Peru. The report said the agency routinely authorized interceptions of suspected drug planes "without adequate safeguards to protect against the loss of innocent life."

The counternarcotics program was begun under President Clinton in 1994. The report said the CIA program had operated for years outside legal boundaries set by the White House.

In releasing unclassified parts of the report on Thursday, Rep. Peter J. Hoekstra of Michigan, the top Republican on the House Intelligence Committee, said he was asking the Justice Department to consider whether the CIA's actions after the incident amounted to obstruction of justice.

"This is about as ugly as it gets," said Hoekstra, who added that the

Justice Department had closed its investigation based on a review of "incomplete information."

The missionary family that was aboard the aircraft when it was shot down came from Hoekstra's district in Michigan.

Paul Gimigliano, an agency spokesman, said that Helgerson's report had been delivered to the Justice Department, and that Michael V. Hayden, the CIA director, had yet to decide what internal actions to take.

"CIA takes very seriously questions of responsibility and accountability," Gimigliano said. "The only accountability process worthy of this agency is one conducted with care, candor and common sense. That's the single goal here."

A Justice Department spokesman declined to comment.

The fatal incident occurred in April 2001 over the remote Amazon forest of Peru. The CIA had been operating in the region as part of a joint counternarcotics mission with the Peruvian air force, which had the authority to intercept or shoot down planes that did not comply with orders to land.

Citigroup Tries to Halt Its Plummeting Share Price

By Louise Story
and Eric Dash

THE NEW YORK TIMES

For months, the nation's largest banks have struggled to regain investors' trust. In the center of the vortex is Citigroup, whose precipitous stock-market selloff accelerated Thursday, sending shock waves through the financial world.

While the shares of financial institutions that have received billions of dollars from the government have entered a sharp downward spiral recently, the greatest turmoil is setting in around Citigroup, which has lost half its value in just four days. As the shares slumped 26 percent Thursday — even after its largest single investor, Prince Walid bin Talal of Saudi Arabia, raised his stake — the chief executive, Vikram S. Pandit, abruptly called a senior management meeting to be held Friday to consider options for stabilizing the company.

Investors and analysts are pressuring the bank to consider solutions like splitting the company or selling pieces of it. But there is no certainty any major change would happen because the company believes it is financially strong and has ample financing options. Moreover, there are few buyers who would be willing to pay a price that Citigroup would want for its most valuable assets.

The bank lost market value after posting four consecutive quarters of losses, caused by billions in write-downs. Nine of its investment funds have cratered this year. And the bank could face a tsunami of new losses in its once-lucrative consumer loan business as the global economy weakens.

Putin Vows to Avoid a Replay of Past Economic Collapses

By Clifford J. Levy

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOSCOW

Prime Minister Vladimir V. Putin, mindful that Russians have already been traumatized by two financial crises in the last two decades, tried to assure the country on Thursday that it would be able to weather the current one.

In a keynote speech to the governing party congress, Putin announced tax cuts to spur the economy and increased spending on social programs. With the steep fall in the price of oil, the economy has slowed significantly in recent months, and the Russian stock market has plummeted.

"We will do everything in order to prevent a repetition of the collapses of past years in our country," Putin said. "We will do everything to protect the savings of our citizens in banks, to safeguard the lawful interests of those who invested their own money in the construction of housing, so that there will not be the shocks of 1991 and 1998."

He was referring to the end of the Soviet Union in 1991 and to the financial crisis of 1998, when Russia defaulted on its debt and drastically devalued the ruble, wiping out many people's life savings. These events have become touchstones for Putin, who has prided himself on bringing stability and strong growth to the country.

The current crisis, in other words, could be seen as imperiling Putin's accomplishments. In his speech, he placed blame for the downturn on repercussions from what he suggested were irresponsible American policies, but he said Russia's financial reserves would help shield the country.

Heiress and Obama Fundraiser Dispels Cabinet Rumors

By Charlie Savage

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

When Barack Obama was looking for an entree into Chicago's elite business community, he had the perfect door-opener: Penny S. Pritzker, a billionaire from one of the city's dynasties.

Pritzker, 49, went on to become the Obama presidential campaign's national finance chairwoman, raising record-breaking sums. And after he won the election, she was widely reported to be a leading contender for commerce secretary.

But the same business holdings and connections that made Pritzker so vital to Obama's ability to raise campaign money also came under sharp scrutiny. On Thursday, she released a statement declaring that she would not be a candidate for the job.

"I think I can best serve our nation in my current capacity: building businesses, creating jobs and working to strengthen our economy," Pritzker said. "It has been my great privilege to serve in the Obama campaign. I look forward to helping our new president in every way possible and am excited about the future under his leadership."

DVDs, Hollywood's Profit Source, Are Sagging

By Brooks Barnes

THE NEW YORK TIMES

LOS ANGELES

Conventional wisdom holds that Hollywood's fortunes go up when the economy goes down. People still crave entertainment, particularly of the escapist variety, and movies remain within the budgets of most people.

That may prove true this time around, too — ticket sales have been robust in recent weeks — but studio prosperity stopped depending on box-office results a long time ago. DVDs propel profits these days, and there is a creeping dread in the movie capital that buyer interest is plummeting as the global economic crisis worsens.

"Every studio is claiming, 'We're OK so far, but we've looked at the overall competitive sales data and we have some concerns,'" said Amir Malin, a partner at Qualia Capital, a media-focused investment firm with assets that include several large film libraries.

So far, total DVD sales are down by about 4 percent for the year, with most of that weakness coming in October, according to data compiled by Warner Brothers, the largest distributor of DVDs.

The independent tracking service Nielsen VideoScan paints a bleaker picture, reporting a 9 percent drop in overall DVD sales during the third quarter alone and a 22 percent decline in sales of higher-priced new titles, although its data does not include results at Wal-Mart.

OPINION

Letters To The Editor



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Distrust Hampers Safe Hacking

In the article "DiFava, Pierce Discuss Hacking at EC" (*The Tech*, Volume 128, Issue 53), DiFava's attitude seemed incompatible with creating a hacking policy that encourages safety, fairness, and cooperation at MIT. DiFava stated that he believes safety should be at the center of any future policy on hacking. However, in attempting to distinguish between "real" and "wannabe" hackers, he is in fact doing the opposite: the notion that the smart ones don't get caught creates a heightened, not reduced, sense of challenge and risk.

Additionally, DiFava is implying that justice is in reality turned on its head: the flashiest of hackers are lauded as heroes, while those who are exploring are treated as criminals.

If the MIT community is to come to an agreement on how to allow the tradition of hacking to continue, DiFava, Pierce, and others must have a cooperative and respectful attitude. Drawing false distinctions between different types of hackers or making glib statements that dealing with a prison riot would be preferable only serve to increase tensions between students and the MIT police; such sentiments make it more difficult for students to, as DiFava stated, regard the MIT police as positive members of the community in the context of hacking.

Sarah Ackley '08

Trust the Police?

In a news piece from the Nov. 4 issue of *The Tech*, Director of Facilities and Security John DiFava stated that he believes the hacking controversy could be resolved if hackers were to notify police before attempting hacks and risking encounters with police.

"Ideally, I'd like hackers to have enough trust in us to tell us what will happen, where it will happen, before it happens," said DiFava. But given the secrecy of the hacking community and the loss of former Dean of Admissions and hacker advocate Marilee Jones, DiFava said he does not know how this can become a reality.

We decided to take DiFava at his word and see what would happen. We placed an anonymous call one night to MIT police from a pay phone around 9:30 p.m. and told the responding officer, "We read in a recent article of *The Tech* that John DiFava is asking hackers to tell MIT police the time and location of a hack before it happens. We're calling to inform you that there's a hack going up on the great dome at 1 a.m."

The officer said, "O.K." and we hung up. We met up a little before 1 a.m. and sat at Memorial Drive outside Killian Court (in front of the great dome), in Lobby 13 (on the other side of the great dome), in Lobby 10 (under the great dome) and on the fourth floor of building 10. We wanted to observe the MIT Police's reaction to knowing about a hack ahead of time. We had made the decision that night not to go into any locked areas, roofs, or anything of the sort. This was to be a perfectly legal observational exercise.

We didn't have to wait long. At precisely 1 a.m., an officer walked through Lobby 10 and Lobby 13 and went into an unmarked car parked outside Building 13. Shortly afterwards, around 1:04, a police cruiser circled in the parking lot and alley outside Building 13.

At 1:13, another police car pulled up from Memorial Drive and parked for several minutes with the officer looking at the dome before driving off. Finally, at 1:24, an officer walked through Lobby 13 again.

So what does this mean? The bottom line is that informing MIT police ahead of time is not a solution for hackers. The presence of three police cars almost guarantees that any hack we'd pull on the dome would end in police interfering with the hack and detaining us (you don't send three cars to sit back and watch some kids putz around on a roof), and with MIT's recent and continuing trend of pressing charges in Cambridge courts against students caught hacking, there's a good chance that the ensuing legal complications would stay with us for a good long while.

DiFava — don't hold your breath waiting for students' trust. If we had pulled a hack, there's a good chance that by now we'd have been arrested, booked, held, charged with B&E, bailed out, and we'd be looking forward to our arraignment hearings.

To be fair, there's a chance we'd be let off with a slap on the wrist, but it's very much out of our control, MIT has a pretty bad track record right now on prosecuting students caught hacking, and putting our academic and legal future on a roll of the dice just doesn't sound that appealing.

We're not going to make any inflammatory statements or call for change in the MIT administration or anything of the sort. We've described truthfully our actions, why we did them, and what happened as a result. Readers can draw their own conclusions.

"The Wannabe Hackers"

Editor's Note: The Tech granted these authors anonymity given the nature of their letter.

The Other Competition in China

While the United States and China vied for podium spots at the Bird's Nest in Beijing, Pentagon officials in D.C. pored over their strategic calculus to keep the Chinese military in check.

Sea-power trends in the Pacific Ocean are ominous. Chinese attack submarines will outnumber U.S. submarines in the Pacific by five to one in 2025 and Chinese nuclear ballistic missile submarines will soon "prowl America's Western littoral," according to the Heritage Foundation.

The country is in the midst of "the largest military buildup the world has witnessed since the end of the Cold War," said an expert speaking to the House Armed Services Committee earlier this year.

China is driven by the operational objective of taking Taiwan and the strategic objective of being a modern power. The importance of the Olympic Games to the government was eminently observed; the gold medal recognition earned by Chinese athletes translated into global recognition of a new, powerful China.

Now the Olympic Games are over, but the competition continues.

In 2004, China's Admiral Zhang Dingfa, a career submariner, was promoted to Chief of Staff of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN). He has ordered the acquisition of twelve modern Russian Kilo submarines. Three Russian shipyards are at work constructing China's new purchases.

Admiral Zhang has also increased production to 2.5 boats per year of the ultra-quiet Song-class diesel-electric submarine. China is also developing a new Russian-inspired class of submarine called the Yuan. Meanwhile, the United States plods along by producing one to two boats per year.

Whether this massive increase in military strength presages future conflict is the subject of a heated debate. U.S. military leaders look

at two factors when analyzing possible threats: capability and intent. By 2025, China will have the capability.

Experts passionately disagree on China's intent. A recent Pentagon report made the argument that China intends to coerce Taiwan or attack it. However, China says that its "peaceful ascendancy strategy" (heping jueqi) will make it a good neighbor and global citizen, not a threat.

Submarines are at the center of the U.S.-China tension. These \$2+ billion "black holes in the ocean" use sophisticated SONAR, an anechoic outer coating, a streamline hull and a top-secret screw design to spy and conduct reconnaissance, track and sink ships and deploy Special Forces units undetected. Not to mention, the SSBN variant comes equipped with 24 Trident nuclear missiles.

Consider this: all of the weapons fired in World War II, including the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, taken together contain less physical power than one U.S. submarine today. The country with the greatest underwater capabilities will rule the seas with an awesome deterring presence.

A high percentage of our MIT Naval ROTC Midshipmen swap their caps and gowns for submarine officer uniforms after graduation. The field they enter is the most intellectually demanding in the military — roughly a dozen officers, aided by 120 enlisted sailors, are responsible for a nuclear reactor, multiple weapons systems, SONAR, cryptographic equipment, etc., on a boat that is closer in complexity to a space ship than to a sailing ship.

To gain entrance into this challenging sector of the military, Midshipmen must interview with the four star Admiral in charge of the nuclear Navy. Admiral Hyman Rickover famously interviewed and approved or denied every prospective officer, and the tradition continues today.

These one-on-one interviews varied from arcane to combative to humorous, and books have been written on the subject of the "Rickover interview" alone. His personality shaped the modern submarine force. He had "little tolerance for mediocrity, none for stupidity." "If a man is dumb," said a friend, "Rickover thinks he ought to be dead."

After passing their interviews and earning their commissions, new submarine Ensigns report to Nuclear Power School in Charleston, South Carolina. Every year, MIT sends officers to this program, and this year Gregory Luthman and I were selected.

At Nuclear Power School, students spend 65-95 hours per week studying Mathematics, Nuclear Physics, Thermodynamics, Electrical Theory and Chemistry. The course material is classified, so students are prohibited from doing homework outside of the classroom. Graduates of the six month program go on to Nuclear Prototype Units for six additional months of hands-on training at operating nuclear propulsion plants.

The last stop before reporting to a submarine is a three month Basic Submarine Officer Course in Groton, Connecticut. Here, officers receive comprehensive training on basic systems, learn how to drive submarines and study contact tracking.

After the above training, officers report to their first submarine, where they are in charge of a division of sailors. While at sea, officers have limited communication with their loved ones back home. Submarines stay underway for months at a time.

Every year MIT graduates embark on this demanding career path, seeking to serve their country, protect American interests abroad and challenge themselves intellectually.

Brendan McCord '08

Opinion Policy

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Technology and MIT Government

How the Institute Can Learn From Obama's Call for Change

Vinayak Ranade

MIT is quite similar to the United States; the economy is suffering, the police are trying to protect our children without destroying culture, financial aid is trying to spread the wealth around, the administration lacks transparency, and community members want a say in decisions affecting their everyday life ...

Along with millions of people around the world, I celebrated Barack Obama's victory on election night. "If Obama really has the answers to all of America's problems," I thought in my Obama frenzy, "surely some of them would come in handy at MIT." I then came across Obama's "comprehensive technology and innovation plan":

"OPEN UP GOVERNMENT TO ITS CITIZENS: The Bush Administration has been one of the most secretive, closed administrations in American history. An Obama presidency will use cutting edge technologies to reverse this dynamic, creating a new level of transparency, accountability and participation for America's citizens. Obama will integrate citizens into the actual business of government:

"...open up government decision-making and involve the public in the

work of agencies, not simply by soliciting opinions, but by tapping into the vast and distributed expertise of the American citizenry to help government make more informed decisions."

The MIT administration claims to be big on soliciting opinions from students, but it always feels like students' opinions enter one ear and exit the other.

"... conduct the significant business of the agency in public, so that any citizen can watch a live feed on the Internet as the agencies debate and deliberate the issues that affect American society ... ensure that these proceedings are archived for all Americans to review, discuss and respond. ... employ all the technological tools available to allow citizens not just to observe, but also to participate and be heard in these meetings."

Unfortunately, MIT administrators seem extremely averse to the idea of recording meetings or making them observable. It appears as though they just don't do business that way.

"Restoring the basic principle that government decisions should be based on the best available, scientifically valid evidence and not on the ideological predispositions of agency of-

ficials."

Dining decisions based on students' food preferences would be better than ones based on the community building ideals of an out of touch administrator, and cheaper than hiring a consulting firm.

"Giving the American public an opportunity to review and comment on the White House website for five days before signing any nonemergency legislation."

Maybe administrative decisions at MIT could follow this pattern: who wouldn't like to have five days' time to appeal if someone is about to slap a mandatory meal plan on them or kick them out of their living space?

"Bringing democracy and policy deliberations directly to the people by requiring his Cabinet officials to have periodic national online town hall meetings to answer questions and discuss issues before their agencies."

The GIR town hall meetings are good step in this direction. I hope to see more town hall meetings in the future, both online and in person.

"Employing technologies, including blogs, wikis and social networking tools, to modernize internal, cross-agency, and public communication and information sharing to improve

government decision making."

MIT already has IS&T and an incredible computing environment along with an "Information Processing Board" run by students. Surely it isn't too much to ask for a website where administrators post records of their meetings and get feedback.

"... Obama believes in the American people and in their intelligence, expertise, and ability and willingness to give and to give back to make government work better."

The MIT administration needs to believe in the MIT community. One way for the MIT administration to show its support would be to consider suggestions made in the student newspaper.

MIT prides itself in being a model community of innovative world leaders. Obama plans to change the nation with the technology that was born here. We're certainly not going to look like world leaders in technology if we're a step behind the rest of the United States. It's still not too late for the MIT government to open up to its citizens — using the very technology that MIT is an institute of.

Obama's full technology and innovation plan can be found online at: http://www.barackobama.com/pdf/issues/technology/Fact_Sheet_Innovation_and_Technology.pdf

Paying for Detroit's Mistakes

Proposed Auto Bailout Plans are Fundamentally Flawed

Karan Sagar

Thirty-five years ago, the first oil shock allowed Japanese car manufacturers to effectively enter the US market. Since then, Detroit has had difficulty coming up with a long term solution to compete against Japanese automakers. Their current pleas for federal aid would grossly waste taxpayer dollars in a time of economic turmoil. While their cash-strapped situations and predictions of total failure certainly were accelerated by the current economic crisis, a look at their history puts the matter into perspective. Detroit has a failed business model — the cost of which it hopes to pin on the American people.

All of the Big Three auto makers reported losses of several billion in the third quarter, with GM the worst off. However, no evidence suggests that we should expect much better from these companies. GM lost nearly \$2 billion dollars in 2006 and a whopping \$39 billion in 2007. These losses are a result of past mistakes. In 1993, well-known economist Michael Jensen reported a list of companies that had made the worst investments in the 1980s in his presidential address to the American Finance Association. Topping the list were Ford and General Motors. According to the report,

the two companies burned through \$110 billion in capital with no real strategy. Not only does this present an abuse of the money that GM and Ford had, it represents an abuse of limited American capital.

General Motors, in particular, has abused its capital to an even greater extent than documented by Mr. Jensen. Between 1998 and 2007, GM invested \$310 billion into the company. With \$128 billion of depreciation, this means that GM managed to squander \$182 billion dollars with no real response to the Japanese auto industry. Their market capitalization was \$46 billion at the end of 1998, but has dropped to practically negligible levels after eating up all of that cash. This sort of money could have, for the sake of perspective, been used to buy up all the shares of Honda, Toyota, Nissan, and Volkswagen instead of making unwise investments.

Indeed, the current proposal to inject \$25 billion immediately into Detroit's auto industry would do nothing other than keep these companies on life support. As about 5 percent of the free capital that Detroit has had at its disposal for the past several years, evidence suggests that US automakers would just burn through that amount of money and come back for more. Indeed, even with a larger bailout package organized, does throwing cash at these companies with fundamental flaws in their business model

do anything but delay their inevitable demise?

Moreover, the idea that the government can reform Detroit by attaching strings to the money it lends out is not realistic. Innovation can come about in a company through fundamental changes in corporate culture and serious restructuring, not external mandates to produce "green" cars. For years, GM and Ford have lobbied against fuel-efficiency standards and hitched their wagons to gas guzzling Silverados and Hummers. Asking them to crank out fuel-efficient cars would be as effective as asking Philip Morris to come up with a cure for cancer. Any car that comes out of a coupling of Detroit and Washington will likely be unable to turn a profit and only deepen the hole in which auto manufacturers find themselves. In addition, GM has been poorly structured; the company has to deal with developing, manufacturing, and marketing eight different lines of vehicle to Toyota's three. Government mandates will change none of this.

Of course, Detroit's "legacy costs" always come up as an excuse for their inability to compete with Japanese auto makers. Undoubtedly, until Detroit can hire workers in a competitive labor market, it is certainly true that they will not be able to beat out foreign car companies. UAW union members receive benefits the likes of which are unheard of in the manufacturing

industry, even in the United States. Their medical benefits involve no co-pays or deductibles. In fact, the UAW recently even lobbied for the rights of workers to smoke at the assembly line; such absurd ideas are unheard of at Toyota or Honda plants. While Detroit should be held accountable for not dealing with the UAW earlier, doling out money to the Big Three now will not make UAW problems disappear for the US auto industry.

Companies rise and fall all the time in a free market. Americans will need cars and if GM, Chrysler, or Ford collapses, a more efficient manufacturer will move in to fill the void. Already, foreign companies employ 113,000 workers in the United States to the Big Three's 200,000, and many of the suppliers who rely on GM could turn to foreign companies for business. While GMAC needs to be dealt with separately, saving Detroit's car manufacturers at this point seems arbitrary and financially unsound. Should TARP (Troubled Assets Relief Program) money next go to retailers like Circuit City and Starbucks? Washington cannot prop up every failed company, and companies should not expect to survive on government money. Let's not force American citizens to tow Detroit's auto industry along any longer.

Karan Sagar is a member of the Class of 2012.



ARTS

CONCERT REVIEW

*The Past and Future of Music:**Boston Musica Viva Performs Contemporary American Composers*

By Sudeep Agarwala

Boston Musica Viva

Capriccio sregolato, Composed by John Huggler*Credo in US*, Composed by John Cage*Four Landscapes*, Composed by Ezra Sims*Ludus II*, Composed by Donald Harris*Rilke Songs*, Composed by Peter Child

Conducted by Richard Pittman

Tsai Performance Center, Boston University

Friday, Nov. 14, 2008

Part of the joy of listening to contemporary music is to have the composer as reference and concordance for the works. For those trying to discover a suitable niche for Ezra Sims work on Friday evening's Boston Musica Viva Concert, Mr. Sims delivered such a discussion on his piece *Four Landscapes* (2008). Speaking at Boston University's Tsai Center for the Performing Arts, where the concert was held, he described *Landscapes* as a microtonal piece utilizing twelve-tone principles. As crucial as this exegesis was, what was particularly informative were Mr. Sim's thoughts on how these pieces fit within his entire opus. Comparing himself to Chopin, he observed that this work was his "so-called Preludes."

It's an apt description for the collection of brief works exploring the wild range of possibilities in a microtonal system. Sims's work is fragile and exact; this precision is its beauty:

tones hover in crevices smaller than half-steps. Certainly, they can be painful to listen to when two pitches are played a quarter-tone apart from each other (Sims explained he utilized twenty-four tones in his compositional row).

Literally augmenting the traditional tonal palette is disturbing at first to a listener with even temperament. But in an era where dissonance in this regime has been exacerbated, Sims's technique not only explored the more academic elements of structural space but presented the listener with a new understanding of the glorious and lugubrious possibilities of musical intervals.

BMV's performance of Mr. Sim's microtonal vignettes in the first portion of the concert framed the work appropriately among John Cage and John Huggler. Huggler's *Capriccio sregolato* (1985), a twelve-tone piece centered around a three note theme, began the first half of the concert. Huggler's work, for when it was written, radically explores both tonality and rhythmic space. Although at times a bit too exacting to the page, the ensemble's *Capriccio* defined what would be the major themes of the first half of the concert: Huggler's tonal exploration prefaced Mr. Sim's work, his rhythmic exploration, John Cage's.

That is to say, of course: the third work in the opening portion, John Cage's *Credo in US* (1942), a study in the *objet trouvé* as instrument, seemed to disregard tonality altogether,

favoring rhythmic innovation. A student of Arnold Schoenberg and Henry Cowell, Cage's works can often appear cerebral and unapproachable. Cage's work fared well with the BMV ensemble. The piece found the performers in a gleeful riff on tin cans, prepared pianos and found radio clips, surprisingly prescient of more modern shows such as *STOMP*.

The second half of Friday night's concert was a stark contrast to the first — while the Huggler/Sims/Cage combination juxtaposed stark explorations of tonality and rhythm Donald Harris's *Ludus II* (1973) and Peter Child's *Rilke Songs* (2008) was much more focused on melody and musical form.

By his own acquiescence, Harris's work is difficult. Even played with a full sense of commitment from the BMV ensemble, *Ludus II* is introverted in its narrative — melodic lines are often fragmented and disparate. The piece transform, however, on the rare occasions when the independent lines coalesce in a discernible theme, providing moments of culminating thesis to the otherwise confusing work.

Peter Child's *Rilke Songs* couldn't be more different. Vocal music, by its very nature, demands a more intimate relationship with the audience: the nuances of the text demand to be transmitted to the audience not only in the very act of singing the words, but also reflected in the composition itself. It was interesting to hear Mr. Child discuss this very difficult task

of coming to terms with Rainer Maria von Rilke's often daedalian impressionistic poetry, and a relief to hear Child's own admission that his interpretation was not reflective of an authoritative understanding of the poems, but merely a relationship he had developed with the words.

Child's work was, in his own words, very much in service of Rilke's poetry. It was impossible not to hear the culmination of the English melodic tradition of Vaughan Williams and Finzi, with Child's lush impressionistic accompaniment as a backdrop. Soprano Elizabeth Keusch presented these poems as such: although somewhat strained in the higher register, Keusch's performance often narrated these poems in a clean, rich tone reflective of Child's line and Rilke's poetry.

It's impossible not to marvel at both the intellectual and musical achievements of the evening. The evening provided a glimpse into how music has been developing over roughly the past thirty-five years. Reflecting on this performance, it's a marvel that human ability and ingenuity could have developed or performed anything of this sort. Most descriptive of this sentiment was Mr. Harris's preamble to his piece, reflecting on how difficult and impossible this music seemed a mere generation ago, but that "as with the passage of time, things that seemed difficult can come into the repertoire." It's much more thrilling, of course, to see where music will go.

CONCERT REVIEW

*Love, Politics, and ... Motherhood**DiFranco Shows a Fresh, New Face at Symphony Hall*

By S. Balaji Mani

STAFF WRITER

Ani DiFranco

Supported by Erin McKeown

Symphony Hall

Nov. 16, 2008

The Little Folk-singer isn't so little anymore: with more than sixteen studio albums in her catalogue, ownership of her independent label Righteous Babe Records, and now a mother to a two-year-old daughter, Ani DiFranco has built a career that's unparalleled by that of any other female solo artist. Her poignant lyrics are both biting and honest and elegant, a result of her prior study of poetry at The New School. Erin McKeown supported DiFranco last Sunday at Symphony Hall, playing a short set of simple yet clever songs with just one guitar and her voice. She opened with a fast-paced tune in which she questioned "what kind of lover am I?"

The acoustics of Symphony Hall instantly brought McKeown's performance to an intimate level. She herself commented on the sound of the room, exclaiming that "even [the audience] sounds good!" McKeown continued through a set of both slow and fast songs, attributing one song to the theme of claustrophobia: three verses made reference to the death of her uncle, her discomfort with riding a tour bus full of smokers, and the media's exploitation of Terry Schiavo. A mantra-like chorus of "I can't breathe," followed every verse, uniting the three distinct scenarios. Though she stood at just over 5 feet tall, the little performer took outstanding command of the stage and ended with a song that had the audience on their feet pumping fists in the air (at the request of McKeown, that is).

After a short intermission, the crowd voluntarily rose as DiFranco entered. Without hesitation, she strummed the opening chords of "Little Plastic Castle," a song that dates back to 1998. After an animated rendition of the live classic "Swim," DiFranco announced she would play a "really new song" explaining that "the new album just isn't new enough anymore." She celebrated the recent historic election and the power of democracy in an engaging, upbeat number. Her delivery of the line "President Obama, it's an honor just to say it," caused an audience uproar, and DiFranco couldn't hide her smile.

Filling out the stage was long-time DiFranco collaborator Todd Sickafoose on bass, Allison Miller on drums and Mike Dillon taking care of marimba and various other percussion instruments. Dillon's sustained tones permeated DiFranco's precision-calculated fingerpicking, adding an exciting element to old songs. The band successfully transformed "Evolve,"

which was originally recorded as a solo piece, into a heavy and pulsating rock song. The beginning line to the third verse, "now let's get talking reefer madness," achieved new relevance: the voters in the crowd rejoiced at the recent decision to decriminalize small amounts of marijuana in the state of Massachusetts.

Five songs from DiFranco's latest release, *Red Letter Year*, made it into Sunday night's set. As a new mother, new themes appear in DiFranco's songwriting. In a stunning performance of "Present/Infant," DiFranco sings "now here's this tiny baby ... and yes i will de-

pend to the ends of the earth her perfect right to be." She also tackles issues of science and technology on "The Atom," a track which she claims she is most proud of on the new record.

With a hard-working band to revitalize new and old arrangements, a child to bring perspective to her worldview, and an admirable touring schedule, DiFranco is still a tour-de-force in the music business. Her ability to accomplish such success through her independent label proves that she will always, at heart, be the Little Folk-singer — and not the Big Corporate Folk-puppet.



S. BALAJI MANI—THE TECH

Ani DiFranco opens with the old classic "Little Plastic Castle" at Symphony Hall in Boston on Sunday.

The Tech
Established 1881



join@tech.mit.edu

November 21,
2008

COMICS

The
Tech

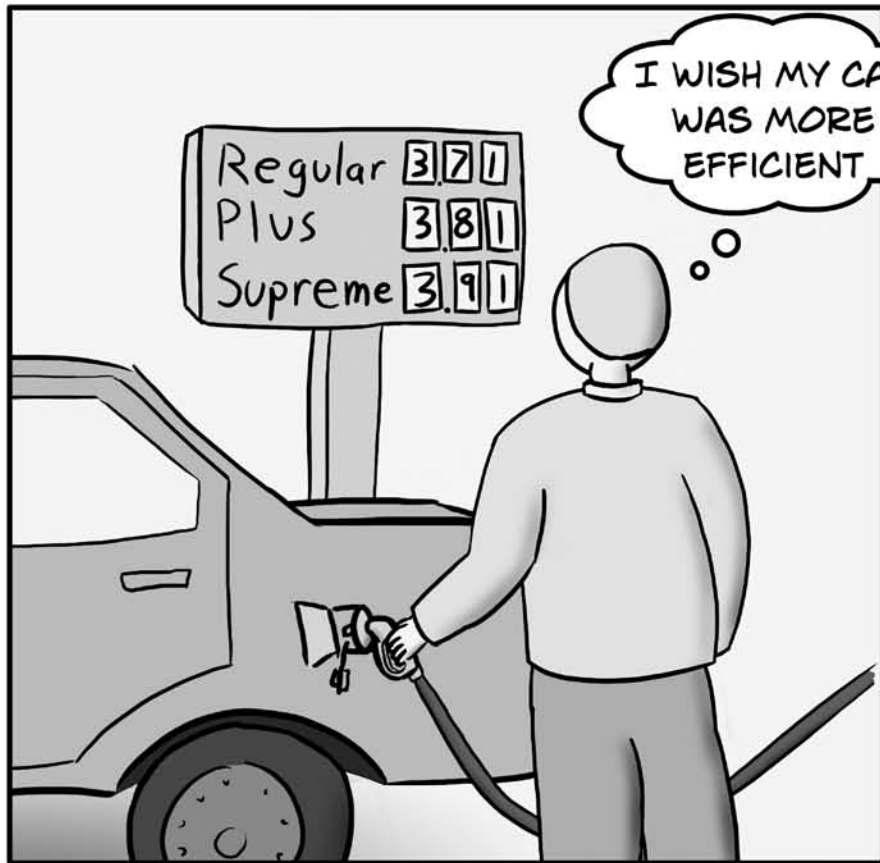
FUN

Page
7

PAGES

Steal My Comic

by Michael Ciuffo



The Daily Blunderbuss

by Ben Peters

su | do | ku

© Puzzles by Pappocom

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

Solution on page 10.

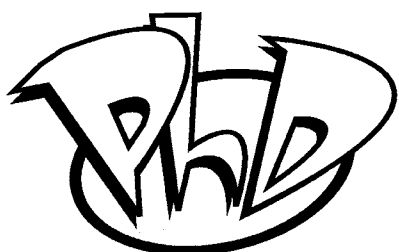
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		4	1					
						5	7	

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



PERMANENT

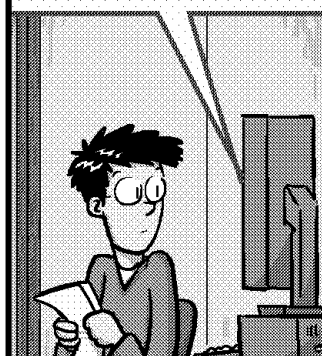
Just because you are expensive and high maintenance, doesn't mean you are valuable. Maybe you are just hard to get rid of.



PILED HIGHER AND
DEEPER



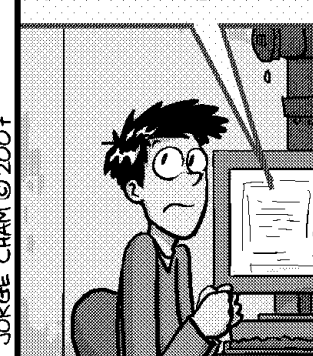
New mail!
To: All University
Employees
Re: Annual Asbestos
Notice



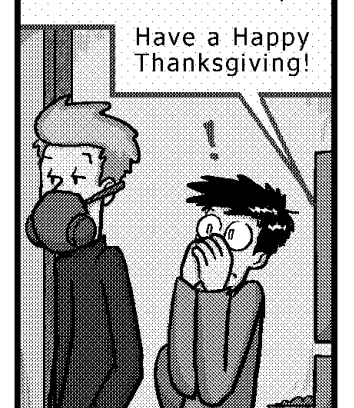
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and other harmful
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and walls of all work
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or leaked slowly into
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BY GARRY TRUDEAU

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LSTDEAEA, TUTGSHHO (19): H_FIA_ORTBVEETE_NRRISE_F
 ISYKNCET, KLDWAERA (15): DALFE_ENH_A_GELTRC__OSFIUYS_BROO_ORNTEEM
 ORDR, IVFE (18): OWH_N_AIWA_I_TTIL_LAMO_NH_TI_OS'R?E"
 NWEACI, NRMACE (20): LU_OYAYD_EKBAE;M__D_IDN_E_SDIE
 LHBLBEU, NWRGNIA (13): HADE_TNER__ARENRASOEW_OEU_YIR_NVAEE_OE_ST
 IYDSNLA, TSMA_AS (9): Y,GO_MDMD_GY_O_MIST,_ROELVALSRHO_UU
 ODGED, AHRYR (19): TAON__EE_HAW_PSERIUC_SNDAS_MEOHTNGIT__CORAY,R
 NEDAU, ECNSI (19): UFYJOC_YLLNIARTHGI_NLLATF
 LRCADHI, NLNEGDA (9): OESSMA__H_YTOYDTML-EIPWR_O_E_NTSOH__AEW,N
 IMLLRE, AZANAR (14): HTNEY_UO_RILEN_NTIW__AOMLUED,D
 OXWICL, DACAAN (7): H_FLSEOUOFY_EHR_LFD_,_NA_OBOENURF_OYE,_BNO
 NGBGIESR, LH-PITLO (12): LT,TI_LIRSPR_TAUFEON_DOIMG,___EILF__EITTEBKGRIN
 LOMONTU, OUANEMT (5): TEHROH_O_VKI_SYDNAL_LH_L_SETEMU-TRM,MI---E
 IYLER, LDINB (20): I_LLTO-W?N-LWE-,O_YL__REUOTMESI_NGHORWEL
 ODUPN, LHAPN (20): UITB__EOFNSUH_ODO_LLK__OAEI_MWHH_TT_DOELHGU_NRN_EI
 NWAIEC, YMOOBT (5): _VERENG_A_ASHLRT_ID_TAHA
 LSAWMILI, _ORCIONB (18): CTLLOANEOTG_HTHUT,L_ELITNI__HSPTOADS__GLR_DNED_OFTGTHO_I
 IYNSLAD, IAAANRG (19): EERSHHI_OSMDBYSS_FL_OC.CSUSE
 OEDDG, LMOBO (2): DI_ALHDTGEBHO_TTIH_E_CFRAS--E-
 NAUED, SWAKL (25): SYE_TFATSIAIE_SL_MAOD_NEE
 LRMELI, NEVCIE (20): _YWAMEO__EMC_ETVLOHR_IETLP__DOASAECLE_LLW
 ILMKRE, OUSHSE (9): VERE_YRCHATICT_EIW_HELPLERE_TC
 OHISPB, NELISA (20): _YHEOTS_LYANIH,_NYIMS_GGEBT__HESOR,W
 NAYML, SIINF (12): NRTEE_.TYIDA_HI_TNO_GUHOTRET_HIH_TE
 LYREI, AHDTE (5): SKH_INSEEFNTA__FGOSAN_IPES__AE_WTE_ETMO

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 10

ACROSS

- 1 Practice boxing
- 5 Quick and skillful
- 9 Holy hymn
- 14 Key pie ingredient
- 15 Rights org.
- 16 Roman courtyards
- 17 Perched upon
- 18 Wilson of the NHL Hall of Fame
- 19 Permanent prisoner
- 20 Start of a quip
- 22 Harden
- 23 Actress Skye
- 24 End result
- 28 Part 2 of quip
- 31 Medieval tale
- 32 Word on diet foods
- 33 Harbor boat
- 34 "Upside Down" singer
- 35 Part 3 of quip
- 37 Rational
- 38 LAX info
- 39 Makes a wager
- 40 Etching fluids
- 41 Part 4 of quip
- 45 Increase the tempo
- 46 Guitar ridge

47 On the __ (fleeing)

- 48 End of quip
- 52 French soldier of WW I
- 55 Shaving-cream ingredient
- 56 Great review
- 57 Egyptian weight
- 58 Dylan Thomas poem, "___ Hill"
- 59 Writer Ambler
- 60 Cherished ones
- 61 Former Majority Leader Trent
- 62 Finishes off

DOWN

- 1 Close with a bang
- 2 Bread with a pocket
- 3 God of love
- 4 Does a second watercolor
- 5 British writer Du Maurier
- 6 Parrot
- 7 Custard treat
- 8 Boy king
- 9 Painter's mixing board
- 10 Sew up
- 11 Canine comment
- 12 Whopper

- 13 Besmirch
- 21 Sound quality
- 22 Businessmen, informally
- 24 Booboo
- 25 Procure
- 26 ___ Thursday
- 27 Margins
- 28 Weed out
- 29 Dangerous
- 30 Agitate a liquid
- 31 Pungent salad ingredient
- 35 Blood fluid
- 36 URL starter
- 37 Without punishment
- 39 Ornaments in a vulgar way
- 40 "A Death in the Family" author
- 42 Rapid Robert of baseball
- 43 Struggle
- 44 Passionate
- 48 Bread spread
- 49 Deserve
- 50 Keen
- 51 Fictional gumshoes
- 52 Cushion
- 53 Galena or bauxite
- 54 Wash. neighbor
- 55 ___-CIO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14				15				16					
17				18				19					
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	28	29					30						
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45								46					
				47				48			49	50	51
52	53	54					55				56		
57							58				59		
60							61				62		

Think you've solved it?

Use Libraries resources to solve this puzzle. If you're an MIT student and your answer is correct, you could win a new iPod Nano! Go to libraries.mit.edu/puzzle to get a copy or submit your answer by midnight December 5th, 2008 to be eligible for the drawing.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WINNER OF PUZZLE #2, AMANDA GIERMANN

Duffy Was Looking for Her Admission Record

Dunkin' Donuts Card Used to Bypass Lock

Arrest, from Page 1

Officer Katrina L. Thompson responded to the burglary alarm at 6 a.m. to find Duffy alone in the locked office with the lights turned off, according to the police report. The report and criminal docket are available online at: <http://tech.mit.edu/V128/N57/arrest/>

Duffy told Thompson, "I was trying to get my old records and look for my laptop that I left here," the report states. The Admission Records Office keeps information from the admissions process, including "E-3" cards (summarizing test scores and applicant information) and detailed application reader comments. The records are freely available for students to view, but are destroyed after a year because of a lack of storage space.

According to the police report, Duffy said she got into the locked office by using her Dunkin' Donuts card and admitted that she was not authorized to be in the office.

When Sergeant Gerald P. Doyle and Officer Anthony R. Rosanio arrived at the scene, Thompson handcuffed and arrested Duffy at Doyle's instruction. Duffy was driven to the Cambridge Police Department where she was interviewed by Officer Joseph Amoroso.

Duffy told Amoroso that she had visited the office the week prior to

find her old records, but members of the office told her that the paperwork had been purged. She also left the she accidentally left her laptop in the room.

Amoroso asked Duffy why she hadn't called MIT Admissions to gain access to the office. Duffy said she did not know why. Duffy was released from the station at 9:45 that morning.

In an e-mail to *The Tech*, Undergraduate Association President Noah Jessop wrote, "From the evidence outstanding ... it seems pretty clearly to not be a hacking case. I don't know anyone who would classify an Admissions records office to be a hacking location."

Jessop suggested that criminal charges might not have been necessary. "MIT has infrastructure to handle these sorts of things internally through the Committee on Discipline," he wrote.

Made up of faculty, undergraduate, graduate, and Deans' offices representatives, the Committee on Discipline acts to "adjudicate cases of alleged misconduct by a student brought to its attention." The Committee and MIT Police declined to comment on the Duffy case, citing privacy concerns.

Harvard May Delay Expansion Plans

Housing, from Page 1

budget reviews, looking to scale back spending in anticipation of a prolonged downturn.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced this week that it would delay renovation of an undergraduate dormitory as part of an effort to trim its budget by 10 percent to 15 percent in the next two or three years.

Harvard University, facing a projected 30 percent decline in the value of its endowment, said last week that it was reevaluating its expansion plans in Allston. Earlier this fall, Boston University instituted a hiring freeze and a moratorium on all construction projects that are not already underway.

Kelly Brilliant, director of the Fenway Alliance, said the delay in the Northeastern dorm project, while understandable, was unfortunate.

"It's too bad," she said. "They have been making a good effort to house more of their students, which the neighborhood certainly supports."

Tovander Kept a Great Outlook On Life, Was Always Easygoing

Tovander, from Page 1

Tovander knew how to inject the sometimes oppressive and stressful MIT grind with a fair dose of humor: "He didn't take anything too seriously," said Rand-Nash. "He didn't let [the pressure of work] get to him. I think he helped other people so it wouldn't get to them either."

Thomas J. P. Snider '09 is one of those friends who appreciated Tovander's easygoing spirit. Snider met Tovander first while working with him on the final project for 6.170 (Lab in Software Engineering).

Tovander ended up buying Snider's motorcycle: "He blew me away by saying that he was looking for a motorcycle. A short week later he was the new owner of my ZX-7R," Snider wrote in an e-mail. "I can't really describe the sort of bond that riders have, but I can say we became fast friends because of it."

Snider wrote that later, though they did not see each other on a regular basis, Tovander still had an impact on his life. "He probably did

not know it, but he really helped me out a lot in my time at MIT, mainly by allaying my fears about various classes [in Course VI]. He had a great outlook on things; he never seemed fazed by the tough challenges and that outlook kept my worrying in check."

To Road to MIT

Tovander grew up in Plano, TX, and later in Claremore, OK, a small town of 17,000 where going to MIT was unheard of. In deciding to come, he rejected full rides to state schools and defied the advice of his teachers. "Teacher tried to convince him not to go — they really tried," said his mother. Like he did so often in life, he stuck to his guns and headed to Cambridge anyway.

Even when financial troubles cropped up during his junior year, Tovander came up with a creative way to pay for his education. He decided leave MIT and join the Navy, so he went home and began training.

In this too, Tovander showed intense dedication. He began running

and doing pushups and sit-ups every day.

Tovander steadily built up his physical abilities and began running longer races. It was during a half-marathon race on Route 66 that Tovander passed away.

Despite Tovander's ingenuity and motivation that carried him so far in life, it wasn't always clear that he would end up enrolling at MIT.

When Tovander was in junior high, his mother said, she discovered that he had been repeatedly sent to detention for not doing his homework. When she confronted him about it, he asked why he had to complete assignments for material he already knew when he would rather be writing software.

After the confrontation, he decided to bear down and start doing homework. He tutored his friends too, and even racked up awards that — in humble spirit — he frequently did not tell his family about.

There was one accolade he could not hide: that he was named valedictorian of his high school.

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First Round Interviews
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Cambridge, Mass. Is a Science Lover's Kind of Town

By Ethan Gilsdorf
THE NEW YORK TIMES

When you run an ice cream parlor down the street from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, you expect your customers to chat about stem cell research or trade theories about neutrinos between licks of burnt caramel. But Gus Rancatore, whose Toscanini's shop in Cambridge, Mass., is renowned as much for its deep-thinking clientele as for its sundaes, discovered long ago that catering to the technology-minded crowd could have unforeseen advantages.

One day, two MIT students who were "working in superconductors," Mr. Rancatore said, took a good look at his ice cream machine, visible through his shop window, and were "distressed by the poor engineering." So they took it back to their lab and transformed its inefficient gear-drive mechanism into a lean, mean, belt-driven machine. That was 23 years ago. "We still use the machine," Mr. Rancatore said. "Another generation of MIT engineers just tuned it up this summer."

In metropolitan Boston, including Cambridge, home of Harvard and MIT, and the technology corridor out on Route 128, the story is amusing, but not particularly surprising. At least since the early 1700s, when its cutting-edge physicians first offered smallpox inoculations, Boston has been a leader in sciences both theoretical and applied. Today, it's still a town for science lovers, and the mood can be either serious or playful. If you're the kind of person whose idea of fun is probing the structure of DNA or designing a faster toy bobsled, Boston is an inspiring place to spend a few days.

An essential stop on the science circuit is the MIT Museum, on Massachusetts Avenue a block or so from MIT's nuclear reactor. Recently expanded to 15,000 square

feet of floor space (a 5,000-square-foot addition opened just over a year ago), the museum features invitingly devised rotating exhibits on new MIT research, as well as permanent exhibits.

One day last month, some visitors examined prototype parts for stackable urban cars, which looked more like shopping carts than vehicles, while others walked slowly backward at the "Eight Einsteins" exhibit. As they moved, "hybrid illusions" of faces of Einstein morphed into Freud, Madonna and John Lennon before their eyes. Created by Aude Oliva, a cognitive science professor, and her colleagues, the images are helping researchers learn more about visual cognition and how the brain functions.

Hanging from the ceiling in one corner were MIT-designed submersible vehicles — made to move on their own in deep-ocean areas too dangerous for divers — including Jason Junior, the one that snooped around the wreck of the Titanic. Upstairs, permanent exhibits demonstrated the institute's more established work in robotics, voice recognition and DNA research. Prof. Harold Edgerton's groundbreaking stroboscopic photography is on display there; you'll probably recognize his famous bullet-through-the-apple shot.

Fiddle with the "Remarkable Double Piddler Hydraulic Happening Machine," which uses a strobe light to deconstruct a water stream into individual droplets. Or examine the displays chronicling MIT's work on radar in World War II and navigational systems for the Apollo space missions. There's also a video of the annual mechanical engineering class's robot competition.

The museum also owns hundreds of 3-D holograms, the largest and most extensive collection in the world, said Seth Riskin, curator of a new juried exhibit called "Luminous

Windows: Holograms for the 21st Century" (running Dec. 5 through March). The show will feature six large-scale holograms from international artists, some as tall as five feet, to be displayed in the museum's ground-floor windows and facing outward, visible to nighttime passersby. Two dozen smaller holograms — from a portrait of Keith Haring to images of brains and a coal molecule — are part of the permanent exhibit.

While the MIT Museum's character is tranquil and contemplative, the justly renowned Boston Museum of Science can seem like pandemonium, especially on weekends. There are literally hundreds of interactive and informational displays and kiosks on dozens of topics: optics, reproduction, computers, live butterflies, remote sensing and much more. A rare Triceratops skeleton recently became the latest permanent exhibit. The exhibits are arranged helter-skelter in three confusing wings over three levels. Plunge right in anyway — this stop, too, is obligatory — but focus and pace yourself.

You can learn how radiology, wind turbines and biomethane digesters work. To please "Star Wars" fans, a full-scale model Naboo N-1 Starfighter, from "The Phantom Menace," dangles from the ceiling beside real spaceships from a galaxy not so far, far away.

At Galileo's Drop Stop, test for yourself whether different masses fall at the same rate. An exhibit called Mathematica, created by Charles and Ray Eames, explains concepts like celestial mechanics, probability and the Zeta Function (don't ask) with endearing circa-1961 models and falling plastic balls. Teaching moments are everywhere: the men's rooms have signs explaining how the infrared sink technology works.

For the biggest "wow" factor (aside from the IMAX movies and planetarium shows, at least) visit the Theater of Electricity and its Van de Graaff generators and Tesla coils. "We need people who are particularly full of electric charge," joked Diana DeLuca, a program coordinator who made one volunteer's hair stand on end, much to the delight of the audience. The show got better: a supesize Van de Graaff generator crackled with one million volts and created a shockingly beautiful indoor lightning show.

"A lot of the presenters here have

math and engineering degrees," Ms. DeLuca said.

The generators came to the museum from MIT, where their inventor, Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff, taught physics — one example of the ways the area's dozens of universities and research labs have infused Boston with innovation. Faculty members at Harvard and MIT alone have racked up 49 Nobel Prizes in the sciences. The microwave, the safety razor, the instant camera and the video game were all invented in the Boston area. All around town, there are places to trace some of this legacy.

One is the Ether Dome at Massachusetts General Hospital, the operating theater where in 1846 a Boston dentist administered the first fully effective anesthetic — ether — in a famous early demonstration. Across town, at the Warren Anatomical Museum on the Longwood Medical campus of the Harvard Medical School, you can gawk at medical history in glass cases, some of it creepy, like skeletons of conjoined twin babies and Civil War-era instruments used for amputations. The best-known artifact is the skull of Phineas Gage, who, in 1848, blasting rock for the railroad, accidentally shot a three-and-a-half-foot tamping iron straight through his head. Amazingly, he survived.

Harvard's Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, in its Science Center, is a whirlwind tour of tools that have helped scientists calculate nature's mysteries, from a geometrical compass designed by Galileo to the Mark I, a locally invented pioneering computer used to calculate shell trajectories during World War II.

At the Harvard Museum of Natural History, galleries of old-school specimens, like skeletons of three whales and a rare dodo, recall the heady era of Darwin. Other displays are reminders that important discoveries are still being made. One prize item is a model of the world-famous tikaalik roseae skeleton, the evolutionary link between fish and land animals, discovered two years ago by the Harvard zoologist Dr. Farish Jenkins and a team.

Before you leave, don't miss the exquisite collection known as the glass flowers. These delicate models of 830 plant species, 3,000 in total, were made by a father and son glassblowing team so Harvard students could study botany in the winter months.

For a glimpse of the science crowd off duty, explore their haunts in Central Square between Harvard and MIT, home to Toscanini's and other lively restaurants, cafes, clubs and shops, most along Massachusetts Avenue.

"You walk down the street and hear people yapping about stuff that's technical," said Eran Egozy, co-founder of Harmonix Music Systems, the video game developer behind Rock Band and Guitar Hero. Mr. Egozy and his business partner, Alex Rigopoulos, who met as students at the MIT Media Lab in the 90s, are happy to keep their company in Cambridge. "It feels like this place has a lot of smart people trying to solve the world's problems," Mr. Egozy said.

Many of their employees are also musicians who play in bands at neighborhood clubs like the Middle East and T.T. The Bear's Place.

To rub shoulders with robotics engineers and astrophysicists, Mr. Egozy recommended a legendary MIT hangout, a Chinese restaurant called Mary Chung. "When you go in," he said, "you can just tell it's packed with nerds."

Miracle of Science is another geek-centric watering hole. The chalkboard menu is set up like the Periodic Table of the Elements; beware of "Rb," the radioactively hot Ronie burger, which is packed with jalapeños.

A more swanky option is Middlesex, where button-down types are known to dance to nightly DJ music. It's also worth wandering MIT's fun house-like Stata Center, designed by Frank Gehry, where students huddle over pub food and computers at the R&D.

Cambridge even has science-themed theater. The Catalyst Collaborative@MIT theater company presents plays at the Central Square Theater. Several performances of "Einstein's Dreams" are scheduled in December.

If you can't leave town without techie souvenirs, shop the MIT Press Bookstore and MIT Coop for sci-tech books and the Boston Museum of Science gift shop for child-pleasing robotics kits and stuffed animals. Harvard's Natural History Museum sells jewelry and minerals along with educational toys.

The MIT Museum's shop specializes in grown-up gifts and gadgets. One T-shirt has the symbol for the square root of negative 1, below the words "I have an imaginary friend." Perfect for that budding Einstein on your gift list.

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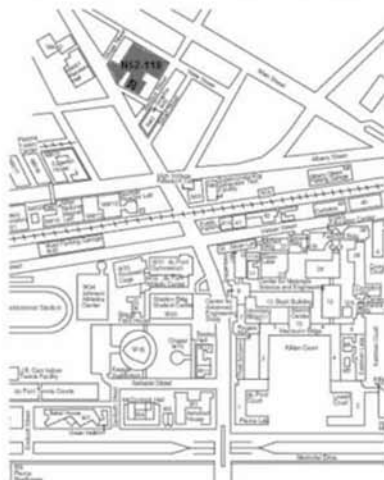


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Solution to Crossword

from page 8

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

Solution to Sudoku

from page 7

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

LEGAL COUNSEL

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Jenkins Will Take Position At USC

Jenkins, from Page 1

graduate program, but the lack of support for the Ph.D. program is what also contributed to Jenkins decision to seek out a different program.

Jenkins said, "People are now scrambling to see what will be the next phase. There will probably be no Ph.D. program in the future though." The current graduate program may stop admitting students in the coming year.

Believing that the undergraduate program will remain strong, Jenkins is leaving MIT after this academic year to take part in interdisciplinary research at USC's School of Cinema and School of Communication. "These two schools have the top Ph.D. programs in the world. It will be exciting to be in the hub of the entertainment industry," said Jenkins.

In addition to his contributions to the CMS program, Jenkins has had a strong presence around campus. He has been housemaster of Senior House for 14 years and is known for his annual salute to Dr. Seuss during IAP.

While his permanent home may change, Jenkins said in his blog post that he will continue to fly back between Los Angeles and Cambridge to assist the program in terms of research.

The CMS program will celebrate its 10th graduating class this year.

California State Univ. System Faces Budget Cut, Limits Enrollment

By Tamar Lewin
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hard hit by budget cuts, the California State University system is planning to cut its enrollment by 10,000 students for the 2009-10 academic year, unless state lawmakers provide more money.

"We can't continue to admit more and more students without receiving adequate funding," Chancellor Charles B. Reed said Monday.

It would be the first time in its history that the university system turned away students who met admissions standards, and the announcement was greeted with disappointment and anger.

"We have put the education system on a starvation diet, and each and every year it becomes weaker," said Lt. Gov. John Garamendi, a trustee of the university, who joined 150 people on Tuesday in Long Beach to protest the state budget cuts.

"Students now take five years to graduate," Mr. Garamendi added. "Professors we need we cannot hire, the men and women we need to keep our institutions going, keep the heat on, keep the air-conditioning going, keep the toilets flushing, cannot be hired. You cannot have the best education system in the world on the cheap."

In an e-mail message on Tuesday to employees, Chancellor Reed explained that the 460,000-student system already served some 10,000 students for whom the state provided no money, and that it faced further cuts to a budget that was \$215 million below its operational needs.

He noted that even as Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger was proposing more cuts, "applications for fall 2009 are up almost 20 percent from last year, with a 36 percent increase in applications from community college transfer students."

"Student demand is increasing while state funding is declining," the chancellor added.

At a teleconference with reporters, Chancellor Reed said he had the authority to cut enrollment without approval from the Board of Trustees. But he is scheduled to present his proposal to the board on Wednesday.

To cut enrollment, the system would push up application deadlines and raise academic requirements for freshmen at the most popular campuses, he said.

Current students in good standing would be protected, officials said, and qualified students transferring from nearby community colleges would have priority. The brunt of the cuts would fall on out-of-state students, international students and freshmen seeking to enroll at a California State campus outside their region.

Chancellor Reed would not answer questions about possible fee increases.

Several of Cal State's most popular campuses have for years cut off at least some applications in the fall, but the official deadline has been in the spring, and some colleges accepted applicants right up to the first day of classes.

This month, Mr. Schwarzenegger announced \$4.5 billion in cuts to the state budget, to help close an \$11.2 billion budget shortfall.



CHELSEA GRIMM—THE TECH

Damage following the October 31 steampipe break in Building 66 can be seen in the Chemical-Biological Engineering teaching labs. The reported repair cost is in the millions of dollars.

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SPORTS

Game of the Week

Women's Cross Country Clinches Berth in NCAA Championships

By Greg McKeever
DAPER STAFF

Both the MIT men's and women's cross country teams competed at the New England Regional Championship on Saturday, November 15. The women's squad reached new heights, finishing in third place out of over 50 teams looking to qualify for the national meet. The result, the highest finish in program history at the regional meet, clinches a spot for the Engineers in the NCAA Championship next weekend in Hanover, Ind. MIT, currently ranked No. 16 in the nation, easily eclipsed its previous high of seventh place, which was achieved at last year's New England regional. The men finished eighth, failing to qualify for the national championship, despite entering the meet as the fifth ranked team in New England and No. 23 nationally.

As she has done all season, Jacqueline M. Wentz '10 (23:27) paced MIT, coming in 19th out of a field of 330 runners. By shaving 20 seconds off her 2007 time, Wentz is now the highest individual finisher at this meet for MIT since Debbie Won '00 placed fifth in 1998. Andrea E. Bradshaw '09 crossed the finish line directly behind Wentz with a time of 23:35. Maria J. Monks '10 was the third MIT harrier to place in the top 30, completing the six-kilometer course in a time 23:48, good for 29th overall.

Jennifer A. Doyle '09 dramatically improved on her 81st place finish in last year's meet, moving up to 37th with a time of 24:02. Anna M. Holt-Gosselin '11 rounded out the scoring for the Engineers, finishing in 24:36 to take 56th place. Katherine J. Eve '12 did not figure in the scoring for the Engineers but did finish as one of the top 10 rookie runners in the region with her 64th place standing.

Middlebury College took home the top spot in the race, outscoring second place Williams College by 25 points (57-82). Amherst College senior Elise Tropiano was the top overall finisher, breaking the tape at 21:49, more than 39 seconds ahead of her closest competitor.

The Engineers will enter uncharted territory when they travel to the NCAA Championship next weekend. MIT has never participated in this meet as a team and has only sent four individual runners to compete in the race in the program's 24-year history. The squad will be familiar with the course however, having already taken first place at the NCAA Pre-Nationals held at Hanover College last month.

The NCAA Championship will be held next Saturday, November 22 at the L.S. Ayers Athletic Complex on the campus of Hanover College. The women's race will begin at 12:00 p.m.

MIT Ballroom Dance Successful at Brown, Harvard Competitions

By Kristin Glab
TEAM MEMBER

Since the first week of September, the MIT Ballroom Dance Team's newest recruits have been working hard to master the steps, technique, and artistry of eight competitive ballroom dances: the American foxtrot, waltz, tango, swing, rumba, and cha cha and the international waltz and rumba. Thirty-six of MITBDT's rookie dancers made their debut at the 16th Annual Harvard Beginners' Competition on October 25th. Each of the newcomer events — international rumba, international waltz, American foxtrot, and swing — had at least 73 registered couples, but despite the competition, thirteen of MIT's rookies made at least one final in these events, placing in the top six. Especially successful were Eddie Kay G and Chun Li '08, who placed first in newcomer swing, waltz, and foxtrot and second in newcomer rumba.

MIT's more experienced dancers also held their own, with 20 out of 29 bronze- and silver-level competitors making at least one final at the Competition.

In addition to the regular events, Harvard Beginners' held a rookie-vet team match again this year. And for the third year in a row, one of MIT's rookie-vet teams took first place, besting teams from other local colleges.

For this event, newcomers were paired with experienced competitors to dance salsa, swing, foxtrot, hustle, or polka on a team of five couples. Salsa, hustle, and polka are not regular competitive ballroom dances. Nonetheless, couples at the Harvard Beginners' team match have been taking these 'fun' dances more and more seriously each year, preparing elaborate routines including anything from dips and splits to clapping games and slapstick humor.

Rookies on dance teams in Massachusetts and Connecticut added four more dances to their repertoire for the Brown Competition, held November 9th. MIT rookies dominated the dance floor at Brown: in five of the eight newcomer events, the majority of couples that made the final were from the MIT team, and in newcomer American waltz, all finalists were from MIT.

The Brown Competition also held its annual team event, the Christina Cryan Newcomer Team Match. And for the fifth year in a row, MIT rookies won this match with an excellent display of technique in American-style dances. Brown University's team took second place and the University of Massachusetts Amherst took third this year.

In collegiate ballroom competitions there are typically four dance levels — newcomer, bronze, silver, and gold — at which competitors are restricted to dancing within a syllabus, plus at least one level for advanced competitors to dance outside the syllabus. Usually three or four rounds of dancing are necessary to narrow a typical crowd of forty to sixty competitors down to six or seven finalists.

Overall, 59 out of MIT's 97 dancers (61 percent) made at least one final at the Brown Competition. In all smooth, standard, and Latin-style events at the silver and gold levels, at least three couples in the final were from MIT. Top finishers for MIT were YaaLirng Tu G and Jeff McCollum, who won gold smooth; Ada Lipkin '08 and Rob Lakow, who won gold Latin events; and Tuan Phan '02 and Angie Chen, who won open standard.

MITBDT holds monthly social dances, which are open to the public. The next social will be held at Walker Memorial on Saturday, November 29 from 8 p.m. to midnight, with a free beginner tango lesson at 7:30 p.m. See <http://ballroom.mit.edu/> for more information.

MIT Debate Takes First At Oxford, Cambridge IVs

By Bill Magnuson
TEAM PRESIDENT

The MIT Debate Team continued this season's success over the past two weekends with strong performances at both Cambridge and Oxford Universities in England. This is the first year that the MIT Debate Team has competed at these two prestigious international tournaments.

The Cleary Gottlieb Cambridge IV was held November 15-16 by the Cambridge Union Society. Late Saturday night, the team of Bill Magnuson '09 and Adam Goldstein '10 emerged champions by defeating two teams from Oxford and a third from Trinity College Dublin in the finals. In addition, Goldstein received the seventh individual speaker award, Magnuson received the 10th.

Debate motions at Cambridge consisted of an array of topics ranging

from the legalization of recreational drugs to auctioning veto power on the U.N. Security Council. Preceding the Cambridge IV, the Oxford Union Intervarsity tournament took place on November 7-8. American teams in attendance included familiar competition from Yale and Princeton Universities.

The two teams from MIT at the Oxford IV were Goldstein and Magnuson as well as the team of Sharmin Karim '10 and Peter McKee '11. Goldstein and Magnuson finished as the sixth place team. Goldstein also placed 10th individual speaker.

Unlike American tournaments, the Cambridge and Oxford IV's are held in the British Parliamentary format. This is the same format which will be used in the World Universities Debating Championships in Cork, Ireland later this year where Goldstein and Magnuson will once again be representing MIT.

SCOREBOARD

Men's Basketball	
Wednesday, Nov. 19, 2008	
MIT (1-1)	69
Gordon College (2-0)	77

Women's Basketball	
Tuesday, Nov. 18, 2008	
MIT (1-2)	59
Mount Ida College (1-2)	45

Women's Openweight Crew	
Saturday, Nov. 15, 2008	
Foot of the Charles Regatta	
MIT	3rd of 33

Men's Ice Hockey	
Wednesday, Nov. 19, 2008	
Northeastern University (7-2-2)	4
MIT (2-3-1)	3

Women's Swimming	
Wednesday, Nov. 19, 2008	
MIT (2-0)	202
Women's Swimming (1-1)	96

Wrestling	
Saturday, Nov. 15, 2008	
Roger Williams University Invitational	
MIT	11th of 12
Wednesday, Nov. 19, 2008	
MIT (0-1)	10
Rhode Island College (1-0)	42

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UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Friday, Nov. 21, 2008
Pistol vs. U.S. Military Academy 6 p.m., duPont Gymnasium

Saturday, Nov. 22, 2008
Pistol vs. U.S. Military Academy 9 a.m., duPont Gymnasium
Women's Basketball vs. Eastern Nazarene College 1 p.m., Rockwell Cage
Swimming vs. Babson and Bowdoin 1 p.m., Zesiger Center

Saturday, Nov. 23, 2008
Squash vs. Vanderbilt University 11 a.m., duPont Gymnasium
Squash vs. Tufts University 1 p.m., Zesiger Center