



MENG HENG TOUCH

Alex MacNair, member of the "More Cowbell" team, explains his chain reaction to the audience at the MIT Museum's Friday After Thanksgiving (FAT) Chain Reaction on Nov. 28 at Rockwell Cage. Participants linked their mini-chain reactions together to form one big reaction that was set off at the end of the day.

Seeking Cheaper Education, Students Turning Overseas

By Tamar Lewin
THE NEW YORK TIMES

ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND

Isobel Oliphant felt she was making an offbeat choice when she graduated from Fox Lane High School in Bedford, N.Y., and enrolled at the ancient university in this quiet coastal town of stone ruins and verdant golf courses.

"I thought I was being original," said Oliphant, in her third year at the University of St. Andrews. "But my high school class president came here, too. And when I got here, it was

all 'Hi, I'm from Massachusetts'; 'Hi, I'm from New York.'"

St. Andrews has 1,230 Americans among its 7,200 students this year — compared with fewer than 200 a decade ago. The large American enrollment is no accident. St. Andrews has 10 recruiters making the rounds of American high schools, visiting hundreds of private schools and a smattering of public ones.

With higher education fast becoming a global commodity, univer-

Overseas, Page 10

Stuck in Hotel During Mumbai Terrorist Attack, Prof. Escapes

By Robert McQueen
STAFF REPORTER

On the night of Nov. 26, Sloan Professor Eric von Hippel SM '68 was awoken by explosions and gunshots from his room at the Oberoi Hotel in Mumbai, India. Von Hippel experienced and survived the terrorist attack that devastated one of India's largest and most developed cities.

Terrorists attacked several iconic spots around South Mumbai in a three-day siege that finally ended on Saturday. Among the sites attacked included the Oberoi Hotel, the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel near

the famous Gateway of India, and the historic railway station formerly known as the Victoria Terminus. Police reported nearly 200 deaths and over 300 wounded from the string of coordinated attacks. According to the *New York Times*, about 30 died at the Oberoi Hotel where von Hippel was a guest.

After escaping the attack site, von Hippel penned an e-mail to friends and colleagues describing his survival story during the terrorist attacks.

When he was awoken at 10:30 p.m., von Hippel did not know what was occurring. He heard people

smashing the hotel's windows in an attempt to let out smoke, which was entering their rooms through the bottom of the doors.

Exiting his room on the sixteenth floor, von Hippel found that most of the hotel was filled with thick smoke.

"I had no idea that terrorists were involved, taking hostages in the lobby restaurants and so on," said von Hippel. As there were no notifications from hotel staff, "I assumed there had been some kind of accident."

Mumbai, Page 8

New Ashdown Dining Manager Talks About Culinary Vision, Plans

By Haley Peckett

While typical dorm meals bring to mind a bland culinary experience, Beverly Collet, the manager of the new Ashdown Dining Hall and Thirsty Ear Pub, describes her food philosophy as "white cloth service for brown bag clients," distinguishing her operations from the typical college fare. Through inventive menus, theme nights, and attention to quality, Collet aims to become one of the best dining models on MIT's campus.

Collet came to the Institute as an overqualified candidate to serve as a chef for fraternity brothers. After a three-year stint traveling and cooking all over Ireland, Collet was motivated to return to the United States in July 2004 in order to vote in the presidential election. Jobless, she responded to a Craigslist ad for a fraternity chef

position, noting that having the summer off was a major highlight.

While fraternity chefs might typically be associated with feeding high volumes of food to ravenous teenage boys, Collet had higher aspirations. Influenced by her time traveling, Collet said she became inspired by seasonal, colorful dishes, and hoped to serve "upscale" food to college students. "I think that's how a plate should read — colorful!" Collet said.

As a fraternity chef, Collet met Richard D. Berlin III, Director of Campus Dining. While she initially proposed serving lunch in the student center, Berlin had another idea. "[Berlin] offered me the chance to operate Ashdown dining. He was giving me the key to my dream of having my own restaurant," Collet said.

"Feedback from [Collet's] fraternity customers was very positive,"

Collet, Page 11

Leaving a Digital Trail: What About Privacy?

By John Markoff
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Harrison R. Brown '12, an 18-year-old freshman majoring in mathematics at MIT, didn't need to do complex calculations to figure out he liked this deal: In exchange for letting researchers track his every move, he receives a free smartphone.

Now, when he dials another student, researchers know. When he sends an e-mail or text message, they also know. When he listens to music, they know the song. Every moment he has his Windows Mobile smartphone with him, they know where he is, and who's nearby.

Brown and about 100 other students living in Random Hall at MIT have agreed to swap their privacy for smartphones that generate digital trails to be beamed to a central computer. Beyond individual actions, the devices capture a moving picture of the dorm's social network.

The students' data is but a bubble in a vast sea of digital information being recorded by an ever thicker web of sensors, from phones to GPS units to the tags in office ID badges, that capture our movements and interactions. Coupled with information already gathered from sources like Web surfing and credit cards, the data is the basis for an emerging field called collective intelligence.

Propelled by new technologies and the Internet's steady incursion into every nook and cranny of life, collective intelligence offers powerful capabilities, from improving the efficiency of advertising to giving community groups new ways to organize.

But even its practitioners acknowledge that, if misused, collective intelligence tools could create

Privacy, Page 7

In Short

¶ **Marshall Scholarships** were awarded to four MIT students: Richard L. Lin '09, Anjali Tripathi '09, David N. Reshef G, and Nathaniel S. Sharpe '09. Up to 40 American students each year are selected to receive the scholarships, which allow for up to two years of study at a British university.

¶ **A candlelight vigil** to honor the memory of those killed and wounded in last week's terror attacks in Mumbai will be held today from 5:30–7 p.m. in Killian Court.

¶ **P.E. registration for IAP** will begin tomorrow and end Dec. 10 for undergraduates. Graduate students can register Dec. 8–10. The new first come, first serve online registration system will be available at <http://mitpe.com/>.

¶ **Baker Dining** will be closed Friday and Saturday; House Dining dinner service will be held in McCormick instead.



ERIC D. SCHMIEDL—THE TECH

As a means of commenting on what they saw as the banal nature of the art film playing on the MIT Media Test Wall, a group of students brought out chairs and popcorn around noon on Nov. 25 and played the part of a mainstream cinema audience being shown the art film.



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WORLD & NATION

How Many Car Models Is Too Many?

By Bill Vlasic

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DETROIT

For the Big Three automakers to win over Washington lawmakers in their bid for federal aid, they will have to address a key question in the business plans they present Congress with on Tuesday.

Just how serious are they about shrinking their vast lineups of different brands and models to match the current harsh reality of the market?

Between them, General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler sell 112 different car and truck models through 15 brands in the United States.

By contrast, the top three Japanese automakers — Toyota, Honda and Nissan — have roughly half as many choices with 58 models combined sold through seven brands.

A wide range of offerings was historically a source of strength for the American companies when they dominated the vehicle market — a strategy of providing a car for “every purse and purpose” as Alfred P. Sloan, GM’s leader in the 1920s and 1930s, once said.

But the Big Three now sell fewer than half of all new vehicles in this country, with a market share of about 47 percent this year, compared with 62 percent just five years ago.

Supporting all those models and brands with separate marketing budgets, design teams, dealers and management divisions represents an enormous expense, particularly for GM.

Germany Aims to Help Itself by Guiding West’s Ties to Russia

By Nicholas Kulish

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOSCOW

In the heat of the Georgia crisis in August, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany flew to Russia to warn about the consequences of renewed militarism. Two days later she was in Georgia, voicing support for the country’s eventual entry into NATO.

Autumn crept in and passions cooled. The beginning of October found Merkel back in Russia, looking on as the German utility E.ON and the Russian state energy giant Gazprom signed a significant deal in St. Petersburg, giving the German firm a stake in the enormous Yuzhno-Russkoye natural gas field in Siberia.

Merkel’s shifting focus served as a reminder of the pivotal role played by Germany in shaping the West’s relationship with Russia. It is Russia’s largest trading partner, Europe’s single biggest economy and one of America’s closest allies. Moscow’s aggressive posture has not only thrust Russia, a nuclear-armed energy power, back into the political spotlight. It has also dragged Germany there with it.

Just as the United States is struggling to redefine its relationship with a resurgent and at times antagonistic government in Moscow, Germany is scrambling to protect the close commercial, cultural and diplomatic ties with Russia it has forged since the end of the Cold War — and, in some areas, long before.

Kurdish Government Defends Policies

By Riyadh Muhammed and Alissa J. Rubin

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BAGHDAD

The Kurdish regional government released a pointed rebuttal on Monday to Prime Minister Nouri Kamal al-Maliki’s recent criticism of its policies, in a sign of growing fault lines between the Kurds and Iraq’s central government.

Al-Maliki gave a speech on Nov. 20 in which he said the Kurds were pursuing several unconstitutional policies, including the development of an oil business independent of Baghdad and the opening of representative offices in foreign countries. His government has also criticized the activities of Kurdish defense forces, known as Peshmerga, outside the region.

Over the past year, relations between the Kurds and the government in Baghdad have worsened, with officials clashing on issues that reflect the region’s growing power and autonomy.

U.S. Recession Is Officially Declared Almost a Year Old

By Edmund L. Andrews

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

The U.S. economy officially sank into a recession last December, which means that the downturn is already longer than the average for all recessions since World War II, according to the committee of economists responsible for dating the nation’s business cycles.

In declaring that the economy has been in a downturn for almost 12 months, the National Bureau of Economic Research confirmed what many Americans had already been feeling in their bones.

But private forecasters warned that this downturn is likely to set a new postwar record for length and is likely to be more painful than any recession since 1980 and 1981.

“We will rewrite the record book on length for this recession,” said Allen Sinai, president of Decision Economics in Lexington, Mass. “It’s still arguable whether it will set a new record on depth. I hope not, but we don’t know.”

As if adding a grim punctuation mark to what could become the worst holiday shopping season in

decades, the Dow Jones industrial average plunged nearly 680 points, or 7.7 percent, to 8,149. Part of the drop may have reflected profit-taking after last week’s surge in stock prices, but it also came in response to new data showing that manufacturing activity dropped to its lowest point in 26 years.

Both the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Ben S. Bernanke PhD ’79, and the Treasury secretary, Henry M. Paulson Jr., vowed to use all the tools at their disposal to restore a measure of normalcy to the economy.

Bernanke, speaking to business leaders in Austin, Texas, said it was “certainly feasible” to reduce the Fed’s benchmark overnight lending rate below its current target of 1 percent, signaling that the central bank would lower the rate at its next policy meeting in two weeks.

And in an unusually explicit follow-up, Bernanke said the central bank was also prepared to use the “second arrow in our quiver” if policymakers have already reduced that rate, called the federal funds rate, to nearly zero.

Among the options, he said, the

Fed can start aggressively buying up longer-term Treasury securities. That would have the effect of driving down longer-term interest rates. The Fed is already doing something of that sort, by buying up commercial debt from private companies as well as mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Paulson, in a speech in Washington on Monday, vowed to look at new ways to use the \$700 billion bailout fund that Congress approved in October.

In Congress, Democratic leaders are drawing up a huge new fiscal stimulus plan that could total more than \$500 billion. Democrats said they plan to have the measure ready as soon as Congress convenes with a strengthened Democratic majority in January. Meanwhile, Democrats could take up legislation next week that would provide financial assistance to the automobile industry.

President George W. Bush, increasingly the odd man out in the last weeks of his term, said his administration will do whatever necessary to safeguard the system.

With Appointments, Obama Puts Campaign Behind Him

By Peter Baker

THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHICAGO

President-elect Barack Obama put the rancor and even some of the rhetoric of the presidential campaign behind him on Monday as he welcomed his chief Democratic adversary into his Cabinet and signaled flexibility in his plans to withdraw troops from Iraq.

Introducing a national security team anchored by Hillary Rodham Clinton as secretary of state, Obama said a new strategic agreement with Baghdad put the United States “on a glide path to reduce our forces in Iraq.” But while he reaffirmed his desire to pull out combat brigades within 16 months, Obama emphasized his willingness to consider options put forth by the military.

“I believe that 16 months is the right timeframe,” Obama said at a news conference, with Clinton and

Robert M. Gates, who he is keeping on as defense secretary, as well as other appointees. “But as I have said consistently, I will listen to the recommendations of my commanders. And my No. 1 priority is making sure that our troops remain safe in this transition phase and that the Iraqi people are well served by a government that is taking on increased responsibility for its own security.”

Obama has long qualified his withdrawal pledge, but in the campaign the stress was on his intent to end the war. Now that he is taking office in 50 days, he is calibrating his statements to leave room to maneuver, knowing that some senior military officers are wary of moving too quickly and that the defense secretary he just reappointed has cautioned about timetables.

The impression left by the event at a downtown Chicago hotel ballroom was of a political leader of converting

from electioneering to governance. Most striking in that regard was the sight of Obama side by side with Clinton, whose foreign-policy judgment and credentials he questioned just months ago, and Gates, who has for the last two years run the war Obama condemned for a president he denounced.

Obama essentially said Americans should not take too seriously some of the things said during “the heat of a campaign.” Reminded of some of his caustic criticism of Clinton’s foreign policy experience — “grossly exaggerated,” his campaign called it — Obama shrugged off the discordant notes with a smile.

“This is fun for the press to try to stir up whatever quotes were generated during the course of the campaign,” he said. He went on to say that he and Clinton share a broad view of American interests, and he praised her experience.

WEATHER

You Betcha (It’ll Be Cold Again)

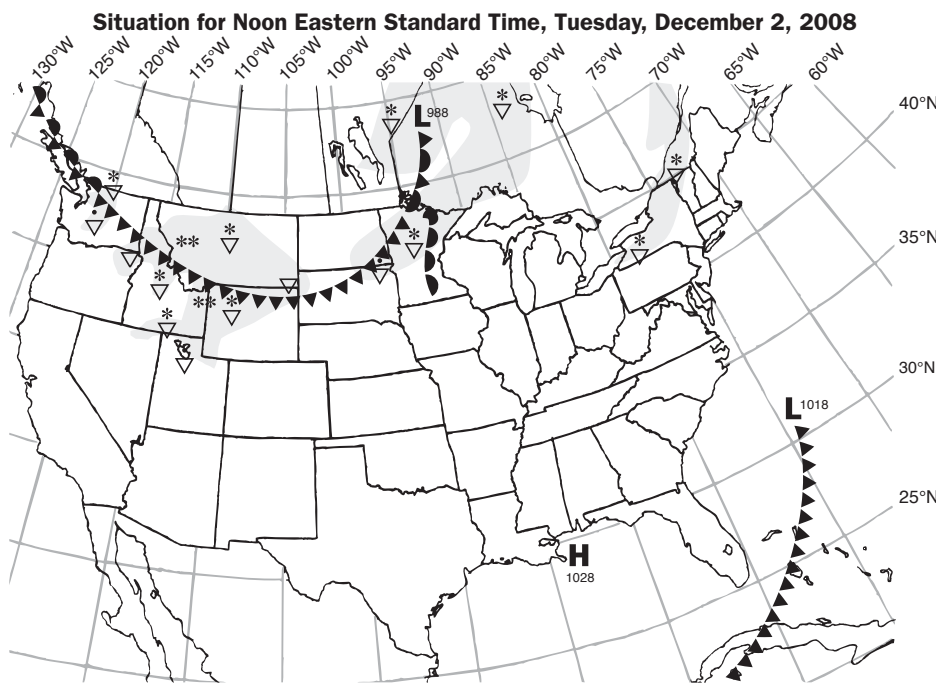
By Cegeon Chan
STAFF METEOROLOGIST

After yesterday’s (somewhat unexpected) high temperature of 60°F (+1.5 standard deviations from the norm), you knew this unseasonably warm air wouldn’t last long. After November’s below-average warmth, deep down you knew it’d be cold again. In this case, again starts Friday. After that, the jet stream is forecasted to dip southward, bringing the colder Canadian air into New England and persisting for more than a week. Likely as a result, the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is predicting a moderate chance that this month’s average temperature over the eastern-half of the United States to be below normal. Furthermore, since the jet stream is a “highway” for low-pressure systems to travel on, storms will likely pass by Boston every three days or so. Likely as a result, the CPC is predicting above-normal precipitation for the next couple of weeks. So the upshot: there’ll be more than a handful of opportunities for you see snow this month.

In the meantime, before Friday, a high pressure to our south will keep us sunny and dry for today and tomorrow. In fact, Wednesday looks like not only the pick of the week, but the best combination of sunny skies and temperatures above the 40s for the next two weeks. So enjoy today and tomorrow because you betcha it’ll be cold again.

Extended Forecast

- Today:** Sunny. Highs in the upper 40s°F (9°C).
- Tonight:** Partly cloudy. Lows around 30°F (-1°C).
- Tomorrow:** Sunny. Highs in the upper 40s°F (9°C).
- Tomorrow night:** Partly cloudy. Low in the lower 30s°F (0°C).
- Thursday:** Cloudy. A chance of rain. Highs in the lower 50s°F (11°C).
- Friday:** Mostly sunny. Highs in the upper 30s°F (4°C).



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

Compiled by MIT Meteorology Staff and The Tech

India Demands Pakistan To Act Against Terrorists

By Robert F. Worth
THE NEW YORK TIMES

MUMBAI, INDIA

In a new sign of rising tensions between two nuclear-armed neighbors, Indian officials summoned Pakistan's ambassador on Monday evening and told him that Pakistani nationals were responsible for the terrorist attacks here last week and that they must be punished.

With public anger building against both the Indian government and Pakistan, officials of India's Foreign Ministry also suggested that the planners of the attacks were still at large in Pakistan, and that they expected "strong action would be taken" by Pakistan against those responsible for the violence, according to a statement released by the ministry. Nine of the 10 men who appear to have carried out the attacks are dead, with the remaining one in custody.

The statement added tartly that Pakistan's actions "needed to match the sentiments expressed by its leadership that it wishes to have a qualitatively new relationship with India."

It was not clear whether India had

supplied Pakistan with any proof of its claims. Pakistani officials have said that they are not aware of any links to Pakistan-based militants, and that they would act swiftly if they found one.

The Indian government is facing strong criticism at home for its handling of the attacks, in which 173 people were killed over three bloody days here in the country's financial capital. (The authorities revised the number downward on Monday, saying that some names had been counted twice.)

With elections just months away, the government needs to be seen as acting decisively in the face of the atrocities. But it could be accused of raising a red herring if it does not furnish convincing evidence for its claims of Pakistani involvement.

There is also a groundswell of popular anger here aimed at Pakistan, and the attacks have raised tensions between the two countries to a level not seen since 2001, when a suicide attack on the Indian Parliament pushed them to the brink of war.

The ominous atmosphere poses a special challenge for the United

States, a strong ally of India that also depends on Pakistan for cooperation in fighting al-Qaida. Renewed tensions between India and Pakistan could distract Pakistan from that project.

President Bush has dispatched Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice to India, where she was expected to arrive on Wednesday. Speaking in London on Monday, she called on Pakistan in blunt terms "to follow the evidence wherever it leads," adding, "I don't want to jump to any conclusions myself on this, but I do think that this is a time for complete, absolute, total transparency and cooperation."

India's assertion that the attackers were all Pakistani echoes a claim by the one attacker who was captured alive, identified as Ajmal Amir Qasab, said Inspector Rakesh Maria, head of the crime control bureau at the Mumbai police, in a news conference. Qasab also said he was a member of Lashkar-e-Taiba, a militant Islamist group accused of carrying out terrorist attacks in Indian-administered Kashmir and elsewhere, Maria said.

Strategy Shift for Afghan War Poses Stiff Challenge for Obama

By Michael R. Gordon
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

One of the most difficult challenges President-elect Barack Obama's national security team faces is Obama's vow to send thousands of U.S. troops to help defeat the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Military experts agree that more troops are required to carry out an effective counterinsurgency campaign, but they also caution that the reinforcements are unlikely to lead to the sort of rapid turnaround that the so-called troop surge produced in Iraq after its start in 2007.

After seven years of war, Afghanistan presents a unique set of problems: a rural-based insurgency, an enemy sanctuary in neighboring Pakistan, the chronic weakness of the Afghan government, a thriving narcotics trade, poorly developed infrastructure, and forbidding terrain.

U.S. intelligence reports underscore the seriousness of the threat. From August through October, the average number of daily attacks by insurgents exceeded those in Iraq,

the first time the violence in Afghanistan has outpaced the fighting in Iraq since the start of the U.S. occupation in May 2003. Almost half of the insurgents' attacks were directed against American and other foreign forces, while the remainder were focused on Afghan security forces and civilians.

"Afghanistan may be the 'good war,' but it is also the harder war," said David J. Kilcullen, a former officer of the Australian army who recently left his job as Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's senior adviser on counterinsurgency issues.

During the Bush administration, the Afghan conflict has taken a back seat to Iraq, where the U.S. military struggled to combat a virulent insurgency and tamp down an explosion of sectarian violence. According to the latest data from the military command in Baghdad, violence in Iraq has been rolled back to the levels of early 2004.

But violence in Afghanistan has climbed. The 267 allied military deaths this year are the highest ever. (The monthly total peaked at 46 in June and August but dropped to

12 in November, partly because of seasonal variations in the fighting, according to a count by icasualties.org.)

Declaring Afghanistan to be the central front in the struggle against terrorism, Obama talked during the campaign of sending at least two more combat brigades to Afghanistan — in effect staking the reputation of his new national security team on the outcome of that war, which appears to be stalemated, at best.

Obama and his aides have yet to outline a detailed strategy for precisely how many reinforcements would be sent and how specifically they would be employed.

But the Pentagon is already planning to send more than 20,000 additional troops in response to a request from Gen. David D. McKiernan, the top commander in Afghanistan. Pentagon officials say that force would include four combat brigades, an aviation brigade equipped with attack and troop-carrying helicopters, reconnaissance units, support troops and trainers for the Afghan army and the police.

Presidential Race Still Alive In Georgia Runoff for Senate Seat

By Robbie Brown
THE NEW YORK TIMES

PERRY, GA.

So upset was Patricia Mock with Barack Obama's election that she drove two hours to this middle Georgia town on Monday to rally against the president-elect.

"I'm scared to death," said Mock, 65, a small-business owner from Rockdale County. "Obama's going to put our country further in debt. He's going to push a socialist agenda." But she added, "Saxby Chambliss can stop him."

Republicans across the country are keeping their fingers crossed and their wallets open for Chambliss, the Republican senator from Georgia who is favored by most political experts in a runoff election on Tuesday. A victory for Chambliss against his challenger, Jim Martin, would prevent Democrats from gaining a filibuster-proof, 60-seat majority in the Senate and limit Obama's support in Congress.

It would also salve Republicans' bruised egos after a disastrous election cycle.

"The race is certainly a higher priority for Republicans than Democrats,"

said Charles S. Bullock III, a political scientist at the University of Georgia. "They've lost so much this year. They're looking for a bright spot to end this election."

That is one reason the party brought in Gov. Sarah Palin of Alaska on Monday to fly across Georgia in a campaign-financed plane for rallies in four cities. Palin's continued popularity in conservative states like this one made her a logical choice to be the closer in the campaign, intended to generate enthusiasm and a high Republican turnout on Tuesday.

"Losing an election doesn't mean we have lost our way," Palin said at a Chambliss rally here, before an exuberant crowd of 2,500. "If we are to lead again, we have lots of hard work ahead of us. Let it begin here tomorrow in Georgia."

Although both parties have flooded Georgia with national strategists, speakers and volunteers, Republicans have outgunned Democrats in fundraising and advertising. They have also turned Georgia into a catwalk for their other stars, with visits from Sen. John McCain, former Gov. Mitt Romney

of Massachusetts, former Gov. Mike Huckabee of Arkansas and former Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York.

The Democratic campaign has drawn from its A-list, too, bringing in former President Bill Clinton, former Vice President Al Gore and Donna Brazile, the political strategist. Obama has been notably absent from Georgia, although he did record automated telephone calls and radio commercials for Martin.

The race entered a runoff after no candidate won 50 percent of the vote in the general election, with a Libertarian candidate, Allen Buckley, receiving 3.4 percent. Chambliss did beat Martin by three percentage points, but his failure to get a clear majority was a surprising blow to a campaign that had earlier expected to coast to victory.

Chambliss was hobbled by a groundswell of support for Obama coupled with Chambliss' unpopular vote for the Wall Street bailout. If Al Franken, the Democratic candidate for Senate in Minnesota, wins after a recount, then Georgia could provide the crucial 60th seat for Democrats.

Protests at Bangkok Airports Threatening Thailand's Economy

By Thomas Fuller

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BANGKOK, THAILAND

Anti-government protests that began in August and intensified last week with the takeover of the capital's two airports have plunged Thailand into its worst national crisis in at least a decade, and might severely damage the country's economy.

The blockades have stalled two of the country's crucial industries, tourism and food exports, at a time when the Thai economy was already showing signs of a slowdown because of the global financial crisis.

With more than 2,000 security troops on standby around the main international airport, the standoff also raises the possibility of violence. The police, however, maintain that their first priority is negotiations. A police helicopter flew over the airport on Monday and dropped leaflets asking the thousands of protesters to "rally in peace and without weapons."

Since Bangkok is also a major regional hub for passenger and cargo traffic, the repercussions are also spreading through Asia. Logistics companies and airlines are diverting business to competing hubs in Singapore; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and Hong Kong.

Facebook Aims to Extend Its Reach Across the Web

By Brad Stone

THE NEW YORK TIMES

PALO ALTO, CALIF.

Facebook, the Internet's largest social network, wants to let you take your friends with you as you travel the Web. But having been burned by privacy concerns in the last year, it plans to keep close tabs on those outings.

Facebook Connect, as the company's new feature is called, allows its members to log onto other Web sites using their Facebook identification and see their friends' activities on those sites. Like Beacon, the controversial advertising program that Facebook introduced and then withdrew last year after it raised a hullabaloo over privacy, Connect also gives members the opportunity to broadcast their actions on those sites to their friends on Facebook.

In the next few weeks, a number of prominent Web sites will weave this service into their pages, including those of the Discovery Channel and The San Francisco Chronicle, the social news site Digg, the genealogy network Geni and the online video hub Hulu.

Facebook Connect is representative of some surprising new thinking in Silicon Valley. Instead of trying to hoard information about their users, the Internet giants have all announced plans to share at least some of that data so people do not have to enter the same identifying information again and again on different sites.

Supporters of this idea say such programs will help with the emergence of a new "social Web," because chatter among friends will infiltrate even sites that have been entirely unsociable thus far.

Bombs Kill at Least 32 Iraqis in Baghdad and Mosul

By Katherine Zoepf

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BAGHDAD

Suicide bombings in Baghdad and Mosul took the lives of at least 32 Iraqis on Monday in carnage that recalled the levels of violence before the American troop buildup last year.

The Baghdad bombing occurred at a police training academy on the eastern side of the Tigris just as students were leaving their lectures for lunch. As they streamed out the gate, a car dropped off a young man — most witnesses say he looked to be 16 or 17 — who walked into the crowd and detonated his suicide vest, according to witnesses.

Moments later the car he had arrived in, which had been parked down the road, exploded. At least 15 people were killed in the explosions, the Iraqi Interior Ministry reported.

A witness who said he was about 300 feet away when the first bomb went off helped two men and a woman in one of the badly damaged cars near the gate of the academy. "They all had shrapnel in every part of their body, they were at their last breath," said the man, who gave his name as Hossam.

For Clinton, Lots of Company At Center Stage

By Alessandra Stanley

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Presentations of presidential appointees can be important, but they are rarely interesting. Usually, the men and women chosen for top Cabinet roles are not well known to the public; if there is drama behind the scenes, most in the audience are blind to it.

That was hardly the case on Monday when President-elect Barack Obama introduced his national security team. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech was no ordinary public-service pledge; for plenty of viewers, it was the moment when Clinton finally conceded the election for real.

The occasion was solemn, but like a wedding where the parents are divorced, the ceremony was carefully choreographed to avert awkward moments and camouflage past unpleasantness.

When Obama unveiled his economic team last week, he alone made a speech. In this more delicate selection, it was decided that Clinton, his pick for secretary of state, should also speak. But that might look suspect — or too political — unless the five other appointees also said a word, and that, in turn, required a few words from Vice President-elect Joseph R. Biden Jr., who had yet to make public statements of any consequence since the election. (He spoke last, spiritedly, and at some length.)

Not all the staging was designed to address Clinton's sensibilities. She and the five other appointees walked out on stage and stood in line, almost as if at attention, waiting for the president-elect to walk in. He did so briskly, with Biden at his heels.

Obama introduced his former rival as "my dear friend" and promised that his new team would forge "a new dawn of American leadership."

OPINION

Letters To The Editor



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Piracy Analysis 'Ridiculous'

Matthew Davidson's flattering and uncritical analysis of pirate activity off the coast of Somali is ridiculous in the extreme ("Power to the Pirates," Nov. 25). The hijacking of the *Sirius Star* represents a new low in political and material security in the waters of East Africa. We should remember that these pirates are not the noble outlaws of Robin Hood. It is inspiring to imagine plucky and resourceful pirates battling the "global military-industrial empire" to improve the lives of ordinary Somalis.

Unfortunately nothing could be further from reality. Somali pirates represent the violent warlords who have torn that country apart for decades. Ransoms fund continued violence and insurrection against the legitimate government in Mogadishu and Baidoa. They enrich the worst actors in the Somali conflict and drive more and more young men into a cycle of violence.

Even worse than warlords, Somali piracy is becoming source of funding for al Qaeda through its allies in the al Shabab militia. Fighters from the al Shabab have declared their intention to capture

the *Sirius Star* and its oil cargo worth \$100 million. I shudder to think how much terrorism could be funded with the ransom from a cargo that size. Increased terrorism in East Africa could destabilize the fragile government in Kenya, expand the conflict with Ethiopia, or reignite smoldering tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The bottom line is that piracy fuels the violence that turned Somali into a failed state and threatens to ignite a larger conflagration that could spread across all of East Africa.

Davidson is right to point out that the outside world deserved some blame for the dire situation in Somalia. Somalia represents a particularly glaring failure of American policy and political grit at the UN and the African Union. However, none of that justifies warlords, militant Islamists, or terrorism. Most of the violence tied to pirate activity is directed against the Somali people, not against outside aggressors. As much as we should be ashamed that the world has not succeeded in rebuilding Somalia it is inexcusable to apologize for violence inflicted by Somalis on themselves and others.

It is also ridiculous to blame the Saudis or the crew of the *Sirius Star* for the ship's hijacking. It would have been prudent to equip the vessel with more defensive measures, and it is likely that fu-

ture vessels will be prepared. That said, I can't imagine anyone arguing in court that the victim of a mugging is responsible because they didn't carry a gun. As for the crew standing up to the pirates, I'd like to see Davidson pick up one of the RPGs that he thinks they should carried and use it against heavily armed pirates. Sailors aren't trained or equipped for that sort of violence and the crew probably made a very rational choice to surrender.

Unlike Davidson I am saddened every time I hear of pirates capturing vessels, even those carrying Saudi oil (incidentally *Sirius Star* was bound for the United States, so it's our crude). Piracy in Somalia is a product of past exploitation by outside powers, failure of the Somalis to rebuild their country, and a failure of the rest of the world to help them do so.

We should react as best we can by trying to fix our past mistakes. The Somali government needs much greater outside support, starting with the African Union and the United Nations fulfilling their promise to send peacekeepers. There is a long history of failure in Somalia that needs to be reversed. We have a lot of work to do.

Scott Carlson G

Department of Biological Engineering

Deconstructing the Paradox of Thrift President-elect Barack Obama Should End the Keynesian War on Saving

Keith Yost

Its "recessiontime" in America. The sweet scent of bailout is in the air, the auto companies are performing their courtship rituals in Congress and the bears are frolicking in the marketplace. This is the time of year when a young economist's fancy turns to thoughts of financial stimulus ... BIG financial stimulus.

The lame duck Congress recently rejected a \$100 billion stimulus bill, but the new Congress waiting in the wings and its Democratic leadership will be much less squeamish. Some Democratic advisors are recommending spending increases as large as \$400 billion dollars.

The love-fest on January 6th will be epic as eager-to-spend politicians seemingly find themselves with a mandate to spend like there's no tomorrow. While there's still time left, let's recheck the assumptions behind counter-cyclical government macro-intervention.

In the 1930's, John Maynard Keynes (pronounced "Canes") put forth a simple bit of logic that came to be called the Paradox of Thrift. It goes something like this: If everyone decides to save more money, consumer spending will fall; if consumer spending falls, then total demand will fall; if total demand falls, then total income will fall; and if total income falls, then people have less income to save.

The end result is that as consumers save a higher fraction of their income, the economy as a whole will have less saving. Using this neat counter-intuition, Keynes justified a counter-recessionary strategy of taxing people who save a lot (the rich) to fuel government spending that would boost aggregate demand.

Over the past couple decades, Washington has followed Keynes' logic to its extreme. If saving is counter-productive, then why not cut saving to zero? Or better yet, why not save negative amounts and really boost the economy!

Over the Clinton years, the personal savings rate fell from 8 percent to 2 percent. Bush completed the descent, and the personal savings rate was actually negative in 2005. Today, there's something of a panic as experts predict that the personal savings rate will claw its way back to 4.5 percent by the end of 2009.

Meanwhile this year the Chinese national savings rate (the combination of private and pub-

lic saving) topped 50 percent. Judging from the growth rates of the two countries, the reports of death due to saving have been greatly exaggerated.

So what's wrong with the Paradox of Thrift?

Let's simplify the economy down to the production of two outputs: Current Goods (C) and Future Goods (F). All income is either consumed (used to purchase C) or saved (used to purchase F). Consumed income buys food, electronics, clothing, and other end-use products. Saved income is invested in new factories, machines, education, and other means of producing future goods.

With this simplification, the fault in the Paradox of Thrift becomes obvious; income that is saved doesn't just disappear down a hole — it simply purchases a different type of good than consumption. Workers in consumer electronics might lose their jobs, but the loss to national income is offset by new hires of welders, construction workers, and teachers. Aggregate demand doesn't fall — it merely changes in composition. In the long run, the paradox unravels.

In the short run however, the paradox still holds some water. This is because of time dynamics present in the economy; the current goods industry can shed workers in a matter of weeks — the only barrier is the contractual obligation to provide advance notice to the downsized.

The expansion of the future goods industry however can take months or years — laws and regulations need to be navigated, new projects need to be planned, businesses need to be started, and workers might even need to be retrained. In the meantime, the paradox rages on; every worker shed from the current goods industry is a worker idle (read unemployed).

Also, there are barriers to the proper transmission of price signals necessary to shift production from C to F. One price signal is wages; low wages incentivize employers to hire more, but minimum wage laws and downward wage stickiness often keep wages artificially high (this effect was especially pernicious during the Depression when unions were stronger and Hoover's policy advisors confused the causal relationship between a strong economy and high wages).

Another obstructed signal is the interest rate, which determines the relative prices of C and F. A negative real interest rate would strongly incentivize the production of F over C, but the

existence of non-productive stores of value (like gold and diamonds), prevent nominal interest rates from falling below 0 percent, and the high inflation necessary to make real interest rates negative is disruptive for its own reasons. Trying to increase investment in a recession with interest rate cuts alone is often likened to "pushing on a string." The Fed can make funds available, but it can't force them to be invested in new projects.

Because of the short-run validity to the Paradox of Thrift, it is necessary to carefully manage a rise in saving; too fast a rise and the future goods industry can't keep up — the labor force would go under-utilized. Financial stimulus is necessary.

However, there is a big difference between smoothing out a rise in saving and trying to smother it entirely. Indeed, there is no question that American saving will have to increase; the only serious argument, which has been carried back and forth between the op-ed pages of the *Wall Street Journal* and *Financial Times* for years now, is whether there will be a "hard" landing or a "soft" landing, that is to say, whether consumption will fall precipitously and destructively, or slowly and safely. The long existing trade imbalance between the United States and the world ensures that at some point, Americans will have to produce more than they consume in order to pay off their international creditors. Ultimately, they must save.

Mr. Obama must not confuse his mission; the recession is not a call to kill saving, but merely to curb its excesses. And when good times return, his mission will not be to pressure down saving as Clinton did, but to oversee its gradual rise. This will be difficult for him to do with his current promises to tax the rich and their capital gains — it will be even more difficult however if he uses the political opportunity provided by the recession to launch a new New Deal and commit large fractions of future generations income to consumption.

During the campaign, Mr. Obama blamed the current recession on ideology, claiming that Republican's blind allegiance to right-wing economics doomed the country to a subprime crisis. If Obama truly believes in a pragmatic "Ideology of No Ideology," he must be willing to challenge the orthodoxy of the Left as well as that of the Right. The Keynesian Paradox of Thrift shouldn't be ignored, but its lesson must be taken with the grain of salt that it richly deserves.

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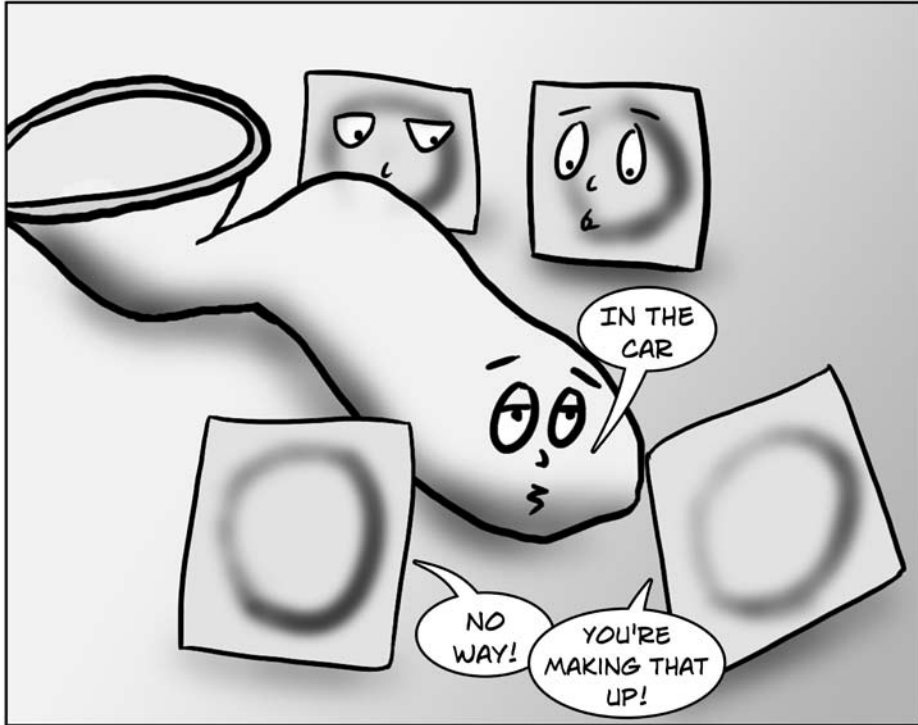
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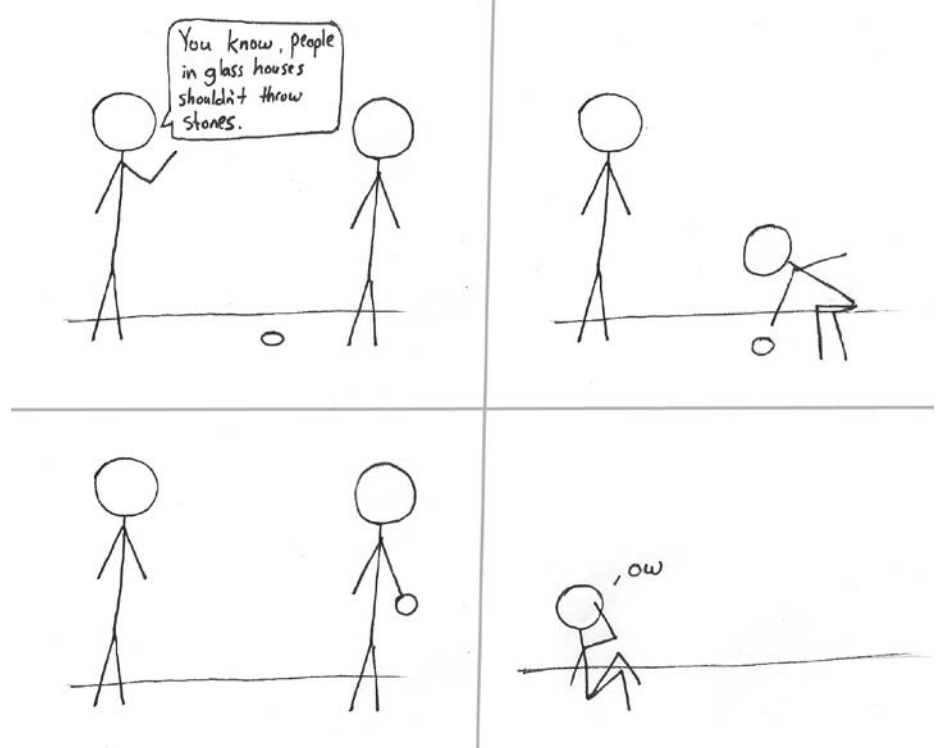
Steal My Comic

by Michael Ciuffo



The Daily Blunderbuss

by Ben Peters



Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 10

ACROSS

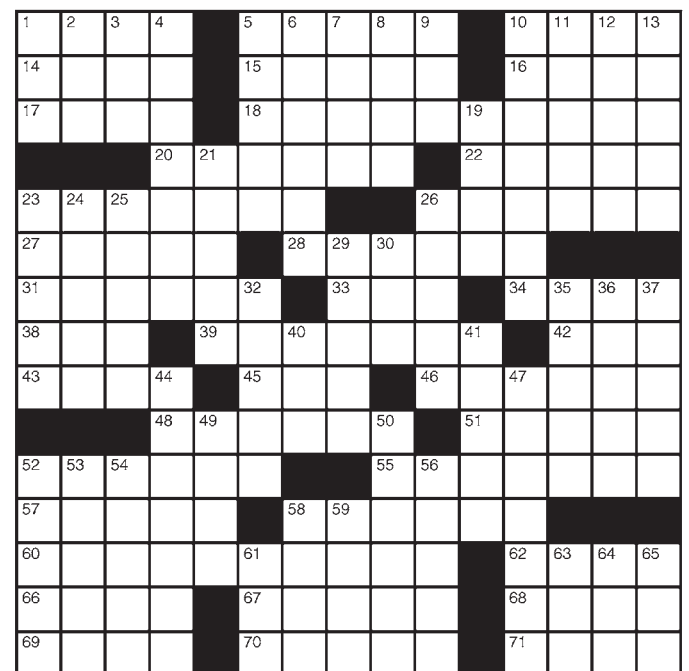
- 1 Trademark swab
- 5 In a stack
- 10 Lapland nomad
- 14 Roughly
- 15 Slacken
- 16 Writer Bagnold
- 17 Manhandle
- 18 O'Toole role
- 20 Of the stars
- 22 "Butterfield 8" author
- 23 O'Toole role
- 26 People with pads
- 27 Bookplate, briefly
- 28 Hindu incarnation
- 31 Freezes progress
- 33 Mont. neighbor
- 34 Noun-forming suffix
- 38 Austrian article
- 39 O'Toole role
- 42 Gallery display

DOWN

- 1 Shiite pilgrimage destination
- 43 Rick's flame in "Casablanca"
- 45 Feathery scarf
- 46 Come back to
- 48 Ripe for marriage
- 51 Pause mark
- 52 Turnover, e.g.
- 55 O'Toole role
- 57 Plant of the lily family
- 58 Foundling
- 60 O'Toole role
- 62 State of shock
- 66 Prego rival
- 67 Bus station
- 68 Autobahn auto
- 69 Gael's tongue
- 70 Unmoving
- 71 Ages and ages

- 2 Refrain syllable
- 3 Bird's alma mater
- 4 North Star
- 5 Singer Page
- 6 Portugal's peninsula
- 7 Refrain syllables
- 8 Lat. list-ender
- 9 Condensation from the night
- 10 Listen, you!
- 11 Kofi of the U.N.
- 12 Small-scale
- 13 Thoughts
- 19 Church court
- 21 Actress Thorndike
- 23 Spyri heroine
- 24 Surpass
- 25 Reds and Cards
- 26 Single step
- 29 Author of "1876"
- 30 Pt. of speech
- 32 Stylish in Soho

- 35 Watts of "Le Divorce"
- 36 Hamper
- 37 Bunsen burner ancestors
- 40 King of France
- 41 Holy city of Islam
- 44 Old
- 47 Mr. X
- 49 Pakistani tongue
- 50 Caveat
- 52 San Diego player
- 53 "... set the table on ___?": Shak.
- 54 Musical pieces
- 56 Fictional Butler
- 58 Yoked beasts
- 59 Weapon in Clue
- 61 A mean Amin
- 63 GI mail drop
- 64 School of Buddhism
- 65 RRs on trestles



Seminar BINGO!

To play, simply print out this bingo sheet and attend a departmental seminar.

Mark over each square that occurs throughout the course of the lecture.

The first one to form a straight line (or all four corners) must yell out **BINGO!!** to win!



PILED HIGHER AND DEEPER



SEMINAR BINGO

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Speaker bashes previous work | Repeated use of "um..." | Speaker sucks up to host professor | Host Professor falls asleep | Speaker wastes 5 minutes explaining outline |
| Laptop malfunction | Work ties in to Cancer/HIV or War on Terror | "... et al." | You're the only one in your lab that bothered to show up | Blatant typo |
| Entire slide filled with equations | "The data clearly shows..." | FREE Speaker runs out of time | Use of Powerpoint template with blue background | References Advisor (past or present) |
| There's a Grad Student wearing same clothes as yesterday | Bitter Post-doc asks question | "That's an interesting question" | "Beyond the scope of this work" | Master's student bobs head fighting sleep |
| Speaker forgets to thank collaborators | Cell phone goes off | You've no idea what's going on | "Future work will..." | Results conveniently show improvement |

JORGE CHAM © 2007

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

Dilbert® by Scott Adams

OPTE, OPME (#): HTSII_SNAE_AXPPELL_NI.E

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, DACAN (7): H_FLSEOUOFY_EHR_LFD_,_NA_OBOENURF_OYE,_BNO
 NGBGIESR, LH-PITLO (12): LT,TI_LIRSPR_TAUFEON_DOIMG,___EILF_EITTEBKGRAN
 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): CTLLONEOTG_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_INSEEEFNATA__FGOSAN_IPES__AE_WTE_ETMO

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

su | do | ku

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 9.

© Puzzles by Pappocom

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

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

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This program is supported in part by a grant from the Massachusetts Cultural Council, a state agency.

As Technology Advances, So Do Privacy Concerns

Privacy, from Page 1

an Orwellian future on a level Big Brother could only dream of.

Collective intelligence could make it possible for insurance companies, for example, to use behavioral data to covertly identify people suffering from a particular disease and deny them insurance coverage. Similarly, the government or law enforcement agencies could identify members of a protest group by tracking social networks revealed by the new technology. "There are so many uses for this technology — from marketing to war-fighting — that I can't imagine it not pervading our lives in just the next few years," says Steve Steinberg, a computer scientist who works for an investment firm in New York.

In a widely read Web posting, he argued that there were significant chances that it would be misused: "This is one of the most significant technology trends I have seen in years; it may also be one of the most pernicious."

For the last 50 years, Americans have worried about the privacy of the individual in the computer age. But new technologies have become so powerful that protecting individual privacy may no longer be the only issue. Now, with the Internet, wireless sensors and the capability to analyze an avalanche of data, a person's profile can be drawn without monitoring him or her directly.

"Some have argued that with new technology there is a diminished expectation of privacy," said Marc Rotenberg, executive director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, a privacy rights group in Washington. "But the opposite may also be true. New techniques may require us to expand our understanding of privacy and to address the impact that data collection has on groups of individuals and not simply a single person."

Brown, for one, isn't concerned about losing his privacy. The MIT researchers have convinced him that they have gone to great lengths to protect any information generated by the experiment that would reveal his identity.

Besides, he says, "the way I see it, we all have Facebook pages, we all have e-mail and Web sites and blogs."

"This is a drop in the bucket in terms of privacy," he adds.

Google and its vast farm of more than a million search engine servers spread around the globe remain the best example of the power and wealth-building potential of collective intelligence. Google's fabled PageRank algorithm, which was originally responsible for the quality of Google's search results, drew its precision from the inherent wisdom in the billions of individual Web links that people create.

The company introduced a speech-recognition service in early November, initially for the Apple iPhone, that gains its accuracy in large part from a statistical model built from several trillion search terms that its users have entered in the last decade. In the future, Google will take advantage of spoken queries to predict even more accurately the questions its users will ask.

And, a few weeks ago, Google deployed an early-warning service for spotting flu trends, based on search queries for flu-related symptoms.

The success of Google, along with the rapid spread of the wireless Internet and sensors — like location trackers in cell phones and GPS units in cars — has touched off a race to cash in on collective intelligence technologies.

In 2006, Sense Networks, based in New York, proved that there was a wealth of useful information hidden in a digital archive of GPS data generated by tens of thousands of taxi rides in San Francisco. It could see,

for example, that people who worked in the city's financial district would tend to go to work early when the market was booming, but later when it was down.

It also noticed that middle-income people — as determined by ZIP code data — tended to order cabs more often just before market downturns.

Sense has developed two applications, one for consumers to use on smartphones like the BlackBerry and the iPhone, and the other for companies interested in forecasting social trends and financial behavior. The consumer application, Citysense, identifies entertainment hot spots in a city. It connects information from Yelp and Google about nightclubs and music clubs with data generated by tracking locations of anonymous cell phone users.

The second application, MacroSense, is intended to give businesses insight into human activities. It uses a vast database that merges GPS, Wi-Fi positioning, cell-tower triangulation, radio frequency identification chips and other sensors.

"There is a whole new set of metrics that no one has ever measured," said Greg Skibiski, chief executive of Sense. "We were able to look at people moving around stores" and other locations. Such travel patterns, coupled with data on incomes, can give retailers early insights into sales levels and who is shopping at competitors' stores.

Alex P. Pentland PhD '82, a professor at the Media Lab at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is leading the dormitory research project, was a co-founder of Sense Networks. He is part of a new generation of researchers who

have relatively effortless access to data that in the past was either painstakingly assembled by hand or acquired from questionnaires or interviews that relied on the memories and honesty of the subjects.

The Media Lab researchers have worked with Hitachi Data Systems, the Japanese technology company, to use some of the lab's technologies to improve businesses' efficiency. For example, by equipping employees with sensor badges that generate the same kinds of data provided by the students' smartphones, the researchers determined that face-to-face communication was far more important to an organization's work than was generally believed.

Productivity improved 30 percent with an incremental increase in face-to-face communication, Pentland said. The results were so promising that Hitachi has established a

consulting business that overhauls organizations via the researchers' techniques.

Pentland calls his research "reality mining" to differentiate it from an earlier generation of data mining conducted through more traditional methods.

Pentland "is the emperor of networked sensor research," said Michael Macy, a sociologist at Cornell who studies communications networks and their role as social networks. People and organizations, he said, are increasingly choosing to interact with one another through digital means that record traces of those interactions. "This allows scientists to study those interactions in ways that five years ago we never would have thought we could do," he said.

Once based on networked personal computers, collective intelligence systems are increasingly being created to leverage wireless networks of digital sensors and smartphones. In one application, groups of scientists and political and environmental activists are developing "participatory sensing" networks.

At the Center for Embedded Networked Sensing at the University of California, Los Angeles, for example, researchers are developing a Web service they call a Personal Environmental Impact Report to build a community map of air quality in Los Angeles. It is intended to let people assess how their activities affect the environment and to make decisions about their health. Users may decide to change their jogging route, or run at a different time of day, depending on air quality at the time.

"Our mantra is to make it possible to observe what was previously unobservable," said Deborah Estrin, director of the center and a computer scientist at UCLA.

But Estrin said the project still faced a host of challenges, both with the accuracy of tiny sensors and with the researchers' ability to be certain

that personal information remains private. She is skeptical about technical efforts to obscure the identity of individual contributors to databases of information collected by network sensors.

Attempts to blur the identity of individuals have only a limited capability, she said. The researchers encrypt the data to protect against identifying particular people, but that has limits.

"Even though we are protecting the information, it is still subject to subpoena and subject to bullying bosses or spouses," she said.

She says that there may still be ways to protect privacy. "I can imagine a system where the data will disappear," she said.

Already, activist groups have seized on the technology to improve the effectiveness of their organizing. A service called MobileActive helps nonprofit organizations around the world use mobile phones to harness the expertise and the energy of their participants, by sending out action alerts, for instance.

Pachube (pronounced "PATCH-bay") is a Web service that lets people share real-time sensor data from anywhere in the world. With Pachube, one can combine and display sensor data, from the cost of energy in one location, to temperature and pollution monitoring, to data flowing from a buoy off the coast of Charleston, S.C., all creating an information-laden snapshot of the world.

Such a complete and constantly updated picture will undoubtedly redefine traditional notions of privacy.

Dr. Pentland says there are ways to avoid surveillance-society pitfalls that lurk in the technology. For the commercial use of such information,

he has proposed a set of principles derived from English common law to guarantee that people have ownership rights to data about their behavior. The idea revolves around three principles: that you have a right to possess your own data, that you control the data that is collected about you, and that you can destroy, remove or redeploy your data as you wish.

At the same time, he argued that individual privacy rights must also be weighed against the public good.

Citing the epidemic involving severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, in recent years, he said technology would have helped health officials watch the movement of infected people as it happened, providing an opportunity to limit the spread of the disease.

"If I could have looked at the cell phone records, it could have been stopped that morning rather than a couple of weeks later," he said. "I'm sorry, that trumps minute concerns about privacy."

Indeed, some collective-intelligence researchers argue that strong concerns about privacy rights are a relatively recent phenomenon in human history.

"The new information tools symbolized by the Internet are radically changing the possibility of how we can organize large-scale human efforts," said Thomas W. Malone, director of the MIT Center for Collective Intelligence.

"For most of human history, people have lived in small tribes where everything they did was known by everyone they knew," Malone said. "In some sense we're becoming a global village. Privacy may turn out to have become an anomaly."


In one application, groups of scientists and political and environmental activists are developing "participatory sensing" networks.

The success of Google ... has touched off a race to cash in on collective intelligence technologies.


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Von Hippel Escaped Burning Hotel, Left Mumbai for Safety**Mumbai, from Page 1**

Unlike the other guests who stayed in their rooms and attempted to break the windows, he decided to leave the building.

Grabbing his passport and a few other essentials, von Hippel covered his nose and mouth with a wet towel and started towards the exit sign and the emergency stairwell. "The smoke was REALLY thick and maybe the atrium lighting was out too — it was impossible to tell because you could not see your hand in front of you," he wrote.

At 11:30 p.m., von Hippel finally exited the hotel to find the police standing around, seemingly unsure of what to do. "I could hear occasional

explosions or gunfire from inside our hotel lobby and also from other nearby sites."

Von Hippel tried to make his way to the airport, but the police wanted people to stay within a protected area.

He later met a reporter who interviewed and took pictures of him. The reporter helped him bypass the security and flagged him a cab to the airport.

"We were let through three successive roadblocks by showing my passport, and that was that." From there, von Hippel took the plane to Ahmedabad, a city a couple of hundred miles away from Mumbai, where he was to give a talk and where he wrote his e-mail.

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Colleges Scramble to Sell Assets as Markets Slide

By Claire Cain Miller and Geraldine Fabrikant
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Some of the nation's universities are trying to sell chunks of their portfolios privately as their endowments swoon with the markets.

Among institutional investors, school endowments aggressively embraced private equity, real estate partnerships, venture capital, commodities, hedge funds, and other so-called alternative investments over the last few years. Endowments with more than \$1 billion in assets reported 35 percent of their holdings in these types of investments on average last year, a much greater portion than big public pension funds, for example.

Now they are balking. The value of some of these investments has fallen, and they are not easily shed because there is no public market for them, as there is for stocks. Worse, private equity and venture capital funds require investors to put up additional capital over time. Cash may now be in short supply at schools facing budget pressures and investment losses.

The University of Virginia, which has a \$4.2 billion endowment, posted a letter on its Web site saying that it might explore the sale of some of its private equity holdings and would sell hundreds of millions of dollars in other assets.

Harvard, the granddaddy of endowments with \$36.9 billion at mid-year, is marketing its \$1.5 billion stake in venture capital and buyout funds. And the \$6.5 billion Duke University Endowment is weighing the sale of \$200 million of its stake in private equity. Columbia University is also mulling the sale of some private equity holdings, though it is not a priority, according to a person close to the endowment who was not authorized to speak publicly.

"Our firm is getting calls every day from institutions that want to sell private equity partnerships as well as firms that have bought those stakes from schools and now want to resell them," said Stephanie Lynch, the chief investment officer of Global Endowment Management, which oversees \$1.5 billion in endowment funds.

Last year, the average seller got \$1.04 for every dollar of face value, according to a report by Cogent Partners, an investment bank for institutions looking to sell such holdings in the secondary market. Since June, sellers have been getting 50 cents or less on the dollar, said Colin S. McGrady, a managing director at Cogent.

Paul Capital Partners is negotiating with Harvard for some of its private equity investments, which include "the best names in the venture business," said David H. de Weese, global head of secondary investments. The firm is negotiating with six more major universities to buy portions of their private equity portfolios.

Harvard said it had received some bids, though it had not decided how it would proceed.

Some schools do not want to have to come up with the money that they have promised these alternative

funds. Partly that is because their endowments have shrunk with the market. They also are not getting the payouts from earlier investments.

Historically, private equity and venture capital funds returned money to investors as deals matured even as the funds made "capital calls" for new investments. In that way, the demands for additional cash were muted. But payouts are shriveling this year, and will be smaller than expected next year.

Some endowments became very heavily weighted in investments that are not publicly traded. The University of Virginia, for example, disclosed that just 21 percent of its investment pool was in liquid assets, like stocks and bonds. It plans to sell at least several hundred million dollars in those assets and a comparable amount in its hedge funds through 2010 to meet its capital calls from private equity funds, resource managers and others. Real estate and timber investments are frequently structured as limited partnership funds, which can have periodic capital calls, like private equity funds.

Virginia is also exploring the sale of some older private equity stakes. The university's chief operating officer, Leonard Sandridge, said the school had no liquidity issues.

"It is a little like having to go to a pawn shop," said one university endowment manager who said its policy is not to discuss performance publicly. "People don't want to admit they have to sell this stuff. I am sure that a lot of people over-

Selling stocks is a quick and easy way to generate cash for capital calls. It may be one factor in the sharp declines in stock prices in recent weeks.

committed over the past couple of years."

Some schools say they simply want to rebalance their portfolios. As the stock market has plunged, their private equity stakes may have swelled to a larger percentage than their target. A spokesman for Columbia said that its \$7 billion endowment was mulling some sales, but only to rebalance the portfolio, and that it did not have to raise cash.

Selling stocks is a quick and easy way to generate cash for capi-

tal calls. It may be one factor in the sharp declines in stock prices in recent weeks.

If the financial markets stay depressed for a few years, endowments could wind up in serious distress. The endowment of the Museum of Contemporary Art, in Los Angeles, has shrunk to less than \$10 million, among its lowest levels since the museum's founding in 1979. The decline, from \$40 million a few years ago, prompted the billionaire Eli Broad recently to offer \$30 million toward the museum's rescue.

Foundations can scale back their grant-making in hard times. Museums and schools generally count on their endowments to cover a portion of their budget, and its many fixed costs. Now, their overall returns are plummeting, and donors are receding.

The decline in the market value of the endowment and the need to spend from it on a regular basis to meet operating needs can be very difficult, said Alice W. Handy, whose firm, Investure, manages money for Smith, Barnard, Middlebury, Trinity and other schools. "Meeting spending requirements in a down market is a significant obstacle to building the endowment."

The stampede into alternative

investments was fed by a desire to imitate the Yale Model, an investment strategy developed by David F. Swensen, who diversified Yale's endowment portfolio beyond stocks and bonds into hedge funds, private equity, real estate and commodities.

David A. Salem, who manages the Investment Fund for Foundations, says few managers can match the skills of a Yale or Harvard endowment and many overpaid for those assets. "So it's no surprise that the scrambling going on to liquidate some of this stuff is the product of equally unenlightened methods that are conditioned by the same illogical assumptions," Mr. Salem said. (His group recently purchased a position in a private equity fund, after two higher bids were rejected because of concerns about those prospective buyers' creditworthiness.)

Along the way, schools have wound up with relatively small amounts in fixed-income investments: a traditional source of income to withstand bad times.

"The liquidity issue may be more widespread than people would have reason to anticipate," said Eugene J. McDonald, founding president of the Duke Management Company and chief investment officer at Duke University for 18 years.

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Solution to Sudoku

from page 6

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Overseas Universities Offer Flexibility, Affordability

Overseas, from Page 1

sities worldwide — many of them in Canada and England — are competing for the same pool of affluent, well-qualified students — and more American students are heading overseas not just for a semester abroad, but for their full degree program.

Ryan Ross of Annapolis, Md., applied only to St. Andrews, McGill University in Montreal, and Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland. “I knew I wanted a different experience,” said Ross, a freshman studying international relations at St. Andrews.

The international flow has benefits, and tradeoffs, for both sides.

For American students, a university like St. Andrews offers international experience and prestige, at a cost well below the tuition at a top private university in the United States. But it provides a narrower, more specialized course of studies, less individual attention from professors — and not much of an alumni network to smooth entry into the workplace when graduates return to the United States. For overseas universities, international students help diversify campuses in locations as remote as coastal Fife, home of St. Andrews.

Just as important, foreigners are cash cows. While students from Scotland and England and across the European Union pay little or no tuition at St. Andrews, Americans pay about what they would as out-of-state students at leading American public universities.

Although admission to St. Andrews is intensely competitive for European students, with at least 10 applications for each seat, many

Americans who would be long-shot applicants at Ivy League schools can find a place at St. Andrews.

“I applied to, and got into, some American liberal arts colleges, like Skidmore and Trinity,” said Savanna Cummin, a St. Andrews student who was not admitted to Brown or Harvard. “But I thought my time and my money would be better spent here, that I’d get more out of the experience, and it would be a better credential.”

Stephen Magee, the vice principal at St. Andrews, emphasizes that Americans are not displacing home-grown students, since St. Andrews would not be allowed to admit additional applicants from Scotland or England if it cut back American admissions.

Magee sees no problem with admitting Americans who may be marginally less qualified than the European students.

“Am I wrong to say I don’t care if they can’t get into Harvard?” Magee said. “If a Scottish parent asked why their very talented child did not get in to St. Andrews, when so many Americans did, I would tell them to ask the government, which encourages us to take international students, but caps the number of local students they will pay for.”

The Americans at St. Andrews cluster in a few departments: art history, English and, especially, international relations, where more than 100 of the 350 freshmen are American.

St. Andrews, its reputation burnished by Prince William’s recent attendance, is not the only ancient Scottish university with a large influx of Americans. The University of Edinburgh has more than 1,250

American students this year — many drawn by the veterinary program — although they are less visible among its 25,000 students.

Expatriate education is expanding. This fall, at the National Association for College Admissions Counseling conference in Seattle, where admissions officers from American universities mingle with the coun-

Many Americans who would be long-shot applicants at Ivy League schools can find a place at St. Andrews.

selors who help shape high school students’ college choices, there were representatives from the University of Waikato in New Zealand, Seoul National University in South Korea, Jacobs University Bremen in Germany, the University of Limerick in Ireland, as well as dozens more from Canada and Britain.

Scottish universities have a different approach from American institutions to education. Students apply to the department they wish to study in, and specialize from the beginning, with no requirement that they take courses in many different fields, as is generally the case in the United States.

For some Americans, the Scottish system represents a kind of happy medium, with early specialization, but some room to explore areas outside their major, and even change majors, during the first two years. English universities, with their three-year, entirely specialized programs, are a harder fit for Americans.

Some Americans leap at the chance to concentrate on what they love, and avoid subjects they dislike. Sam Dresser, a graduate of Hastings High School in Westchester County, New York, spent much of his high school career immersed in religion and philosophy — Nietzsche, Sartre, Schopenhauer, with a teacher or without — sometimes to the exclusion of other subjects.

“My math and science grades were not so good, and I’m not going to do anything with them when I’m out of school, so I loved the idea of only studying what I’m interested in,” said Dresser, a freshman at the University of Edinburgh who is tak-

ing courses in psychology, logic and introductory philosophy.

The Scottish admissions process is straightforward, mostly a matter of meeting numeric benchmarks. While requirements vary among departments, St. Andrews generally wants SATs of 1950 (out of a possible 2400) and a 3.3 grade point average, and the University of Edinburgh looks for a 3.0 grade point average and balanced SATs of 1800, as well as two Advanced Placement scores of 4 or 5, or scores of 600 or more on two subject tests.

Applicants write no essays on their most-admired public figure, or what they learned from their summer travels, or, as Dresser put it, “those hilarious American college-admissions essays on ‘If you were going to sing a song in a talent show, what would you sing and why?’”

Students need not present themselves as the well-rounded package of perfection, as many feel they must to impress American admissions officers.

“The fluff is irrelevant,” said Rebecca Gaukroger, a recruiter for the University of Edinburgh. “It’s built into the UK system that students will have strengths and weaknesses, and if a student wants to study chemistry we don’t need to know if they’re good at history.”

Scottish universities expect students to know where they are headed, and to be intellectually independent, recruiters and students said.

“Before I came to the University of Edinburgh, I went to Hamilton College in upstate New York,” said Lucea Spinelli, a second-year politics and philosophy student. “It was very beautiful, and very fun, almost like summer camp, with all kinds of extra help available. It’s like they hand-feed you everything. I had one teacher who gave my paper back for revisions until I got an A-plus. That wouldn’t happen here. There’s not that kind of hand-holding.”

Spinelli said she missed the close relationships she had with her American professors, but she and her roommates, fellow New Yorkers, all revel in the cosmopolitan feel of Edinburgh, the ease of travel around Europe, and the international friendships.

“Last night, in our flat, I looked around, and in one room, there were some people speaking Swedish, others speaking Italian and others speaking English,” said one of the roommates, Lucy Lydon, “And I thought,

this is wonderful.”

But other Americans say they have been less than impressed by a system in which there are few assignments, and there is almost no help from professors. “Feedback on essays ranged from very little to none,” said Ben Wilkofsky, a philosophy student at Edinburgh. “There is no feedback on exams.”

As a result, he said, it is something of a mystery how students are expected to improve their work.

Many Americans also say that, with the drinking age at 18, many of their classmates seem to be spending far less time in the library than in the pub, starting with Fresher’s Week, an orientation period that can seem like one long pub crawl.

There is a broad array of student clubs — serious (the Philosophy Society, the Humanist Society), hedonistic (ChocSoc, for chocolate lovers, or the Water of Life Society, devoted to whiskey-tasting), or peculiarly Scottish (Edinburgh’s Highland Society and the St. Andrews University Tunnocks Caramel Wafer Appreciation Society) — many of them meeting at pubs.

For Scottish students, it does not go unnoticed that so many American students, and English ones, come from expensive private schools.

“A lot of the people I grew up with associate St. Andrews with money and don’t come here because they don’t think they would be comfortable,” said Katy Alexander, a fourth-year Scottish student.

Last year, after two years in town, Alexander moved back to her parents’ home. “Part of the reason I moved home was that it feels like an English-American colony here,” she said. “I look at the architecture and think about the history, and sometimes I wish it was more Scottish. But it has broadened my views. I now know that they’re not all alike.”

For all their intellectual independence, some American students said their parents played a large part in their decision to go to Scotland. Dresser, for example, said his mother, poring over college information on the computer, was the one who proposed applying to Edinburgh.

“My mom got very, very into the college process,” Dresser said. “At the time I was, ‘OK, do we have to talk about college every night at dinner?’ But in retrospect, it was very helpful.”

American parents’ involvement in the college-admissions process — and the helicopter-parent phenomenon, with hovering parents keeping close watch on their children’s lives — has been a continuing revelation to Scottish admissions officials.

On a recruiting trip in New York City, as she talked to a reporter in an East Side coffee shop, Gaukroger was spotted by the mother of an Edinburgh freshman. (“Rebecca, is that you?” the woman said, delightedly. “I don’t want to interrupt, but I have to tell you how well things are going.”)

Gaukroger remembered her well: “I think I met her at a college fair, and she came to visit in Edinburgh, and we also had lunch once,” she said.

“Scottish parents don’t get so involved in choosing a university. For better or for worse, when we’re recruiting American students, we involve the parents more. It makes sense that American parents are different, because they are investing a lot of money and sending their children far away.”

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Solution to Crossword
 from page 5

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Collet Plans to Keep Ashdown Food Fresh, Novel, and Seasonal

Collet, from Page 1

said Berlin. After taste tests with stakeholders ranging from students to staff, MIT Dining selected Collet for the Ashdown service.

"I guess you could say that the stars aligned nicely," said Berlin. "We found an experienced operator already familiar with serving MIT students in the style we were looking for at Ashdown, and someone interested in a retail food service opportunity like the Thirsty Ear Pub."

"The first several weeks have been a whirlwind effort to get it up and running – and running well," Collet said. She had only a few months to hire and train staff, plan menus, move into a new building, and prepare for students.

While Collet has taken on significant new managerial challenges, her focus remains on the food, she said. "I went on nightly pub crawls in Europe, but there was a certain ersatz missing from the food," Collet said. "Wherever I work, the food will be of a higher quality." Under that aim, Collet's pub menu, a new addition to the Thirsty Ear, includes mahogany chicken wings, Baba ghanoush, falafel, and a chicken burger with beet greens.

"[Collet]'s passion for food is engaging and it shows in her menus, service and interaction with students," said Berlin.

Collet said she's keeping her focus on food quality because quality is integral to success. "The numbers go down if food is bad, and they go

up if it's good," she said, referring to numbers of student diners. "I want to increase my numbers by 150 percent by the year's end," Collet said.

For Collet, food quality is inextricably linked to healthy, seasonal, and organic food. "I know when every vegetable come[s] to age," Collet said. "Winter vegetables are the color of fall leaves and summer vegetables are the color of summer foliage." She said she believes that serving vegetables in season offers a variety and taste that cannot be replicated through using produce shipped across the globe. Her working relationships with New England Organics and Boston Organics ensure that Ashdown Dining has a ready supply of organic foods to incorporate into every meal.

"My personal challenge is to never repeat a menu," Collet said. "I'm eating, reading [cookbooks], and deconstructing recipes all the time." For example, a recent menu featured deconstructed gumbo, with shrimp, rice, and vegetables complemented with Cajun spices. "Each day you find new sources," she said.

Ashdown Dining has been serving an average of 120 people per night, with customers including graduates, undergraduates, housemasters, and staff. While the numbers exceed Collet's initial expectations, she still hopes to reach more students. "Everybody should try out [Ashdown Dining]," Collet said. "They're missing something very special." Collet credits word-of-mouth and student recommendations as her largest mar-

keting tool.

Student response seems positive, according to diners at Ashdown Dining. Many students were repeat visitors and brought along friends. "It's better than anywhere else on campus," said Charles D. DeRobertis '10. "It's really good food." Other students commented that the food was less cafeteria quality.

Collet said she plans to host "event evenings," including Brazilian food night and salsa night. She would also like to expand into breakfast service, where she sees a strong potential market. She also believes MIT students would support "grab and go" food choices. Yet as more students discover Ashdown Dining, Collet recognizes that she needs to grow at a responsible pace to maintain the food quality.

"I'm still pinching myself," Collet said, as she bustled around the sleek kitchen and bright dining hall filled with students. "We are doing something wonderful here."

SUMMER 2009

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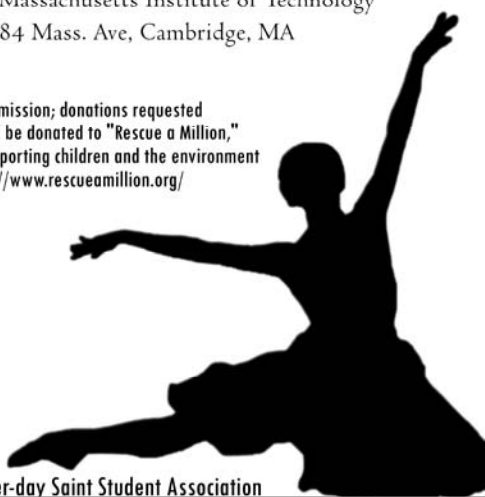
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SPORTS

Game of the Week

SCOREBOARD

Men's Basketball

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Tuesday, Nov. 25, 2008 | |
| Curry College (0-4) | 63 |
| MIT (3-2) | 90 |
| Saturday, Nov. 29, 2008 | |
| MIT (4-2) | 99 |
| Suffolk University (0-4) | 56 |

Women's Basketball

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Tuesday, Nov. 25, 2008 | |
| MIT (1-4) | 34 |
| Lasell College (2-3) | 66 |

Men's Fencing

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Saturday, Nov. 22, 2008 | |
| Boston University | 5 |
| MIT (1-0) | 22 |
| University of Massachusetts Amherst | 4 |
| MIT (2-0) | 23 |
| MIT (3-0) | 24 |
| University of New Hampshire | 3 |
| Brandeis University | 14 |
| MIT (3-1) | 13 |
| Sacred Heart University | 15 |
| MIT (3-2) | 12 |

Women's Fencing

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Saturday, Nov. 22, 2008 | |
| Boston University | 5 |
| MIT (1-0) | 22 |
| Wellesley College | 8 |
| MIT (2-0) | 19 |
| University of Massachusetts Amherst | 6 |
| MIT (3-0) | 21 |
| MIT (4-0) | 21 |
| University of New Hampshire | 6 |
| Brandeis University | 15 |
| MIT (4-1) | 12 |
| Sacred Heart University | 13 |
| MIT (5-1) | 14 |

Wrestling

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Tuesday, Nov. 25, 2008 | |
| Johnson & Wales University (1-0) | 38 |
| MIT (0-2) | 9 |

MIT Basketball Crushes Suffolk; Three Players Set Career Highs

By James Kramer
DAPER STAFF

Three Tech players scored career highs and MIT shot a staggering 68 percent from beyond the three-point line as the Engineers cruised past Suffolk University, 99-56, on Saturday.



James M. "Jimmy" Bartolotta '09 followed up his record-breaking performance on Tuesday by leading all scorers with 30 points on 10-of-16 shooting including 6-of-7 from three-point range. The total resulted in the 12th 30-point game of Bartolotta's career. He has scored at least a dozen in 35 consecutive starts dating back to his sophomore season.

The Engineers received a tremendous boost from Erik S. Zuk '11 and Willard J. "Billy" Johnson '09, who each put out career-high efforts. Zuk closed 8-of-12 from the field including 5-of-6 from distance to finish with 27 points. Johnson was 7-of-14 from the floor, but

did most of his damage at the free-throw line where he finished 12-of-16 en route to 28 points.

MIT endured a familiar pattern as Suffolk raced out to an early 12-6 lead five minutes into play. Mike Fleming, who led the Rams with 17 points, capped a strong start with a three from the wing to provide the home team with their biggest lead of the day.

Bartolotta scored seven straight points to ignite the Engineers' comeback while Johnson controlled the paint and the glass. Slowly expanding its advantage throughout the first half, Bartolotta's jump shot with 45 seconds left gave MIT a 43-30 lead. Fleming answered with his own jumper in the waning seconds as the Engineers went to the locker room ahead, 43-32.

Although Suffolk shot 54 percent from the floor in the first half, a suffocating defensive stand by the Engineers resulted in a 26 percent shooting performance for the Rams in the second half. MIT on the other hand was spectacular as it

shot 66 percent from the floor and 77 percent from three-point range on 10-of-13 shooting.

Tech's precision attack doubled its lead in the first five minutes of the second half as the Engineers opened with a 20-4 run. A three by Bartolotta increased MIT's cushion to 30 points with 11 minutes left on the clock while Zuk's last triple of the afternoon stretched the advantage to 92-52 with 4:31 to go.

"We're not where we need to be, but we're improving," MIT head coach Larry Anderson said. "The second half today was the best half of play we've had all season, both in terms of energy and execution."

A predominantly rookie lineup finished out the game for the Engineers. William E. Bender '12 was solid in 17 minutes of work as he finished 3-of-3 from the field for seven points while adding five rebounds, two blocks and a steal. Travis K. Tucker '11 turned in another fine defensive effort with six rebounds and two steals while adding five points.

Squash Goes 0-2 in Dartmouth Fall Classic, Tops Vanderbilt 5-4

The MIT squash team traveled to Dartmouth University on Saturday, Nov. 22 for the Liberty League Fall Classic before returning home on Sunday, Nov. 23 to host Vanderbilt University. The Engineers fell to the U.S. Naval Academy, 9-0, and Wesleyan University, 8-1, before salvaging the weekend with a win over Vanderbilt, 5-4.

Sports Shorts

In the sweep against Navy, Robert A. Habib '11, at the number six position, put up the best fight for MIT, taking two points in his first set and six in the second before falling, 9-0, in the third set.

The Engineers returned to the court later that day to take on Wesleyan. While many of the matches were much more competitive than those against Navy, the team result was similar. John R. Kucharczyk '11 was the lone winner for the Engineers, coming away with a 10-9, 9-1, 9-1 decision at the fifth spot. Habib and Edward Carpenter '10 both took their opponents to five sets before ultimately falling.

MIT hoped to rebound from its 0-2 showing at the Fall Classic in a home match versus Vanderbilt the next day. Andrew Yoon '10, Saad Zaheer '09, Kucharczyk, Habib and Joseph E. Lemberg '11 picked up match wins to help the Engineers improve to 5-2 on the season. Yoon and Habib were the only competitors to pick up straight set victories. Yoon won 9-1, 9-5, 9-6, while Habib made quick work of his opponent, 9-4, 9-3, 9-0.

MIT will be back in action on Saturday, December 6 when it hosts Tufts University.

—Greg McKeever, DAPER Staff

Johnson & Wales Powers Past MIT Wrestling

Joseph B. Silverman '10 and Glenn J. Geesman '09 remained undefeated and the MIT wrestling team stayed close in a few other matches, but it couldn't produce any more points in a 38-9 loss to perennial Pilgrim League powerhouse Johnson & Wales University on Tuesday. With the win, the Wildcats begin their dual meet campaign at 1-0, while MIT falls to 0-2.

With the Engineers trailing 38-0, Silverman, at 197 pounds, put MIT on the board in the next to last match with a solid 7-4 decision over Patrick McCrohan. Heavyweight Geesman closed with a forfeit win. Both Silverman and Geesman have won all their dual meet and tournament matches so far this season.

Staying competitive throughout the evening, the Engineers also saw strong outings from Gregory T. Wellman '09, who made a terrific effort in a 2-1 defeat to James Soprano, at 133 pounds; Jaes C. Jones '12 who, at 149 pounds, fought hard in a 4-2 loss to Andrew Van Dyk; and Hank T. Peppe '12, who put out a respectable effort despite falling 11-5 to Alex Shea, at 165 pounds.

MIT will compete in the Rochester Institute of Technology Tournament in Rochester, NY on Saturday, Dec. 6.

—Mike Stoller, DAPER Staff

Women's Basketball Falls to Lasell, 66-34

MIT fell to Lasell College, 66-34, in non-conference women's basketball action on Tuesday, Nov. 25. Alice S. Yeh '09 led the Engineers with 10 points coming off the bench while Kristen E. Whaley '11 added six points and six rebounds. Cheryl M. Kwinn '09 tallied a team-high 10 rebounds as Amy J. Marshall '09 notched six caroms and two blocks. Jamie L. Simmons '12 registered three assists and three steals for the Engineers.

The Lasers posted six unanswered points to start the game and maintained a slight edge for a majority of the first half. MIT went on an eight-point run that resulted in a 14-11 advantage with 4:37 left in the half. Following two ties and two lead changes, a pair of free throws and a layup during the final 30 seconds gave Lasell a 21-18 lead at the break.

The hosts carried the momentum into the second half, recording a 20-2 run during the first six minutes to take control of the game. Layups by Kwinn and Marshall trimmed the deficit to 16 (41-25) midway through the frame, but hopes of a rally were thwarted as Lasell outscored the Engineers, 25-9, down the stretch.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

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UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Thursday, Dec. 4, 2008

Women's Basketball vs. Albertus Magnus College

7 p.m., Rockwell Cage

Women's Ice Hockey vs. College of the Holy Cross

7 p.m., Johnson Athletic Center