Hockfield Delivers State of the Institute, Discusses Endowment

By Natasha Nath

President Susan J. Hockfield delivered the State of the Institute address in Kresge Auditorium yesterday, highlighting MIT’s continued growth amidst troubled times. Her message was echoed by the other speakers, Provost L. Rafael Reif, Chancellor Phillip L. Clay PhD ’75, and Executive Vice President and Treasurer Theresa M. Stone.

“These are turbulent times,” Hockfield declared, a statement that was repeated several times throughout the forum. “No one can predict where we will be at the end of the week.” Even so, MIT is in “really terrific shape,” she said.

Hockfield then went on to describe the work being done to build a framework that harmonizes finances and uses endowments in the best possible way. This includes a “rebalancing” program, which has made it possible for MIT to operate from a balanced budget for the first time in many years. “A balanced budget means we can focus on the future,” Hockfield said. “We cannot rob the future to pay for today.”

Consequently, the Institute has adopted new endowment spending policies to support students and faculty. Hockfield said that she is confident that these new policies will help the Institute prepare for “the rocky times ahead.”

MIT’s endowment only saw a 3.2 percent return this year, considerably less than the 8.6 percent return posted by Harvard University.

Shift From Double Degrees to Double Majors Removes Extra 90 UnitsReq.

By Peachie Lipinski

The recommendation by the Task Force on the Undergraduate Educational Commons, MIT is transitioning from double degrees to double major programs which eliminates the need for 90 additional units for the second degree program in an effort to make the study of two fields less constraining for students.

The double major transition was one of a series of recommendations the task force, a body gathered under former MIT President Charles M. Vest in 2003 to review and evaluate MIT’s undergraduate curriculum, made in October 2008. Traditionally, students wishing to be recognized for proficiency in two fields of study needed to accrue all required units for the first degree, from 180 to 198 units, plus an additional 90 units for the second degree. The additional 90 units did not need to be related to the second field.

“Historically, it was harder to pursue the double degree” because of the extra units — or not they had anything to do with the two major fields — and no one really had a clear rationale of why,” said Diana Henderson, Dean for Curriculum and Faculty Support. “Some people would have occasionally taken enough courses in a second major but not have enough hours to get the second degree acknowledged, and that seemed unfortunate.”

The task force and other members of the MIT community realized that the old system favored those students coming in with significant Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, transfer, and advanced standing exam credit, and the new requirements aim to level the playing field.

The task force did not want this requirement to restrict students from broadening their education and pursuing more than one interest. Furthermore, acquiring two diplomas implied the full completion of two academic programs.

Despite the soggy weather, the glass pumpkin sale was still a success as many flocked to Kresge Lawn to admire and purchase hand-crafted glassware last Saturday.

MIT E-Voting Project To Analyze Experience Of Voters in Election

By Florence Galvez

The election approaches, question lingers with increasing urgency: are there minds of concerned citizens to vote or not to e-vote?

The question, of course, cannot be defined so simplistically, as electronic voting refers to several types of voting that include electronic means of both casting and counting the vote. These systems both present phases and minuses, and have been the focus of a public backlash against security problems.

Following the Florida,iasco of 2000, the nation’s recent rush to embrace e-voting has been hampered by controversy over issues of security, reliability, privacy, and cost.

The first e-version this month of a short video by a group of scientists at the University of California Santa Barbara shown how a single person can hack an election on a Sequoia touch-screen voting system underestimates the latest in a series of such demonstrations over the past two years. The demonstration also shows how the so-called “security-seals” placed on such machines after they have been programmed for an election can be easily defeated without detection.

These enormous flaws reinforce the insecurities surrounding the use of electronic voting technology and the need for better technology and legislation.

A recent study by MIT and others revealed that the security flaws and pressure to stop the use of electronic voting machines would only exacerbate the problems.

E-Voting, Page 14

In Short

Have you registered to vote? If not, drop by the first floor of the Student Center for the MIT Voter Registration Drive, sponsored by the Undergraduate Association and The Tech. This Wednesday through Friday from 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

The deadline to waive MIT Student Extended Insurance is today. For more information or to waive coverage, visit http://med-tech.mit.edu/healthplans/student_extended_plan.html.

Send news information and tips to news@the-tech.mit.edu.
By Vikas Bajaj
By Garrett P. Marino

Citigroup Takes Over Wachovia

Even before the opening bell, Monday looked ugly. But by the time that bell sounded again on the New York Stock Exchange, seven and a half frantic hours later, $1.2 trillion had vanished from the U.S. stock market.

As lawmakers began to vote on a $700 billion rescue for financial institutions, the trading desk at Voyager Asset Management in Chicago went silent. Many managers paced in front of a television screen carrying news that seemed unbelievable. "The hill was not going to pass," saidShapeoffinanceOK

Dow Plunges 777 Points as Bailout Plan Fails to Pass

By Michael Crow  

The crisis gripping the nation’s banks took a dangerous turn on Thursday as investors’ confidence in even the largest and strongest institutions spiraled lower.

Regional banks plunged 16 percent on one of the blackest days for the American mortgage credit crisis that began more than a year ago in the American mortgage industry. At about 4 a.m., Sheila Bair, the chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said at Citigroup to say Wachovia was "in trouble," a major American bank was in trouble, the selling picked up and midsize lenders, could run into trouble unless a new plan emerges.

At 10 Downing St. in London, the finance minister, until a new government is sworn in — Olmert discarded long-standing Israeli defense doctrine and called for radical new thinking on how to protect the country.

By Eric Dash

The crisis gripping the nation’s banks took a dangerous turn on Thursday as investors’ confidence in even the largest and strongest institutions spiraled lower.

Financial shares plunged 16 percent on one of the blackest days for the American mortgage credit crisis that began more than a year ago in the American mortgage industry. At about 4 a.m., Sheila Bair, the chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said at Citigroup to say Wachovia was "in trouble," a major American bank was in trouble, the selling picked up and midsize lenders, could run into trouble unless a new plan emerges.

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Justice Department Inquiry Ties Gonzales to Dismissals

With Bill Stalled, Fed and Treasury Have Other Options

By Edmund L. Andrews

September 30, 2008

WASHINGTON

An internal Justice Department investigation on Monday that political pressure drove the dismissals of at least three federal prosecutors in a controversial 2006 purge, but the White House’s refusal to co-operate in the probe has led to new, significant “gaps” in the understanding of the controversy.

The investigators said they did not have enough evidence to justify recommending criminal charges. But they are still wrestling with how to proceed, and that is why 119 investigators interviewed about 90 people, and are trying to obtain the internal documents and to allow in-house lawyers to examine the documents.

The controversy over the dismissals of nine federal prosecutors led to the resignation of Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales last September, and the report says that the Justice Department has reviewed all evidence of the dismissals and that “we have not found” a “sufficient basis for proceeding.”

The indictments of the former New Mexico prosecutor were among the first eight of the nine federal prosecutors led to the charges of conduct that have caused the dismissals.

The government said that it had reviewed all available evidence of the dismissals and that “we have not found” a “sufficient basis for proceeding.”

Gonzales’s misstatements to Congress and his work in investigating accusations of Bush administration officials, the report said, “were haphazard, arbitrary and unproven.”

A report also found that Gonzales had “unlawfully” directed a controversial 2006 purge of federal prosecutors, and that he had “unlawfully” directed a “series of supplements” to the investigation.

One of the other prosecutors, in San Diego, was “unlawful” in his work in investigating accusations of Bush administration officials, the report said.

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On Election 2008: No Bitchfaces

I just mailed my registration to vote today, and I have some issues that I wanted to get off my chest before getting back to problem sets. Initially, I wasn’t going to vote. I was frustrated with the system; our politics, our political and government favoritism for corporations and Israel because they have a big, manipulating hand in the American economy. That feeling of being in debt and poor, a continuing energy crisis, a mass media broadcasting an unfounded worldview of the world, and the Middle East always in conflict.

I don’t trust the government to really reduce the war. My parents support Bush; I don’t want to keep our troops in Iraq a minute longer than necessary to secure our interests there. Our goal is an international and democratic order, and a responsible force for peace in its neighborhood. In other words, let’s keep killing innocent civilians until we have someone in power that will do whatever we want and give us whatever we want (oil). The U.S. has the right to control who we want to talk to and who we don’t.

On the other hand, Bush really invade Iraq has caused hundreds of thousands of deaths and injury. In addition, for each year we keep our troops in Iraq, we are killing around 4,000 US troops and 1,000,000 other people. I think Bush will be re-elected, and I want to punish that to Boehner.

What I have to say has problems with both candidates. McCain wants to continue the war, which has cost over 4,000 US military deaths. McCain wants to stay in Iraq after the election. I think either candidate could be president. For now, in about 40 days, someone has to lead this country.

Just to be clear, I love the U.S., and I’m very happy with the life I have here thanks to family, friends, the government, and the millions of people in this country willing to sacrifice their lives, but I think Bush is not ready to be re-elected as there is no other country that can stand up to the U.S. at this point.

For now, I will say that the right self-interest would be to vote with my gut, not with my mind. This is the country I love, and I have no use for any politician.”

Credly Lepis '11

Opinion

Editorials

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Letters to the editor should be sent to letters@the-tech.mit.edu. The Tech can be found on the World Wide Web at http://www.the-tech.mit.edu.

Editorials

Letters

Letters to the Editor

This Isn’t a Bailout. It’s a Safety Plan.
Something On The Administration’s Plan

Matthew Davidson

As of Sunday it appears that Congress will pass a Wall Street bailout bill with expectedly potentially totaling more than $700 billion. After a week of debate, the final bill put forth by the executive branch and the Federal Reserve, the Congress has apparently caved. According to Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, the billions will be spent to shore up credit markets by buying “illiquid” assets that are weighing on the balance sheets of foreign banks and domestic financial institutions. This is the latest in a series of bailouts performed by the Federal Reserve and the treasury that has not been put at risk. Since March, the Federal Reserve has lost more than $100 billion to rescue U.S. banks.

Recently the Fed became worried that its own balance sheet was about to be depleted and the U.S. economy came to the rescue, effectively bailing out the Federal Reserve by auctioning debt on behalf of the Fed. Add to this $200 billion for financial institutions, which billions will be spent to shore up credit markets by buying “illiquid” assets that are weighing on the balance sheets of foreign banks and domestic financial institutions. This is the latest in a series of bailouts performed by the Federal Reserve and the treasury that has not been put at risk. Since March, the Federal Reserve has lost more than $100 billion to rescue U.S. banks.

This robbery of the American people is in perfect performance of the purpose of a recession, although more frightful language is used. The billions in bailout dollars are being spent to shore up credit markets, but they are never making their way to the hands of individuals who are actually in need.

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Jennifer Nelson

MIT has a lot of alcohol exemptions — or maybe not, if you compare it to some other schools. But the reason these details make me cringe is because I can imagine undergraduate students的世界's initial fears were justified. It is definitely not fun to have thrown up so much that you’re chocking, or to be falling over so often that your friends had to help you. And it is definitely not fun to have to be the friend who has to call an ambulance when you’re passed out on your friend’s front lawn, thinking you’re still there when your friend storms out of the hospital the next morning. Trust me, I’ve been there. So for all of these reasons, I completely throw my support behind anything that reduces the consumption of alcohol. There is no question that number of hospital visits by students that is due to alcohol. Who has time for a hospi- tal visit? Can we ever have a college day — a day/night? So the Amethyst Initiative, which is a movement by U.S. college presidents, deans, and chancellors to lower the drinking age, re- ally the answer? Will lowering the drinking age to say, 18, actually reduce binge drink- ing? Let’s approach this logically. There are three options for the age distribution of col- leges. The first is that underage drinkers who are 21 and up, because they have much easier access to large amounts of alcohol. The third option is that the current drinking age has led to a decrease in alcohol-related fa- milies among 19-21-year-olds. However, despite this evidence, organizations like McCullard’s Choose Responsibil- ity, as well as arguments from public health experts, have long contended that reducing the drinking age to a legal age does not dramatically affect how much alcohol is consumed. So if you get caught slopping all over yourself once by your parents, you will probably think twice before doing it again. If the Amethyst Initiative successfully lowers the drinking age, it is possible that alcohol won’t be as significant a part of the college ex- perience. It just won’t be quite as exciting any- more, because it won’t be illegal. So I guess we’ll just have to find something else illegal to do.

Now there’s a scary thought.
Jennifer Nelson ’09 is a student in the De- partment of Biology.

Preventing Binge Drinking
Why the Amethyst Initiative Could Be the Solution

Over the previous two years, retired Middle- bury president William McCardell has spent considerable time and effort to engage American college presidents, with the purpose of identifying the dangerous effects of high-risk alcohol use on campus. While the use of alcohol on campus is nothing new, the increased incidence of excessive alcohol use and its associated nega- tive effects has caused significant problems within institutions of higher education. McCullard correctly identifies the “culture of excessive binge drinking” as the primary isue associated with alcohol on campus. While MIT is not one of the 129 current signatories in a support of a statement issued by the Amethyst Initiative, many of our community members, including me, believe that excessive alcohol use on campus is a fundamental problem requiring serious attention.

Daniel Trujillo

In reality, one of the first lines in the Presi- dential Statement is, “The Presidential State- ment does not advocate a specific drinking age.” It is unfortunate that the call for dialogue and debate has become solely a call to lower the minimum drinking age. I believe most col- leges are working hard to address alcohol abuse on campus. In my opinion, supporting the idea of lowering the minimum drinking age at this moment would be 1 inconsistent with the request. McCullard’s statement is an example of a community coming together to process a view point on this issue and (2) inconsistent with most colleges efforts to date to address the social and individual impact of the lower- ing of the drinking age.

We use evidence-based practices to assess problems, develop innovative solutions, and implement programs that reach across the MIT community.

In fact, researchers and government public health officials in France, Spain, England, and Germany have expressed concern over high- risk drinking among their youth to mobilize changes in public health practices and policy. Etienne Apa re, a head of a French government commission aimed at addressing the dangers of alcohol and other drug addiction, has characterized this trend of increased high-risk drinking among youth as evidence of a “globalized” behav- ioral trend evident in 27 European Union member countries. A 2005 French govern- ment study reported that while alcohol use rates among the general population have been declining, half of all French teenagers report having been drunk at least once in the previ- ous month. In addition, comparing the 30-day prevalence rates for heavy drinking from the 2003 European School Survey Project on alco- hol and other drugs to those of American 10th graders reveals that European youth drink less than all of their peers (except for Turkey) across the pond.

According to the U.S. Monitoring the Fu- ture survey, 22 percent of American 10th grad- ers report high-risk drinking compared to the European Survey’s findings for the Netherlands (58 percent), UK (54), Belgium (50), Greece (49), Sweden (48), France (44), Spain (21), and Turkey (15).

To focus the debate solely on lowering the drinking age to 18 negates not support a logical purpose of the Amethyst Initiative but also recognizes the psychiatric, biological and environmental issues contributing to alcohol abuse among young adults. Evidence from colleges across the country, including MIT, indicates that resolving this issue requires a multifaceted, environment- al, and campus-community approaches, not a single policy solution.

Jennifer Nelson ’09 is a student in the De-
The Institute hacker's mind is filled with doubts. Maybe he should have just agreed to go and get drunk with his other buddies instead of trying to carry on some MIT "tradi-
tion." Was it even a tradition anymore, or just a game of cat and mouse? He wonders.

There is a lack of appreciation for the amount of effort that hackers put into pulling off ridiculous feats. Tours led by hackers convince many preschool to choose MIT, because they know that this experience wouldn't be possible at Harvard or Yale. I didn't hear a single administrator complain when hackers committed grand theft for the Caltech cannon hack, but they all changed their tune the moment students got caught on MIT's own campus.

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The State of the Institute Hacker
How The Administration Has Disrespected This Campus Institution

Vinayak Ranade '09 is the President of East Campus.

With President Hockfield's 'State of the Institute' just passed, I felt that it would be appropriate to address the state of the Insti-
tute hacker, who is after all, a member of MIT belonging to myriad macro and micro commu-
nities.

As the president of East Campus, I often have to deal with the popular misconception
at MIT equating hacking with the dorm. While hackers are not exclusive to EC; some hackers do reside within the dorm, and it is my duty to represent them as best I can.

The Institute hacker, like you and me, is just another housed MIT student. He wants to
graduate on time, needs to pull an all-nighter for that extra-long p-set, and is worried that
airfares are going up and that he might not be able to make it home for Christmas. Some-
times he thinks about just partying the en-
tire weekend. Tonight, however, he wants to
do something more exciting, something that
makes him feel alive — something he can
only do at a place like MIT.

He starts off his night by grabbing a cou-
ples of like-minded people; he knows that one
should never hack alone. The group sets off
for a grand night, thrilled with the prospect of
being the next generation of "those brilliant
hackers" that mystify everyone.

Soon enough, the Institute hacker finds himself at a door which he is not supposed to
get through. He's really curious to know what's
on the other side. For the Institute hacker this
is something new, and a few minutes later
he is on the other side of the door.

It turns out to be just a janitor's closet, and
the Institute hacker knocks over a pail of dirty
water walking in. Remembering the code of
ethics he was taught his freshman year, he
quickly cleans up the mess, and leaves the
place just as he found it, perhaps even better.

He takes extra care to make sure that the
doors are locked on his way out, because
he doesn't want some damn who's wandering
MIT's open campus to come and spend the
night in or steal anything from the unlocked
janitor's closet that he found. The last thing
he wants is for hackers to be blamed for some-
one else's mistakes.

The night eventually leads the Institute
hacker to a roof. He really enjoys the cool
breeze and the Boston skyline as itserrat
back at him. He feels fortunate and proud to
be one of the few people who can get to this
particular rooftop. Suddenly, he hears the roof
door click.

His first instinct is to remain as calm as
possible. Safety safety safety, he remembers
an upplevelclassman drifting into him during
his freshman year. Within moments, there is
a gruff looking Campus Police officer shin-
ing his light on the Institute hacker, rumbling
"Hey you. Come over here."

The Institute hacker knows that he's been
cought. Not so long ago, he would have im-
nediately obeyed and walked over to the offic-
er on duty, and cooperated fully. But tonight,
he isn't so sure. He's read the letter from the
Chancellor earlier in the night. He's heard of
his friend being treated like common crimi-
nals.

He's read about the police brutality accu-
sations in The Tech. He doesn't trust the of-
cier to know what the hacking code of ethics is,
or if he is horrified at the prospect of being
taken to the Cambridge Police by some MIT
authority who doesn't really understand hack-
ing. He remembers hearing about a friend's
belongings getting confiscated for weeks by
the Campus Police. He remembers a friend
who had to face lengthy criminal court pro-
ceedings and defaming articles in newspa-
pers.

Every student has doubts. Maybe he should have just agreed to go and get drunk with his other buddies instead of trying to carry on some MIT "tradition." Was it even a tradition anymore, or just a game of cat and mouse? He wonders.

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by Ben Peters

Theory of Pete

by Cai GoGwilt

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 15.

Solution, tips, and computer program at http://www.sudoku.com
Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 15

ACROSS
1 Cook’s accent?
5 Clean coal
9 2005 Best Picture
14 Nefarious
15 Foster
16 Lean and limber
17 Offensive
19 Beaming
20 Start of a fortune cookie quip
22 FedEx rival
23 Well-suited
24 Backs of boats
28 Cutting tools
33 Part 2 of quip
35 Was left idle
36 Disconcert
37 Take steps
40 Fulfilled
41 Part 3 of quip
43 Twisted treats
46 Gratify
47 Well-gotten gain?
48 AAA suggestion
49 End of quip
57 Unduly exacting
58 Antitheses

59 Slack off
60 Bit controller
61 Sight from Messina
62 Nymph chaser
63 Beatty and Rorem
64 Entry

DOWN
1 Villain’s bane
2 Fifty-fifty
3 Fully matured
4 Was not colorfast
5 West Indies music
6 Complies
7 Vegas action
8 Caesar’s question to Brutus
9 Fasteners
10 Legal claims
11 Legendary Hun king
12 Buy things
13 Cut down
14 Cut down
18 NASA event
21 Drops on the windshield
24 Mangrove habitat
25 Rome’s river
26 Gladden
27 “Treasure Island” monogram
28 Offshoot groups
29 Jackson or Cleveland
30 Port of ancient Rome
31 Fence parts
32 Swiped
34 Handle roughly
38 Measuring devices
39 Veneration
41 Encircling route
42 Alternatives
43 Twisted treats
45 The Third Man instrument
46 Fleet
49 Rum cake
50 Part of QED
51 Little Boy Blue tote
52 Parrying piece
53 Varicolored
54 Director Preminger
55 City on the Truckee
56 Former Russian emperor
57 Contains

“New to Blobbles? Here’s how it works. Send me a caption or title at blobbles@tech.mit.edu, and I’ll draw a picture to go along with it!”

Blobbles by Jason Chan

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By Brandon Russell

As a graduate student at MIT, I am consis-
tently amazed at the insight and intelligence of my classmates. Sadly, not a day goes by that I’m not simultaneously shocked by the clue-
exlessness of my fellow males seem to have regarding basic fashion.

Now, I realize this is MIT, and I don’t ex-
pect anyone here to be recruited to reviv-
Ener Queer Eye for the Straight Guy. But a basic knowledge of how to look good will do won-
ders to improve all aspects of your life: aca-
demic, professional, and social. So as a ser-
vice to my colleagues, I’ve penned a short series of articles for a crash-course on fashion. Think of it as your TA for FASH 101.

Like any good syllabus, this piece starts with the basics. This series is written with no
assumptions about prior knowledge, so if you already subscribe to GQ or own more pairs of shoes than buttons, you’re proba-
bly aren’t for you. Likewise, most of my advice will be aimed at graduate students. That’s not to say these things don’t apply to anyone, but I’m not going to break into Simmon’s Hall and shout your MATH-SIMILAR SECRET at the Sidney-Pacific, on the other hand, is a different story. Older undergraduates
that are closer to the career world will likely
find these beneficial, as well. If you’re unsure if this is for you, check out my handy guide inserts.

The flow of this “course” is very straight-
forward. Today’s column will serve as a brief introduction to fashion in general and a list of the essentials that everyone should own. Afterward, you’ll see me every other
Tuesday for an in-depth study of shoes, pants,
shirts, outerwear, and accessories. Finally, we’ll tie everything together with a shopping and outfit assembly guide.

Sound good? Then let’s dive in!

Why should you care about fashion? Because other people do, and those people very often fall into the category of “potential” or “potential em-
ployers, potential significant others, etc. Now I’m not going to tell you that you’ll become an auto-include for every campus just because you look fabulous; if that were true, I’d already have a research advisor. I will tell you that the social scientists (see, they have their uses!) tell us that first impressions are formed in roughly 30 seconds, and appearance is a significant per-
centage of that impression. Who doesn’t like starting out on top?

Now we know that you should care about fashion, let’s look at the mechanics (don’t you just love that word?) What should you be wearing? The photo in the middle of this page is a prime example of an outfit that every guy should own. Period. What makes this outfit so essential? Modularity.

As engineers, we all understand the revolu-
tion ushered in by the concept of interchang-
able parts. Fashion works the same way. By swapping out small interchangeable items, such as t-shirts and shoes, you can create an outfit that can be dressed up to a 10 or down to a 3 (see Rus-
sell’s Equation).

Russell’s Equation

Outils are divided into three components: bottom, top, and accessories. Each piece is given an integer value corresponding to how ‘outfit-ter’ you are. By adding up the values of your outfit yields your “dressing index,” Δ, which can then be matched to the activity you’re participating in.

| Shorts | 1 |
| T-shirt | 1 |
| Jeans | 2 |
| Slacks | 3 |
| Pants | 2 |
| Tie | 4 |
| Jacket | 2 |
| Sweater | 1 |

0 ≤ Δ ≤ 2: having sex, playing sports, sleeping
2 ≤ Δ ≤ 6: class, lunch/dinner dates, general purpose
6 ≤ Δ ≤ 10: dinner dates, clubbing, job interview
Δ > 10: fashion kitted out for your best self

Our society finds it scary when a girl fools around with another girl, so long as she doesn’t identify as purely lesbian. Maybe it isn’t about chemistry, but re-
ally about power. You get A amount of points for this gender, B amount for this race, C amount for this socioeconomic background. Then, if you make it with one standard deviation, you get another function. You have to know someone for X amount of time, do Y amount of things together, and then, maybe, you can make it Facebook official. Doesn’t this all sound just a little ridicu-
losely — relying on logic over feelings for love? What ever happened to just liking people — regardless of gender? Besides, don’t we know our own gender the best when it comes to sex? Maybe. Maybe not. Since I haven’t ex-
perimented, I can’t say. However, I will say that being able to identify as purely straight — or purely gay — you’re closing off options. It’s best to keep an open mind.

College is the perfect place to experi-
ment. Conservatives will argue that it’s better to identify as either straight or gay — nothing in the middle — however, it’s that grey period where we really define ourselves. I’m not saying that I’m going to go out and sleep with a girl this weekend, but I’m saying if I met one that I really connected with, I wouldn’t let my preconceptions control me.

Sex is about experimenting, and college is the place to do it. Curiosity killed the cat, but according to Schrödinger, the cat might already be dead.

By Christine Yu

Sex is full of trial and error. No one will ever claim that the best sex they ever had was when they lost their virginity, well, unless that was the only sex they ever had. Each person is different, and it usually takes a lot of ex-
perimentation to figure out just what works. However, do we reach a point where we get too comfortable and cease to experiment?

I’m referring specifically to the notion of types — even more specifically genders. Sadly, one of the top songs on iTunes is Katy Perry’s “I Kissed a Girl,” except she’s publicly stated she’s never even kissed a girl. How can you write about it if you’ve never done it?

See, I’ve avoided the topic of experimentation to figure out just what works. Excepting anyone here to be recruited to revive the concept of interchange-
able parts. Fashion ushered in by the concept of interchange-
able parts. Fashion

As engineers, we all understand the revolu-
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able parts. Fashion works the same way. By swapping out small interchangeable items, such as t-shirts and shoes, you can create an outfit that can be dressed up to a 10 or down to a 3 (see Rus-
sell’s Equation).
Density of ice worms on the Suiattle Glacier at sunset to feed. In 2002, the mean recorded ice worms swarm to the surface of glaciers have thus been scientific enemy. Ice worms, though most of life on the continent. Measuring less than an inch and long in Washington state was approximately 2600 meters glacier! And what exactly do all these climber, naturalists, and mountain for yet another beautiful sight. For thousands of years, mountain climbers, naturalists, and explorers have been buzzed and fasci- nated by huge swaths of pink and red in the snow, sometimes called “watermelon snow.” Turn out, this colorful phenomena is due to another cold-loving creatures that absolutely thrive in freezing conditions: a unicellular algal member of the division Chlorophyta, named until now, “water- worm’s metabolic enzymes, which are catalyzed instead of frozen (pun intended) by the worm’s temperature, which roughly translated means “of cold.” In addition to chlorophyll, this snow algae contains a bright red carotenoid pigment similar to the pigment cells found in tomatoes, autumn leaves, and red peppers. They leach minerals and nutrients from boulders, the underlying soil, and decaying debris such as pollen that’s been blown up the glacier from below the tree line. Growing in high altitudes, “blood snow,” which can be up to 25 cm deep, they are the base of an incredible food network dominated by the ice worms.

What this does have to do with Jules Verne. Considered by many to be the “Father of Science Fiction,” Jules Verne has been noted for making numerous predictions about the future of science and technology, starting with accuracy. 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea pre- dicted submarines, From the Earth to the Moon predicts the Apollo program (even launching astronauts from “Tampa Town” on the Florida peninsula) and returns to “sea level” by splash landing in the ocean), and Paris in the 20th Century predicts air-conditioning, the Internet, high-speed travel, and electric chairs.

In 1866, Verne wrote The Adventures of Captain Hatteras, a two-part novel. The English at the North Pole and The Desert of Ice. Not only does Verne write about traveling to the North Pole decades before such an expedition was possible, in The Desert of Ice he writes of a red snow effect caused by microscopic fungi. At that time, red snow was still attributed to meteoric deposits, and it wasn’t until the turn of the century that high concentrations of microscopic algae were finally given credit for the phenomenon. Ice worms, hold a fascination beyond their sheer oddity and curious con- nection to a bold speculative writer. Study of the worm’s metabolic enzymes, which are catalyzed instead of frozen (pun intended) by sub-zero temperatures, might improve stor- age and transportation methods of harvested organs; also, NASA is curious to see whether these cold-loving creatures can tell us any- thing about the possibility of life on the planets and moons of our solar system. And extending life on low-temperature dwellers is increasing in the face of global warming. What other ridiculous curiosities might be gleaned from a habitat that could disappear in the next hundred years?

This episode brought you to by imagina- 

Brought to you by CL

A VP Debate Drinking Game

This Thursday! A debate for the ages! Two contestants, one vice presidency! Who will earn the honor of succeeding Dick Cheney?

In the blue corner Joe “I take the train home” Biden. In the red corner Sarah “I can see Russia from my house” Palin.

Blue Team Rules

¶ For every mention of Scranton, Pennsylvania: Take a sip of vodka
¶ When Biden begins the “I take the train home everyday story” being drunk. Don’t stop ’til he finishes.
¶ When Biden questions Palin’s inexperience: Drink something you’ve never had before
¶ When Biden makes an obvious gaffe: Spill your neighbor’s drink.
¶ When Biden uses X words when Y will do: Drink X-Y seconds
¶ When Biden patronizes or self identifies with the working class: Down some beer (Bonus points if you spill)
¶ When Biden lambastes Washington Insiders: Make a toast to his 35 years of experience in the United States Senate

The Joe Biden checklist. If he mentions all of the following, finish your drinks: Blue Collar, Golden Parachute, Little Guy, Washington Insider, Working Class, Clean

Red Team Rules

¶ Every time Palin cites Alaska’s proximity to Russia as “foreign policy experience”: Take a shot of vodka
¶ When Palin claims she said “Thanks but no thanks” to the Bridge to Nowhere: Demand a new drink from your hosts, say “thanks but no thanks,” and then when no one’s looking, take it anyway, then claim you never wanted it.
¶ When Palin recounts putting the governor’s jet on eBay: Auction off a beer to your friends
¶ When Palin insists that governing a small town in Alaska is in fact experience: Give your friend a shot glass of beer when he/she asks for a pint and insist it’s the same thing.
¶ When Palin points out that Biden thought Obama was too inexperienced for the job: Finished your drink and say, “Oh Snap!” If you’re a democrat, follow this by crying.
¶ When Palin claims that Washington’s problems can be solved by small town know how and common sense: Drink a Labatt Blue as you read up on how to become a Canadian citizen.
¶ When Palin talks about being the most popular governor in the country: Go to the bar, order a shot, and insist you’re the most popular person in the room, then finish your drink.

The Sarah Palin checklist. If she mentions all of the following, finish your drinks: Bush Doctrine, Snow Machine, Moose, Lipstick, Hockey Mom, Family Values
MIT's Soljacic and Ochsendorf Win MacArthur Prizes

By Carolyn Y. Johnson

A Harvard neurobiologist who regularly does surgery on fruit fly brains smaller than a poppy seed, and an MIT structural engineer who searches for modern design principles in Gothic churches, are among the 25 winners of the $500,000 MacArthur “genius” grants announced last week.

The two — Rachel Wilson, a neurobiologist at Harvard Medical School and John A. Ochsendorf, a structural engineer from MIT who probes ancient structures for modern design principles — join two other “geniuses” from New England. They are Marin Soljacic ’96, a theoretical physicist from MIT who demonstrated a way to transmit electricity without wires; and Stephen Houston, an anthropologist from Brown University who probes Mayan artifacts and ancient society’s culture.

All four said the out-of-the-blue phone call notifying them of the award will change their life.

Unlike awards that recognize a lifetime of achievement, the five-year fellowships — sponsored by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation — are given to people at a pivotal moment in their career, and give them financial freedom to pursue their work, “The idea is to pick people at a pivotal point in their career. This year’s winners of the no-strings-attached award range from a 35-year-old violinist to a 71-year-old stage lighting designer,” said Jonathan Fanton, president of the MacArthur Foundation.

Fanton noted that this year, there were nine scientists — an unusually high number — among the fellows. He also pointed out that the MacArthur Foundation continues to field many fellows. Historically, he said, the state has set aside a high number — among the fellows.

The number of MacArthur winners from New England has varied in recent years, from one last year to as many as eight in 2006.

The nomination and selection process for the MacArthur award is known for its secrecy. Several hundred anonymous nominators suggest possible fellows, and then the list is whittled to 125 potential fellows.

An anonymous panel of “selectors” chooses the winners. When the MacArthur Foundation begins to make the calls, Fanton said, the reactions have ranged from shrieks of excitement to a fainting spell.

Soljacic recalled that he was driving to pick his son up when his cell phone rang. The caller urged him to pull his car to the side of the road, and then told him he had won the award. The rest of the phone call was, Soljacic, 34, of Belmont, a blur, said Soljacic, 34, of Belmont. He is looking forward already, said he, to the opportunity that the grant will give him to pursue the “far out,” high-risk ideas that might not be funded by traditional sources.

In addition to his work on wireless electricity, Soljacic works in a field called nanophotonics, looking at how light can be manipulated at a very small scale to create the foundation of a new method of computing — using light instead of electrons.

Ochsendorf, 34, of Cambridge, said he had already spent some nights lying awake thinking about how the honor will help his work, which has sometimes been a struggle because it lies between so many disciplines: architecture, archaeology, engineering, and given design.

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“They’re so absolutely gone — you’re talking about people that died 1,200 to 1,300 years ago and yet there are vestiges of these really ephemeral and short-lived emotions,” said Fanton.

Also among the 25 winners is Miguel Zimón, a New York saxophonist with Boston ties; he left San Juan to study at the Berklee College of Music in 1996.

The other winners are: Chimamanda Adiche, a Nigerian novelist; Will Allen, an urban farmer from Wisconsin; Regina Benjamin, a University of Utah developmental biologist; Diane Mester, a gerrariancian from Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York; David Montgomery, a University of Washington geomorphologist; Peter Pronovost, a Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine critical care physician; Adam Russ, a Johns Hopkins University astronomer; Alexander Ross, a music critic for The New Yorker; Nancy Sussa, a New York historian of medicine; Sally Temple, a neuroscientist at the New York Neural Stem Cell Institute; and Jennifer Tipton, a New York stage lighting designer.

The 2008 awards — which are taxed — will be given in quarterly $25,000 installments each year for five years, starting in early 2009.
reached a value of $415 million, a 27 percent increase from last year. The ample resources are being used for projects improving Institute facilities, such as the Media Lab exten- sion, the renovation of Vassar Street West, and the new buildings for the Sloan School of Management and the Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research.

Hockfield went on to talk about the “tough” year in admissions, due to Harvard, Princeton, and University of Virginia abandoning their early de- cision programs and making aggres- sive financial aid announcements. Nonetheless, MIT received a record number of applicants, nearly 13,400, an 8 percent increase from last year. Of the 11.9 percent admitted, two- thirds accepted their offer, the 3rd highest yield in the Institute’s history. About 60 percent of the admitted un- dergraduates have received financial aid that brings their average annual tuition to about $30,000. According to Hockfield, the tuition does not cover even half the cost of providing a stu- dent with an MIT education. Hockfield also highlighted recent faculty achievements, including two of twenty-five MacArthur fellows, three of sixteen Pioneer awards, and five Howard Hughes Medical Insti- tute awards.

Hockfield also mentioned the MIT Energy Initiative, and the grow- ing awareness of MIT’s contribution to conserving energy. Hockfield said that this shows “how much the world looks to and trusts MIT.”

Hockfield also mentioned that $500 million had been raised for MIT’s 150th birthday celebrations in 2011. Reif began his speech with the declaration: “This period of time, more than any other in MIT’s his- tory, belongs to MIT.” He then went on to describe the research being carried out in the different schools: The School of Engineering is work- ing to convert body heat and vibra- tions to energy that can be used to run electronic devices; the School of Sciences is trying to converge life sciences with physical sciences to find new techniques for the de- tection, treatment and prevention of cancer; the School of Humanities and Social Sciences is coming up with opportunities for global study; the Sloan School of Management has introduced a new Master of Finances Program and is conducting research in sustainable economic develop- ment; finally, the School of Architectu- re and Planning is coming up with projects to overcome human disabili- ties. He ended on an optimistic note, “MIT’s best years are yet to come.”

Clay discussed the physical im- provements brought about to campus, including New Ashdown house that was opened six weeks ago and the Northwest Community, which boasts of 1500 students. The Chancellor said that the Institute is working on Old Ashdown, which is expected to open to the campus as a “strong dorm” in two years. Clay said that MIT’s commitment to support students during these challenging economies is “as strong as ever.”

Stone talked about the energy initiative that is being led by a task force consisting of professors from each of the schools as well as gradu- ate and undergraduate students.

After a brief question and an- swer session, the forum dispersed for lunch, during which individual administrators answered a few more questions posed by the audience.

This was the second State of the Institution to be held after a three-year hiatus. The most recent forum prior to last year’s was held in 2004, during the tenure of former President Charles M. Vest.
Business Schools Counsel Grads in Financial Crisis

By Robert Weisman 

September 30, 2008

The impact has been cushioned on those business schools that haven’t been major feeders to Wall Street investment banks.

For some students who’d thought they were Wall Street-bound, that “real job” might be in the corporate finance department of a technology or a manufacturing company. It might be in a financial niche, such as private equity, less affected by investment banking problems. Or it might be at a start-up or in a field outside of finance.

“Wall Street was an option, but now I’m not so sure,” said Melissa Lagalli, 26, a first-year Sloan student. “A lot of us are discouraged by what we’ve seen. Consulting is sounding good.”

But even if she signed on with a management consulting firm, Lagalli said, she would likely be deployed to advise surviving financial firms on how to restructure and move forward. “The finance industry will need a lot of help,” she said, citing anticipated restrictions on exotic types of investing. “Now that investment firms won’t be able to short stocks, they’ll have to find some other way to make money.”

The impact has been cushioned on those business schools that haven’t been major feeders to Wall Street investment banks. More than 200 companies attended a career fair last week at Bentley College in Waltham, which places many students at Boston asset-management firms like Fidelity Investments and State Street Corp. as well as in the technology and accounting departments of non-financial firms.

Even in the classroom, Bentley has soft-pedaled the crisis. “In a sense, it hasn’t impacted our curricula at all,” said Bentley provost Bob Galliers. “We were already educating our students to understand risk, to understand ethics, and we’re putting all this in a broad context. This is an example of what can go wrong. But if this hadn’t happened, other examples would have been given.”

Lagalli, by contrast, has been making a stronger play to the finance industry. The school, which typically sends 25 to 30 percent of its graduates into financial services, will this fall begin taking applications for a new master of finance degree program intended to make graduates “even more attractive and important to potential employers on Wall Street and beyond.”

A Sloan alumni career adviser, Ken White, said he already has had individual counseling sessions with about a dozen Sloan alums working at Lehman Brothers, which has filed for bankruptcy protection.

White said at least one is considering a career switch. “He’s thinking about becoming a financial regulator — potentially a growth field in the aftermath of the crisis.”

“I’m telling them not to follow the crowd,” White said. “If everyone’s flocking to hedge funds, go somewhere else. Go to the feds.”

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For more information on the 2008 Ig Nobel Prize Ceremony and the Ig Informal Lectures, please visit: http://www.improbable.com/

Tickets are still available for the ceremony at Harvard’s Sanders Theatre on Oct. 2nd!

All Ig Nobel Prize activities are organized by the Annals of Improbable Research. This free event is organized in cooperation with the MIT Press Bookstore.

MIT Development Network Presents:

7th Annual International Development Fair

Friday, October 3, 11-1pm
Lobby 13

Project to Analyze Voting Systems, Not Make Own Machines

E-Voting, from Page 1:

ers to ask them about their experi- ence with voting on Election Day. “We will sample over 10,000 voters, drawing samples in each state of the country. So, we will be able to gauge not only how well the election went nationally, we will also be able to tell whether particular states offered special problems, or went especially well,” Stewart said.

“Another big project we are work- ing on is trying to understand empirically all the things that are related to voting machines,” Stewart said.

“One thing we are experimenting to look at is voting machines not re- cording the votes people have made. As what happened in Florida in 2004 when the votes had to be recounted, some machines are more prone to break down, more prone to confuse voters. That’s what we study,” he said. “It’s an issue we call ‘lost bal- lots.’”

Auditing the election — a tricky task

As for whether MIT will try to audit this election, the MIT project is not an auditing project per se, Stewart said. “Some of us on the Caltech-MIT Project will be doing analyses after the election to try and understand the role that voting tech- nologies played in the results of the election, which will have some char- acteristics of an audit,” he said.

“It’s a term that’s been thrown around a lot,” he added. “What my colleagues are going to do is re- search nationwide to see if the ma- chines that are set up nationwide are prone to break down. That’s more a statistical task,” he added.

Auditing can at times be theo- retical, and at times applied, Stewart said. “The amount of data that is pro- duced is enormous.” Thus, he contin- ued, “it’s physically impossible for a human being to take a look at every single paper ballot” which is what people usually refer to when they talk about auditing ballots.

Ronald L. Rivest, professor of Electrical Engineering and Com- puter Science and a member of the VTP faculty, is doing research on auditing, elections and cryptography. “A technology some voting systems use to ensure that votes were cast correctly, detect possible fraud or malfunction, and provide a means to audit the original machine,” Rivest, who is also a member of the technical advisory board of the

Election Commission, which regu- lates voting, is currently working on a system that sample precincts.

In an interview, he stressed that MIT is not doing research on paper- less voting systems.

“My own research does not in- volve paperless voting systems, al- though paper can be used in a variety of ways to improve a voting system. A purely electronic voting system would typically not be ‘software in- dependent,’ and so you would have to trust that the software is correct and unmodified in order to have con- fidence that the election result is correct,” he said. “Only and large, paperless voting systems would be ‘software depen- dent,’ so that an ‘undetected error’ or change in the software could cause an undetect- able change in the election outcome. This would be very undesirable,” he said.

No MIT voting machines

As to whether MIT will one day make its own voting machines, Rivest said, “we do research on vot- ing systems, and may produce pro- totypes. We don’t produce them for others to use, a vendor would do that.”

Stewart said MIT is not working on building electronic machines, but is studying the impact of electronic voting machines.

“That MIT might be working on its own machines is an idea that dates back to 2001,” Stewart said, “but we are less interested in mak- ing our own machines than in pro- viding more technical information and fundamentals in science and engineering.”

As examples of MIT research closely tied to e-voting machines, he cited former Caltech-MIT VTP co-director Ted Selker’s work on electronic interfaces, protocols for securing votes electronically, and on audio systems that could read back votes cast on electronic voting ma- chines. One application of the latter is for blind and visually-impaired people to have a way of having their vote read back to them so they can ensure it has been recorded cor- rectly.

Jonathan Goler ’04, who de- signed and developed the Caltech- MIT VTP as a UROP said in an interview earlier this month, “MIT will never produce its own e-voting machine. MIT will probably contin- ue to release concepts for improving the electronic voting process, such as the Low Error Voting Interface and Secure Architecture for Voting Elec- tronically.”

This is the first half of a two-part series on electronic voting. The sec- ond half will be published this Fri- day.
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Sponsored by: MIT Alumni Association
**Men's Soccer Remains Unbeaten With 2-1 Win Over Clark**

MIT remained unbeaten and extended its winning streak to a program-best 10 games with a 2-1 victory over host Clark University in a New England Women's and Men's Athletic Conference (NEWMAC) game on Saturday. Ranked 10th in New England by the latest National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA) poll, the Engineers improved to 9-0-1 on the year and 1-0 in conference play.

MIT opened the scoring just under 10 minutes into the game when Christian W. Therkelsen '11 one-timed a cross from Zachary E. Kabelac '12 and lofted it into the game when Christian W. Therkelsen '11 one-timed a cross from Zachary E. Kabelac '12 and lofted it into the game when Christian W. Therkelsen '11 one-timed a cross from Zachary E. Kabelac '12 and lofted it into the net for WPI, stopping six shots.

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After forcing Nichols to convert a fourth-and-seven from the MIT 13-yard line with just over three minutes left on the clock, William J. Gishon ’10 made the defensive play of the afternoon with the game’s only sack. The change of possession sparked the MIT bench as well as the spirited and wet MIT crowd.

Sophomore Kevin Oberg shined at quarterback in the loss for Nichols. Oberg, who finished the game 21-of-31 with four touchdowns and an interception, opened the scoring with a 26-yard completion to Sophomore Langston Little midway through the first quarter. MIT responded with a nine-play, 67-yard drive that ended with DeRon M. Brown’s ‘10 first touchdown of the day and tied the score at 7-7.

It took only three plays and 42 seconds for the Bison to reclaim the lead as Oberg connected with Colton

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**Field Hockey Falls to WPI, 3-2, in NEWMAC Opener**

Maggie Elbag scored off of a penalty corner with 15:48 left to lift WPI to a 3-2 victory over host Holy Cross College in a soggy afternoon of NEWMAC field hockey action on Jack Barry Field Saturday. The game was the conference opener for both teams.

The teams battled at midfield for much of the first half until Anna H. Tensya ’12 finally broke through, scoring on a penalty stroke 26 minutes into the game. It was the eighth goal of the season for the MIT freshman.

Men’s goalkeeper Stephanie V. Brennan ’09 notched five saves en route to her third shutout of the season.

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**Women’s Soccer Shuts Down WPI, 3-0**

Alisha D. Lussiez ’12 collected a pair of breakaway goals just three minutes apart in the first half to lift MIT to a 3-0 victory over host Holy Cross College in a New England Women’s and Men’s Athletic Conference (NEWMAC) women’s soccer action on Saturday afternoon.

After WPI had mustered five of the game’s first six shots, Lussiez took control of the game. In the 31st minute, she took a feed from Erica W. Little ’11, got behind the defense, and buried her third goal of the season. In the 34th minute, she took a feed from Zachary E. Kabelac ’12 and lofted the ball over keeper Peter Wise’s hands and into the back of the net for WPI, stopping six shots.

MIT opener for both teams.

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**MIT Football Beats Nichols in Pounding Rain Saturday 43-42**

By James Kramer

Rookie kicker and linebacker Peter W. Gilliland ’12 capped an amazing fourth-quarter comeback with a 37-yard field goal in the driving rain to lead MIT past Nichols College, 43-42, in a New England Football Conference (NEFC) Division contest at Steinbrecher Stadium on Saturday. The victory marked head coach Dwight Smith’s 100th career win, while MIT upped its record to 3-1 for the first time since 1988.

Gilliland’s conversion closed out an 11-play drive and ended with just 14 seconds remaining in regulation. Richard A. Mancuso ’12, who finished with 149 yards passing, set up the game-winning finish with runs of three and five yards respectively. MIT earned the chance for the win after a tremendous defensive stand on the Bison’s last full drive of the game. After forcing Nichols to convert a fourth-and-seven from the MIT 13-yard line with just over three minutes left on the clock, William J. Gishon ’10 made the defensive play of the afternoon with the game’s only sack. The change of possession sparked the MIT bench as well as the spirited and wet MIT crowd.

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**Scoreboard**

**Football**

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - Nichols College (2-2) 42
  - MIT (3-1-1) 43

- **Thursday, Sept. 25, 2008**
  - MIT (2-5) 1
  - Bridgewater State College (3-1-2) 3

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - MIT (3-5) 3
  - Worcester Polytechnic Institute (5-5) 0

**Field Hockey**

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - Worcester Polytechnic Institute (5-3) 3
  - MIT (4-6) 6

- **Thursday, Sept. 25, 2008**
  - MIT (8-0-1) 4
  - Emmanuel College (3-3-1) 1

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - MIT (9-0-1) 3
  - Clark University (5-2-2) 2

**Men’s Water Polo**

- **Saturday, Sept. 25, 2008**
  - Brown University (4-5) 15
  - MIT (3-8) 7

- **Saturday, Sept. 13, 2008**
  - Bucknell College (5-4) 12
  - MIT (3-7) 6

**Men’s Soccer**

- **Thursday, Sept. 25, 2008**
  - MIT (2-5) 1

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - MIT (3-5) 3
  - Worcester Polytechnic Institute (5-5) 0

- **Thursday, Sept. 25, 2008**
  - MIT (8-0-1) 4
  - Emmanuel College (3-3-1) 1

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - MIT (9-0-1) 3
  - Clark University (5-2-2) 2

- **Thursday, Sept. 25, 2008**
  - MIT (8-0-1) 4
  - Emmanuel College (3-3-1) 1

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - MIT (9-0-1) 3
  - Clark University (5-2-2) 2

**Women’s Volleyball**

- **Friday, Sept. 26, 2008**
  - Bridgewater State College (3-8) 0
  - MIT (9-6) 3

- **Saturday, Sept. 27, 2008**
  - Connecticutt College (9-5) 3
  - MIT (10-0) 2

**Upcoming Home Events**

- **Tuesday, Sept. 30, 2008**
  - Women’s Tennis vs. Babson College 4:00 p.m., duPont Courts
  - Field Hockey vs. Endicott College 6:00 p.m., Jack Barry Field
  - Women’s Volleyball vs. U.S. Coast Guard Academy 7:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage