The Media Lab extension construction site is seen on Thursday afternoon from the intersection of Amherst Street and Building E14. The central atrium in a staggered arrangement over five floors. The new Media Lab extension will be shared among Media Lab research groups, the MIT School of Architecture, and other smaller groups.

David Small, visiting lecturer at the Media Lab, is leading a committee responsible for the actual transition into the new lab extension. “Unlike some MIT building projects,” described Small, “the MediaLab design is subtle and simplistic. The building will be transparent with more glass walls and easier vertical movement along floors.” Small identified that there are also three different types of stairs and elevators in order to maximize inter-floor activity.

With some research groups moving into the new building, several old lab spaces will be given to the Comparative Media Studies program.
Environmental Investments Could Pay Off for Google
By Miguel Hoft

Google, the Internet search and advertising giant, is increasingly eyeing the renewables market as a potential business opportunity.

From its beginning, the company has invested millions of dollars in making its corporate and data centers more efficient. Its "green" philanthropic arm has made small investments in clean energy technologies.

But in recent weeks, Eric E. Schmidt, Google’s chief executive, has hinted that the company’s broader interest in the energy business. He also joined Jeffrey R. Immelt, General Electric’s chief executive, to announce a plan to work on policies and tools to help the nation at improving the electricity grid. The effort could include offering tools for consumers.

Meanwhile, engineers at Google are hoping to unveil soon tools that could help consumers make better decisions about their energy use.

Polio Spreads to New Countries
By Donald G. McNeil Jr.

Polio infections are increasing and spreading to new countries, according to accounts of cases recently released by the World Health Organization.

Since April, outbreaks have been found in 10 countries beyond the four in which polio is considered endemic — Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan. The number of cases in the four is more than double the number found by this time in 2007.

In Africa, cases have been found as far south as Angola and as far west as Ethiopia. Each detected case implies another 200 cases with few or no symptoms, experts say.

There have been outbreaks of both type 1 and type 3 polio, which frustrate WHO plans, begun in 2005, to concentrate on a monovalent vaccine against type 1. Recent studies show that vaccine to be far more effective against type 1 than the old trivalent vaccine. But it does not protect against type 3, and a monovalent vaccine against that is being introduced.

Pakistan, which has seen a rapid rise in cases, now has 86,000 vaccinators going door to door and dosing children at train stations and border crossings. But tribal areas on the Afghan border and contiguous parts of Afghanistan are barely covered because travel is unsafe for vaccinators.

Hardships Past Haunt Europe’s Search for Safety
By Katrin Bennhold

"I have an unforgotten history," says Gert Heinz, a tax adviser in Munich.

"If you depend on paper money you can lose everything. We’ve learned that the hard way after two world wars.

So when Chancellor Angela Merkel went on television recently to tell Germans that their bank accounts were safe, Heinz, who at 68 still remembers the bread lines, said: "I know you’re telling the truth, but I have lived through two world wars, after half of a semester of Experimental Physics 1, I’m more than ready for that delightful white fluffy stuff. We get rain. Sorry. I feel your loss, re-

U.S. Special Forces Raid Into Syria, Kill Iraqi Militant
By Eric Schmitt and Thom Shomb

A raid into Syria on Sunday was conducted by U.S. Special Operations forces who killed an Iraqi militant responsible for smuggling weapons, money and fighters across the border into Iraq, U.S. officials said Monday.

The helicopter-borne attack into Syria was by far the boldest by U.S. commanders in the five years since the United States invaded Iraq and began to combat Syria’s role in assisting to the border into Iraq, U.S. officials said Monday.

The mission was specially targeted, not least because U.S. officials had warned in recent months for its efforts to halt traffic across the border.

In justifying the attack, U.S. officials said the Bush administration was determined to operate under an expansive definition of self-defense that provides a rationale for strikes on militant targets in sovereign nations without their countries’ consent.

Together with a similar U.S. commando raid into Pakistan seven weeks ago, the operation on Sunday appeared to reflect an intensifying effort by the White House to find a way around the administration’s widening months to at- tack militants even beyond the borders of Iraq and Afghanistan. Administration officials declined to say whether the Syrian incursion was linked to plans for strikes against militants that have been advanced in recent months to at train "Special Groups" that have fought against the U.S. military and Iraqi security forces.

U.S. officials who spoke on condition of anonymity because of the secrecy of the raid into Syria said the mission had been mounted rapidly over the weekend on orders from the Senate or elect his Democratic oppo-

I See You’re Eyeing Those Snow Boots
By Elizabeth Maroon

Well, I’m sorry to get your hopes up, Boston just isn’t far enough inland for that kind of fluffy white stuff. We get some. Sorry. I feel your loss, re-

About two dozen U.S. comman- dos in specially equipped Black Hawk helicopters swooped into the Syrian village of Sukkariyah near the Iraq border on Sunday to find and destroy any would-be fighters and remplished from the Syrian side. A senior U.S. official said.

One U.S. official described Ghad- iya as "the most prominent" smuggler of for- mer militants, including Ghdaiya, the officials said.

Central Intelligence Agency when the location of the suspected leader of the insurgent group, an Iraqi known as Abu Ghadaiya, was found.

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Overall, the United States has killed or captured more than 300 militants in recent months, including Ghdaiya, the officials said.

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A suicide attacker in a police uniform blew himself up inside a police station in an eastern Afghan province, killing two American soldiers and an 8-year-old boy, Afghan officials said.

The blast wounded several other people, including one American soldier, officials said.

The area is relatively peaceful province, and there is said to be no active insurgency there. But it was the scene of one of the bloodiest suicide attacks last year, in which as many as 72 people were reported killed, including 60 civilians.

The Taliban quickly claimed responsibility for the attack on Monday, describing it as a “punishment for American soldiers,” adding that a man named Abdul Ahad and said the attack had caused many more casualties than those reported by Afghan and American officials.

An American soldier identified, Maj. John Redfield, said that two coalition soldiers had been killed and three wounded. He did not give the nationalities of the other soldiers, nor did he say what they were doing at the police station.

U.S. personnel are involved in police training and mentoring and work closely with Afghan security officials in many provinces in Afghanistan.

Bomber in Police Uniform Kills 2 Americans in Afghanistan

By Abdul Wahed Wafa and Noorullah Gull

The New York Times

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Dim Days for Luxury Hotels

By Joe Shankey

The New York Times

Even as midprice hotels began losing business this past summer, many hotels continued to fill their rooms. Companies treated the hotels as perks for top executives and quality locations for high-level business meetings. And many leisure travelers continued to stay at a top hotel — even for a couple of days — to be worth the cost.

Times have changed.

During the mid-1990's, almost in parallel with the stock market turmoil, demand for fancy hotel rooms has plummeted. Patrick Ford, the president of Lodging Econometrics, a research and consulting firm, said revenue rates “slowed in mid- and late September rattled downward during October.”

Because available room, the standard measure of performance, dropped 14 percent at upscale and luxury hotels in the week ending Oct. 28, over the one known as a fall.

The goal of the federally financed project, the National Children's Study, is to gain a better understanding of the effects of a wide array of factors on children's health.

The project is bold and needs to be held in order to answer some pressing questions,” said the study’s director, Dr. Peter R. Shier, who oversees the stuff of the child-health division of the National Institutes of Health.

Investigators hope to find explanations for the rising rates of prematurity, childhood obesity, birth defects and behavioral problems. To that end, they will examine factors like genetics, child rearing, geography, exposure to chemicals, nutrition and pollution.

While few quartet with the goal, some experts worry that the expansion of the project will take resources from other focused pediatric and research, particularly when budgets are certain to be strained by the financial crisis. The cost is estimated to be $110 million to $130 million a year, for a total of about $2.7 billion.

A Rise in Kidney Stones Is Seen in U.S. Children

By Laurie Tarkan

The New York Times

To the great surprise of parents, kidney stones, once considered a disorder of middle age, are now showing up in children as young as 5 or 6.

While there are no reliable data on the number of cases, pediatric urologists see a trend toward a recent rise in pediatric kidney stones.

If you stretch, or 6.

The increase in the United States is attributed to a host of factors, including a food additive that is both legal and ubiquitous: salt.

Though most of the research on kidney stones comes from adult studies, experts believe it can be applied to children. These studies have found that dietary factors are the leading cause of kidney stones, which are crystallizations of substances in the urine. Stones tend to “dissolve” themselves when these substances become too concentrated.
Yarden Katz

In her first policy speech in Pittsburgh last Friday, Sarah Palin spoke about the need for government to play a much more applicable role in aiding children with disabilities and abilities, highlighting the importance of scientific research into disorders such as autism.

“For many parents of children with disabilities, that meeting is important, but she doesn’t like the way these scientists have been seeking to take this goal,” said Katz.

Palin argues with scientists that understanding human diseases is important, but she doesn’t like the way the scientists have been seeking to take this goal.

What Palin doesn’t know is that defects in chromosome segregation, recombination and powerful methods in studying these organisms is a highly suspicious coincidence if one doubts the forces of evolution.

This is intellectual and elitist — an appeal to knowledge that we have, and they don’t. It would require the curiosity and education that forms the most beautiful discoveries of how cells — and that insights from this work point us toward potentiating genetic targets.

Buck Obama has demonstrated his ability to handle tough questions on the issues.

Barack Obama has demonstrated his ability to handle tough questions on the issues.

If McCain is to have a shot at winning this election, he needs to get on message and talk about what Americans want to hear. Unfortunately for him, the last presidential debate has already made that point.

McCain wants to “take a scalpel” to the Federal budget, institute a “hatchet” to the Federal budget and institute a waste out of government. In his recent statements expressing happiness about the “pre-America’s parts of America” Obama combined with her blatant lack of knowledge on several key issues serve only to further scare away those with doubts on whom to support. Why? Because if you don’t vote Republican, your life will be miserable and full of unfulfilled drug therapies, like the FDA-approved leukemia.

This is a certain to give a further advantage to Obama, who is dramatically outspending him on several key issues serve only to further scare away those with doubts on whom to support.

McCain’s erratic behavior and personal attacks in the midst of the ongoing economic crisis are a little too much for the American public, making him seem out of touch. Mistakes in judgment and behavior are excused, but it doesn’t address the fundamental questions voters have. It’s the economy, stupid!

Larry Miller is a junior in the Department of Political Science.
MIT recently launched a fundraising campaign: The Human Factor. The campaign website, http://thehumanfactor.mit.edu, uses videos and text to encourage donations to MIT, outlining why MIT is “fundamentally good at what it does.” I was interested in the campaign at MIT because I am not among those who are typically inspired by campaigns at MIT. My reasons for not being interested in the MIT campaign are several reasons why I find The Human Factor to be misleading and out of touch with the current state of MIT.

The genius of MIT depends on the unique experience MIT provides — the human capabilities — the human factors. MIT’s achievements result from and depend upon the connections between its academic and extracurricular curricular passions: “The Human Factor: The Campaign: Overview

In spirit and perhaps intentions, the administration is right — the students of MIT are very driven and dedicated people who believe in the advancement of science and technology. And as knowledgeably as we can.

But this is not enough. This is not a recipe for success. This is not what makes a leader. That is where The Human Factor is misleading.

The task ahead is to nurture the creative impulses that flourish here so that these fledgling passions of students that have developed, will become part of the MIT education and be built into the MIT experience. The Campaign: Undergraduate Commons

The key to bridging the rift of misunderstanding is communication. Both parties seem to under- stand the importance of communication, but what does it mean?

The beauty of a place like MIT is that unstructured and non-institutionalized learning flourishes here. What many people call “tinkering” is what MIT students do best — we buy a commercial product and discover all of its possibilities, as well as its weaknesses. We make improvements to it, we have a crazy idea, and we share it with our fellow students. We do this on a full-time basis, and endowments for the arts and sciences. It is a fundamentally good at what he does. You don’t become the presidential nominee by accident. You don’t defeat Senator John McCain by accident. You don’t become president of the greatest nation on earth by accident.

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By Michael Lin  

Bottled water is losing ground these days. In major cities all over the world, schools, religious groups, city governments, and restaurants are banning the use of bottled water for the free water flowing out of their taps. Makes sense though, right? Why buy water when you can have it for free, out of any public drinking fountain or faucet? It’s the thought that counts. However, for girls, Halloween usually brings out a slew of shrewd skankiness, which people love toloaten with. With the invention of Facebook, there’s now photographic evidence of that. But, does it count as a trip to the dance floor? Y ou know what I’m referring to. On an average day, I consider myself a decent dancer, but when a burlesque setting, it’s easy to become self-conscious.

As the victim of the Asian frugal gene, I hate the thought of my overpriced pirate costume twice. So, how do you get hate the thought of my overpriced pirate costume twice. So, how do you get hate the thought of my overpriced pirate costume twice. However, for girls, Halloween usually brings out a slew of shrewd skankiness, which people love toloaten with. With the invention of Facebook, there’s now photographic evidence of that. But, does it count as a trip to the dance floor? Y ou know what I’m referring to. On an average day, I consider myself a decent dancer, but when a burlesque setting, it’s easy to become self-conscious.

Dancing with a talented partner one-on-one, it’s a job — and a sub-

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Relationships are not a cure-all for loneliness. Husbands, cur-

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The Tech  
November 6, 2008

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Steal My Comic

Perhaps we could solve this pollution problem with some super advanced automotive technology from...

THE FUTURE!

GREAT SCOTT!

Theory of Pete

So you actually drive your car?

Yeah.

D'oh.

Do you like how it looks?

Blobbles

I need a haircut.

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

HPV FACTS:

HPV OFTEN HAS NO SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS
ACROSS
1 Leave out
5 Michael of “A Fish Called Wanda”
10 Finest
14 “Flesque” composer
15 First name of a plane?
16 Cedar Breaks state
17 Ripening agent
19 “Othello” conspirator
20 Talk-show neophyte
23 Tic-tac-toe outcome
24 J. Hancocked?
49 QB Diller
51 Practical joke
53 “The Raven” poet
54 Time
56 Shoot-em-up
58耦挪威’s capital
62 Bags
67 Cubic meter
69 Historic years
71 Polanski film
73 Low digits
76 All aflutter
77 Wise person
78 byrnes or Hall
79 Development
80 Words of understanding
81 Nothing more than
82 Silent assents

DOWN
1 Norwegian saint
2 Creche figures
3 Creche figures
4 Robert of “The Sopranos”
5 Human trunks
6 Basil sauce
7 Fertile soil
8 Nastase of tennis
9 Drug agts.
10 Amasses
11 Latin & others
12 Wise person
13 Thunder god
14 Churchillian gesture
15 Critical with hindsight
16 Debate side
17 Fertile soil
18 Robert of “The Sopranos”
19 Robert of “The Sopranos”
20 Robert of “The Sopranos”
21 Low digits
22 All aflutter
23 Low digits
24 Laid-back
25 “Cabaret” director
26 Part of TGIF
27 Nebraska city
28 Country east of Fiji
29 Country east of Fiji
30 Hogar’s dog
31 Actor Milo
32 Lift
33 City on the Ruhr
34 Plus feature
35 Check fig.
36 Criticize with hindsight
37 Byrnes or Hall
38 Dr. of rap
39 Complain
40 Development
41 Lunch locale
42 Overtake
43 Intensive
44 Mild expletive
45 Schoolboy’s collar
46 Shoot-em-up
47 Lift
48 Squealer
49 QB Diller
50 Vacation destination
51 Practical joke
52 Wraith
53 Former Israeli P.M.
54 Piccolo’s cousin
55 __-Neisse line
56 Forearm bone
57 Info
58 Agenda listing
59 Nothing more than
60 Words of understanding
61 Flavas
62 Silent assents
63 HP
64 Intel
65 HP
66 Dell
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68 HP
69 HP

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 11.
The Boston Globe
By Matt Viser
N.H. Senator Sununu ’87 Faces Tough Reelection Battle
October 28, 2008

But the state is changing and visited New Hampshire in recent presidential nominee, Sarah Palin, have Republican brand in New Hampshire is College in Henniker. “The Republican race – has a lead averaging about a downturn in the economy, and the Senate.

The candidates repeatedly changes.

The only thing civilized in the ground. The candidates repeatedly changes.

like McCain, Sununu is running as an independent-minded politician who has been willing to challenge his own party. He reminds voters that he was one of 15 senators to oppose Alaska’s infamous “Bridge to Nowhere.” While he characterizes Shaheen as a “typical liberal Democrat who will raise taxes,” the word “Republican” does not even appear on his own campaign website. At 44, he is the youngest member of the Senate and frequently mentions that he is also the only engineer in the chamber. An MIT-educated engineer with an MBA from Harvard, Sununu is the son of John H. Sununu, a three-term New Hampshire governor and President George H.W. Bush’s chief of staff. Shaheen, who also helmed the state for three terms, is running as an agent of change who can re-screen New Hampshire. She passes out signs that read “A New Direction,” and plays songs like Bob Dylan’s “The Times They Are A-Changin’” at campaign rallies. She has access to the economy and people’s fears about financial collapse, criticizing Sununu’s support for a partial privatization of Social Security that would “take seniors’ retirement accounts and put it on the stock market.” After she lost the Senate race to Sununu in 2002, Shaheen, now 61, served as a national chairwoman for Kerry’s presidential campaign, and was also director of the Institute of Politics at Harvard.

Both candidates are known more for their intellect than their inspiring politics. Kerry’s presidential campaign and served as a national chairwoman for Sununu in 2002, Shaheen, now 61, who rarely had to fight for votes in the past, to become more organized and open up an office of state and people less than a mile away. Sununu embraced Bush during two presidential visits to New Hampshire during his victorious 2002 Senate campaign. Now the senator’s attitude could be summed up as: W. who? Sununu’s counterattacks on Shaheen, meanwhile, feature a commercial with 2002 footage that shows the president’s face morphing proof 60-seat majority …

For the first time in recent memory, the Democrats have established a campaign headquarters in Derry. That has forced local Republicans, who rarely had to fight for votes in the past, to become more organized and open up an office of state and people less than a mile away. Sununu embraced Bush during two presidential visits to New Hampshire during his victorious 2002 Senate campaign. Now the senator’s attitude could be summed up as: W. who? Sununu’s counterattacks on Shaheen, meanwhile, feature a commercial with 2002 footage that shows the president’s face morphing proof 60-seat majority …

“Mostly it’s typical rhetoric,” said Dave Morgan, a 68-year-old retired truck driver from Manchester. “She has less negatives than he does. And that’s the only criteria you can use with a politician.”
MIT Professor’s Invention Might Help You Send the Right Signals

By Anne Eisenberg

People who want to improve their communication skills may one day have an unusual helper: software programs that analyze the tone, turn-taking behavior and other qualities of a conversation.

The programs would then tell the speakers whether they tend to interrupt others, for example, or whether they dominate meetings with monologues, or appear inattentive when others are talking.

The inventor of this technology is Alex P. Pentland PhD ’82 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has developed cell phone-like gadgets to listen to people as they chat, and computer programs that sift through these conversational cadences, studying communication signals that lie beneath the words.

If commercialized, such tools could help users better handle many subtleties of face-to-face and group interactions — or at least stop bugging the show at committee meetings.

With the help of his students, Pentland, a professor of media arts and sciences at MIT, has been equipping people in banks, universities and other places with customized smartphones or thin badges packed with sensors that they wear for days or even months. As these people talk with one another, the sensors collect data on the timing, energy and variability of their speech.

Pentland, known as Sandy, calls his gleaning and processing of communicational and other data “data mining” — using data mining algorithms to parse the real-world, analog world of social interactions.

The tools he has developed might help people change their communication tactics, including those that lead to unproductive workplace dynamics, said David Lazer, an associate professor of public policy at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

Lazer praised “the richness of the data” captured by the program — the “minute-by-minute, fine-grained insights on whether you are talking, whom you prefer to talk with, what your tone is, and if you interrupt, for instance.”

That kind of tool is not rare, Lazer said. “Our existing research tools for gathering this kind of data aren’t very good,” he said — for example, questionnaires in which people self-report on conversations. Reality mining may be more accurate, and has the potential to show “all sorts of interactive patterns that may not be obvious to individuals in an organization,” he said.

Many of Pentland’s research studies with smartphones and badges with embedded sensors are discussed in his new book, “Human Signals,” recently published by MIT Press. The badges use tools including infrared sensors to tell when people are facing one another, accelerometers to record gestures, and microphones and audio-processing to capture the tone of voice.

With the array of sensors, the badges can detect what Dr. Pentland calls “honest signals, unconscious face-to-face signaling behavior” that suggest, for example, when people are active, energetic followers of what other people are saying, and when they are not. He argues that these underlying signals are often as important in communication as words and logic.

For example, the badges register when listeners respond with regular nods or short acknowledgments like, “Right.” Such responses, he argues, are a kind of mirroring behavior that may help build empathy between speaker and listener. He also examines patterns of turn-taking in conversations, as well as gestures and other, often unconscious signals.

Future smartphones that take advantage of his technology may act as friendly personal assistants, automatically putting through calls from friends and family, but sending all others straight through to voice mail.

“The phone can be like a butler who really gets to know you,” he said, by deciding to ring brightly for an urgent call when its owner has forgotten to turn on the ringer.

In the research, many steps are taken to make sure the identities of participants remain anonymous, said Animl FP. Madan G, a graduate student of Pentland. For instance, when microphone audio data is collected, the microphone picks up tone and the length of speaking time but does not record any of the actual words spoken.

So far, Madan has found that the data gathered by mobile phones is far more accurate than accounts of the same information reported by participants.

“Humans have a lot of bias when they recall their behavior,” he said.

Tanzeem K. Choudhury PhD ’04, a former student and collaborator of Pentland and now an assistant professor of computer science at Dartmouth, continues to do reality mining with smartphones.

“We spend a lot of time talking about how to improve communication skills,” she said. “This work lets us pin down what makes conversations effective by analyzing people’s actual conversation in their social networks.”
With the Stock Market Sliding, Students Go to Cheaper Schools
By Peter Schworm

One of Tom Woodbury's sisters went to Vanderbilt University, the other to University of Pennsylvania. But they didn’t choose those pricey private colleges because they are smart—she said they chose them after facing a financial meltdown that took a sizeable chunk of the family’s college savings.

Debra Mantella, senior vice president for enrollment management at Northeastern University in Boston, doesn’t believe this fall’s price hikes will mean a repeat of the economic downturn that took a sizeable chunk of the family’s college savings. "I'm definitely seeing more families considering a less prestigious college and more affordable alternatives in what they refer to as a "flight to price." Those families are adjusting their college budgets, will receive fewer financial aid awards, and as they do so, they are looking at more affordable options and more than half are setting more aside for college. A separate survey prompted by the recent economic troubles suggests that students are adjusting their college plans. Half say they are limiting their plans. Half say they are limiting their choices to less expensive options and more than half are considering in-state, public colleges, according to ApplyWise.com, an online college admissions counseling service.

Many parents, gun-shy over plummeting retirement funds and home values, are reconsidering an annual $50,000 a year. But many students said they were willing to take the financial hit. "A lot depends on how quickly and if this all settles down," said Laurie Pohl, vice president for enrollment and student affairs at Boston University, which costs about $50,000 a year. "But it is so important that students make sure they are accepted, and that they are going to have a financial 'safety school' on their list," she said. "Right now, they are far more worried about where they can get in," said guidance counselor Lymna Williams. "But they are the two related, some note. With applications surging at UMass-Amherst in recent years, only about 80 percent of students are accepted, far less than in the past. Catherine Lege, the head of the guidance department at Brockton High School, said her students are accepted, far less than in the past. Catherine Lege, the head of the guidance department at Brockton High School, said her students are accepted, far less than in the past. Catherine Lege, the head of the guidance department at Brockton High School, said her students are accepted, far less than in the past.

"I've been hearing 'UMass, UMass' around the house for a while now," said Lynna Williams, after attending a UMass recruiting afternoon with 30 classmates. "I'm getting the hint." Cost, always a major factor in choosing a college, has become paramount this fall as high-priced college…

Many parents, gun-shy over plummeting retirement funds and home values, are reconsidering a prospect of a high-priced college, and urging their children toward more affordable alternatives in what higher education specialists refer to as a “flight to price.” Those families are adjusting their college budgets, will receive fewer financial aid awards, and are looking at more affordable options and more than half are setting more aside for college. A separate survey prompted by the recent economic troubles suggests that students are adjusting their college plans. Half say they are limiting their plans. Half say they are limiting their choices to less expensive options and more than half are considering in-state, public colleges, according to ApplyWise.com, an online college admissions counseling service.

Nearly 90 percent of families reported cutting back on expenses to set more aside for college. A separate survey, conducted by MerritAd.com, found that more than half of students are considering a less prestigious college because of cost. "I'm definitely seeing more families putting a financial 'safety school' on their list," said Mindy Pop, a college consultant in Newton. "There is only one obligation: I had to promise to cash the checks."
Media Lab Sponsor Week Displays New Patented Inventions

Media Lab, from Page 1

that it gives companies the right to take Media Lab patents to the commercial market. Organizations which do not fund the Media Lab must wait at least two years before they can license any patents. A 37-page list of patents is featured on the Media Lab website.

This week, the Media Lab is hosting Sponsor Week, a biannual event in which companies and prospective entrepreneurs tour the Media Lab to learn and experience its developing technologies. Representatives from internationally recognized companies will tour the numerous demos and projects on Thursday in hopes of bringing a Media Lab invention to the commercial market.

Plans to build the Media Lab were first announced in 1980 by Professor Nicholas Negroponte ’66 and MIT President Jerome Wiesner. With help from the MIT Architecture Machine Group, the Lab was built in 1985 to pursue the real-world application of novel technologies.

Currently in its third decade, the Media Lab consists of more than 40 faculty members, 116 graduate students, and 30 interdisciplinary research groups. Notable research projects include RoboScooter, the humanoid robot Nexi, powered ankle-foot prosthesis, smart post-it notes called Quickies, and the roving alarm clock Clocky.

The COOP Announces its 2008 Bailout Plan

A 7.5% Patronage Rebate that will make everyone happy!

Rebate checks will be mailed beginning November 3rd. To avoid misdirection of your check go to www.thecoop.com to verify or update your mailing address no later than Saturday, November 1st.
I was here when they were starting to commodities and Bill Gates could essentially in the state sector them privately. It was not until the point where you can market pricing powers to set up a great laboratory because they had a majority Agency.

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one of the biggest the great free mar-

... a necessary fact of College!

One of the main military bases for the United States until recently was Panay, and the U.S. just lost Panay, with the last election of a liberation theology priest. This was before that. This went along with the great free market thinking in the interests of their share-holders. [SG: Because of the integrated nature of the global economy, are there others who would want to keep the American economy vibrant?] [NC: Sure, that's why China buys U.S. treasury securities. They want to keep America spending. So, in a way that may be stabilizing ... but it is a very uncertain kind of stability. They might decide to devalue their currencies or take steps to increase purchasing power within China, for example, instead of inside the U.S. It is conceivable, which mean a big shift in the international economy.]

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The electronics lab, along with the closely connected Lincoln Labs, was just developing the basis of the modern high tech economy. In those days, the computer printouts, paper running was blowing all over the place with computer printouts, paper running everywhere.

By the time they finally got computerized, the size of a marketable main-frame frame was among the directors of the projects was NOT carried out and formed DNI [Digital Equipment Corporation], the first main-frame producer.

IBM was in their feeblest form, an enormous learning how to move from punch cards to electronic computers. By the early 1960s IBM was capable of producing its own computer circuit boards. They were too expensive. So they were bought by the National Secur-

ity Agency.

Bell Labs did develop transistor. That about the only example we can think of a significant part of the high tech system which came out of private enterprise. But that is a joke too!

Bell Labs were able to run a great laboratory because they had a monopoly, so they could use monopoly profits, power to set up a great labor-

ory. They worked on technology. Their transistor producer was West-

ern Electric, who could not sell them on the market, they were too expen-

sive. So the government bought them for about 100 percent of advanced trans-

istor.

Finally, of course, all of this gets to the point where you can market them was not until the 1980s after 30 years of develop-

ment. You have a steel industry, or an automobile industry, or a semi- conductor industry or whatever they protected. They rationalized America by protectionism and state intervention.

All of this is washed away by propaganda as though it never hap-

pened. It is wash away to a place like MIT which was right in the center of these developments. My department — you are teaching a course in the Military Industrial Complex — my department is an ex-

ample of it.

... a necessary fact of College!

MIT, in the 1950s and 1960s, it was almost entirely Pentagon. The very simple reason, the cutting edge of the economy was electronics based.

A very good proposal for developing electronics-based economy was the Pentagon. You had to be frightfully into thinking the Russians are com-

ing, so they pay their taxes and their children and grandchildren have computers.

Through the 70s and 80s funding has been shifting to NIH. Why? Because the cutting edge of the economy is becoming biology-based. So, therefore, the state sector is shifting its priorities to developing biology-

based industries.

In the meantime, all of this is going on with accolades to the Free market. You don't know whether to laugh or cry.

The point is, to get back to the new international economic order: it was a serious proposal which was immediately kicked out the window and UNCTAD was reduced to a data collecting agency with no policy initiatives and the new information order was destroyed, along with UNESCO.

What we had was the neo-liberal programs ramped down the threats of the poor. Although the rich did not change a bit, and to the fact that they do accept them, it is harmful to them too.

This went along with the great shift to the liberalization of finance. This went along, serious economists have been pointing out even after the early 70's that the freezing up of financial capital flows is just a disaster in the making, with in fact ter-

rible crises.

Alas, Reagan put the great fox in the hen house along the way. He turned the great market back at American his- 

tory when he shut down the most powerful counter of U.S. foreign policy.

Subhata Ghosh-

alay, was the Latin American crisis? Brazil? NC: This was before that. This was Continental Illinois. Later they had the savings and loan crisis; REICW was overwhelmed in Latin America. The federal government has to continually step in to insure that the financial institutions that it is letting run wild survive.

Just like a corruption is not easy to try maximizing profit. If manage-

ers are not trying to maximize profit, they are breaking the law. They are not supposed to be ethical institu-

tions; they are supposed to be oper-

ating in the interests of their share-

holders.

... a necessary fact of College!

Because of the integrated nature of the global economy, are there others who would want to keep the American economy vibrant?

NC: Sure, that's why China buys U.S. treasury securities. They want to keep America spending. So, in a way that may be stabilizing ... but it is a very uncertain kind of stability. They might decide to devalue their currencies or take steps to increase purchasing power within China, for example, instead of inside the U.S. It is conceivable, which mean a big shift in the international economy.

SG: China makes a precipitous decision to do something — for ex-

ample, there is one fund, a Sovereign debt, fund is $200 billion dollars — and if they pull money out, will there be military threats from the U.S.

NC: But what do the military threats mean for the U.S.? Of course, the U.S. outspends the rest of the world in military spending and is more technologically ad-

anced. But what are they going to do? Are they going to bomb Be-

ji? I mean, can we [the] con-

trol Afghanistan.

Sure, they have a huge military, but I doubt that the U.S. will use it as a weapon. U.S. capacity to un-

dermine governments by military threats has been declining in recent years.

Take Latin America, a tradition-

al region where U.S. has regularly gone through governments and coup so and on, in the last 10 years it has been very hard. U.S. sponsored a military coup in Ven-

ezuela, but could not carry it off. They built back down, partly because the military coup was immediately overthrown by popular uprising and partly because of the upsurge in Latin America, where they would not toler-

ate that kind of thing.

If you look at the history, it is quite a change. U.S. and France did effectively carry out a military coup in Haiti and threw out the govern-

ment, but you know that Haiti is a desperate country. It was the richest colony in the world and the source of much of France's wealth, but it has been tortured by France and then the U.S. for 200 years, now it barely sur-

vives. Overthrow-

ing the govern-

ment of Haiti was not that difficult a task.

SG: So, do you see a decline in the military abil-

ity of the U.S.

NC: There is a very serious de-

cline in the ability of the U.S. to un-

dermine and over-

throw governments South America for the first time since the European conquest, 500 years, is moving un-

certainly, but noticeably, in the direction of independence and gaining sover-

ey. The U.S. is unable to do much about it.

One of the main military bases for the United States until recently was Panay, the U.S. just lost Panay, with the last election of a liberation theology priest. That was one of the few remaining U.S. military bases in South America. In Central America, which was devastated by Reaganite terror, wars, nevertheless there are beginnings of a recovery. In Honduras, which was the center of the whole U.S. terrorist apparatus, President Zelaya has been moving towards alliances with Venezuela.

There is not much that the U.S. can do about it.

... a necessary fact of College!

[The U.S. is] trying, the training of Latin American officers has risen very sharply. The School of the Americas has been renamed. In fact, if you look at U.S. aid to Latin America, the percentage of military aid, as compared to economic aid, is far higher now than it was in the cold war. I think that the U.S. is try-

ing to rebuild some kind of military capacity to deal with its loss of con-

trol over Latin America. It used to be able to command governments eas-

ily or destroy a country back in the 1980s, but now it is harder.

... a necessary fact of College!

Through the 70s and 80s funding had been shifting to NIH. Why? Because the cutting edge of the economy is becoming biology-based.

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Fred Fest ’08 Lights Up East Campus’ Courtyard

Fred Fest ’08, a joint production of WMBR radio and EC Concert-Comm, filled the East Campus courtyard with music on Saturday afternoon and evening. The bands included Pesticide Red, Tristan Da Cunha, Peter Lavender, and Supa Dupa.

(clockwise from top among top three) Vocalist and guitarist Barry Matthew Kudrowitz G, trumpeter Martin W. Skelton ’08, and violinist Paula M. Te ’11 of Supa Dupa entertain the crowd.

(bottom) Students and locals watch bands in the East Campus courtyard.

Photography by Eric D. Schmiedl
Sports Shorts, from Page 16

Brown's Big Day Carries MIT Past Salve Regina, 34-19

DeRon M. Brown ’10, who entered Saturday’s tilt as the nation’s leading rusher, rushed for 248 yards and four touchdowns to lead MIT to a 34-19 win over Salve Regina University in New England Football Conference Boyd Division action at Toppa Field.

The Engineers defense—led by junior Steven M. Nunez’s ’09 13 tackles (10 solo)—held Salve Regina to 6-of-17 on third-downs and 4-of-9 on fourth downs. MIT also sacked Seahawk junior QB Jeff St. Onge three times, including two by freshman Jared M. Darby ’12.

The Seahawks struck first, taking a 6-0 lead on a 12-yard scoring pass from St. Onge to classmate Ben Hall. The Engineers tied the game at six just 39 seconds into the second half when Brown capped a 19-play, 68-yard drive with a one-yard touchdown run. After a quick three-and-out by the Seahawks, Brown scrambled 68 yards for a touchdown to put MIT in front 13-6 with 11:26 remaining in the half.

Salve Regina tied the game at 13 with 5:26 left in the half, but MIT closed the half with a 10-play, 58-yard drive that Robert C. Utz ’09 polished off with a five-yard touchdown run that gave MIT a 20-13 halftime lead.

In the second half, Brown’s third rushing touchdown of the afternoon put the Engineers in front 27-13 in the third quarter. Less than two minutes later, St. Onge hooked up with junior Matt Shubert on a seven-yard touchdown pass that closed the gap to 27-19. The PAT following the score was blocked. On the ensuing drive, Brown capped a three-play, 46-yard drive with a nine-yard touchdown run, bringing his season total to 21 and putting a close to the scoring.

—James Kramer, DAPER Staff

Kick-BUTT competition

November 20th http://web.mit.edu/smokeout

Join MIT in the Great American SMOKEOUT

Get together with a friend or two and build a machine to put out a cigarette.

Registration deadline Nov. 7

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Join MIT in the GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT

Jeffrey Y. Zhou '10 swims in the 50 yard butterfly at the annual Beavers vs. Engineers Alumni Swimming Meet on Saturday at the Zesiger Aquatic Center.

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Jeffrey Y. Zhou '10 swims in the 50 yard butterfly at the annual Beavers vs. Engineers Alumni Swimming Meet on Saturday at the Zesiger Aquatic Center.
The Engineers played the Wheaton College Lyons in a scoreless 0-0 double overtime tie in Steinbrenner Stadium on Saturday afternoon. The men’s soccer game was physical with 49 total fouls. It was the pairing’s first stalemate in their last 13 matches; the outcome put the Engineer’s season record at 14-1-2 overall. MIT will finish their season on Nov. 1 at Babson College.

(top) Christian W. Therkelsen ‘11 tries to keep the ball moving downfield against Wheaton midfielder Chris Thomas in the second half of the game.

(bottom) Peter Boja ‘11 defends the ball against Wheaton midfielder Jake Wagner.

Photography by Peter Rigano