

MIT's
Oldest and Largest
Newspaper

<http://tech.mit.edu/>



The Weather
Today: Gradually clearing.
High 37°F (3°C)
Tonight: Partly cloudy. Low 26°F (-3°C)
Tomorrow: Sunny. High 36°F (2°C)
Details, Page 2

Volume 129, Number 62

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Wednesday, January 20, 2010

'Metaphysical Plant' Takes Home Coin in Annual MIT Mystery Hunt

By Margaret Cunniff
STAFF REPORTER

After nearly 42 hours of time-travel, riddle-solving, and very little sleep, team Metaphysical Plant found the much coveted Mystery Hunt coin, concluding the annual MIT puzzle competition. An estimated 1000 MIT students, alumni, and unaffiliated puzzle solvers formed the 37 teams who participated in the event.

The coin was found on January 17 at 5:50 a.m. near the southeast gate of Old Ashdown, under roughly an inch of soil.

This year's hunt began at last Friday at noon and was written by Beginner's Luck, the winning team of last year's competition. At the beginning of the hunt, teams were faced with one round of ten puzzles and one "meta"-puzzle, a more complex puzzle requiring the use of several previous puzzles' solutions to solve. As the Hunt progressed, teams unlocked additional challenges, adding ten more rounds and 92 puzzles to the Hunt.

Inspired by the 30th anniversary of Mystery Hunt, the theme this year

History Munt, Page 10



JASMINE FLORENTINE—THE TECH

This year's Mystery Hunt, organized by the team Beginner's Luck, began with a silent skit accompanied by an MP3 file which the Hunt participants were instructed to listen to on Friday, Jan. 15.

Recent Report Calls For More Awareness Of Faculty Diversity

By Meghan Nelson
STAFF REPORTER

The Initiative for Faculty Race and Diversity released its final report on the minority faculty experience at MIT last Thursday after a two and a half year effort. Stemming from an effort to understand why a disproportionately small number of MIT faculty are members of minority groups, the report found that there are inequities in the minority faculty experience.

Of 1,009 faculty members, only six percent are classified as minorities, an increase from the four and a half percent in 2004, where the federal government defines minorities as naturalized or permanent residents who self-identified as African, Hispanic, or Native American. Since Asian residents are represented at MIT at a higher percentage than represented at the general U.S. general population, they are not considered underrepresented minorities. The numbers of minority faculty are comparable to other science univer-

sities.

Expand, clarify recruitment

The backgrounds of both minority and non-minority faculty are remarkably similar, the report found. Fifty-five percent of minority faculty hold PhD degrees from either MIT, Harvard, or Stanford, indicating missed opportunities in hiring a diverse faculty by simply not expanding the search to more universities. Fifty percent of white faculty and forty three percent of Asian faculty also hold their PhDs degrees from those three universities.

The large percentage of faculty members from three specific universities is not caused by a deliberate pipeline or network, but instead by a lack of a concerted effort to broaden the sources of applicants, the report said. Expanding the search even to just the top twenty ranked schools

Diversity, Page 11

See page 13 for an additional article with Report excerpts.

At MIT, Ritalin Use on Par With Peer Schools; Formal Disciplinary Action is Rare

By Jessica J. Pourian
STAFF REPORTER

"If you've ever been like super ridiculous caffeinated and drank two Rockstars and didn't have anything to eat, sort of get that brain fuzz and can't look at anything straight and everything is peripheral vision; that's how being on Ritalin feels to me."

Duncan, a freshman at MIT, is just one of many students around the United States who have taken Ritalin. While Duncan was on it legally for a couple of weeks with a prescription from his doctor for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), it ended up not working for him.

Ritalin, a stimulant that is primarily used to treat hyperactivity and attention problems, is also sometimes misused as a study aid.

While some studies suggest that competitive schools located in the Northeast see the highest use of Ritalin in the nation, a more recent 2006 survey of MIT students conducted by the American College Health Association shows that MIT's stimulant abuse is actually in-line with that of the national average. But with the sudden pressure and difficulty of MIT, speculation is that students may

be enticed to obtain the drug from their peers, often around exam week, or come to believe that they might in fact have ADHD, due to a perceived difficulty to focus on coursework.

If the administration finds a student using Ritalin without a prescription, however, they will likely focus on the student's health and send the student to mental health services rather than take disciplinary action, said to David W. Randall, Assistant Dean of Student Support Services (S^3).

"Drug abuse, including abuse of prescription drugs, happens at all college campuses," said Randall. "It doesn't happen here at any greater frequency than other colleges."

Ritalin use is average at MIT

MIT numbers are in fact in line with the national average. The 2006 survey at MIT found that only four percent of students had tried a stimulant like Ritalin in order to enhance their academic performance in the past year, while seven percent admitted to trying it at some point in their life. A national survey con-

Ritalin, Page 14

'Eleanor' Gets Second Among Other Silicon-Paneled Cars in World Race

By Ana Lyons
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Meet Eleanor. Her sleek, reflective body spans the length of nearly 16 feet — encrusted with over 580 silicon solar cells and capable of generating an estimated power output of 1200 watts. Her streamlined curves and futuristic design make her an instant star of any roadway, whizzing past other cars at speeds of up to a potential 90 mph and boasting a drag coefficient of only 0.11.

To the unexpected eye, her presence on the road during a test run often demands a second glance, perhaps even reminding onlookers of a UFO. But the banners decorating her sides proudly announce that she's not from outer space. She's the most recent creation of MIT's student run Solar Electric Vehicle team (SEVT) — a fusion of novel design, meticulous construction, and some of the latest solar car technology.

Since her unveiling last February, Eleanor has seen the country-

side of several states on her North American tour, demonstrated the team's newest technology to her many sponsors on firsthand visits, and has been the center of attention during of dozens of club outreach events as the team's tenth generation single-passenger solar car.

But her biggest accomplishment yet comes from her completion of the 2009 World Solar Challenge last October — the team's primary race

Solar Car, Page 12



CHRIS PENTACOFF

The MIT Solar Electric Vehicle team's solar car, Eleanor, is being inspected at one of the control stops during the world solar challenge in Australia.

In Short

held on Sat. January 23–24 starting at 6 p.m. in 26-100.

¶ An 'Alice in Wonderland' Extravaganza, sponsored by the Literature department, takes place tomorrow: a day-long roving reading of *Alice and Wonderland*, starting in room 14E-304 at 9 a.m. For a complete schedule, see: <http://lit.mit.edu/spotlight>

¶ Students can give input regarding the Stellar Next Generation learning management system, which will replace the current Stellar system, tomorrow at 2 p.m. in 1-150. See the IAP event listing at <http://student.mit.edu/searchiap/iap-9668.html> for more information.

¶ The 32nd Annual Science Fiction Marathon sponsored by the Lecture Series Committee will be

Send news information and tips to news@the-tech.mit.edu.



Opinion Column:
Populists at the Gate

Page 5

World & Nation	2
Opinion.....	4
Arts.....	6
Campus Life.....	8
Fun	9
Sports	16

WORLD & NATION

GOP Surges to Senate Victory in Massachusetts

By Michael Cooper
THE NEW YORK TIMES

BOSTON

Scott Brown, a little-known Republican state senator, rode an old pickup truck and a growing sense of unease among independent voters to an extraordinary upset Tuesday night when he was elected to fill the U.S. Senate seat that was long held by Edward M. Kennedy in the overwhelmingly Democratic state of Massachusetts.

By a decisive margin, Brown defeated Martha Coakley, the state's Democratic attorney general, who had been considered a prohibitive favorite to win just over a month ago after she easily won the Democratic primary. With 93 percent of the vote counted, Brown had 52 percent of the vote to Coakley's 47 percent.

An aide to Brown said at 9:20 p.m. that Coakley had called Brown to concede the race; an aide to Coakley confirmed that she had conceded.

The election left Democrats in Congress scrambling to salvage a bill overhauling the nation's health care system, which the late Kennedy had called "the cause of my life." Brown has vowed to oppose the bill, and once he takes office the Democrats will

lose their filibuster-proof majority in the Senate.

Beyond the bill, the election of a candidate supported by the Tea Party movement also represented an unexpected reproach by many voters to President Barack Obama after his first year in office, and struck fear into the hearts of Democratic lawmakers, who are already worried about their prospects later this year in the midterm elections.

Brown was able to appeal to independents who were anxious about the economy and concerned about the direction taken by Democrats, now that they control all the branches of government, both on Beacon Hill and in Washington. He rallied his supporters when he said, at the last debate, that he was running not for Kennedy's seat but for "the people's seat."

That seat, held for nearly half a century by Kennedy, the liberal lion of the Senate, will now be held by a Republican who has said he supports waterboarding as an interrogation technique for terrorism suspects; opposes a federal cap-and-trade program to reduce carbon emissions; and opposes a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants unless they leave the country.

It was a sharp swing of the pendulum, but even Democratic voters said they wanted the Obama administration to change direction.

"I'm hoping that it gives a message to the country," said Marlene Connelly, 73, of North Andover, a lifelong Democrat who said she cast her first vote for a Republican on Tuesday. "I think if Massachusetts puts Brown in, it's a message of 'that's enough.' Let's stop the giveaways and let's get jobs going."

Brown ran strongest in the suburbs of Boston, where the independent voters who make up a majority in Massachusetts turned out in large numbers. Coakley did best in urban areas, overwhelmingly winning in Boston and running ahead in Springfield, Worcester, Fall River and New Bedford, but her margins were not large enough to carry her to victory.

Coakley's defeat, in a state that Obama won in 2008 with 62 percent, led to a round of finger-pointing among Democrats. Some criticized her tendency for gaffes — she offended Red Sox fans when she incorrectly suggested that Curt Schilling was a Yankee fan — while others criticized a lackluster, low-key campaign.

Obama Pressing for Protections Against Lenders

By Jackie Calmes and Sewell Chan
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

President Barack Obama on Tuesday stepped into the middle of a fierce lobbying battle by reinforcing his support for an independent agency to protect consumers against lending abuses that contributed to the financial crisis. The president's move also signaled a tougher line and a more direct role as Congress weighs an overhaul of banking regulation.

The financial industry and congressional Republicans have singled out the administration's proposed consumer agency in particular, hoping to greatly weaken if not kill it. With liberal Democrats and Web commentators fighting just as hard for a strong independent office, the issue is becoming a central point in the debate over regulation.

Obama personally weighed in on Tuesday in a one-on-one meeting at the White House with Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee. Reports last week suggested that Dodd might drop the consumer agency from the emerging Senate bill in order to attract support from Republicans and some centrist Democrats on his committee, but Democratic aides disputed that.

Taliban Leaders Unlikely To Accept Offer, Gates Says

By Elisabeth Bumiller
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates said Monday that there could be a surge of Taliban followers willing to reintegrate with the Afghan government of President Hamid Karzai, but that for now an Afghan government reconciliation with the Taliban leadership was unlikely.

Gates, who made his comments on his plane en route to India, was reacting to the announcement on Sunday of a major new Afghan initiative to offer jobs, security, education and other social benefits to Taliban followers who defect. The plan is in the final stages of preparation and has qualified support from U.S. officials, who see luring large numbers of Taliban supporters to change sides as critical to success in Afghanistan.

But Gates, like other U.S. officials, effectively ruled out reconciliation with the Taliban leader, Mullah Muhammad Omar. Karzai has offered repeatedly to talk directly with Omar, with little result, but Afghan officials are now considering removing his name from the United Nations' list of terrorists. Those placed on the list are barred from international travel and their bank accounts can be frozen.

"I'd be very surprised to see a reconciliation with Mullah Omar," Gates told reporters. "And I think it's our view that until the Taliban leadership sees a change in the momentum and begins to see that they are not going to win, that the likelihood of significant reconciliation at senior levels is not terribly great."

Drug Companies and a Pivotal Senate Race Help Lead the Markets

By Javier C. Hernandez
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK

The possibility that the dynamics of the health care debate could shift helped spur Wall Street higher on Tuesday, overshadowing concerns about the strength of banks and the American consumer.

Investors bought on the prospect that a Republican might win the Senate seat once held by Edward M. Kennedy in Massachusetts, denying Democrats the 60th vote needed to surmount Republican filibusters and advance health legislation.

As voters went to the polls in Massachusetts, shares of pharmaceutical companies surged; the chance that the legislation could stumble reduced concerns that profits would suffer. Merck climbed 2.91 percent, and Pfizer was up 2.62 percent. Rising health stocks pulled the broader market higher, along with gains in materials and utilities shares.

Managing Disasters With Small Steps

By Henry Fountain
THE NEW YORK TIMES

A week ago, Elizabeth Sheehan, the founder of Containers to Clinics, a nonprofit organization in Dover, Mass., was preparing to deploy the group's first medical clinic overseas. Made from two shipping containers, it was to be sent to the Dominican Republic, where it would begin to fulfill the group's long-term goal of building health care infrastructure in developing countries through networks of small container clinics in rural areas. Then, last Tuesday, a magnitude 7 earthquake struck the Dominican Republic's neighbor, Haiti. Hospitals in the capital, Port-au-Prince, were destroyed or damaged, and basic medical care was practically nonexistent. Sheehan said her donors immediately started calling her. "They all said, 'Why don't you send it there?'" she said.

Now, the group may dispatch

the clinic, which has two examining rooms, a laboratory and a pharmacy, to Port-au-Prince if a medical team and supplies can be arranged.

"It can be used in this disaster situation," Sheehan said, and then left in Haiti or sent on to Bani, on the Dominican Republic's south coast, to fulfill the original mission. "We are committed to long-term primary health care for women and children."

Containers to Clinics is one of many innovative approaches to building or rebuilding infrastructure in developing countries, to help forestall disasters or, as in Haiti, recover from one. Among them are new ideas and projects to supply quality housing, clean water, proper waste treatment and affordable energy, in addition to health care.

Their promoters share a belief that while the conventional top-down approach, by governments and large relief agencies coming in with large projects,

works for initial relief and recovery, long-term reconstruction — "building back better," in the parlance of redevelopment specialists — requires more involvement of local people.

"You can't just sweep in from outside and drop something in and say, 'This is exactly what you need,'" said Laura Sampath, manager of the International Development Initiative at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It has to be almost driven from the community."

The MIT effort includes the D-Lab, whose instructors and students work on low-technology solutions to infrastructure problems and spend time in the field implementing them. Among the projects are ones to manufacture ceramic water filters in Ghana; install chlorine dispensers to treat drinking water in Kenya; and develop a bicilavadora, a pedal-powered washing machine, in Peru.

WEATHER

It's All About The Ratio

By Brian H. Tang
STAFF METEOROLOGIST

Meteorologists often describe snow as "wet" and "dry." An example of wet snow is the kind we just got in yesterday's storm. It tends to stick to tree trunks and street signs like paste, is hard to shovel, and makes good snowballs to pelt your friends or enemies with. On the other hand, dry snow is quite light and powdery, blows around easily, and makes for great skiing and snowboarding. There are a number of factors that determine whether we get wet or dry snow, but it generally comes down to the type of snowflakes that fall out of the sky and corresponding snow to liquid ratio that results.

Wet snow has snow to liquid ratios that are generally around or less than 10:1. That is, for every 10 inches of snow you melt, you get one inch of liquid. When temperatures are just below freezing, snowflakes tend to take the form of plates, columns, and prisms which compact and stick more easily. Along the coast of MA, we typically see this type of snow. Every now and then, the right meteorological conditions set up and we see snow to liquid ratios that are greater than 10:1 yielding dry snow. When this happens, snowflakes are forming in supersaturated air around 5°F (-15°C) resulting in big fractal dendrites that pile up much faster due to their shape and propensity to trap air as they deposit on the ground.

Extended Forecast

Today: Cloudy in the morning, then clearing in the afternoon. NW winds 10-20 mph. High 37°F (3°C).

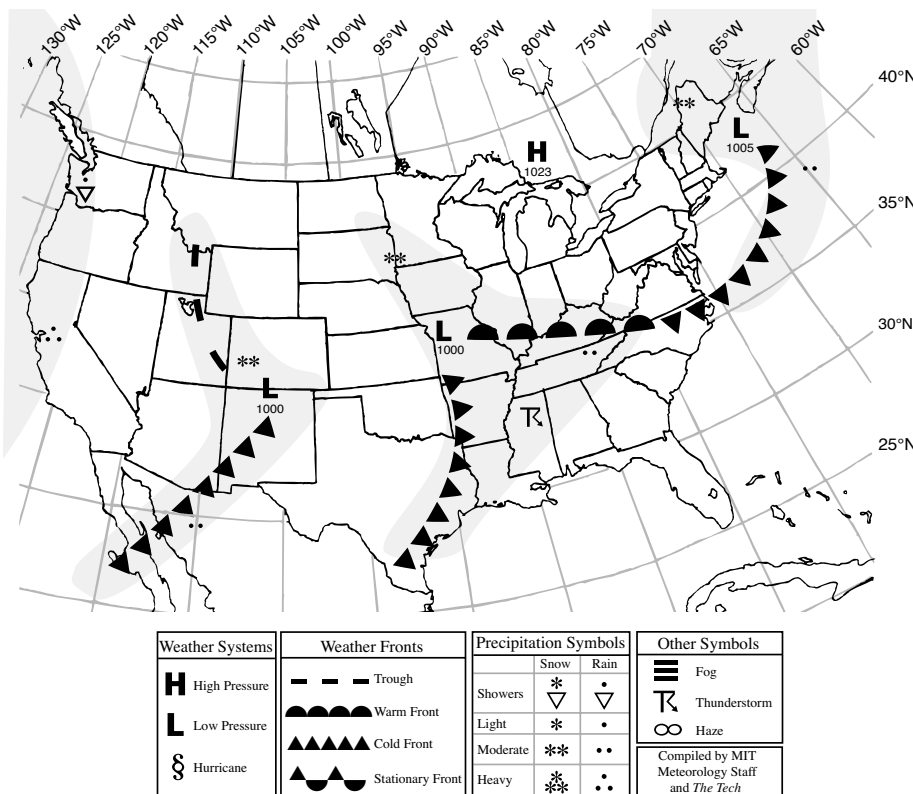
Tonight: Partly cloudy. NW winds 10-15 mph. Low 26°F (-3°C).

Tomorrow: Sunny. NW winds 5-10 mph. High 36°F (2°C).

Friday: Partly cloudy. N winds 5-10 mph. High 37°F (3°C).

Saturday: Sunny. N winds 5-10 mph. High 34°F (1°C).

Situation for Noon Eastern Standard Time, Wednesday, January 20, 2010



Siddiqui, Alleged Pakistani Militant, Stands Trial in NYC

By Farah Stockman
THE BOSTON GLOBE

In the summer of 2008, a shopkeeper in the Afghan city of Ghazni noticed a strange sight: a woman in burqa drawing a map. In a region where nearly all females are illiterate, he found it suspicious and called the police, according to an Afghan intelligence official.

In her bag, police found two pounds of deadly poison, as well as hundreds of handwritten notes on making not only bombs and viruses, but machines to bring down US drones, according to US court documents.

The woman turned out to be a Pakistani named Aafia Siddiqui '95, an MIT-and Brandeis-trained scientist who spent years in Boston before returning to Pakistan and vanishing with her three children in 2003.

Siddiqui, 37, standing trial beginning yesterday in a federal courtroom in New York, accused of grabbing a rifle and trying to shoot the FBI agents who came to interview her in Ghazni. If convicted, she faces life in prison.

The testimony will hinge on narrow questions of her actions when she was confronted by US agents, but the

trial may also help settle a lingering mystery that hangs over her strange story: Where was Siddiqui from 2003 until her capture in 2008?

After her disappearance, Siddiqui's family said she was abducted and tortured by US intelligence agents. She has become a cause celebre in Pakistan, as thousands routinely rally in her support, chanting anti-American slogans with posters of her photograph. The government of Pakistan is paying for her defense.

But US officials insist that Siddiqui ran away to join a militant group, and prosecutors have filed documents that portray her as an anti-American fighter in Pakistan's lawless border areas during her years of absence.

"The US government had an interest in clearing up... what they say are wild charges," said Tom Malinowski, Washington advocacy director for Human Rights Watch, one of several groups that included Siddiqui's name in reports about possible secret CIA prisoners but never drew a final conclusion as to what happened to her. "It matters where she has been for the last five years. I don't know what the truth is."

Pretrial documents filed by prosecutors allege that Siddiqui, who graduated from MIT in 1995 with a biology degree, was a fervent believer in jihad and interested in weaponry. Some of her behavior and statements were seemingly bizarre, leading to a court-ordered evaluation of her mental status, which has also been in dispute.

One document filed by the government, written in Siddiqui's own handwriting, says: "It is better to die while fighting infidels than to die or become handicapped by one's own negligence and carelessness when making weapons."

Other documents in her possession at the time of her capture explained the manufacture of C-4 explosives, gun power, and deadly germs, although some papers described weapons that would be almost impossible to make, such as viruses that do not attack children.

Siddiqui's lawyers have maintained that she was abducted, by either the United States or Al Qaeda, and that as a result is suffering from a mental illness caused by post-traumatic stress.

Hackers Who Leave No Trace

By John Markoff
and Ashlee Vance
THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.

The crown jewels of Google, Cisco Systems or any other technology company are the millions of lines of programming instructions, known as source code, that make its products run.

If hackers could steal those key instructions and copy them, they could easily dull the company's competitive edge in the marketplace. More insidiously, if attackers were able to make subtle, undetected changes to that code, they could essentially give themselves secret access to everything the company and its customers did with the software.

The fear of someone building such a back door, known as a Trojan horse, and using it to conduct continual spying is why companies and security experts were so alarmed by Google's disclosure last week that hackers based in China had stolen some of its intellectual property and had conducted similar assaults on more than two dozen other companies.

"Originally we were saying, 'Well, whoever got it has the secret sauce to Google and some 30 other California companies, and they can replicate it,'" said Rick Howard, director of secu-

rity intelligence at VeriSign iDefense, which helped Google investigate the Chinese attacks. "But some of the more devious folks in our outfit were saying, 'Well, they could also insert their own code — and they probably have.'"

For example, a foreign intelligence agency might find it extremely useful to know who was asking particular questions of Google's search engine.

Security researchers took particular interest in the fact that the Silicon Valley company Adobe Systems was one of the companies hit by the recent wave of attacks.

Computer users around the globe have Adobe's Acrobat or Reader software sitting on their machines to create or read documents, and Adobe's Flash technology is widely used to present multimedia content on the Web and mobile phones.

"Acrobat is installed on about 95 percent of the machines in the world, and there have been a lot of vulnerabilities found in Flash," said Jeff Moss, a security expert who sits on the Homeland Security Advisory Council. "If you can find a vulnerability in one of these products, you're golden."

Products from Microsoft, including Windows, Office and Internet Explorer, have long been favored targets

for hackers because so many people use them. But McAfee, a leading software security firm, predicts that Adobe's software will become the top target this year, as Microsoft has improved its products after years of attacks and Adobe's software has become ubiquitous.

Adobe said it was still investigating the attacks but so far had no evidence that any sensitive information had been compromised.

Brad Arkin, the director of product security at Adobe, said the company generally expected to face increasing attention from hackers given the growing popularity of its products. But he added that the company employed industry-leading practices to respond to threats. "The security of our customers will always be a critical priority for Adobe," he said.

Given the complexity of today's software programs, which are typically written by teams of hundreds or thousands of engineers, it is virtually impossible to be perfectly confident in the security of any program, and tampering could very well go undetected.

Companies are understandably reluctant to discuss their security failures. But one notable incident shows just how damaging the secret tampering with source code can be.

Children Awake? Then They're Probably Online

By Tamar Lewin
THE NEW YORK TIMES

The average young American now spends practically every waking minute — except for the time in school — using a smart phone, computer, television or other electronic device, according to a new study from the Kaiser Family Foundation.

Those ages 8 to 18 spend more than seven and a half hours a day with such devices, compared with less than six and a half hours five years ago, when the study was last conducted. And that does not count the hour and a half that youths spend texting, or the half-hour they talk on their cell phones.

And because so many of them are multitasking — say, surfing the Internet while listening to music — they pack on average nearly 11 hours of media content into that seven and a half hours.

"I feel like my days would be boring without it," said Francisco Sepulveda, a 15-year-old Bronx eighth grader who uses his smart phone to surf the Web, watch videos, listen to music — and send or receive about

500 texts a day.

The study's findings shocked its authors, who had concluded in 2005 that use could not possibly grow further, and confirmed the fears of many parents whose children are constantly tethered to media devices. It found, moreover, that heavy media use is associated with several negatives, including behavior problems and lower grades.

The third in a series, the study found that young people's media consumption grew far more in the last five years than it did from 1999 to 2004, as sophisticated mobile technology like iPods and smart phones brought media access into teenagers' pockets and beds.

Dr. Michael Rich, a pediatrician at Children's Hospital Boston who directs the Center on Media and Child Health, said that with media use so ubiquitous, it was time to stop arguing over whether it was good or bad and accept it as part of children's environment, "like the air they breathe, the water they drink and the food they eat."

Contrary to popular wisdom, the

heaviest media users reported spending a similar amount of time exercising as the light media users. Nonetheless, other studies have established a link between screen time and obesity.

While most of the young people in the study got good grades, 47 percent of the heaviest media users — those who consumed at least 16 hours a day — had mostly C's or lower, compared with 23 percent of those who typically consumed media three hours a day or less. The heaviest media users were also more likely than the lightest users to report that they were bored or sad, or that they got into trouble, did not get along well with their parents and were not happy at school.

The study could not say whether the media use causes problems, or, rather, whether troubled young people turn to heavy media use.

"This is a stunner," said Donald F. Roberts, a Stanford communications professor emeritus who is one of the authors of the study.

The report is based on a survey of more than 2,000 students in grades 3 through 12 that was conducted from October 2008 to May 2009.

JAL Bankruptcy Filing Sets Off Reorganization, State-Led Bailout

By Hiroko Tabuchi

THE NEW YORK TIMES

TOKYO

Japan Airlines, the once-mighty flagship carrier and Asia's biggest airline, filed for bankruptcy protection on Tuesday, setting the stage for a state-led bailout that could bring sweeping changes to this corner of the global aviation market.

JAL has been crippled by years of mismanagement and more than \$25 billion in debt, and its application for protection signals the country's largest corporate failure outside the financial sector. Though JAL planes will keep flying, because of a bailout of 600 billion yen, or \$6.6 billion, the company's humbling is a reminder of how some of postwar Japan's most prominent corporations have failed to keep up with shifts in the world economy.

"Today marks a new starting line — JAL lives on," the transport minister, Seiji Maehara, said after the carrier entered a court-led reorganization. Kazuo Inamori, founder of the electronics company Kyocera and a top management guru in Japan, has been tapped as JAL's chief executive, succeeding Haruka Nishimatsu, who resigned.

The bankruptcy case, coupled with a new Open Skies agreement between the United States and Japan, could herald an opening of Japan's rigid aviation sector, which is dominated by JAL and its rival, All Nippon Airlines.

Glassmaking Thrives Offshore, Declines in U.S.

By Louis Uchitelle

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The majestic steel beams of a soaring office tower beginning to rise from the ruins of the World Trade Center are a tribute to American resilience, but also a marker in the decline of yet another industry. Not an inch of imported glass went into the two lost towers, built 40 years ago. The lower floors of the new one will soon be sheathed in Chinese glass.

The decline of glassmaking in America started gradually in the 1990s and accelerated during the Great Recession. What's more, the big companies, like Corning and Guardian Industries, say that even as the economy improves, they are unlikely to bring domestic employment and production back to pre-recession levels. Imports, for one thing, inhibit sales. And bigger profits lie abroad, so they are channeling investment and expansion to their overseas factories.

"Those who are looking through the rearview mirror, waiting for the glass industry in this country to come back, should know it isn't going to come back, not the way it was," Russell J. Ebeid, Guardian's chairman, said in an interview.

Some are pressing the Obama administration to offer protection for the nation's glassworkers by raising existing tariffs on imported glass, particularly from China, as is happening on steel and tires. That action or something similar is supported by the United Steelworkers and also by many of the small manufacturers that operate more than 300 factories in the United States.

For Xbox, Focus Shifts From Game to Video

By Brian Stelter

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Executives at Microsoft are fond of saying that its subscription gaming service, Xbox Live, should be thought of as a cable channel.

They want the Internet-connected Xbox to be seen not merely as a gaming machine for teenagers, but as a media portal for parents and grandparents, too. The company is even producing shows for users: it is in the middle of the second season of "1 vs. 100," an interactive version of a game show that was on NBC.

The content ambitions do not end there. Microsoft has held in-depth talks with Walt Disney Co. about a programming deal with ESPN, according to people close to the talks, who requested anonymity because the talks were intended to be private.

For a subscriber fee, ESPN could provide live streams of sporting events, similar to those from ESPN 360, a service available from some high-speed Internet providers. Microsoft could also create some interactive games with ESPN, the people said. One of the people said the deal was not imminent.

The companies declined to comment.

U.S. Troops Arrive in Haiti, Filling Void Left by Quake

By Marc Lacey

THE NEW YORK TIMES

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

U.S. military helicopters landed on Tuesday at Haiti's wrecked National Palace, and troops began patrolling the capital's battered streets, signs of the growing international relief operation here. But the troops' presence underscored the rising complaints that the Haitian government has all but disappeared in the week since a huge earthquake struck.

Haiti's long history of foreign intervention, including an U.S. occupation, normally makes the influx of foreigners a delicate issue. But with the government of President Rene Preval largely out of public view and the needs so huge, many Haitians are shunting aside their concerns about sovereignty and welcoming anybody willing to help — in camouflage or not.

"It is not ideal to have a foreign army here but look at the situation," said Enide Edoword, 24, a waitress who was standing in a camp of displaced people. "We are living amid filth and hunger and thirst after a catastrophe."

When Preval asked a meeting of religious and business leaders on Saturday whether they supported the intervention of the U.S. Marines, the response came with a caveat.

"They said, 'Yes — as long as it's temporary,'" said Bishop Jean-Zache Duracin of Haiti's Episcopal Church, who attended the meeting. "We have no choice because the government has collapsed."

At the international airport, where the U.S. Air Force now controls incoming and departing planes, Haitian officials are on hand and insist that it is still theirs, even if it more resembles a military base.

OPINION



Chairman

Austin Chu '09

Editor in Chief

Nick Bushak '10

Business Manager

Mark Thompson '11

Managing Editor

Steve Howland '11

Executive Editor

Michael McGraw-Herdeg G

NEWS STAFF

Editors: John A. Hawkins '08, Jeff Guo '11, Natasha Plotkin '11; **Associate Editors:** Pearle Lipinski '12, Maggie Lloyd '12, Ana Lyons '12, Robert McQueen '12; **Staff:** Vinayak Ranade G, Daniela Cako '09, Elijah Jordan Turner '11, Jingyun Fan '12, Ziwei Hao '12, Camille Z. McAvoy '12, Sandhya Rawal '12, Zeina Siam '12, Margaret Cunniff '13, Joy E. Lee '13, Meghan Nelson '13, Jessica J. Pourian '13, Yuliya Preger '13, Divya Srinivasan '13; **Meteorologists:** Brian H. Tang G, Allison A. Wing G, Angela Zalucha G, Elizabeth Maroon '10, Vince Agard '11.

PRODUCTION STAFF

Associate Editors: Divya Chhabra '13, Connor Kirschbaum '13, Aislyn Schalck '13; **Staff:** Joanna Kao '13.

OPINION STAFF

Editors: Joseph Maurer '12, Ethan Solomon '12; **Staff:** Florence Gallez G, Alejandro Rogers B. G, Gary Shu G, David Weinberg G, Keith A. Yost G, Josh Levinger '07, Daniel Yelin '10, Ryan Normandin '13.

SPORTS STAFF

Editor: David Zhu '12; **Staff:** Aaron Sampson '10, Michael Gerhardt '12, Nydia Ruleman '12, Russell Spivak '13.

ARTS STAFF

Editor: S. Balaji Mani '10; **Associate Editors:** Maggie Liu '12, Samuel Markson '12; **Staff:** Sudeep Agarwala G, Bogdan Fedeles G, Matt Fisher '10, Joyce Kwan '10, Joanne Y. Shih '10, Kevin Wang '10, Tracy Kambara '11, Sun K. Kim '11, Yu Linlin Huang '13, Emily Nardoni '13, Jenny Xie '13.

PHOTOGRAPHY STAFF

Editors: David M. Templeton '08, Andrea Robles '10; **Associate Editors:** Vibin Kundukulam '11, Jessica Liu '13, Sunny X. Long '13, Sam Range '13; **Staff:** Vincent Auyeung G, David Da He G, Perry Hung G, Sheng-Ying Aithne Pao G, Arthur Petron G, Melissa Renée Schumacher G, Martin Segado G, Noah Spies G, John Z. Sun G, Scott Johnston '03, Martha Angela Wilcox '08, Peter H. Rigano '09, Eric D. Schmiedl '09, Biyeun Buczyk '10, David Chen '10, Helen Hou '10, Monica Kahn '10, Corey Kubber '10, Alice Li '10, Diane Rak '10, Jongu Shin '10, Christian J. Ternus '10, Michael Yu '10, Dhaval Adjudah '11, Jasmine Florentine '11, Dan Kubaczek '11, Michael Y. McCanna '11, Michael Meyer '11, Aaron Thom '11, Allison M. Alwan '12, Yuanyu Chen '12, Rachel Fong '12, Jessica Lin '12, Rui Luo '12, Andrew Shum '12, Meng Heng Touch '12, Jennifer L. Wong '12, Feng Wu '12, Arfa Aijazi '13, Cole Houston '13, Elijah Mena '13, Oscar A. Viquez Rojas '13.

CAMPUS LIFE STAFF

Editor: Michael T. Lin '11; **Staff:** Roberto Perez-Franco G, Christine Yu '11; **Cartoonists:** Michael Ciuffo '11, Ben Peters '11, Michael Benitez '12.

BUSINESS STAFF

Advertising Manager: Greg Steinbrecher '12; **Operations Manager:** Sherry Yan '11; **Staff:** Wendy Cheng '13, Moya Chin '13, Jennifer Fong '13.

TECHNOLOGY STAFF

Director: Quentin Smith '10.

EDITORS AT LARGE

Contributing Editors: Caroline Huang '10, Jessica Witchley '10, William Yee '10, Arkajit Dey '11, Monica Gallegos '11, Robin L. Dahan '12; **Senior Editors:** Brian Hemond G, Charles Lin G, Andrew T. Lukmann G, Ramya Sankar G, Satwiksai Seshasai G, Shreyes Seshasai G, Benjamin P. Gleitzman '09, Ricardo Ramirez '09, Nick Semenkovich '09, Angeline Wang '09, Praveen Rathinavelu '10.

ADVISORY BOARD

Paul E. Schindler, Jr. '74, V. Michael Bove '83, Barry S. Surman '84, Robert E. Malchman '85, Deborah A. Levinson '91, Jonathan E. D. Richmond PhD '91, Karen Kaplan '93, Saul Blumenthal '98, Frank Dabek '00, Daniel Ryan Bersak '02, Eric J. Cholanckeril '02, Jordan Rubin '02, Nathan Collins SM '03, Keith J. Winstein '03, Akshay R. Patil '04, Tiffany Dohzen '06, Beckett W. Sterner '06, Marissa Vogt '06, Zachary Ozer '07, Omari Stephens '08, Marie Y. Thibault '08, B. D. Colen.

PRODUCTION STAFF FOR THIS ISSUE

Editors: David M. Templeton '08, Steve Howland '11, Divya Chhabra '13, Aislyn Schalck '13.

The Tech (ISSN 0148-9607) is published on Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), Wednesdays during January, and monthly during the summer by The Tech, Room W20-483, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Subscriptions are \$50.00 per year (third class). **POSTMASTER:** Please send all address changes to our mailing address: The Tech, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029. **TELEPHONE:** Editorial: (617) 253-1541. Business: (617) 258-8324. Facsimile: (617) 258-8226. Advertising, subscription, and typesetting rates available. Entire contents © 2010 The Tech. Printed on recycled paper by Mass West Printing Company.

Corrections

A Nov. 6, 2009 article on the Division of Student Life Visiting Committee's visit to MIT and the Undergraduate Association's response misspelled the last name of the Dean for Student Life. He is Chris Colombo, not Colomobo.

Letters To The Editor

MIT's Resources for Off Campus Housing

The January 6th edition had a wonderful opinion piece by Ethan Solomon on the subject of living off campus.

I wanted to connect with everyone thinking about moving off campus to let them know that there is an MIT Off Campus Housing Service that can guide people through the process of locating a rental in the area. With over 60 colleges in the greater Boston area, there are a few pitfalls that inexperienced renters can encounter and our job in Off Campus Housing is to try to prevent people from encountering those pitfalls. This service is available to all affiliates of MIT.

I encourage anyone considering a move off campus to review the detailed information on our web site: <http://web.mit.edu/housing/och/> or visit our office in W59-200 for assistance.

Linda Patton

Assistant Director

MIT Off Campus Housing Service

Room for Improvement at Student Support Services

While I was an undergraduate with undiagnosed Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder at MIT, Student Support Services failed me, big time. I had a lot of contact with them through my fraternity pledge program, self-referral, and when I was on academic probation. Their response was always the same: a worthless, canned, and crappy time-management spiel and one-page weekly organizer. I could have presented their spiel and a copy of this "planner" is now available online. I guess PDAs and smartphones are too high-tech.

The best support I got at MIT came from pledging to the Kappa-Sigma fraternity. It gave me an immediate support system and links to some of the best guys I know, regardless of whatever stereotypes there are about fraternities.

In contrast, S³ "supported" me by waiving

their own academic performance rules and letting me stay an extra semester. They based this on my academic adviser's comments that I was "capable of doing far better than my grades suggested." If this sounds familiar, it's because people with ADHD are used to hearing things like this. Only in my case, it cost me an extra semester of tuition that my family really could not afford. My level of self-esteem may have felt different at the time, but I wish they would have followed their own rules and kicked me out instead of letting me stay (and fail) another semester until I left on my own.

Now, the professionals in the business should know that MIT has no legal liability in this situation. In higher-education, identification and advocacy for students with disabilities is the student's responsibility; the responsibility of the undiagnosed teenager with poor self-awareness and self-esteem who has not yet heard of ADHD or Ritalin. Would it really have been too much to expect more from MIT and S³ than the same time-management lecture and a "not legally negligent" quality of service?

Eric Beam '94

College Admissions is No Scam — Just Reflection of Socioeconomic Disparity

Maggie Liu

Recently, the Boston Globe ran a piece entitled "The College Admissions Scam." The author, Neal Gabler, seemed to reiterate what has been in the magazines since I started high school. College admissions is a game and the more money you have to 'play,' the easier it is to navigate the system. Thank you for your originality. You've done your research well. What really peeved me about his piece was his adamant statement that "the admissions system of the so-called 'best' schools is rigged against you...indeed, the system exists not to provide social mobility but to prevent it and to perpetuate the prevailing social order."

As someone who has gone through the grueling college admissions process, I can relate to Gabler's frustration with the system. There is no denying that the upper echelon of society always has an upper hand in the system. They have the money to send their kids to SAT prep classes. They have the money to send their kids to private cello lessons, elite prep schools, and other boundless chances to grow and develop. Is it fair that one student may be presented a platter of choices and a choir of attentive parents and teachers while another student struggles to balance a part-time job, a single-parent family, and is still getting all As?

Of course it's not fair. But the disparity amongst students' backgrounds is not something that the college admissions officer can help — it is intrinsic in society. And according to Stuart Schmill, Dean of Admissions at MIT, many college admissions officers understand

the disparity in students' profiles due to their varying socioeconomic backgrounds. They make an effort to judge each student in the context of his school, his activities and whether or not he made the most of the opportunities he had been given. They would not juxtapose a student from an inner-city school with a family income of less than \$60,000 with a student from Greenwich, Connecticut whose father owns a shipping industry.

What about the legacy admits? Neal Gabler rightfully points out that some students gain acceptance to elite colleges because of their family background. However, the college admissions process is not so cut-and-dry. I regret to admit this, but colleges need these legacies and generous donors in order to compensate for the less fortunate students who are accepted based on their own merit. Why can't the admissions process be a complete meritocracy? Because for many schools, they need funding for the opportunities they want to provide to the less well-off students.

MIT, is fortunate enough not to have to rely on the full tuitions of legacies. Schmill explained that MIT has been lucky to have an impressive endowment fund and generous donations from alumni. Because of this, MIT is able to provide students with a family income of under \$75,000 free tuition. Many other colleges hope to achieve MIT's diversity in terms of students' socioeconomic backgrounds and have made a conscious decision to move towards this diversity.

Gabler writes: "So here's the bottom line for all those exceptional middle-class and lower-class high school seniors who will doubt

their own worth when the near inevitable rejection letters arrive...the fault lies in the system, and the system isn't going to change, because it benefits the people it is designed to benefit — people who understand how much a real meritocracy would threaten their power." Your conspiracy theory is unfounded. There is no complete meritocracy in any place. However, the college admissions system is attempting to do the best while understanding the vast inconsistency in socioeconomic levels of applicants.

Furthermore, if these lower-class school seniors were truly exceptional, they will be great anywhere. While most top schools' admissions officers would take these exceptional lower-class students in a heartbeat if they show extraordinary potential, even if they don't, these lower-class students can still ultimately achieve success. To already have doubts about an individual's success simply because he or she didn't enter the top ten undergraduate programs is itself a debasement of any meritocratic tenets.

For the students fortunate enough to receive the top-notch education that they do, they must seize the opportunity and fully rise to the challenge. For those who have not been lucky enough to gain this early opportunity, they must realize that where one goes to college is only a small stepping stone. There is no scam. Those who are given more opportunities from birth may have the initial advantage but ultimately it comes down to the individual and his own capabilities.

Maggie Liu is a member of the Class of 2012 and Arts Editor at The Tech.

Opinion Policy

Editorials are the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the editorial board, which consists of Chairman Austin Chu, Editor in Chief Nick Bushak, Managing Editor Steve Howland, Executive Editor Michael McGraw-Herdeg, Opinion Editors Joseph Maurer and Ethan Solomon, and Senior Editor Andrew T. Lukmann.

Dissents are the opinions of signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are encouraged and should be sent to letters@tech.mit.edu. Hard copy submissions should be addressed to The Tech, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors' signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will

be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become property of *The Tech*, and will not be returned. Letters, columns, and cartoons may also be posted on *The Tech's* Web site and/or printed or published in any other format or medium now known or later that becomes known. *The Tech* makes no commitment to publish all the letters received.

Guest columns are opinion articles submitted by members of the MIT or local community and have the author's name in italics. Columns without italics are written by *Tech* staff.

To Reach Us

The Tech's telephone number is (617) 253-1541. E-mail is the easiest way to reach any member of our staff. If you are unsure whom to contact, send mail to general@tech.mit.edu, and it will be directed to the appropriate person. You can reach the editor in chief by e-mailing eic@tech.mit.edu. Please send press releases, requests for coverage, and information about errors that call for correction to news@tech.mit.edu. Letters to the editor should be sent to letters@tech.mit.edu. *The Tech* can be found on the World Wide Web at <http://tech.mit.edu>.

Populists at the Gate

2010 Will Reverse Much of What Democrats Have Gained

Keith Yost

In the beginning, it was nothing more than knee-jerk catharsis, drawn from the tattered, frustrated, and disenfranchised remnants of small-c conservatives and angry libertarians. It was disorganized and chronically off-message, defenseless against being used as a public soapbox by every 'birther' conspiracist and one-world-government loon that didn't feel he had a large enough audience on the Ron Paul internet forums. It was derided as far-right fringe, dismissed as corporate astroturf, and joyfully mocked as latently homosexual.

But after everyone took their jabs, everyone cracked their jokes, the guffaws died down and the cable news anchors dried their eyes of the tears of laughter they had shed, it remained. Now, as the Tea Party Movement gears up to hold its first national convention in Nashville next month, it does so with polling numbers from NBC/WSJ that suggest it is substantially more popular than either the Democratic or Republican party. It has evolved from an amateurish, angry mob to an increasingly organized and cogent operation with a base of followers that rivals the major parties.

The time for snickering at the "teabaggers" is over. They're "tea partiers."

"Elections have consequences." Those three words deftly understate the impact that 2008 had on the Republican Party. In the aftermath of their defeat, the GOP was not merely out of power, but also leaderless and adrift. In the year that has followed, there has been little consensus on who is in charge, on what platform Republicans should compete, on whether or not the party should move to the right or the left, or even on what "right" and "left" really mean. In the braying, bickering din that has become the Republican Party's not-quite-internal monologue, Newt Gingrich and Dick Cheney compete for airtime on equal ground with Rush Limbaugh and Joe the Plumber.

It is against this backdrop of intense Republican dysfunctionality that the Tea Party has risen to prominence. In the power vacuum,

the Tea Party became the loyal opposition not by choice, but by default. As an anti-establishment, populist voice in an era of widespread economic and security fears, the Tea Party Movement gained power just by showing up. There was no grand coalition of shadowy interests or savvy media manipulators behind this feat — it was a matter of circumstance, of right place and right time.

What has resulted is simultaneously the best and the worst of democracy.

The best: despite all the epithets that are thrown at it, the Tea Party Movement has tapped into a deep and genuine dissatisfaction over the direction of the country. It represents the ability of spontaneous, grassroots activism to spur democratic change. It has ushered in a groundswell of political involvement that believers in democracy should hope to sustain, rather than quash.

The worst: just as the Tea Party gained power by circumstance, it seems to choose its standard-bearers just as arbitrarily. The absurd process by which the Tea Party adopts its favorite sons is best exemplified by Joe Wilson, a no-name congressman from no-where, who instantly raised a staggering \$3 million for his 2010 race (\$1.2m more than his opponent) merely by being disrespectful to the President on national television. If you promise fame, money, and power to those who say outrageous things, you will find no shortage of outrageous people. Waves of demagogues and unscrupulous politicians have made Tea Party gatherings their stalking grounds, speaking whatever shibboleths are necessary to attract their next clutch of followers.

"Elections have consequences" is a fun, snarky way of telling those who are out of power to sit down and shut up. However, after witnessing a few recent elections, it might be more apt to say "Elections ARE consequences." In the face of overwhelming public opposition, Democrats supported the bailout. As a consequence, they've lost governor's races in Virginia and New Jersey, and might even lose their filibuster-proof Senate majority in a fight on the homiest of their home territory. Their



MONICA GALLEGOS—THE TECH

job approval ratings have tumbled — Obama is down roughly 16 points since his inauguration (bringing him under the magical 50 percent line), while his congressional colleagues have fared even worse. The favorability numbers have flipped — when Rasmussen asked them on the eve of the 2008 election who they trusted more to handle issue X, the public favored Democrats over Republicans on every single issue they were polled on, with a 20-point margin on health care, and double digit leads on education, the economy, Social Security, and ethics. Now, the picture is reversed, with the Democrats' sole leading issue as education, and the Republicans holding double digit leads on the economy, national security, immigration, and Iraq. Everywhere, anywhere, Democrats are hurting.

The most telling statistic of all comes from Nielsen. In 2008, cable news viewership spiked, reflecting the increased interest in the news that comes with an election. Between 2007 and 2008, average daily viewership of conservative Fox News went up by 260,000 for a total of 1,070,000, left-of-center CNN went up by 200,000 for a total of 700,000, and liberal MSNBC gained 180,000 for a total of 480,000. Between 2008 and 2009, average viewership fell at CNN and MSNBC by 100,000 and 80,000 respectively. In contrast, viewership at Fox News continued to rise, gaining another 120,000.

For those who don't parse statistics well, here is the short and dirty: when the election was over, liberals went home and tuned out. Fox News watchers did not. That makes a big difference when you're trying to get out the vote during a boring mid-term election and no longer have the coattails of a charismatic Presidential candidate to ride on. The populists are at the gate. They are outside the castle, building their siege engines and sharpening their axes. One day very soon, they are going to ask for something, like Tim Geithner's head on a pike, and it's not going to be Republicans they blame when they don't get it.

It is easy to imagine scenarios where Democrats survive the crush of populists. Ross Perot tapped into a similar discontent in 1992, and fizzled out soon after. Populism alone does little to bridge the sometimes wide ideological gulf that exists between the wings of the Republican party, of which the house election in New York's 23rd district is a fresh reminder. The Tea Party Movement might turn out to be just another faction of a fractious Republican party, and a potentially embarrassing one if it fails to rein in its more extreme elements.

But it is more likely that the Tea Party represents a huge boon for Republicans. As long as dismal economic conditions continue (and they will), elections are going to be won by the party that best harnesses the force of populism. Not only has the Tea Party captured populist sentiment, but it has focused it on an issue that is inherently in Republicans' favor. This is not the dreaded takeover of the party by the religious right or some other undesirable, unelectable faction. Beneath it all, the core message of the Tea Party is fiscal conservatism.

It's a message that appeals to independents and moderates, it's a message that resonates with the conservative base, it's a message that's brought the GOP back to power after its defeat in the 90's, it's a message that fits well with the current times, it's a message that can form the basis for a big tent — any Republican can stand up and talk about entitlement reform and fighting the deficit while agreeing to disagree on the rest. It's a message that (despite the profligacy of Bush), the public consistently trusts the Republicans to act upon better than the Democrats.

To win in 2010, Republicans are faced with the relatively simple task of embracing the Tea Party as fellow travelers. If they are principled, they will do so while disavowing, rather than adopting, the hyperbole that the tea partiers have been rightly ridiculed for. But even if Republicans take the reins of populism by shouting about death panels, Democrats are in for a long year.

What's the Rush?

The Benefits of Moving Rush to IAP

Charles Z. Zien

Like many other MIT men, I decided to join a fraternity my freshman year. I spent a good part of Rush going from house to house, enjoying the steak and lobster dinners, go-kart rides, and other freebies. Eventually, someone at one of the houses took a liking to me and invited me back to his house multiple times.

At the time I was not particularly concerned with joining a fraternity. I had just arrived at MIT and did not have a clue what was going on. Rather, I was accepting the invitations mainly to squeeze every last drop of free stuff out of Rush. I received and accepted a bid, but de-pledged after a few weeks, having decided that the house was not an ideal place for me.

However, it soon became apparent that the vast majority of my fellow Baker residents had pledged at fraternities. I loved the culture in Baker but reasoned that, since all of my friends there were moving into fraternities, I would probably be better off in a fraternity myself.

Through a friend of a friend I heard of a fraternity that was accepting new members post-rush (fraternities often do this when they don't get enough pledges), so I went to check it out. The guys were nice enough, and after coming over a few times I was offered a bid, which I accepted.

Soon after joining I began to have serious doubts about my fraternity — it turned out that the people who rushed me were graduating seniors, and I had little in common with most of the other brothers. I thought about de-pledging but decided against it because I did not want to live in the dorms for the rest of my time at MIT.

After moving into the house my sophomore year, I gradually grew more and more alienated from the fraternity. I was in a tight spot — I wanted the social benefits associated with being in a fraternity but did not like where I was. Moreover, there were no available rooms in any of the dorms I would have considered living in. I decided the best idea would be to stay in the house for the remainder of the year and put off moving until the next year.

Over time my relationship with one of the brothers, a house officer, grew especially strained, and he brought forth a motion to have me removed from the fraternity. Under the by-

laws of this particular house, removing a member of the fraternity requires 75 percent of the brothers to vote as such. Though I probably could have gotten 25 percent of the brothers to vote against the motion, I decided that it was best for me to leave. Unfortunately, the only room available on campus was a dingy single at a rather antisocial entry in MacGregor.

As much as I disliked my fraternity, it was my social network, and leaving meant losing practically all of my friends. For three semesters after disaffiliating, I was completely isolated from the MIT community before I made new friends and found an acceptable place to live.

My story illustrates a key flaw in the way MIT times Rush. An early Rush doesn't just hurt freshmen; it hurts fraternities. It is not easy to find and evaluate potential members in only a week. I have watched fraternities completely change character in the space of a few years because they took chances with grab-bag pledge classes. Such rapid changes are not desirable; most people join fraternities to be with like-minded people, not a random group.

When I first contemplated leaving the fraternity during my freshman year, I went to David Rogers, then director of Fraternities, Sororities, and Independent Living Groups, to discuss my options. There were two: stay or go. I told the Dean about my experience and asked him why Rush was at the beginning of the year. His response: "That's how it's always been."

But that is not the basis for prudent policy and, frankly, is beneath the level of discourse that MIT promotes. MIT's early Rush policy might have made sense when fraternities played a critical role in meeting freshman housing needs, but this is no longer true now that freshmen are required to live in a dorm. Having to choose where you will live and who your friends will be for the next four years before even signing up for classes is both pointless and extremely detrimental for all groups involved. A Rush during Independent Activities Period in January, after freshmen have gotten settled and fraternities have gotten to know the freshman class, makes much more sense. It is imperative that the Rush policy be changed so others do not have to go through what I did.

Charles Z. Zien is a member of the Class of 2010.



MONICA GALLEGOS—THE TECH

ARTS

MOVIE REVIEW ★★½

*Originality is Key to New Gilliam Film**'Imaginarium' Will Have Your Imagination Running Wild*

By Emily Nardoni

STAFF WRITER

The Imaginarium of Dr. Parnassus
 Directed by Terry Gilliam
 Starring Heath Ledger, Johnny Depp, Colin Farrell, Jude Law, Lily Cole
 Rated PG-13
 Now Playing

There's been a fair amount of hype over the new Terry Gilliam film, "The Imaginarium of Dr. Parnassus." Gilliam, a member of the classic Monty Python comedy troupe, is best known for his directorial pursuits of visionary plots and imaginative sequences. Early trailers promised such a classic Gilliam-style production, while Heath Ledger's tragic passing generated significant buzz for the movie. And though the highly-anticipated film has its flaws, it presents a starkly original storyline coupled with some powerful performances.

The story, written by Gilliam and Charles McKeown, tells the tale of Doctor Parnassus (excellently portrayed by Christopher Plummer), a thousand-year-old man who has been given possession of a magic mirror by the Devil (Tom Waits) that lets the user step into an alternate reality of his own imagination. Parnassus now leads a travelling theater troupe consisting of a dwarf (Verne Troyer), love-struck teenager Anton (Andrew Garfield), and Parnassus' daughter — and the object of Anton's affection — the beautiful Valentina (Lily Cole). Alas, many years before, Parnassus had struck a deal with the Devil that he would hand over any of his children

by their sixteenth birthdays. As Valentina's own sixteenth approaches, Parnassus has to figure out a way to save her soul. Meanwhile, the presence of a mysterious stranger in the troupe, Tony (Ledger, Depp, Law, Farrell), furthers Parnassus's quest but creates problems of its own.

In order to appreciate "Imaginarium," the viewer must be willing to abandon all preconceptions and step into Gilliam's world. There will be times when you have no idea what's going on or you are too creeped out by what's on the screen in front of you to be able to relax and enjoy the film. There will be times when you must search for connections between plot threads, hoping they're there and that you're just too confused to see them. Any movie that places such heavy emphasis on the way it looks and its intensely imaginative storyline is going to encounter such frustrations.

But the difference between "Imaginarium" and, say, "Avatar," is the stark originality of its story. The Devil, played wonderfully by Waits, is a hard-betting man who waltzes around in his bowler hat, intent on wreaking some havoc in poor Parnassus's life. Even though the audience is never quite certain why Parnassus was given control over the mirror in the first place, the concept is a wondrous idea: a gateway into the imagination held by an immortal man whose woes all trace back to wagers with the Devil gone wrong. And Gilliam's clever reaction to Ledger's passing one-third of the way through filming was both respectful to a part that was intended for Ledger (Tony), and fitting with the story; all of his character's scenes in the alternate reality are split amongst three



COURTESY OF SONY PICTURES CLASSICS

Heath Ledger's fantastic last performance as the original Tony.

different actors — Johnny Depp, Jude Law, and Colin Farrell.

The juxtaposition between the fantastical and modern elements of the film has grown on me more than anything else from my initial reaction to the film. Unrestrained hyperbole is manifest in everything from the giant antique carriage that houses the travelers, to the scary extent to which people's imaginations will take them, to the highly exaggerated character defects. Tony's cunning greed, Anton's love, and Parnassus' hubris that leads him to wager so

assuredly against the Devil himself are all straight out of a fairy tale, but this one takes place in the twenty-first century. Such contrast provides a satirical look at the nature of man's desires and provides a ground for feeling strangely touched by the bizarre things that go on in "Imaginarium."

If you are willing to do away with your inhibitions and enjoy Gilliam's wild ride, then "Imaginarium" is worth the viewing. However, this is not a film made to everyone's liking, so be forewarned.

WHAT'S AHEAD

The French musical collective Nouvelle Vague creates irresistible bossa nova covers of unruly rock classics, sung by a revolving cast of chanteuses. Their latest, 2009's 3, features another set of outstanding tracks and guest appearances by Martin Gore of Depeche Mode and Ian McCulloch of Echo And The Bunnymen. The groups earlier releases, 2004's self-titled effort and 2006's *Bande a Part* include memorable versions of "Just Can't Get Enough," "Making Plans for Nigel," "Dancing With Myself," and "Heart of Glass," all of which have been in concert rotation. On this tour, Nouvelle Vague continues to subvert cult classics by The Clash, Joy Division, The Specials and many others into sunny, wistful pieces of exotica. Nouvelle Vague will be at Somerville Theatre next Sunday January 24th - come join *The Tech* at the show and look out for Arts Editor S. Balaji Mani's review next week. For tickets and information call World Music / CRASHarts at (617) 876-4275.

This space donated by *The Tech*

MIT
 PUBLIC SERVICE CENTER
 INNOVATING | MENTORING | BUILDING CAPACITY

Creative?
 Intelligent?
 Capable?

Prove it! Join a team and enter MIT's annual IDEAS Competition to design and strategize methods to benefit communities around the globe. It is applied innovation for a better world.

Visit us on the web at <http://web.mit.edu/ideas>

No excuses, only opportunities

MOVIE REVIEW ★★★

*Cera Reveals His Smooth, Badass Side**A Story of Boy Meets Girl Stands Apart Thanks to Cera's Awkward Charm*

By Stephanie Bian

Youth in Revolt

Directed by Miguel Arteta

Written by Gustin Nash and C.D. Payne

Starring Michael Cera, Portia Doubleday

Rated R

Now Playing

It's no surprise that in the opening moments of "Youth in Revolt," the latest movie that relies on Michael Cera's distinct charm, we are introduced to Cera as Nick Twisp, whose delicate last name is a testament to his obvious virgin status. You've probably at least heard of Michael Cera and the certain type of virginal adolescent he always portrays: gawky, soft-spoken and unintentionally witty. Like most teenage boys, Nick has only one thing on his mind and is constantly reminded of the lack of action he's getting by everyone around him, including his divorced parents. Nick catches a

break from the douchebag magnets who have previously rejected him when he meets Sheeni Saunders (Portia Doubleday), a beautiful and cultured young woman. Needless to say, it's love at first sight. But to woo her, Nick needs to trump her "perfect" boyfriend by becoming the racy badboy of her dreams.

Enter François Dillinger, Nick's alter ego who is everything he's not — "bold, contemptuous of authority, and irresistible to women." Equipped with a mustache, cigarette, and a significantly deeper voice than his counterpart, François feeds Nick advice on how to stir up trouble in order to get the girl. Under his influence, Nick manages to set a five-million dollar fire, destroy two cars and a trailer, sneak into a girl's dormitory, and elude the police long enough to convince Sheeni that he's the one. Through François, we are able to see what Cera could be like in an alternate universe, where his gangly adolescence lends

itself to the dangerous appeal in his alternate personality.

Though "Youth In Revolt" tells the typical story of boy meets girl, it stands apart from the mundane romantic comedies filled with clichés and charming, fast-talking characters through the power of Cera's signature awkward charm (and a refreshing badassitude). His body language alone is enough to convey a certain immaturity when it comes to girls. In one scene, Nick is walking Sheeni back to her trailer after a day at the beach. As they walk side by side, we watch as Cera uncomfortably folds his arms as if he were a Tyrannosaurus rex and has no idea how to maneuver his limbs. Suddenly, he reaches out to grab Sheeni's hand, and she neatly avoids his grasp. It is this sort of laughable gracelessness in Cera's actions and words that make this film worth a watch. But most of all, who wouldn't want to see Michael Cera as a smooth criminal?



COURTESY OF THE WEINSTEIN COMPANY

Cera at his best — ridiculously awkward moments with girls.

ARTS COLUMN

MIT's Spring Weekend

Or, How the Boy Bands Killed Mainstream Rock

By Matt Fisher

STAFF WRITER

Filling out this year's spring weekend poll, I was, yet again, disappointed with the selection. The class of 2010 has yet to see a rock band that writes new music. The Ying Yang Twins in 2007: no need to comment; Third Eye Blind in 2008: unoriginal power-rock; Ben Folds played in 2009: at least we hired a decent musician that year, but if it weren't for copying Jeff Buckley, who somehow copied Elliott Smith, Ben Folds would still be opening for no-name bands in the East Village.

Sadly, it looks to me like this devolution towards the lowest common denominator in our spring weekend selections — derivative, three chord songs typified by bands like Third Eye Blind — is not the student body's, or even the event's organizers', fault. Starting in the eighties but accelerating in the nineties, our generation witnessed the marginalization of progressive, mainstream rock. The murderers of popular rock? Boy bands.

Blaming the "commercialization" of rock music seems to me to be a meaningless, petty argument. Music has been commercialized since the Enlightenment. Haydn had a patron. Mozart starved because he wouldn't sell out, and Beethoven made it because his music was so epically powerful that he changed what audiences were demanding. Great artists don't need to compromise and weaken their art in order to achieve commercial success. By offering consumers something they didn't even know they wanted, artists can create popular masterpieces. There is no reverse correlation between popularity and greatness in music — at least, there shouldn't be.

Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, rock was marketed on two tightly bound platforms: "rock as music" and "rock as product." In the sixties and seventies, popular bands made music for young people that was both original and commercial; everyone loves *Abbey Road* (1969). The Beatles followed Beethoven — they changed the para-

digim of their era's music and offered listeners a new experience. To differentiate themselves from The Beatles, subsequent bands needed to add something to their image in order to survive. No one was as good as they were, so competitors needed to offer a slightly different product. For example, both The 'Stones and The Beatles started in the "Swinging London" movement of the sixties playing astonishingly similar music. As they both hit it big, they diverged. The Beatles started making more experimental, avante garde music, and The Rolling Stones owned the "bad boy" image that made Jagger a sex symbol. Both were great bands, and both made excellent, progressive music, but they did it with different "music as product" platforms.

This is where our story gets interesting. Many bands in the seventies and eighties started selling their music more as product and less as music. Bands like The Clash, The Ramones, and the punk movement in general sold music as little pieces of tangible rebellion. Hate your parents? Buy *London Calling* (1979). Your girlfriend is an uptight, pro-establishment square? Listen to the Sex Pistols. These bands marketed their sound, giving the punk generation a soundtrack, and bought bright pink limousines with the proceeds. They started the devolution by prying "rock as music" away from "rock as product." In many ways, the lack of musical progress portrayed by these bands was, in itself, experimental and new, but that didn't change the impact.

Building on the success of these artists' abilities to sell their images to the world, the bandwagon grew. Performers like Michael Jackson, David Bowie, and Madonna popularized their music by creating commercially incredible backbones of multi-media performance. Their music, while in many cases incredible (*Thriller* really is an amazing album,

and I frequently listen to *Hunky Dory*), was almost completely disconnected from their performance product. People didn't buy Madonna albums because of her musical talent, they bought them out of some weird compulsion consisting of 4 parts aspiration, 3 parts amazement, and 1 part disgust.

Inadvertently, these incredible entertainers opened the door for purely performance value bands such as *NSYNC. Some brilliant music executive realized the drivers of Madonna's sales, and decided to compete in that market. The "boy bands," and their similarly untalented heirs, never pretended to produce appreciable music. Their songs were not meant to be enjoyed while prone on your bed, staring at the ceiling. Instead, their artistic habitat consisted of groups of high school girls crowding around someone's new pair of bright yellow jellies. These CDs were marketed as product to a young audience that didn't know any better — us! By destroying the once immutable relationship between rock as music and rock as product, these bands eliminated what used to be the thriving genre of popular, accessible, original rock music, replacing it with machine-made beats and dance videos.

While there is nothing wrong with loving repetitive, simplistic music for dancing, or even enjoying it for its easily accessible rhythms, the advent of music as pure product de-intellectualized the entire realm of popular music. Perhaps consumers lost their interest in rock as an art form, or perhaps they simply started preferring the less challenging appeal of the "new pop." For whatever reason, the effects spread throughout the industry. In addition to the divergence of "rock" as different from pop music, the rock fork was forced to a lower common denominator as well. Bands like Metallica (who I think are se-

cretly talented, and try very hard to keep this information from their consumer-base) had to conform to the relentlessly boring, unimaginative styles of Pearl Jam and similarly hellish "power rock" bands, or lose their customers. Smart, once popular bands like REM fell off the radar screen. In desperation, we harnessed our hopes to Green Day, and U2, but as time progressed, they appeared to conform as well. (Maybe they just got old and no longer felt compelled to drag the musical world forward.) Regardless of the reasons, some clever record-label executive changed rock music forever the first time he realized that five guys in jeans could dance in unison.

Let's go to the evidence: MIT offers an excellent case study as its spring weekend bands are voted on by majority rule. (We think. Ignoring the selection-process, which clearly needs to be changed.) In the last three years of the sixties, MIT hosted Janis Joplin, Chuck Berry, Jefferson Airplane and The Beach Boys. In the seventies, Chuck Berry and the then-young Aerosmith. The eighties saw some smaller, once-hip bands along with big names like REM and The Ramones. The nineties, probably our best decade, had The Violent Femmes, the shockingly popular Belly, and Sonic Youth. The most recent decade has seen only one good band: Cake, in 2006.

While this seems a little "if this, then that," the surge in popularity of the boy bands through the nineties destroyed the mainstream appreciation of rock music in our generation. The dumbed-down version of pop music stands only to remind us what previous generations had, and we have somehow lost. Few current bands create great music while realizing mainstream appeal: Radiohead, The Shins, The Strokes, Cake, and maybe Spoon. Vote for these bands for Spring Weekend in the years to come. Don't let our children fall victim to the same fate that the rationally-acting music industry foisted on us in response to our disinterest. Fight back. (And if you are in charge of picking Spring Weekend acts, give us a little more credit. We might not be hip NYU students, but we can appreciate good bands.)

While there is nothing wrong with loving repetitive, simplistic music for dancing, music as pure product de-intellectualized the entire realm of popular music.

Eleven names as valuable as our own.

You don't build a 200-year history of excellence in financial services without learning a few things. Like how to recognize and celebrate colleagues with exceptional qualities. And the importance of training and developing them throughout their careers. We are proud to welcome the eleven Massachusetts Institute of Technology students who will be joining us full-time this summer. Congratulations to them on all their success.

This is where you need to be.



jpmorgan.com/careers

Kyle Adkins

Glara Ahn

Sharat Alankar

Albert Chang

Kapil Dilwali

Amanda Levy

Crystal Mao

Rachel Mayer

Armand Mignot

Tom Qiu

Allyson Randolph

J.P.Morgan

CAMPUS LIFE

Brouhaha Rhythm

Explaining the Awesome

By Michael T. Lin
CAMPUS LIFE EDITOR

I'm not precisely sure when the word "awesome" was first used to describe something indefinably spectacular and/or amazing, but it seems as if in recent years, it's gone from the upgraded, superlative version of "cool" (itself a reissue of "groovy") to the heavily-used catch-all adjective of our generation. I don't have anything against the word "awesome" in and of itself, but I do have to wonder at what point we stopped demanding more than "it's awesome" as justification for holding something in high regard.

My campaign against what I'm calling the "Awesome Generality" stems largely from my experiences arguing on the Internet, a hobby that I really shouldn't engage in if my tolerance for head-to-desk frustration is feeling low. Sort of like building a house of cards with chopsticks — it takes forever to accomplish what you're attempting, and even if you succeed, you'll never have a compelling reason as to why you did it. It seems as if everywhere (or at least on the Internet, that paragon of statistical

objectivity), we as a generation seem awfully willing to celebrate or praise cultural icons simply because they're "awesome." Those who know me well are keenly aware of what could politely be called a "sensitivity" to Batman and what is more accurately described as a futile effort at counter-hype.

The fervor of my crusade against the Caped Crusader is directly proportional to the amount of free publicity that Batman receives from the Awesome Generality. (Ironically, the fact that Batman is so popular and is thus occasionally restricted from use in television has given ex-Batman clone and personal favorite comic icon Green Arrow a shot at the mainstream spotlight, so I suppose there's a silver lining, after all.)

The idea of the Awesome Generality is like so: An idea — like, say, Batman — enters the cultural consciousness. Over the course of time, its exposure and popularity grow so much that

its significance becomes independent of the medium it's in — for an example, ask Chuck Norris's PR department, whose campaign to cement his manly reputation has been self-sustaining for years. Batman as a character has been in some legendarily bad comics and

movies over the years, but miraculously never seems to lose favor among his fans for it. His devotees have declared him awesome, and awesomeness is a shield against even the most potent bullets of mediocrity. The problem, of course, is that at a certain point, the awesomeness of the idea becomes such a

given that its positive characteristics become indistinct and taken for granted. Eventually, the situation reaches a point where you have a single idea surrounded by adoring fans, only some of whom fully understand its genuinely good qualities. And standing behind them are a handful of people (like me) wondering what

the big deal is about a brooding rich boy who is consistently paired with interesting villains that make his personality seem bland by comparison.

To be fair, I'd be lying if I said that I'd never shouted "That was totally wicked!" (regional variants of "awesome" exist in many flavors) after an exciting movie or show, and my pants would promptly burst into flame if I attempted to deny that my standards for awesomeness are actually fairly low. Marvin the Martian's disintegration of Duck Dodgers ranks pretty high on my Awe-So-Meter, which I think puts the lower threshold somewhere between marshmallows in my breakfast cereal and a packet of mustard that isn't half-water. Pedantic though it may be of me to say so, I'm going to call "public service announcement" and politely suggest that assessments of awesomeness be vetted with self-assessment and a rigorous peer review process. I don't know about you, but I would definitely be interested in reading a journal of papers on why things like S'mores or lightsabers should be regarded as awesome. It might even be kind of groovy.

We as a generation seem awfully willing to celebrate or praise cultural icons simply because they're "awesome."

East Meets West

Five Observations on Silicon Valley from an MIT Perspective

By Rob Lemos and Erdin Beshimov

During the first week of January, a class of 90 MIT MBA students traveled to Silicon Valley as part of the annual MIT Sloan Entrepreneurship and Innovation Class Trek. Our purpose was to cast a deeper glance at the entrepreneurial ecosystem on the West Coast by engaging entrepreneurs and venture capitalists in the Valley. We met with successful companies such as Genentech and LinkedIn, hot Web 2.0 startups such as Aardvark and Yammer, and premier venture capital firms (VCs) from Sequoia, Kleiner Perkins, Accel and more.

As co-founders of the MIT Entrepreneurship Review (think Harvard Law Review, except from and for MIT, set to launch in February-March), we were keenly interested in entrepreneurial and industry trends, local investment perspective, and the Silicon Valley culture.

Here are our top 5 observations:

Be wary of hardware

VCs in the West are big on capital-efficient start-ups. The mentality that start-ups should stay agile and respond quickly to the market, a carryover from the days of the Internet bubble,

continues to permeate the atmosphere. Interestingly, we found, at least anecdotally, that cleantech start-ups don't seem to be as hot in the West as here in the East. Cleantech typically requires large infusions of initial investment and returns usually take several years. This was an interesting surprise since there's so much excitement about energy here East, at least at MIT. Hardware bets certainly can be very successful, but the feeling in the Valley is that it's important to choose wisely.

In a similar vein, consumer web is generally preferable to enterprise software. Typically, consumer web startups are able to launch quickly and learn, iterate, and adapt based on user feedback, which is more difficult to do with enterprise software applications. As founder and CEO of Aardvark, Max Ventilla, aptly pointed out, the only real risk in consumer web is product fit.

The pathway to success is paved with failure

Fail often but fail quickly — this is, perhaps, the most reiterated message from the Valley. It appears as though trial-and-error is an evolutionary process in the West where failures are

seen as creating opportunities for better innovations to take root. Failure is encouraged and rarely punished. It's the spirit of the American West! Not that this message isn't well known; most of us have heard it multiple times before. But hearing this message live and being continuously stressed by some very successful people brought it to life that much more.

At the same time, we heard from Doug Leone, Sequoia Capital partner and MIT Sloan alum, that successes and failures should be balanced. If you haven't failed, you haven't tried; but if you've only failed, you don't know how to do things right.

Social media will reshape the world

It's not just that the icons of Web 2.0 such as Facebook and Twitter are all based in Silicon Valley, but that startups out West are responding quicker than anyone to the burgeoning business ecosystem around Facebook and Twitter. There was a big surprise in store for those students who visited Zynga, a rapidly growing (an understatement) social gaming startup, and expected to see a small, plucky, garage-based outfit. We found instead a huge (yet superbly funky) office and seven hundred employees —

and the company was founded only two years ago! Absolutely impressive.

Silicon Valley is flat

Silicon Valley has a culture characterized as fast-moving, encouraging of failure, and wary of prolonged investments. Add to that list a spirit of experimentation that is rampant and reinforced by the individuals who embody it. The environment is flat and welcoming; a nice change from the entrenched and often bureaucratic culture in the East. It was amazing that on our trip we were able to schedule meetings with some very busy and accomplished people at just a couple of days' notice. This is much less likely to happen in Boston.

Pivot

Entrepreneurs cannot predict how their businesses are going to go. Business plans are only worth as much as the paper they are written upon. Therefore, an entrepreneur has to pivot upon his or her business plan according to the customer. Be careful not to let your customer rule the roost, but pay special attention to what the customer wants.

PEOPLE. PASSION. RESULTS.



At Bain, there are no limits to the personal impact your passion can create, and no end to the opportunities it'll provide.

Reminder to all Juniors!

Associate Consultant Internship Resume Submission Deadline

Date: Thursday, January 28, 2010
Time: BY 11:59 p.m.

Include resume with SAT scores, cover letter with office preferences, and unofficial transcript. Students studying abroad should note that in their cover letters.

Applications must be submitted through BOTH **Career Bridge** and **www.joinbain.com**. First round interviews will be held on-campus on Monday, February 8, 2010.

www.joinbain.com



After our trip, the top question we are left wondering is this: Is Silicon Valley going to host the next decade of Malcolm Gladwell's "outliers"? If not, where will they come from?

At the MIT Entrepreneurship Review, we hope to continuously explore this question and many more by examining the interplay between science, technology, and entrepreneurship. If you want to be on the cutting-edge of thought-leadership in entrepreneurship, follow us on Twitter @MITER-view for updates and news about our upcoming launch.

Rob Lemos and Erdin Beshimov are MIT Sloan MBA students Class of 2011. To learn more about the MIT Entrepreneurship Review, go to <http://entrepreneurship.mit.edu/MITER>.

Textbooks bought and sold, new & used, online buybacks. Buy, sell, rent at cheapbooks.com (260) 399-6111, español (212) 380-1763, urdu/hindi/punjabi (713) 429-4981, see site for other support lines.

Word.

The Tech
Established 1881

BAIN
& COMPANY

join@tt.mit.edu
W20-483, 617-253-1541

January 20,
2010

COMICS

The
Tech

FUN

Page
9

PAGES

Steal My Comic

by Michael Ciuffo



Sudoku

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, page 12

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

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 12

ACROSS

- 1 Online business
- 6 Banned big bang
- 11 Cal. pages
- 14 Nita of old films
- 15 Puccini opera
- 16 Artist's rep.
- 17 Left... (in Hollywood?)
- 20 Lauder of cosmetics
- 21 Track official
- 22 Neighbor of Leb.
- 24 Had a feeling
- 28 Job for Perry Mason
- 29 Van Gogh's brother
- 31 Mubarak's predecessor
- 33 G.I. entertainers
- 34 Graffiti practitioner
- 37 Wall recess

- 39 Left... (during a heist)
- 43 Quilt filler
- 44 Eagle quarters
- 46 Perform on stage
- 49 Unnerving
- 51 Spoken
- 52 Infrequent
- 54 Wandered
- 57 Bikini part
- 58 Town official, of yore
- 60 La Scala cheer
- 62 Left... (in a debate)
- 68 Shih Tzu or corgi
- 69 Folkways
- 70 Old lab burners
- 71 Compass dir.
- 72 Designs
- 73 Burpee specialty

DOWN

- 1 "Dune" composer

Brian

- 2 Greek letter
- 3 One's other self
- 4 Wedding vows
- 5 Elevates
- 6 2004 Olympics site
- 7 End of a sock
- 8 Psychic power
- 9 H.S. subj.
- 10 Diplomat's forte
- 11 Kenyan terrorists
- 12 Shrek's mate?
- 13 Sound system
- 18 NFL prop
- 19 Spasm
- 22 Sheraton parent co.
- 23 Iranian ruler, once
- 25 Spanish wine drink
- 26 Redact
- 27 Putin's vacation home

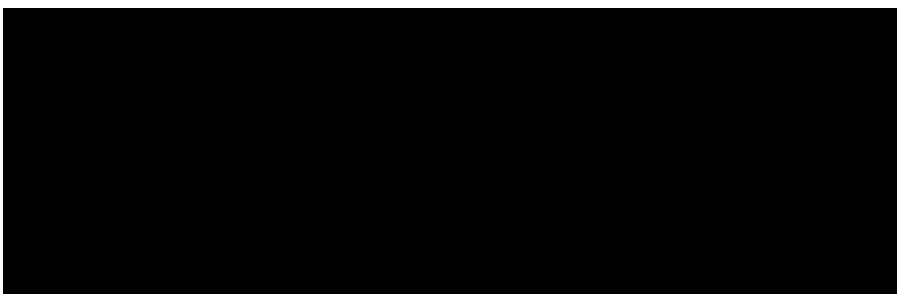
30 Eye lasciviously

- 32 Amish pronoun
- 35 Actress Falco
- 36 Bill attachment
- 38 Spanish river
- 40 Pianist Peter
- 41 In flight
- 42 Toothed wheel
- 45 '74 kidnap group
- 46 Games mall
- 47 Box
- 48 Medical selection process
- 50 Carve in relief
- 53 Sushi bar order
- 55 Goof
- 56 Coolidge's VP
- 59 Easy win
- 61 Cast ballots
- 63 Our sun
- 64 Madrid Mrs.
- 65 Marsh
- 66 June honoree
- 67 Old draft org.

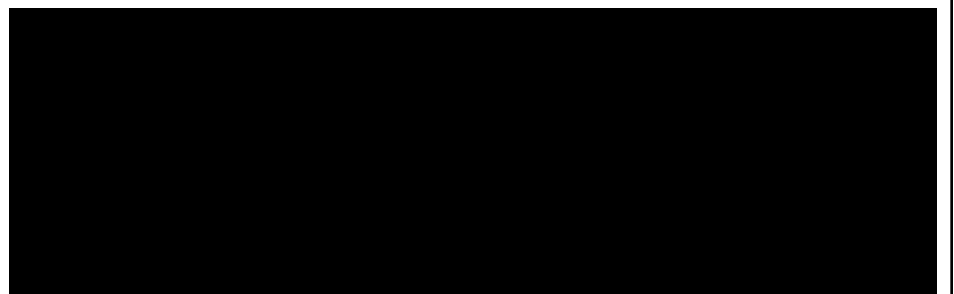
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13
14						15						16		
17					18							19		
		20							21					
22	23			24			25	26	27		28			
29			30			31			32			33		
34				35	36		37				38			
	39					40						41	42	
				43					44					45
46	47	48		49				50			51			
52			53		54				55	56		57		
58				59				60			61			
62					63	64	65					66	67	
68					69						70			
71					72						73			

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Dilbert® by Scott Adams



'Time Travel' Theme of 2010 Mystery Hunt Puzzles

History Hunt, from Page 1

was time travel. In keeping with that theme, teams learned that time had "warped" so that they were competing on the 300th anniversary of the Hunt, not the 30th, as they solved the first meta-puzzle of the hunt,

The warp in time led to the creation of multiple "lost rounds" from previous Mystery Hunts. These lost rounds included a round from 2009, closely based on last year's theme of "Escape from Zyzlvaria" and rounds from supposed hunts as early as 1710.

As part of the theme, completing every additional round caused a change in history that altered the original puzzles from the first round, requiring the first round to be solved twice. According Wesley Carroll '92, one of the writers of this year's Hunt, "One of the things that is unusual about this hunt is we wrote a set of puzzles that with very small tweaks could be resolved for different puzzles."

The design of this year's coin was also tied to the theme of the Hunt. The coin was designed to appear like a pocket watch, with one side bearing the number 30 and the inscriptions "2010 MIT History Mystery Hunt" and "It's About Time" in a ring around the outside of the coin.

On the opposite side of the coin was the number "300," with the years of the lost rounds in a ring along the edge.

Metaphysical Plant was composed mainly of Hunt veterans and included roughly 75 people. "Physical Plant" — a previous incarnation of Metaphysical Plant — won Mystery Hunt in 2005, but had roughly 25 more members, many of whom were alumni from Random Hall. Of that 100, about 50 stayed with the team to write the 2006 Hunt. It was those 50 that made up the core of this year's winning team.

Andrew Thomas '03, one of this year's winners and a winner in 2005, said this year's Hunt was "one of the more smoothly flowing and better executed hunts in recent history."

Though most of the team had been involved in Mystery Hunt before, some members of the team had never previously participated in Mystery Hunt.

Winning is just the beginning for Metaphysical Plant — the prize for winning Mystery Hunt is writing next year's Hunt. Writing the Hunt is a process that takes an entire year, and involves writing puzzles as well as working out the relevant Mystery Hunt administrative details. Beginner's Luck finalized their theme by February and finished a complete



Team Codex Seraphinianus coordinate and work on problems Friday night during the Mystery Hunt. They were based in several rooms in Building 5 this year.

concept by May. Once a concept was finalized, members of the team began submitting puzzles to a team

of editors. The writing of the puzzles continued throughout the year.

Thomas, who was involved in the

writing of the 2006 hunt, said writing Mystery Hunt is like "[having] a second job for the year."

Selected 2010 Mystery Hunt Puzzles

Puzzle solutions, credits on p. 15, Discword hint p. 13.

100% Reliable

100% RELIABLE

IN GOOD OMENS, ANGEL AZIRAPHALE AND DEMON CROWLEY FEAR AN APOCALYPTIC END TO THEIR TENURE ON EARTH, A PERIOD OF SURPRISING COMFORT AND GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.

ARMAGEDDON'S EXACT DATE HAD BEEN SET DOWN IN AN UNDERAPPRECIATED TOME OF PROGNOSTICATION BY ONE AGNES NUTTER IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

AMONG UNTRUSTWORTHY WITCHES AND WARLOCKS, AGNES ALONE HAD A TRUE GIFT OF CLAIRVOYANCE. WHAT AT FIRST APPEARED TO BE MIDDLEHEADEDNESS OR MERE GOBBLEDYGOOK EVENTUALLY PROVED UNFAILINGLY ACCURATE WITH HISTORICAL HINDSIGHT.

... EIGHTY POUNDS OF GUNPOWDER AND FORTY POUNDS OF NAILS.

IT IS NEVER WISE, BOTH AZIRAPHALE AND CROWLEY KNEW, TO UNDERESTIMATE THE ACRIMONIOUSNESS OF A DISGRUNTLED WITCH.

FOREKNOWLEDGE OF HER OWN CREMATION HAD LED AGNES TO RATHER WICKEDLY CONCEAL ON HER PERSON A SURPRISE PARTING GIFT FOR THE TOWN GENTLEFOLK...

BUY ME NOT BETAMAX

THUS THE PAIR'S FOREBODING IS UNQUESTIONABLY WARRANTED.

Discword

Esme Weatherwax says: "On a recent visit to Ankh-Morpork I picked up this discword puzzle from the Ankh-Morpork Times. It seems they forgot to print the diagram, but I know these things always have 180-degree rotational symmetry and have something to do with current events. I'm sure I could summon up the diagram, but that ate 'nt right; I should solve it the way the locals had to."

- TURNWISE**
1. Doorstep accessory
 7. Kind of snake
 8. A single time
 10. Noisy disturbance
 15. Writing fluid
 16. The followers of a small god
 20. Similar
 21. Skill
 23. Acquire
 24. Bubbly, swirly tub
 28. Body of water
 29. Agitate
 34. Take advantage of
 39. Beyond
 45. Belonging to us
 46. Three singers
- HUBWARD**
2. Maneuvers adroitly
 3. Neglected
 4. Affirmative response
 5. Bothered
 6. Double-cross
 7. A social gathering for a particular purpose
- RIMWARD**
13. Male cat
 15. A maiden's last words?
 23. Shall, slangily
 31. Clubs, and others
 33. Heavenly light show
 40. "No lie!"
 42. Ecksian animal
- WIDDERSHINS**
3. Witch or vampire, sometimes? (abbr.)
 6. Body of water
 11. Fill completely
 12. Fish eggs
 14. Carry on excitedly
 17. Metal source
 18. Dope
 19. Formerly named
 25. Remove, as a ruler
 26. Embrace
 27. Tilt
 32. Adherent (suff.)
 37. Just ___ ("Hold on.")
 38. Rep.
 44. Home for pigeons
 47. Anger
 9. The tooth cart driver
 18. Crowning ceremony
 22. Lord Vetinari
 30. Provincial
 35. Begetting
 36. Takes by surprise
 41. Hogswatchnight, elsewhere
 43. It follows aleph

Planar Complex

On one of Leah's many explorations of previously unknown planets, she recorded the following notes: "This strange planet is perfectly flat, and has a strong magnetic field of precisely 1 gauss. It appears to now be uninhabited, but the former residents, whoever or whatever they were, made a very complex product on parallel assembly lines." The following data accompanies the log entry:

AXE	48-6i	LIMIT	-225-525i
BLITZ	360+840i	MILK	15-45i
BRINK	-280+440i	NAMES	-98+256i
CHARD	960-640i	NOW	198+24i
CLAMP	-48-384i	PLATE	-438-384i
DOUBT	-120+300i	QUARK	-24+172i
EARTH	-548+36i	STARE	-628-344i
ERA	32-4i	STAY	169-234i
FLARE	420-540i	THE	-33-19i
GOURD	-240-360i	TO	-27+24i
ITS	90+65i	WHOA	-378+96i
JAZZY	-1664-832i	WHY	-52-26i
LEVER	180+240i	ZONE	456-192i

Mentor, Hiring Challenges Facing Minority Faculty

Diversity, from Page 1

would increase diversity in terms of both race and background of hired faculty, said Paula T. Hammond '84, Professor of Chemical Engineering and Chair of the Diversity Initiative.

The number of qualified minority applicants could increase by building relationships with a larger network of schools and following the progress of potential faculty members, the report suggested.

A few departments have excelled in hiring a diverse faculty, such as the Program in Writing and Humanistic Studies, while others have not hired a single minority faculty member over the past twenty years, such as Nuclear Science and Engineering (Course XXII). Inevitably, some fields simply contain a smaller pool of minority candidates, and, Hammond said, "we have to acknowledge those differences."

Departments that have experienced successes in the past in hiring diverse candidates "indicate the potential to experience gains in faculty even given these kinds of challenges," and improving and expanding recruiting efforts can increase diversity gains, the report said.

Confusion about certain hiring practices also undermines the experience of minority faculty members. When a candidate is considered for a job, at the end of the search the "Provost retains access to a small number of faculty slots that can be made available to departments that ... find an excellent faculty candidate who will increase diversity and whom the department wishes to hire," according to the report. That is considered a "Provost Opportunity Hire."

Candidates hired as an opportunity hire sometimes suffer from thoughts that they were not as qualified a candidate. As one opportunity

hire told the diversity initiative staff in an interview, "That is the absolute last thing in the world that I wanted to have, to be labeled like that [an opportunity hire] ... this made life difficult for me in the beginning. How could I expect them to respect me if I was a special appointment?"

Fully clarifying what this program is and how it is used would avoid the confusion that a faculty member hired by it might be the second-choice or not as qualified, the report recommended.

Mentoring needs overhaul

Once hired, a significant number of minority faculty members leave the Institute before promotion to associate professor without tenure, the stepping stone to receiving tenure, the report found. The first three to five years at MIT, the report identified, are the most critical to a minority faculty member's career, as most of the faculty members who leave do so during this time period.

While no one reason exists as to why minority faculty leave, their lessened chance for promotion is the most likely cause. The report found that 74 percent of white faculty were promoted to associate professor without tenure, while only 55 percent of minority faculty were, indicating a large disparity that may cause minority faculty to pursue other opportunities.

Even once promoted to associate professor without tenure, it takes longer for minority faculty to achieve tenure, with a mean of 6.9 years, in contrast to a mean of 6.4 years for white faculty, and 6.2 years for Asian faculty.

The report found that mentoring of all faculty members was marked by a "[lack] of consistency, including level of commitment and a defined role for mentors," but mentoring

was notably worse for minority faculty, especially blacks and women. Experiences with mentors ranged from positive, with mentors personally supporting their mentee, to the negative where the faculty "received ill-conceived or overly-directive advice," the report read.

Instituting a set formal mentoring process for all schools, one in which "the mentor is personally involved in the success of the mentee," can improve all faculty member's experiences, the report suggests. The report also recommends that each junior faculty member should receive two trained mentors involved in advocating, guiding, and reviewing their mentee.

Despite advances to ensure a commensurate experience among all faculty, hidden biases in the hiring and review process still affect minority progress, the report said. Interviews with minority faculty also revealed that some feared that subjectivity influenced the tenure process, while no interviewed Asian or white faculty member expressed the same fear.

"It requires strategic action to find candidates; for example, we can't just wait for applications to arrive and then complain that no one from underrepresented groups is there," Hammond said. The report suggests the only way to combat these hidden biases is to train faculty to become more vigilant of them.

Examples of how to eliminate the impact of hidden biases on the evaluation process already exists. For instance, the School of Science sponsored faculty forums from 2008-2009 to discuss how "unconscious expectations ... govern our interactions," informing and teaching how hidden biases affect their judgments of others.

Such conversations are key in en-

suring impartial assessments of faculty members. "It's those discussions that help — just an awareness about the fact these exist can really have a huge difference, because people, once they're aware, can adjust accordingly and that allows them to act more openly," said Hammond.

Different models researched

A significant portion of the study also examined existing programs within the Institute, and in other universities that have improved diversity, in hopes of establishing other successful programs. In particular the MIT Pappalardo Fellowships and Department of Biology's outreach program were noted, as well as the University of Michigan's Science and Technology Recruiting to Improve Diversity and Excellence and the Fisk-Vanderbilt Masters-to-PhD. Bridge Program were discussed.

One unexpected finding was the extent to which schools within MIT had promoted diversity. "I was also impressed with the degree to which a number of department heads and deans that we spoke with had already been thinking about this issue over the past several years. There's been more thought and effort than may have been realized," said Hammond.

While the numbers of minority faculty at MIT and other peer engineering schools are comparable, the Diversity Initiative considers MIT a leader in this field. "The top science and engineering university in the nation and the world is the place where this type of work can happen, and we hope to share this with all of our peers so that they can form partnerships together to address these problems" said Hammond.

Details unprecedented

Commissioned by Provost L.

Rafael Reif in April 2007, a preliminary report was released in July 2007 which said a full report would take twelve to twenty-four months to conduct, as a "short and diminished report will not yield results substantive enough to convince and induce change, will diminish perceptions of MIT's commitment to the effort, and could possibly damage MIT's credibility in this critical area."

The detailed research needed for the comprehensive study ultimately included both qualitative examination of cohort analysis of faculty progress from 1991 to 2009, and qualitative aspects such as personal interviews among eighty percent of the minority faculty, faculty meetings for both junior and senior faculty members, and a quality of life survey distributed to the entire faculty.

Even though the multi-method research took more than two years, ultimately the result provided a clearer picture of minority faculty life than seen before, said Lotte Bailyn, who headed research for the Diversity Initiative.

"I think it was very important to have these multiple approaches in order to understand better what the situation is," Bailyn said. "I'm hoping that other universities will begin to copy it."

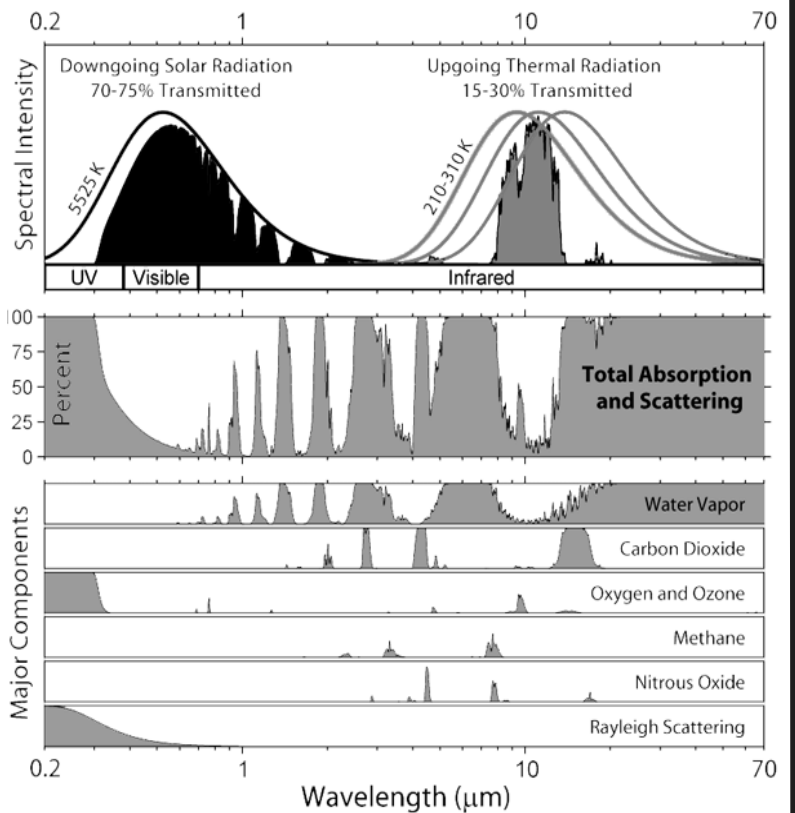
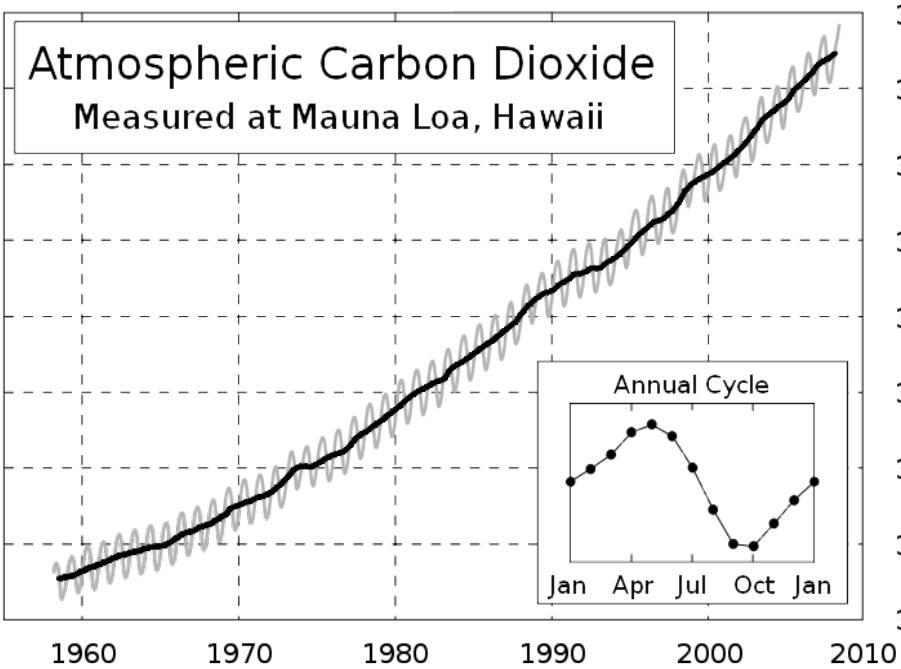
Most of the MIT's 59 minority faculty members participated in the diversity's initiative research studies. Seventy-two percent of minority faculty responded to the quality of life survey, with 69 percent of faculty responding overall. Eighty percent of the minority faculty also participated in interviews.

"I feel honored that such a large portion of the minority faculty were willing to take part in the effort and share their experiences," Hammond said.

Interested in the new ENERGY MINOR?
Both courses are options that meet part of the requirements for this minor.

12.348 Global Climate Change: Economics, Science and Policy
M 3-5, W 3-4 E25- 117

12.340 Global Warming Science
TR 9:30-11 54-1615



What are the implications of these 2 graphs for:
ENERGY • ENVIRONMENT • ECONOMICS?
Learn the science that can provide some answers.

Solar-Powered Car Completes Cross-Continent Race



VINCENT AUYEUNG—THE TECH

“Eleanor,” the MIT Solar Electric Vehicle Team’s current race vehicle, reveals the gear and cockpit mounted on her chassis. Her aerodynamic top and solar array are suspended on sawhorses (rear).

Solar Car, from Page 1

— where she finished the 3,021 kilometer trek from Darwin to Adelaide, Australia in only five days, placing second in the “Silicon Class” and fifth overall, out of 38 teams.

Eleanor averaged 73 kilometers per hour during the race, according to team member Michael P. Roberts ’11.

The “Tokai Challenger” from Tokai University in Tokyo, Japan, finished first overall but was placed in the “Challenge Class” and “Gallium Class” because of its use of the more expensive but more efficient solar cell array.

“When we crossed the finish line, we weren’t really sure of what to expect, since most of the team hadn’t done solar car before,” said one of the team’s current leader, Alejandro F. Arambula ’12.

“But the fact that we crossed an entire continent in five days on a car that we built ourselves, it’s not something that a lot of people can say.... It’s something we’ll keep with us for a long time,” he said.

Leading to the 2009 Race

When eleven SEVT team members and alumni, including Arambula, traveled to Australia to race Eleanor at the World Solar Challenge last October, it was the first time that the team had raced in the World Solar Challenge since 2005.

According to Arambula, the team normally designs, builds, and races each car on a two-year cycle but did not compete in the 2007 Challenge, primarily due to lack of funds and membership.

Eleanor’s predecessor in the 2005 race, Tesseract, was a gallium arsenide-paneled car which finished sixth overall in World Solar Challenge and also placed third in the North American Solar Challenge — a race that the current SEVT will not compete in. Instead, the team will spend more time on the design of the next car.

Despite this brief lull in activity, however, MIT’s solar car team was able to raise the roughly \$300,000 necessary to construct Eleanor.

Raising funds is entirely member initiated. “All team members help organize funding,” said member Kelly Ran ’12.

Another feature that sets the car apart is its custom made power trackers — designed by Robert Pila-wa ’06 — which monitors and regulates optimum power outputs and is better tailored to Eleanor than those available commercially.

The purpose of the power trackers is to “ensure that solar cells are putting out the most power at a certain given time” says team member George J. Hansel ’12.

Unlike with the group’s previ-

ous cars, Eleanor’s design featured an upright seating angle and a rack-and-pinion steering mechanism with a conventional steering wheel in order to comply with new regulations. Additionally, Eleanor includes fixed fairings (drag-resistant external structures) and cruise control for the first time in MIT SEVT history.

Racing Down Under

In stark contrast to the busy streets of Massachusetts Avenue, where curious onlookers point their cell phone cameras at the car during the occasional test run, Eleanor faced large stretches of open road and the scorching heat of the out-back.

“The temperature in the car around noon was at 110°F, but the drivers all had a camel pack of water to sip throughout the day,” said Roberts, one of the team’s drivers.

For three of the five days of the race, MIT’s team led the roughly 20 cars in its class, but was passed by the University of New South Wales on the fourth day.

“It was really rough to be first [in our class] for four days, then be passed in last day, simply because of a slightly better car — knowing that we were doing almost our complete best” said Arambula.

But the team will now be “ready to come back in two years and be competitive with the top-tier teams,” he said.

To attend the race, held from October 24–31, members had to miss around two weeks of class, but expressed that the skills that they earned in exchange were well worth it. “Almost every team member has something to say about how the experience has gone beyond just the academics,” said Arambula.

“Every student that doesn’t do an extracurricular here is missing out on a hell of a lot,” he said.

Eleanor’s Namesake

Eleanor only recently returned from Australia via boat roughly two weeks ago, and team members say that they’re already beginning plans for the team’s next car for the 2011 Challenge.

In designing the next car, the team says that they will likely explore the use of higher quality but more expensive gallium arsenide solar cells as well as modified body shape and steering control.

Although the upcoming car currently remains officially unnamed, Roberts recalls that Eleanor’s name comes from the most elusive car in the movie “Gone in 60 Seconds” — a little-known fact to most of the public.

Hansel, however, points out that the name “Mahna Mahna,” a reference to Sesame Street song and a name he posed for the future car in an outreach event, is one of his favorite current contenders for the next car.

“Jokes have gone around, but we haven’t decided on anything yet,” says Arambula.

THANK YOU M.I.T.



Bose® Wave® music system



QuietComfort® 2 Acoustic Noise Cancelling® Headphones



Companion® 3 multimedia speaker system

**Thank you to Students,
Faculty, Staff and
Employees of M.I.T.**

Bose Corporation was founded and built by M.I.T. people. Our success in research and in business is a result, in no small part, of what M.I.T. has done for us. As one measure of our appreciation, we are extending special purchase privileges to all students and employees of M.I.T. for their personal use.

Please direct all inquiries to the “M.I.T. Purchase Program.”

Bose Corporation
1-800-444-BOSE



©2004 Bose Corporation. Patent rights issued and/or pending. Delivery is subject to product availability.

LEGAL COUNSEL

MIT students, family, employers and start-ups seeking U.S. legal counsel, campus or office consultation. Call:

James Dennis Leary, Esq.
321-544-0012

Solution to Sudoku

from page 9

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

Solution to Crossword

from page 9

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

This space donated by The Tech

It claims good people.

UNTREATED DEPRESSION

#1 Cause of Suicide

Public Service message from SAVE (Suicide Awareness/Voices of Education) <http://www.save.org>

Achieving Meritocracy a Struggle, Race Report Says

By Meghan Nelson
STAFF REPORTER

Two colleagues admonished him once for drinking beer at his first faculty meeting, mistaking an energy drink for alcohol, he tells the interviewers. Another participant confesses that he deliberately places books in his office as evidence to visitors of his academic qualifications. Others complain that they are misidentified as custodians.

"That's what it's like being black, day-to-day," at MIT, said an anonymous minority faculty member, as part of a series of interviews conducted by the Initiative for Faculty Race and Diversity to examine the experience of minority faculty.

These episodes serve as shocking reminders of the potential for misunderstanding and the ignorance surrounding race, as documented in the Diversity Initiative's recently-released report.

At an institution where only six percent of faculty members are minorities, such incidents shed light on the minority faculty experience, one where subtle racial judgments sometimes marginalize and isolate minority faculty members.

Inequities do exist in the experiences of minority versus non-minority faculty members, which contribute to a sometimes negative climate, the report concluded. Even with recent efforts to increase levels of diversity among faculty, the overall environment at MIT is one where minority faculty do not always feel appreciated or included.

The report focused specifically on the recruitment, mentoring, and promotion to tenure of minority faculty,

examining the academic environment and culture that exists at MIT. Drawing upon the research and successes in departments at MIT and other universities, the report also includes several recommendations to improve diversity.

Some findings are encouraging and attest to MIT's commitment to diversity. For example, no salary disparities exist among similarly-qualified faculty members; non-tenured minority faculty express more satisfaction with their lives than non-tenured non-minority faculty; and the numbers of diverse faculty are increasing after a 2004 faculty resolution to double the percentage of minority faculty within a decade.

Still, surveyed tenured minority faculty expressed more dissatisfaction than their white or Asian tenured peers, the report said. Some minorities expressed concern that they experienced exclusion in terms of resources and mentoring which the tenure process did not adequately credit them for, and others were concerned about being labeled the "token minority."

Regardless of whatever subtle level of racial bias exists on campus however, ultimately open discourse on race and active inclusion by all will improve and avail the community.

Meritocracy at core

What role diversity has, and should have, at an institution which values merit and ability above all else overshadowed the findings of the report. Given MIT's scientific base and relentless push for objectivity, some faculty, minority and non-minority alike, regard race as irrelevant to achievements, according to the report.

"Ideally, in a meritocracy, people should be blind to race and gender. Why does that matter? All that matters is how good you are by some measure," said one minority faculty in one of the report's interviews.

But resting comfortably on the idea that MIT is a meritocracy ignores the immediate fact that disparity still exists. "Although the meritocracy concept presents an appropriate ideal, tension is created by the presumption that true meritocracy is already achieved at MIT," the report said.

Hidden biases, subjectivity, and assumptions can still plague how minority faculty members are evaluated. "It is not possible to proclaim a fully meritocratic process when our society presents innate biases to which all can be susceptible on some level," said the report.

"The idea of meritocracy is something that everyone at MIT embraces. There's not a problem with the concept, the issue is that when we execute it we can't guarantee that we have actually included everyone in the pool," said Paula T. Hammond '84, chair of the Diversity Initiative.

Excellence and diversity

Whether including race as a factor for jobs causes less-qualified applicants to be chosen is an issue that has long-plagued the nation, and it is also a concern at MIT. While most non-minority faculty supported statements that diversity is good for the community, the report also found that "the anticipation from some members of the community that the intentional inclusion or recruitment of a minority faculty member might, in some cases, represent a lowering of standards is

one that can yield negative experiences for [minority] faculty even before their career has begun."

Race and excellence do not reside as an either-or situation, the report said, but instead exist independently of each other. The obstacle at hand is that many faculty members focus on only one measure of excellence, and, according to the report, demanding one type of eminence undermines the efforts of those succeeding in other areas.

"To insist on orthodoxy stifles one of the pillars of MIT which is to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship of ideas," said a minority faculty member interviewed in the report.

The report, in turn, echoed the sentiment: "In particular, the tendency to use two or three highly defined metrics as a means of evaluating quality can lead to a more myopic view of excellence." An underlying idea in the report is that diversity not only includes race, but also background, talents, and accomplishments, and maintaining a restricted view of excellence is limiting and causes qualified applicants to be missed.

The notion that diversity and excellence are inversely linked still exists on campus, and there are indications that some non-minority faculty believe it is the case.

"The MIT faculty also pose a real problem. Some faculty have strong opposition to anything that they view or label as 'affirmative action' and have no commitment to diversity," read notes from a discussion at a minority faculty forum quoted in the report.

"The persistence of this notion among MIT faculty is quite irritating, but is part of the pushback from ma-

majority faculty on attempts to increase the diversity," read notes from another such forum.

'Climate of silence'

Many faculty members are uncomfortable discussing race at MIT, which limits open discourse on these issues and stifles productive changes, the report found.

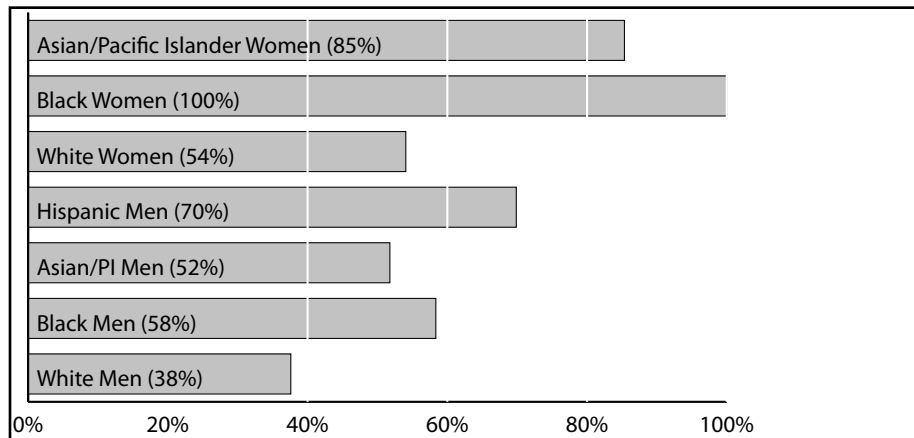
The report found that presumptions that science and academics are not affected by race can have negative effects. "Science is often presented as though individual and group characteristics — including but not limited to race — are irrelevant. What is important is one's scientific acumen and talent. But the best intentions of neutrality can backfire," the report stated.

"I think many of our faculty that are not minorities often don't fully appreciate the nuances of what it is to be a minority ... racism is more subtle now. I've never experienced a place as good as MIT but there can still be a problem The perception that 'it's a lot better now so we can throttle back our attention and effort' is uninformed, inappropriate," said one minority faculty member in an interview.

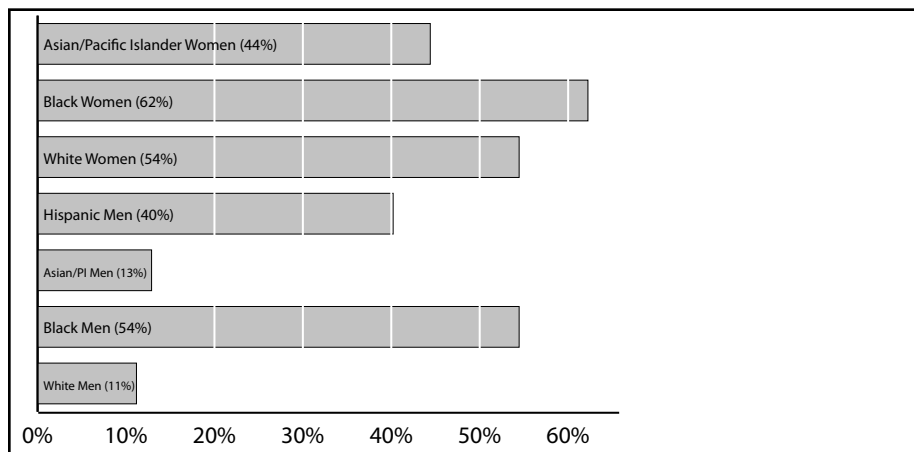
To break down the awkwardness that faculty members feel about discussing race openly, settings of active discussion must be established, the report recommends. Inviting respected scholars to speak on the issue can also help ease these tensions.

"By engaging a number of our faculty in more direct conversation and including a number of our lead faculty in these kinds of conversations, we can begin to break down some of this awkwardness," said Hammond.

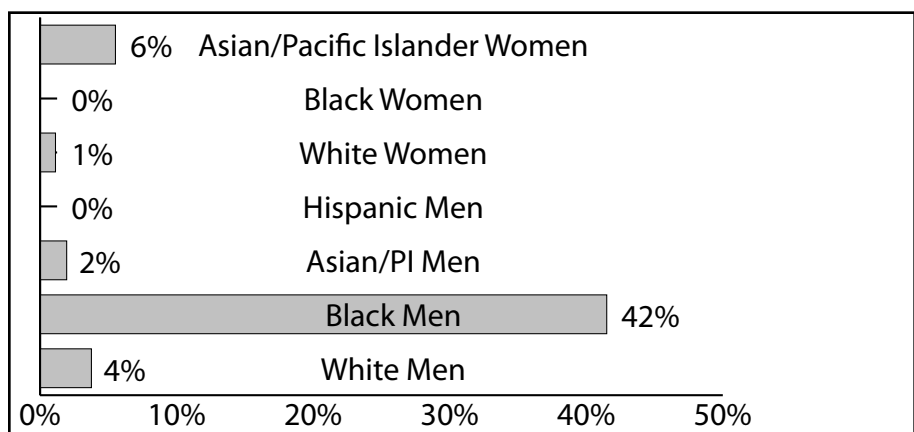
Minority Faculty Mistaken for Students



Minority Faculty Mistaken for Support Staff



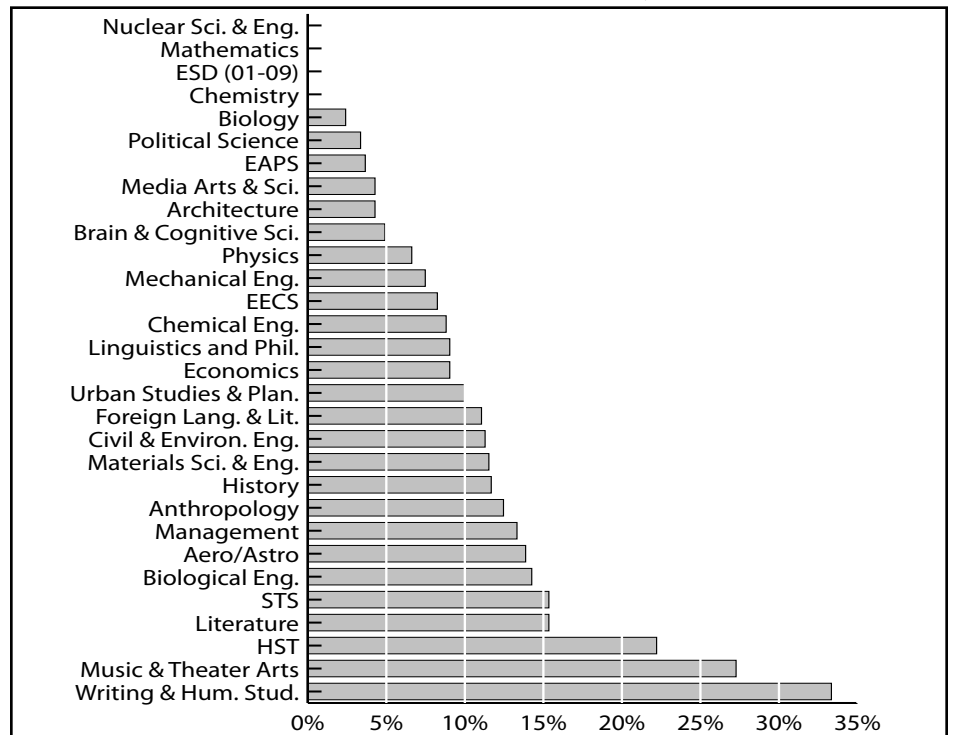
Minority Faculty Mistaken for Trespassers



SOURCE: REPORT ON THE INITIATIVE FOR FACULTY RACE AND DIVERSITY

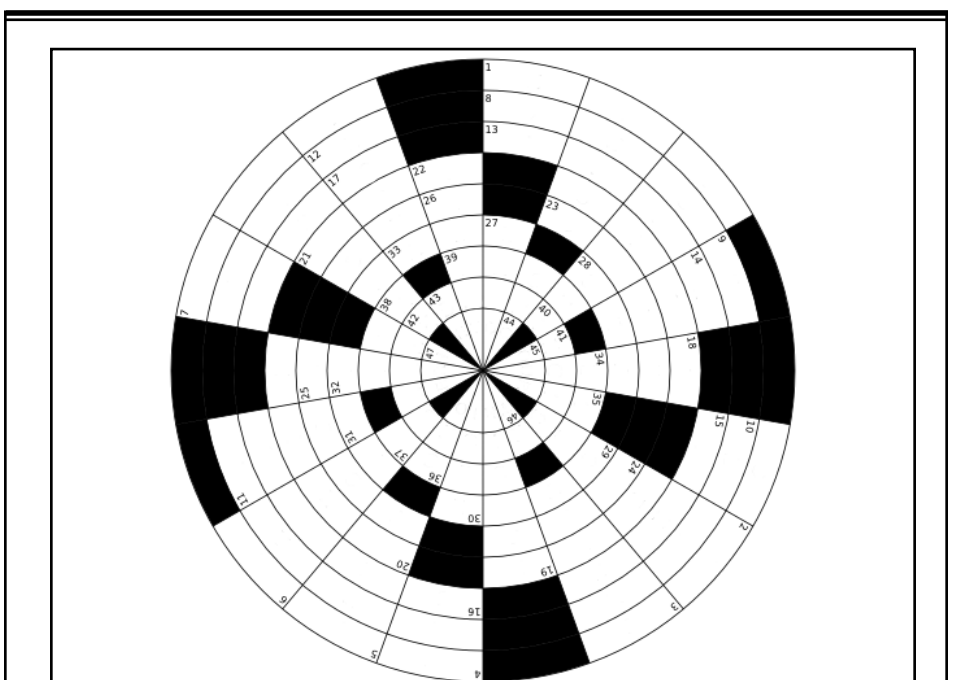
Percent of minority faculty who responded affirmatively to the question "In your daily encounters on the MIT campus, has anyone ever assumed that you were a student, support staff or trespasser?" Hispanic women are not included because of their small numbers.

Minority Hires by Department, 1991–2009



SOURCE: REPORT ON THE INITIATIVE FOR FACULTY RACE AND DIVERSITY

Underrepresented minorities hired from 1991–2009, by department. (Dual hires are counted at 50 percent in each department.)



Discword Hint: In the original version of this 2010 Mystery Hunt puzzle, participants were expected to independently produce this grid. From here, the puzzle functions similarly to a traditional crossword puzzle.

MIT Ritalin Misuse Rates on Par With Other Colleges

Ritalin, from Page 1

ducted by the American College Health Association in 2008 found that 5.6 percent of students had tried a stimulant. MIT has just conducted a new survey about drug, alcohol and stimulant abuse that will be available this spring.

When asked why he thought students turn to Ritalin for academic reasons, Daniel A. Trujillo, the assistant dean of the Community Development and Substance Abuse Center said that students at MIT are "very bright and high functioning" but "then there's an experience when students come to college and have a had a certain high school experience." They realize "I'm not able to perform; I haven't had this problem before."

Randall, the S³ dean, said, "I think in competitive environments, also competitive colleges, MIT included, there is some pressure to find a leg up and Ritalin seems like a quick leg up. In the long term it doesn't have the benefit students think it would."

Some students find themselves struggling when they enter MIT and try to turn to a medical solution. Dr. Kristine A. Girard '86, the Chief Associate of Mental Health, said that sometimes students come to MIT Medical thinking they have ADHD. Mostly, they don't, and the students

are turned away with recommendations to improve their study habits. Sometimes, Medical will diagnose ADHD where it has not previously been diagnosed.

When students were "younger and weren't causing a disruption, they were overlooked because the work wasn't so demanding, and they didn't have to pay attention fully to perform well grade-wise" Girard said.

Once they get to MIT they often "find that it actually is hard to stay at the top of the class" and may "not be able to take information in during lecture," she said.

Trends of Ritalin abuse

Unlike Duncan, others may use Ritalin just as an experimental drug. Since it is so readily available on college campuses through other students and dormitories, many students think "If it's available and I know I'm going to have a late night, maybe I should consider using this because I've heard it might help," Trujillo said.

According to Trujillo, Ritalin abuse is more widespread in the northeast and men are twice as likely as women to take it. The most common users of Ritalin are Caucasian and Hispanic, with a much higher usage rate than those of Asian/Pacific Islander or African American descent. These stimulants are most

popular with students who have a B-/C average, "students who feel like they need an edge" he said.

Yet, Ritalin abuse "doesn't happen terribly often" Trujillo said, saying that people who use Ritalin are "typically not recurring users."

Around midterms or finals students "may try it once or twice and may not try it again." Trujillo said.

Girard said Ritalin use is "not typically in the top three concerns" at Medical she said, though they do see a number of students come in with a legitimate prescription from ADHD, saying it might be one of the top health issues students may have.

Experiences on campus

Asked whether or not they think Ritalin abuse is prevalent at MIT, students said no.

"I don't think many people at MIT do it without a prescription" Nargiss Mouatta '13 said, adding that she had never heard of anyone taking it.

However, students do try to get a hold of the drugs.

Sometimes students "look online and come in with a story" in order to get the drug, Girard said. "Doctors are pretty good at reading people," she said, and can "get the sense they want a prescription." "We know there's borrowing," she said.

According to Girard, approximately 51 percent of students taking Ritalin will be asked to share drugs. For example, Duncan noted that he was approached by a friend while taking Ritalin.

"I think I told him that I had gotten a prescription. Later, he was like 'Dude, give me some Ritalin.' He offered to split the profits," Duncan said "but my parents kept it under lock and key. They knew how many tablets there were supposed to be in the jar. If there were fewer, my ass was toast."

Apart from friends, stimulants are available "all over the place, sometimes students look for resources on-

line" said David Randall, associate dean of S³.

Duncan stayed on Ritalin for three weeks without seeing any improvement. "I've seen like a bazillion psychologists," he said, saying that he had "part of the symptoms" of Attention Deficit Disorder, but not all, so doctors have been reluctant to prescribe him the drug.

Eventually, he did get a prescription, but he found it to be useless.

"I'd drift off into space and start surfing the Internet. Being on Ritalin for me was like hyper focus, but for everything you don't want to concentrate on," he said. "I'd get totally locked in on randomly surfing the internet and be like, well, damn, that was four hours." Duncan admitted that the main focus of his Internet explorations was usually *stumbleupon.com*.

When Ritalin didn't help his focus, Duncan turned to different drugs, like Nootropil, which he found on the Internet.

The drugs are "normally used to treat dementia but are commonly used off label to make you think better, help you concentrate, what not," Duncan said. They "sort of helped my concentration" he said.

"I bought them from a reseller online," Duncan said, "The FDA doesn't regulate overseas pharmacies" and he was able to simply order them. He received around 80 doses for less than \$50. Duncan said he took it for about a month with "basically no side effects."

However, his parents eventually found it, "flipped out" and sat him down for an intervention talk.

No formal abuse policy

As Randall said, MIT has no formal policy on abusing Ritalin for academic or other recreational purposes. Unlike steroids and narcotics, a student found abusing cognitive enhancing stimulant will not be reprimanded and instead be referred

straight to Mental Health.

"For the most part if someone has a problem with narcotics they would work with the Community Development and Substance Abuse Center (CDSA)," Dave Kennedy, Director of the Office of Student Citizenship Office said. "There are obviously exceptions, but most substance cases are treated as a health condition before disciplinary."

"If someone is ... caught by the police that's one thing. If they're caught by friends or by a housemaster is something else." Randall said, "Our biggest concern would be for the students' health and well being," adding that S³ would not refer a student to the MIT Police if they were found with a stimulant problem.

"S³ collaborates very closely with [MIT Medical] Mental Health for students who identify as having drug problems," Randall said. S³ will work with each student on a "case by case basis," reaching out to each student in a different way.

Trujillo said that a student coming to the administration through CDSA would be referred to Medical as well. "MIT takes a health focused approach" he said. The use of Ritalin is seen as "symptomatic of other underlying issues in the students' life."

Selling pills and other drugs, however, constitutes a bigger offense, Trujillo said. Those sorts of cases "go through the student conduct office and the committee on discipline."

While MIT Medical "does not have a comprehensive substance abuse program" there are "clinicians who have expertise in substance issues," Girard said.

Ritalin is a drug that should not be used without a prescription, she reminds the MIT community.

Students who have a drug problem can talk to S³, the CDSA, Mental Health, or talk to a trusted faculty member such as an academic advisor or housemaster.

SIPB IAP

Programming in C

Mon, Wed, Fri January 18, 20, 22 5-7 PM room: 1-115

C, love it or hate it, is somewhere at the foundation of most software today. Even if you don't write any C day-to-day, knowing C can be a huge help in better understanding other languages.

Advanced C

Fri Jan 22 5-7 PM room: 56-154

Learn how to use features you thought were only in higher-level languages like LISP, as well as when and how to get closer to the hardware with inline assembly and gcc-specific features.

Programming Python

Mon, Wed, Fri Jan 18, 20, 22, 25 5-7 PM 4-231

A full intro to the language that some have called "executable pseudocode" from primitives to object-oriented development.

Web Programming in Python with Django

Wed Jan 27 06:30 PM -09:30 PM 56-114

The web framework for perfectionists with deadlines, Django lets you access your database with python objects, and comes with both designer-friendly templates, and a convenient admin interface.

Introduction to Ruby on Rails

Tue Jan 21, 26 8-9:30 PM 1-115

Ruby on Rails is an open-source web framework optimized for programmer happiness and sustainable productivity by favoring convention over configuration.

Esoteric Programming Languages

Mon Jan 25 07:30-09:30 PM room: 4-237

We discuss Turing-completeness in the context of languages that test the boundaries of design such as INTERCAL, Brain*ck, Piet, and Whitespace. It's not hard to be equivalent to a Turing machine.

SPRING BREAK

JAMAICA

Once you go you know.



Spring Break comes to life...

Live Concerts
Awesome VIP Parties
Beautiful Beaches
Scenic Cliff Jumping
Spectacular Sunsets

Book Your Trip Today! Contact:



1.800.648.4849
www.ststravel.com



1.800.426.7710
www.sunsplashtours.com

Two Day Introductory Tango Bootcamp!

January 23-24th
1-5pm, Student Center,
room 409



MIT
argentine
tango

Space is limited!

details and registration at:
www.tango2days.com

Eating Disorder Treatment

Treatment of Adults Suffering from
Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa



Informed clinicians refer their clients to Laurel Hill Inn. LHI provides the most effective treatment and deploys the highest staff-to-client ratio in New England. We provide extensive programming in a highly structured and supervised non-institutional therapeutic setting. Evening, day, and residential treatment as well as weekly support groups in West Medford and West Somerville. Call Linda at 781 396-1116 or visit www.laurelhillinn.com.



Want to get free movie tickets?
Then write movie reviews for *The Tech*.
(Advance screening opportunities also available!)

join@tech.mit.edu

100% Reliable Solution

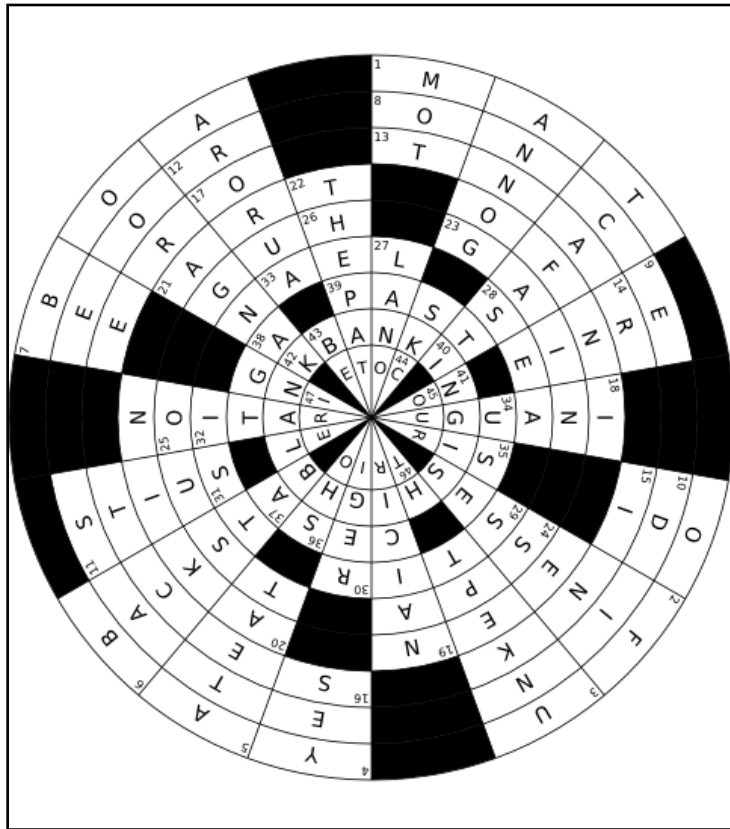
First note that the bold words are a little odd, and some of them unusually long. There are exactly two of each length from 5 to 16 characters, and if you compare them letter-by-letter, you will see each same-length pair has one position where both words have the same letter, such as S at the end of AGNES and NAILS. If you collect all these letters, they spell SEE WALLY WOOD. If you research Wally Wood, a comic book artist, you will find his "22 Panels that Always Work." Each of the 7 panels in this puzzle is an example of one of the 22 types, such as "silhouette," "one big object," etc. If you assign letters A-V to the 22 panels in the order they appear, and then collect the letters for the 7 types of panels represented in the puzzle, they spell SHADING.

Selected 2010 Mystery Hunt

Puzzles — Credits

'100% RELIABLE' BY MARK HALPIN
'PLANAR COMPLEX' BY JOSEPH DEVINCENTIS
'DISCWORLD' BY JOSEPH DEVINCENTIS AND CRAIG KASPER

Discword Solution

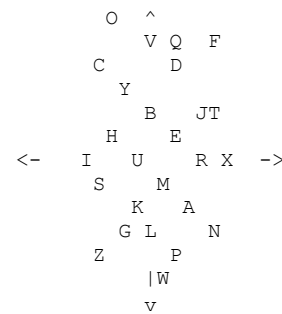


Planar Complex Solution

As suggested by the flavor text, each of the numbers is a product of Gaussian integers representing the different letters. A careful bit of complex arithmetic can solve for each letter in turn:

- E = ERA×THE/EARTH = (2+1i)
- I = ITS×ERA/STARE = (-5)
- B = BRINK×LIMIT×WHOA×E/(MILK×NOW×EARTH×I×I) = (2i)
- A = BLITZ×NAMES×TO×I×ERA/(LIMIT×ZONE×STARE×B) = (3-2i)
- O = WHOA×STAY×ERA/(WHY×STARE×A×A) = (-3+6i)
- T = TO/O = (5+2i)
- R = ERA/(E×A) = (2+1i)
- S = STARE/(ERA×T) = (-4-1i)
- Y = STAY/(S×T×A) = (-2+3i)
- H = EARTH/(ERA×T) = (-3+1i)
- X = AXE/(A×E) = (6+0i)
- W = WHY/(H×Y) = (1-5i)
- N = NOW/(O×W) = (5-3i)
- M = NAMES/(N×A×E×S) = (1-1i)
- L = LIMIT/(I×M×I×T) = -3j
- K = MILK/(M×I×L) = (-1-2i)
- F = FLARE/(ERA×L) = (5+5i)
- P = PLATE/(L×A×T×E) = (2-4i)
- V = LEVER/(L×E×E×R) = 5j
- Z = ZONE/(O×N×E) = (-4-4i)
- J = JAZZY/(A×Z×Z×Y) = (4+2i)
- C = CLAMP/(L×A×M×P) = (-4+4i)
- D = CHARD/(C×H×A×R) = (2+4i)
- U = DOUBT/(D×O×B×T) = (-1+0i)
- G = GOURD/(O×U×R×D) = (-2-3i)
- Q = QUARK/(U×A×R×K) = (2+5i)

Now plot the positions of the letter values in the complex plane:



The answer CYBER HUMAN is spelled out on the 2 prominent diagonal lines.

MIT Hummus Experience

Hummus.mit.edu

Learn How To Make Hummus For Beginners

7PM / Tuesday January 19th / W11

Hummus Tour

(RSVP required - hummus@mit.edu)

10AM / Tuesday January 26th / Tribe hummus factory

Make Your Own Hummus

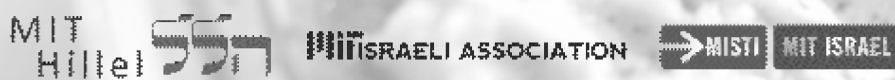
(RSVP required - hummus@mit.edu)

7PM / Wednesday January 27th / W11

The Annual Hummus Taste Off

12PM / Thursday January 28th / Lobby 10 and Bush Room

Sponsors:



JOSEPH DEVINCENTIS

The 2010 Mystery Hunt coin was designed to look like a pocket watch, recalling the time travel theme of the Hunt. The obverse of the coin bears the inscriptions "2010 MIT History Mystery Hunt" and "It's About Time." The back includes all of the years used for additional rounds in the Hunt.

Royal Bengal

Boston's only authentic Bengali Cuisine restaurant

313 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

(617) 491-1988

Open Daily Except Monday

T: Red Line, Bus #1 - Central Square

11:30 am - 11:30 pm

Lunch Buffet \$7.95

Reasonably Priced Dinners

10% Discount on \$15 (or more) order with MIT ID.

Free delivery for orders over \$10.

Take-out, platters, and catering available.

<http://www.royalbengalrestaurant.com/>

got sperm?

SPERM DONORS NEEDED Up to \$1100 a month!

Healthy MEN in college or with a college degree wanted for our sperm donor program.

Minimal time commitment

Help people fulfill their dreams of starting a family.

Receive free health and genetic screenings.

APPLY ONLINE:

www.SPERMBANK.com



Something to feel good about.

United Way

This space donated by The Tech

SPORTS

MIT Track and Field Routs Opponents In First Meet of Season

By Greg McKeever
DAPER STAFF

In its season opening meet, the MIT Men's and Women's Track & Field teams took on Bates and Colby Saturday afternoon.



The women picked up where they left off last season, winning 10 of 12 events to outlast Bates, 160-127. Colby took third with 97 points.

Portia M. Jones '12 helped lead the way with three individual wins while Jacqueline M. Wentz '10 added two event victories.

Wentz gave the Cardinal and Gray first-place points in both the 800m, with a time of 2:22.75, and the mile, finishing in 5:15.61. Other event wins came from Jamie L. Simmons '12 in the 600m (1:38.67), Brooke C. Johnson '13 at 3000m (10:18.92) and Alina E. Gatowski '11 in the 5000m (18:31.05).

The Engineers captured both relay events, with Kirsten H. Aarsvold '11, Emily Kuo '13, Martha M. Gross '12

and Simmons winning the 4x400m in 4:14.79 and Marie N. Burkland '13, Tania K. Morimoto '12, Alicia J. Kaestli '12 and Johnson beating out Colby by over 10 seconds in the 4x800m.

On the men's side, Tech easily beat both opponents, winning all but one track event.

The Cardinal and Gray dominated the shorter sprints, placing four in the top six of the 55m hurdles and five of six in the 55m dash. Brian C. Djaja '13 led the way in the hurdles with a personal-best time of 8.01 seconds. Each of the other three hurdles, Nicholas W. Leonard '11 (8.17), Andrew J. Musacchio '13 (8.20) and Joshua D. Duncavage '13 (8.50), would also set personal records. Morton ran 6.64 seconds in the 55m, as Tech took the top six spots in the event.

Morton also secured individual wins in the 200m (23.02), long jump (22-2.50 feet) and triple jump (47-8.00 feet). Teammate Mattias S. Flander '11 was the runner-up to Morton in both jumps.



Phillip D. Hunt '12 is pole vaulting over the bar. He tied for fourth place in the event at the tri-meet held by MIT on Jan. 16 versus Bates College and Colby College. Both men's and women's team won.

Daniel J. Ronde '11 (52.24) and Leonard (52.79) went one-two in the 400-meters. John A. Granata '11 took first in the 600-meters with a time of 1:25.33 while Gilbert D. O'Neil '13 paced the field in the 800m, finishing in 1:58.23.

Tech teammates also finished

one-two in the mile and 3000m. Kyle J. Hannon '13's time of 4:26.13 was just over two and a half seconds better than Hemagiri Arumugam '10 in the mile. Paul D. Welle '11 ran 3000-meters in 8:52.47 to best Richard J. Prevost '11. Gihan S. Amarasiriwarden '11 was the top

finisher in the 5000m, with his time of 15:38.83.

MIT will be back in action at a pair of meets next weekend, hosting its own Coed Invitational on Saturday, January 23 while also competing in the Terrier Classic at Boston University on Friday and Saturday.

SCOREBOARD

Men's Basketball	
Wednesday, January 13, 2010	
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	53
MIT	76
Saturday, January 16, 2010	
Clark University	51
MIT	54
Women's Basketball	
Wednesday, January 13, 2010	
Wheaton College	64
MIT	39
Saturday, January 16, 2010	
Mount Holyoke College	42
MIT	29
Men's Swimming & Diving	
Saturday, January 16, 2010	
Colby College	79
MIT	189
Sunday, January 17, 2010	
U.S. Coast Guard Academy	126
MIT	174
Sunday, January 17, 2010	
Springfield College	85
MIT	215

Women's Swimming & Diving	
Saturday, January 16, 2010	
Colby College	113
MIT	185
Sunday, January 17, 2010	
U.S. Coast Guard Academy	117
MIT	183
Sunday, January 17, 2010	
Springfield College	133
MIT	167

Men's Track and Field	
Saturday, January 16, 2010	
Bates College, Colby College	
MIT	1st of 3

Women's Track and Field	
Saturday, January 16, 2010	
Bates College, Colby College	
MIT	1st of 3

Ski Team Sets Personal Records at Weekend Slaloms

By Alexis Dale
TEAM REPRESENTATIVE

MIT Skiing had its first weekend of slalom racing Friday, Saturday, and Sunday with a two-day carnival at Cranmore followed by the non-league Tecnica Cup at Gunstock. The new club team's diligence in training has paid off; though the Women's and Men's teams again finished 10th and 9th in their respective divisions, every MIT finisher had the best or second best slalom race of their career this weekend.

On the Women's side, MIT had another solid performance from its team of two. Captain Jillian R. Reddy '11 finished 53rd on Friday and 57th on Saturday. Sarah J. Laderman '12 also skied consistently, finishing Friday and Saturday 62nd and 60th, respectively.

The Men's team had two exciting

racers. Friday, they put two racers in the top 25, Michael J. Yurkerwich '11 and Jason D. Pier '13 at 12th and 25th, respectively. Captain Ian C. Wolfe '10 was the team's third finisher in 38th (one of his best career finishes). On Saturday, these three racers competed strongly; Yurkerwich finished 31st, Pier 32nd, and Wolfe 40th. If the nine competing men's teams were scored with three racers instead of five, these MIT Men would have come in 6th for the day.

Unfortunately, Kevin A. Rustagi '11 — the much-needed depth in the Men's team — was among the competitors disqualified from both the Friday and Saturday events.

The biggest MIT highlight over the weekend was the second place finish by Yurkerwich.

MIT Skiing will continue with Slalom then Giant Slalom at Waterville Valley on January 23-24.

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Wednesday, January 20	Men's Basketball vs. Springfield	6 p.m., Rockwell Cage
Saturday, January 23	Men's and Women's Track and Field — Coed Invitational	12 p.m., Johnson Track
	Men's Basketball vs. Wheaton	1 p.m., Rockwell Cage
	Women's Basketball vs. Clark	3 p.m., Rockwell Cage

EVENT OF THE WEEK

MIT Men's Hockey vs. Boston Bruins — Alumni Game
Johnson Rink, Saturday 7 p.m.

On Saturday, the MIT Men's Ice Hockey Team and Friends of MIT Hockey will host the MIT Alumni vs. Boston Bruins Alumni Hockey Game. The doors will open at 6:30 pm and tickets will be for sale at the entrance (\$5 for MIT students, \$10 for adults).

This event marks the first major fundraising event for MIT Hockey since the cuts to the varsity programs last year. A silent auction for items including Bruins and Celtics tickets and a 50/50 raffle will take place during the course of the game. Go see MIT's own face off against legends from the Boston Bruins!



MELANIE ADAMS—THE TECH

Defense takes charge as Aparna A. Sud '13 stands her ground against Mount Holyoke College on Jan. 16. The Engineers lost with a final score of 29-42.