Senior selected to be Rhodes Scholar
Jennifer Lai ’11, Course 20 and 21M, will be heading to Oxford next year to study Immunology.

By Joanna Kao

Jennifer Lai ’11 is MIT’s latest Rhodes scholar, joining an elite group of 43 MIT alumni. “I was honestly in shock, and still am. I don’t think I have quite hit me yet,” said Lai, a double major in biological engineering (Course 20) and music and theater arts (Course 21M). “First, I called my mom at home. I think she was really confused as to why I was so calm because I was in disbelief and was certain I was kidding her. Finally, she realized that I wasn’t kidding, and I think that at that point, she was more excited than I was.” Lai will be heading off to the University of Oxford to study Immunology next year. “First, I’m really excited about studying Immunology, which I’ve been wanting to do for a really long time. Second, I think that going to Oxford, and meeting and playing music with others who have such diverse interests will be a really great and broadening experience,” Lai said.

To become a Rhodes scholar, Lai had to submit multiple letters of recommendation, a personal essay, and be endorsed by MIT. “The application process is tough, but it really forces you to determine what it is that you want to do. For me, it’s just solidified my future goals, which is the most rewarding.”

Rhodes, Page 13

At Logan, delays are imminent
What to expect when going home this week

By Jessica Pourian

Flying home for Thanksgiving? Better pack your patience. You can expect long lines and new security measures at Logan Airport this week.

Inside
Tips for Thanksgiving travel, p. 12

As of Monday afternoon, Logan’s schedule grew by 2.2 million passengers, from 2.0 million per day this weekend, up from 1.8 million people it normally screens on a daily basis. New security measures are also expected to complicate the holiday rush. Over the summer, Logan installed new body scanners, which come in two forms — backscatter X-ray and millimeter wave imaging. Currently, there are more than 380 full-body scanners in 68 airports nationwide. Both types of machines work by bouncing waves off the passenger and presenting an image from the reflection of the waves and their energy. The systems, known as Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), are capable of seeing underneath clothing, a point that has raised privacy concerns.

After a person is scanned, the image is sent to a computer in an isolated “resolution room” where a TSA officer looks at it. The officer physically assisting the passenger never sees the photo, the TSA explains, and instead communicates with the officer in the back room with a wireless headset. After the passenger is cleared, the photo is automatically deleted by the machine. Officers are prohibited from taking cameras or phones into the resolution room. The millimeter-wave scanners also blur the face of each passenger. A passenger can decline use of the machine and receive a physical pat-down instead, but those measures have themselves been

IN SHORT
The Spring 2011 course schedule is now available online, at http://student.mit.edu/catalog/index.cpt.

BIKE PARKING
Bikes parked on racks between Walker Memorial and Hayden Library are scheduled to be removed today and tomorrow.

Student Center will be closed for Thanksgiving from 11 p.m. Wednesday until 7 a.m. Friday morning.

UA Finance Board applications for the UAP/Spring 2011 period are due Sunday, Nov. 28, at 9 p.m.

Spring graduate housing allocations close on Sunday, Nov. 28. The deadline to enter the undergrad housing lottery is on Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Course 6/7 joint major proposed
If approved in Dec., could start taking students this fall

By Joanna Kao

A bachelor’s degree in computer science and molecular biology was proposed by the Departments of Biology and Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EECS) at the Nov. 17 faculty meeting. At the faculty meeting, Eric L. Grimson PhD ’80, head of the EECS department, said that the EECS faculty “strongly unanimously endorsed” the proposal. Commentary at the meeting was so positive that at the end of the discussion, MIT President Susan J. Hockfield asked, “Anyone else want to join the love fest?” If the proposal passes at the next faculty meeting in December, it will begin admitting students next fall.

The joint program includes eight courses from the EECS department and 7.5 courses from the Biology department. According to the proposal, all students must complete 21 credits in the sciences.

The Magic is Still Alive
The latest Harry Potter film is the best yet in the series.

The Banana- Equivalent Dose
There are reasons for wanting to opt-out of the new airport x-ray scanners, but safety isn’t one of them.

Smize!
Lauren E. Clark ‘14 walks the runway on Friday in Kappa Alpha Theta’s KATWALK fashion show. Proceeds from ticket sales help raise money for “Court Appointed Special Advocates,” which trains community volunteers to speak on behalf of abused and neglected children in court.

Weather, p. 2

Today: 37° Chance of showers
Web: 47° Clear
Thu: 40° Sunny and windy

The Koch Institute’s new building, running along Main Street between Ames and Vassar.

Koch Institute, Page 12

Koch Institute begins relocation
New Building 76 to host interdisciplinary cancer research

By Anne Cai

The David H. Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research has begun moving into its newly finished home in Building 76, which replaced a packed lot along Main Street between Ames and Vassar. The 6/7 joint faculty moved into the new building in the first week of November, the Koch Institute will gradually shift into Building 76 through mid-December. Once full, the seven-story building will contain about 600 researchers working in 25 faculty labs. According to the Koch Institute website, the first floor will feature a "changing display of art and information on MIT’s leadership role in life sciences."

"It’s also important to recognize that has well within the original budget, which included a $100 million donation by David H. Koch ’62. The building was designed by Ellenegow, an architectural firm founded by Harry Ellenegow, who has designed and redesigned numerous MIT academic and research buildings.

It’s also important to recognize that Koch Institute, Page 12

Koch Institute, Page 12

Koch Institute, Page 12
Stampede in Cambodia leaves hundreds dead

BANGKOK — More than 300 people were killed and hundreds more were injured in a stampede at an annual water festival in Cambodia that the prime minister Tuesday called the nation’s worst tragedy since the murderous Khmer Rouge regime more than three decades ago.

Witnesses in Phnom Penh, the capital, said the stampede began Monday night when people panicked in a dense crowd on a small island close to the shore of the Bassac River.

Hundreds of people tried to escape over a short suspension bridge. Many died of suffocation or were crushed underfoot, or were electrocuted by lose wires. Many drowned when they fell into the frigid water.

The night was filled with the constant sound of sirens and, at the scene and in the hospital, with the wailing of people discovering dead friends or relatives.

“This is the biggest tragedy in more than 31 years since the Pol Pot regime,” Prime Minister Hun Sen said in one of several television addresses through the night.

There was no confirmation of the cause of the stampede, but information Minister Khieu Kantha Bopha said it occurred when what he said were one million people became “scared of something.”

—Seth Mydans, The New York Times

By roman Kowch

Weather

Getting colder, but no snow for this week

The eastern half of the U.S. is lucky to escape the weather on its neighboring side. From the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean, snow is piling up in many areas. Not only are many areas snowing in, but winds are howling. Many of the areas are seeing snow accumulations, and insurance and parking included, can also help businesses bolster their bottom lines by offering hybrid as well as electric plug-in cars.

Zipcar, the pioneer of per-trip rentals in the United States, in Cambodia on Tuesday. The company’s chairman, who by some accounts is the second-ranking official in the Taliban, said he held three meetings with the man, who traveled from across the border in Pakistan, where Taliban leaders have taken refuge.

The fake Taliban leader even met with President Hamid Karzai, having been flown to Kabul on a NATO aircraft and ushered into the presidential palace, officials said. A recent episode undercuts the uncertain and even bizarre nature of the atmosphere in which Afghan and U.S. leaders search for ways to bring the nine-year-old U.S.-led war to an end. The leaders are believed to be hiding in Pakistan, possibly with the assistance of the Pakistani government, which opposes the U.S. and Afghan governments.

Many in the Taliban leadership, which is largely made up of barely literate cleric from the countryside, have not been in contact with the U.S. or NATO officials. Doubts were raised about the claims by officials who, for example, believe that the man is the real leader of the Taliban, has not been seen in person by U.S. officials. But Karzai officials noted that the man at the tale did not resemble him.

Other Symbols

Some suggest U.S. look at Israeli airport screening

By Helene Cooper

WASHINGTON — Amid the up-

heir that airport screenings have be-

come too intrusive, some Americans are growing skeptical about whether the United States cannot do it like the Israelis.

Rep. John L. Mica, R-Fla., a critic of the Department of Homeland Security’s new screening methods, says the Trans-

portation Security Administration should look at the process in Israel, which uses early detection techni-

ques.

Last week, Israeli officials praised the measures for making it more difficult here than in Israel for terrorists to get weapons on board.

The Israeli approach highlights the complexity of screening passengers, at least, that would make it very difficult to determine whether those dangerous would have been barred from flights.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Is MIT a 21st century cattle drive?

If the guest column by John Essigmann, Suzanne Flynn, Steven Hall, Dave Newman, and Charles Stewart (The Tech, Nov. 16, 2010) is any indication, the role of housemasters has changed dramatically since the days of the undergraduate.

There was a time when the MIT administration had hard to recruit stellar housemasters such as Maggie and Jerry Letwin (at Bexley), who were dedicated to the well-being of the students while providing much needed guidance and support. Rightly, the most important thing housemasters were valued by both the students and the administration because they had little choice — either we scan, and do the best we can to live within reason to advocate for their residents, or we submit to the scan, or you submit to a “enhanced pat down” which is just a few steps removed from a full body grope. Your choice for air travel, though, is the only objection to body scans. The first is privacy. Although body scan images are black and white, too blurry to reveal anatomic or facial features, and destroyed after use (the machines permanently lose the capability to store or send images), they are, however, absolutely pictures of naked bodies. Though some think these scans are perhaps more comfortable letting someone take a blurry photo of my body than letting them grope me, perhaps you feel the opposite way. De gustibus non est disputandum — have fun being felt up.

The second objection is health concerns. There are some out there who believe the backscatter x-ray type of machine (but not the radio wave type) represents an unnecessary radiation threat to passengers because they use ionizing radiation, which has the potential to cause cancer. Let’s put to rest this worry right now. A backscatter x-ray machine will give you approximately 0.01 millirem of radio-active dose. Let’s put that in perspective. You eat one banana, around 1000 million of dose per year, just living and breathing on this earth (you might receive about 10000’s of dose in a radiation-treatable place such as Colorado, or spend a lot of time around granite). If you receive a 10000’s of dose in any one year, you need to talk to a Regulatory Commission estimates it will take roughly 40 years to accumulate an annual dose by about 4 millirem — like living in Colorado, bring up high reduces the amount of shielding between you and cosmic rays.

So what is your 0.01 millirem dose from a backscatter x-ray type machine equivalent to? Roughly speaking, it is equal to a banana. Bananas are naturally radioactive, owing to their high levels of potassium. When you eat one, it temporarily raises your internal radiation level to about 0.01 millirem, equal to a banana.

The banana-equivalent dose

This travel season, opt for the full-body scanner

By Keith Yost

So what is your 0.01 millirem dose from a backscatter x-ray type machine equivalent to? Roughly speaking, it is equal to a banana.

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TO REACH US
Of cars and ditches

_Government Motors should be sold immediately for whatever price we can get_

By Keith Yost

There's a story Obama liked to tell on the campaign trail: Republicans drive a car into a ditch, and then hand the keys to Democrats. Democrats work and work to get the car out of the ditch while Republicans sun themselves. Then, once Democrats finally get the car out of the ditch, there's a tap on their shoulder: it's the Republicans, and they want the keys back. The car is the economy. Or the nation. And there are Sherpaes involved, I think. But the moral of the story is that you shouldn't give the car keys to Republicans, else they'll run us all into a ditch.

General Motors drives a car into a ditch. Then they go to Democrats, and sell them the now worthless car as if it were new. The Democrats get the car down into the ditch and start pummeling it out. They buy a fresh coat of paint. They put on some spinning rims. They install a TV. And as they stand over the ravine, grinning imbecilically at the broken wreckage below, they get a tap on their shoulder. It's the Republicans; they want the keys back. It's the Republicans; they want the car keys back.

On November 16, 2010, the New General Motors made an initial public offering, (IPO) worth about a third less of what the occasion to sell a little less than half of its stock was about a third less of what the government gave was not given in the form of loans, but as a direct investment. Using TARP funds intended for the banking sector, the Obama Administration has actually committed $82 billion to the U.S. automotive sector, of which they are still expected to lose an estimated $15 to $34 billion.

Despite these losses, and the risk of future losses, perhaps there are some in government who would rather hold on to the car company forever. After all, such a thing can be politically useful, as Rep. Barney Frank demonstrated when he placed a phone call to Washington and got GM to reverse its decision to lay off some employees from his district.

It's not the first time that Democrats have tried to spin news about GM. Back in April of this year, you may remember Democrats dancing as the CEO of Old GM, Ed Whitacre, proudly told the Wall Street Journal: “We're paying back — in full, with interest, years ahead of schedule — loans made to help fund the new GM.”

At the time, observers wondered how GM, which had lost 4.3 billion dollars in the second half of 2009, could pay off its debt to the government. In reality, GM hadn’t really lessened its debt to the U.S. government at all — the reason they “paid off” the loan was that if they did so, they would then be eligible to tap into $13.4 billion dollars of “working capital” that the government had offered to loan it. They weren’t paying back the loan — they were dodging the size of it.

And of course, this obscures the fact that most of the financial assistance the government gave was not given in the form of loans, but as a direct investment. Using TARP funds intended for the banking sector, the Obama Administration has actually committed $82 billion to the U.S. automotive sector, of which they are still expected to lose an estimated $15 to $34 billion.

Even this amount understates the money that the government has sunk into fixing GM. As part of the restructuring process, GM debt holders legally should have had first claim on the company’s assets. Instead, Obama all but wiped them out and divvied up their property between the federal government and the auto unions, giving the U.S. government a 61 percent stake in the new GM, unions a 20 percent stake, and the Canadian government an 11.7 percent stake.

**If GM turns up another few billion in losses next quarter, an embarrassed Uncle Sam will be there to give them more money.**

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(our friends from the north loaned $1.4 billion to GM and gave another $8.3 billion in direct funds). The poor schmucks who should have owned GM now have less than a 9 percent share, and will never be made whole.

Even after stealing such a huge amount from bondholders, the U.S. government is still set to clear a loss on the whole ordeal. It’s clear the markets continue to think GM is a lemon: their bonds are rated as junk. It’s likely the only reason the IPO got as high a price as it did was because the market believed the government will act as a stop-loss — if GM turns up another few billion in losses next quarter, an embarrassed Uncle Sam will be there to give them more money.
Fun

Steal My Comic by Michael Ciuffo

HOLD MY DRINK, I’LL BE RIGHT BACK!

HELLO, I’M BA... WAIT...DID YOU... NOPE! DRINK UP HONEY!

THIS THANKSGIVING WATCH OUT FOR

Tryptophan

STEALMYCOMIC.COM

Somewhere on the Search for Meaning by Letitia Li

Huh? That’s a fragment of my heart!

Could you buy it for me please? I’ll pay you back as soon as I can.

I’d like to, but I don’t carry much.

Oh, never mind. It’s no problem at all.

On the bright side, you can actually give someone your heart when you propose with cheap jewelry...

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 10

ACROSS

1 Math proof letters
2 Tritons’ sch.
8 Preoccupy completely
14 Verse starter?
15 Lanai neighbor
16 Having a tapering end
17 Upper limb
18 Tournament passes
19 Maniculate
20 Feeling okay?
23 Luke’s Jedi mentor
24 Old-time Olds
25 Fuss
28 Understands
29 Occasionally
33 Glum drop
34 Like a matinee idol
35 Like nostalgic fashions
39 Watch pocket
41 Remove from packaging
42 Canadian capital
43 Linguist Chomsky
46 Rolling Stones hit
48 Key with 3 sharps
52 Aug. follower
53 O.V.C. rival
54 Court decree
56 Farmers’ outing contest
59 #1 hit by the Fleetwoods
62 Pum’s month
63 Exist
64 String of words
65 Soda brand
66 Hair stiffener
67 Charlotte pro
68 C. Everett __
69 Snaky letter

DOWN

1 Cape Cod clam
2 Don vestments
3 Chowderhead
4 Eclipse shadow
5 Hot pepper
6 Mutton fat
7 Menu entree
8 Unrestricted
9 Beatnik instrument
10 British knights
11 British musician Brian
12 MO town
13 Part of a w.d.
14 Sounds of disappointment
15 Pension $‘s
16 Poeploid captain
17 C. Everett __
18 Preview tape
19 Carneoe stone
20 Feeling okay?
21 Sounds of disappointment
22 Pension $‘s
23 Luke’s Jedi mentor
24 Old-time Olds
25 Fuss
26 Having a tapering end
27 Upper limb
28 Understands
29 Occasionally
33 Glum drop
34 Like a matinee idol
35 Like nostalgic fashions
39 Watch pocket
41 Remove from packaging
42 Canadian capital
43 Linguist Chomsky
46 Rolling Stones hit
48 Key with 3 sharps
52 Aug. follower
53 O.V.C. rival
54 Court decree
56 Farmers’ outing contest
59 #1 hit by the Fleetwoods
62 Pum’s month
63 Exist
64 String of words
65 Soda brand
66 Hair stiffener
67 Charlotte pro
68 C. Everett __
69 Snaky letter
51 Gems
52 Logical start?
53 Get into your birthday suit?
54 Jedi mentor
55 Family group
56 Family group
57 Slugger Aaron
58 Radar gun meas.
59 Greek letter
60 Greek letter
61 It’s c-c-c-cold!
Fun

by Jerry Holkins
and Mike Krahulik

Prognostication

Did you see how many
Goddamned kinetics these
Puckers order? It’s
official.

We’re looking down
the barrel of a gun here.
If they keep getting
rewarded for this, it’s
goanna get bad for us.

I’ll tell you
towards.
Our grandchildren will
be waving their arms to
which number collection
in Jenga sponsored
re-education camps.

EASY SUDOKU

Solution, page 13

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

Hard Sudoku

Solution, page 13

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

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.
Ring innovation.

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FILM REVIEW

Magic is still alive
The long-awaited Harry Potter 7.1 is here!

By Yu Linlin Huang

Potter fanatics had been counting down to the release of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows for months; the anticipation was almost too much to bear. On the opening night, throngs of Muggles queued up in theaters, even along sides of streets, in creatively Potter-fied costumes waiting for the clock to strike midnight. Thanks to MIT's student body class organizers, many MIT students were able to view the pre-midnight premiere at Boston Commons Loews theater, making them the envy of the crowds.

The film does not disappoint. It is saturated with well-planned suspense, several heart-wrenching moments, and light-hearted innuendo. In comparison with the previous six films, it was the most action-packed. Dark and eerie shots inside Hogwarts' classrooms and hallways, the movie is mostly composed of shots in nature. Adaptation of the storyline from the book is well done for the most part, but avid fans will notice several gaping holes.

For one, leaving out the ghost from scenes that are dear to the development of Ron's character as well as the humor that lightens the intense storyline. The interesting history of Dumbledore and Grindelwald is also missing from the film, leaving out aspects of the original story that helps to develop and explain Dumbledore's character as well as context for the Hallows. To minimize disappointment, it is advised that you do not (re)read the book right beforehand.

Even though the film leaves out some important aspects of the story, it is arguably one of the best of the Potter film series. The humor in the film has evolved from innocent jokes to well-planned innuendo; several times, the entire theater was roaring with laughter. The characters were great, but the romantic sequences still need a bit of work. The actors' portrayal of the romance between Harry and Ginny and Ron and Hermione was awkward at best. (Although, Ginny's trick with the zipper was clever, and can be saved for future reference, ladies.)

The adult actors were fantastically well cast. Even though actors like Nick Moran (Scabior) and Peter Mul lan (Yaxley) had only seconds in the film, they definitely made the most of them. In many ways, the release of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows (Part 1) is akin to an elephant marching into a crowded room: it pushes all else to the periphery. Movies like Skyline and Unstoppable had only a few showing times at Loews. In just two days, Potter fans helped the movie gross over $125 million in domestic box office on premiere weekend, the most ever in Potter film history.

The second installment of the Deathly Hallows will be released on July 15, 2011. It definitely has a lot to live up to, and part one has not even hit the halfway point in the book. There is still a lot to look forward to from the Potter crew.

Harry Potter (Daniel Radcliffe) and company wait, poised for uncertainty.

FILM REVIEW

The truth behind the housing bubble
Inside Job is an eye-opening documentary about the 2008 financial crisis

By Philipp Diesinger

The documentary Inside Job by former MIT graduate Charles Ferguson '89 explains the background of the global financial crisis. It features profound background research and several interviews with insiders of the financial world, academics and politicians. Matt Damon supported the documentary as narrator.

In 2007, the collapse of the so-called "housing bubble" caused massive problems within the United States banking system and triggered a global financial crisis. This event led to a globally plummeting stock market and several bank bailouts by the U.S. government.

It is the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression in the 1930s and has caused a loss of 30 million jobs worldwide according to International Monetary Fund director Dominique Strauss-Kahn. The unimaginable gravity of this crisis is humorously expressed in full title of Charles Fergu- son's film, which is Inside Job: The Film That Cost Over $20,000,000,000,000,000 to Make.

During the opening minutes of the film, Iceland is presented as a case study for the US American financial crisis. Derogulation of the banking sector caused unstrained speculations that brought the former prosperous country close to a national bankrupcy. Journalist AndrS Magnason makes it very clear: "Finance took over and wrecked the place," she says.

The focus of the documentary then shifts to the 2008 bank collapse in the United States to demonstrate that the same problems caused a similar crisis through on a much larger scale in the US, ultimately leading to a global economic crisis. Inside Job is well structured and soberly narrated. It is divided into six chapters starting with a description of the deregulation of the banking sector in the 1980s ("How We Got Here") to revealing the connections between the crisis and the current Obama government ("Accountability"). Ferguson presents interviews with many insiders of the banking sector, governments or academics and reveals many facts by his smart off-screen enquiries. Furthermore, Inside Job uses examples of previous financial crises to demonstrate that the 2008 banking collapse was not only predictable but also avoidable. But Ferguson never blames capitalism or starts any kind of ideological debate. He himself made his money as an Internet software entrepreneur and profiling economics and reveals many facts by his smart off-screen enquiries. Furthermore, Inside Job uses examples of previous financial crises to demonstrate that the 2008 banking collapse was not only predictable but also avoidable. But Ferguson never blames capitalism or starts any kind of ideological debate. He himself made his money as an Internet software entrepreneur and prof- ited from our financial system. Inside Job is not a dry documentary or economics lecture, but fortunately, it is not a sensational but doubt-worthy Michael Moore-style documentary either. Instead, Ferguson stays entirely factual with almost scientific accuracy throughout the entire movie. He lets the facts build up and as the absurdity of the situation that caused the financial meltdown becomes clearer and clearer; it actually triggers many unbeliev- ing laughs in the audience.

Inside Job is not only well investigated — it is also very well crafted. The film — despite being a documentary — is much more entertaining and captivating than many of the latest blockbusters. It will make you laugh, rage with anger, shake your head and even inspire you by laying out the truths behind the financial jargon. Inside Job teaches the backgrounds of one of the major historical events of the past decade in a very entertaining way. You learn about credit default swaps and other financial innovations that led to the mar- ket's downfall.

Ferguson presents a masterpiece documentary and thus a great example for the power of cinema. This eye-opening documentary is a must see for our generation and hopefully a wake-up call as well.
A grab bag of 30 bite-size treats
Too Much Light holds attention well, has ups and downs

By Michael T. Lin

The MIT Dramashop’s production of Too Much Light Makes The Baby Go Blind opened and closed this past weekend. If the title of the show strikes you as suspiciously familiar, it’s because Dramashop also put forward a production of Too Much Light in 2009.

Mind you, that’s not to be taken for laziness — TMLTMBGB, as the show is commonly and understandably abbreviated, is unusual in that the lineup of 30 mini-plays that constitute the show is constantly rotating, meaning that from year to year and week to week, the show will be slightly different. Moreover, the order in which the plays are performed is decided based on numbers shouted to the performers, which means that each performance is different (though not always appreciably so), even on a given weekend, is different from the last.

The distinctive format and conventions of TMLTMBGB was developed by Greg Allen and his Chicago-based theatre group, the Neo-Futurists, in 1988. The constant changes to the show’s content accounts for its longevity, and the play is ideal for those of us with short attention spans and little free time. The show is 30 plays performed in an hour, and the performances stop at the hour mark regardless of whether all of the plays have finished, so although this means there is a chance of not getting to see all of the plays you wanted, at least you don’t have to worry about not getting home at a reason- able hour.

The plays themselves vary in tone from ultra-dramatic monologue, hyper-modern performance art, and fourth-wall breaking meta-moments. The show in its current incarnation seems to lean towards the humorous, although there are a few plays of high-gravity social commentary, and I haven’t crunched the numbers on how many there are of each.

There are also several plays with audience participation, like a more adult version of a Disney theme park stage show. Some of the things seen in this year’s production, by necessity given in no particular order: a mum- my of bubble-wrap, an overly elaborate set brought in, then moved off, in the space of about sixty seconds; a sandwich of whipped cream between to bare male chests, the most painfully one-sided game show since Jennings-era Jeopardy; a lamentation of mediocrity over a game of “Red Light, Green Light”; and a double-handed flying balloon assassination.

The acting quality was very solid, as far as I could tell. One might argue that not knowing which of their various roles they were to perform the show again next year, Unfortunately, as much as I’d like to recommend Too Much Light, the show only played this past weekend at MIT. Incarnations of the show are currently playing weekends in Chicago and New York, for anyone visiting those areas over break. On the off-chance that Dramashop opts to perform the show again next year, Too Much Light Makes The Baby Go Blind is a nearby compartmentalized show that’s a good pick for a weekend theatre excursion, even (or perhaps especially) under a heavy workload, so long as you have an hour and a half to spare.

Too Much Light strikes me as the theatrical equivalent of picking a gadget at random from Batman’s utility belt.

The acting quality was very solid, as far as I could tell. One might argue that not knowing which of their various roles they would be called upon to perform next adds to the challenge for the actors, although few of the plays are long enough or characters complex enough to establish lengthy character arcs.

Unfortunately, as much as I’d like to recommend Too Much Light, the show only played this past weekend at MIT. Incarnations of the show are currently playing weekends in Chicago and New York, for anyone visiting those areas over break. On the off-chance that Dramashop opts to perform the show again next year, Too Much Light Makes The Baby Go Blind is a nearby compartmentalized show that’s a good pick for a weekend theatre excursion, even (or perhaps especially) under a heavy workload, so long as you have an hour and a half to spare.

Too Much Light strikes me as the theatrical equivalent of picking a gadget at random from Batman’s utility belt — there’s a play for every conceivable mood or situation (except maybe social conservatives with a large personal bubble and small comfort zone), plays range from the very pointed to the absolutely bizarre, and there’s always the slight chance that something will explode in your face, but that’s part of the fun.
By M.

I'm making no bones about this: My sex life has been pretty sucktastic lately. Two horrible hookups at the beginning of the semester did a lot to deter me from any carnal pursuits, at least for a while.

But a very fetching fellow walked me home and into my bed recently and really turned things around. I sat in bed the next morning wondering what made this encounter so beautiful, and then the thought suddenly hit me like a sack of bricks, like a finger up the ass...

Craptastic, I just gave myself away. Alright, kids, we're going anal this week.

This dude dared to go where only one had gone before and stroked my butthole, which earned him the ranking of second best lay. Based on the two data points, I'm going to extrapolate and say there's a very strong correlation there between willingness to probe my ass and how high they rated on my list.

To whatever degree you choose to pursue anal exploration, there is a lot to be said for those who dare. It's an indication of what I look for in a good lover: Adventurous and not easily grossed out, the Bear Grylls of the sack in a world full of Dora the Explorers.

Now, I understand if you consider your butt a one-way street and I won't shame you for it. Differences for different folks and all that. But no harm in trying, right? So listen up.

**Broach the subject with some finesse.**

Do NOT, under any circumstances, go for Surprise Butt Sex — nobody likes unannounced peen or fingers up the ass. Better than SBS is the “sneak up on it” approach: Slowly move your hand closer to your partner, make sure things are tidy and you want to make it more inviting to your partner, and go at a pace that you're the least bit curious — you may bump her.

An expert on the subject advises, “If you go slow, you can fit all kinds of gigantic crap up your ass.” Um, okay! Relax.

Especially if you're on the receiving end. Stressing leads to clenching up, and there are no dangling bits of toilet paper. Don't ram it in.

Sounds obvious but plenty of folk forget. The butt is something that needs to be eased into, so if your goal is to get P in the A, start with an F or two. Get a good lube and use it liberally — silicone-based makes a good starting-off point. They don’t dry out and are safe to use with condoms, which brings me to the next point...

**Use condoms.**

Most people use them to avoid STDs and baby, but they’re great for keeping things clean on both ends. Make sure you change condoms if you’re switching from anal to vaginal sex.

Also, that thing about the butt tearing? Yeah, that makes it an easy target for HIV infection. ‘Nuff said.

Keep it clean.

I'd like to take this moment to remind you of the fact that the anus is the body’s preferred method of waste disposal and, as such, crap may get caught in the way. If you want to make it more inviting to your partner, make sure things are tidy and there are no dangling bits of toilet paper.

**Broach the subject with some finesse.**

Do NOT, under any circumstances, go for Surprise Butt Sex — nobody likes unannounced peen or fingers up the ass. Better than SBS is the “sneak up on it” approach: Slowly move your hand closer to the region, let your intentions be known.

Someone who is 100 percent against butt play will quickly slap that hand away, but if they’re keen on the idea, they may let you continue your pursuit. I like this approach because the rejection is soft and does not kill the mood. If you’re a bit more daring, try asking. “Hey, can I delight you in some butt play?” works just dandy.

**Minimize friction.**

In case you were not aware, the butt is not self-lubricating, and to top it off, the skin there is quite prone to chafing. Get a good lube and use it liberally — and by “liberally” I mean that you need to slather that stuff on like gravy on potatoes.

If they’re keen on the idea, they may let you continue your pursuit. I like this approach because the rejection is soft and does not kill the mood. If you’re a bit more daring, try asking. “Hey, can I delight you in some butt play?” works just dandy.

**Get over the taboo.**

It feels nice. Let your girlfriend try it on you if you've tried it on her.

**Lastly, don't feel pressured to take (or give) peen up the ass — it isn’t everyone's cup of tea. I, for one, cap things at the digital level. If it doesn’t work for you, don’t let anyone give you shit for it. But do give it a shot if you’re the least bit curious — you may bump into your best lover ever.**

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**Great ideas change the world**
Logan will have staff on hand to guide travelers through security

Body scanners may lead to significant delays during security checks

Tips for Thanksgiving Travel

• Travel on Tuesday or Thursday morning rather than on Wednesday. Flights are cheaper, and there are fewer people to deal with at the airport.
• Pack light and don’t check a bag. This saves you time later and you don’t have to worry about the insects getting in your luggage.
• Check in online. You don’t have to stand in line at the airport and you’ll likely be in an earlier group.
• Get there early. At least two hours for international flights and an hour for domestic.
• Don’t wear a belt (if you don’t have to). It will slow you down at security.
• Wear easily removable shoes. Take them off.
• Put all your metal objects, jewelry, watches, phones, etc., into your carry-on before you get to security. This will help with the screening process.
• Pack your 3.4 oz. of liquids in advance so the TSA won’t confiscate them from you. Keep in mind that a lot of food counts as liquid and cannot be brought through security. This includes cranberry sauce! Cakes and pies are acceptable, though they have to be screened.
• Pack organized. If your bag is just overflowing with stuff you just got, you will have to spend extra time going through the checkpoint.
• Don’t pack gifts with you. The TSA has the right to open up anything you have wrapped nicely.

Logan airport, from Page 1

the subject of controversy due to new TSA regulations that have made them more invasive than ever before. TSA employees must now use the front of their hands during the pat-down procedure, checking up the sides of the body and the buttocks for unattended items and areas of resistance. Pat-downs also include a breast pat-down for women. Passengers cannot have a physical pat-down if AIT sees something suspicious on them, they will set a metal detector instead. AIT is used in new and exciting fields that have been introduced as well, Kaiser said. “We know from the beginning that we were going to do something more than collecting data.” The idea first began at a task force formed by MIT’s Center for Experimental Biology (CEES) five years ago. According to Kaiser, they found that there were no MIT programs that MIT that “taught the ‘interactions between traditional disciplines’ and a subgroup of the task force was charged with finding a solution for the problem.”

As an example of a joint program solution, Kaiser and Girgis put together a mock-up of a joint degree from courses 6 and 7. Although the mock-up was not embraced by the committee, Kaiser and Girgis liked the idea that they decided to continue to develop the idea. While no surveys or focus groups to pull student volunteer groups have been conducted, the committee is confident of student interest. “For those of us who advise students in this area, we can see it both in our advisers and the enrolling departments.” The information is called “courses that exist. It’s something that we just need to see if they work.” The committee plans on continuing to develop the curriculum using input from students and selected experts from relevant technology companies after getting students in the program. “The idea is to have the students and external consultants from companies help us figure out how to build the program, how to grow it” Kaiser said. One example Kaiser gave of how great the program would be is the incorporation of the fifth-year master’s program [MEng]. There is currently no proposal to include the MEng program and students would not be eligible to apply for the existing Course 6 MEng program. To raise awareness about the cross-section of biology and computer science, the departments are talking about bringing in people from the bio- technology and pharmaceutical industries. “We’re trying to bring in a series of guest lectures to bring various sorts of intellectually exciting things that are going on in this area but talk about it in the context of what one could do,” Kaiser said.

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• 18.06: Linear Algebra
• 18.60: Introduction to Computer Science and Probability

Chemistry (2 subjects)
• 5.12: Organic Chemistry I
• 5.16: Physical Chemistry or Introduction to Biochemistry or Molecular Ortho- molecules

Introductory Laboratory, CI-M1 (1.5-3 equal subjects)
• 7.0: Introduction to Experimental Biology
• 7.01: Introduction to Physical Chemistry & Communication

Foundational Computer Science (3 subjects)
• 6.00: Elements of Software Construction
• 6.06: Introduction to Algorithms and Data Structures
• 6.06: Design and Analysis of Algorithms

Foundational Biological Science (3 subjects)
• 7.71: Introduction to Computational Biology

Computer science and biology major an ‘equal partnership’

Both departments interested in promoting the intersection of computation and life sciences

from the biology department. “Here you have a situation where the biology department in the world, and the biology department is probably the best at one of the best scientifically oriented biology departments,” said Chris Kaiser, head of the biology department. “So, it’s a very short leap by not taking off the shelf the courses we already have in these disciplines, we’re probably making a proposal to involve the biology of one of the best in the country.”

Students will be given an adviser in both departments, but the student can choose which one will have registration signature.

“The thing that I’m most happy with and the reason I’m sitting here is that this is an equal partnership between the two departments rather than having a biology student go to the computer science department,” Kaiser said. “The idea is to really marry the two departments and have an equal partnership. This 50/50 partnership between the two departments creates new incentives for biology and Course 6 to teach courses together.”

Both departments have been working on developing this program for the past five years.

“Both the Biology and CS faculty have been very interested in this area of computational biology for awhile. And there are MIT standards that are quite innovative and exciting fields that have been introduced as well, Kaiser said. “We know from the beginning that we were going to do something more than collecting data.” The idea first began at a task force formed by MIT’s Center for Experimental Biology (CEES) five years ago. According to Kaiser, they found that there were no MIT programs that MIT that “taught the ‘interactions between traditional disciplines’ and a subgroup of the task force was charged with finding a solution for the problem.”

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Sherley's employer at odds over federal stem cell funding

New twist in stem cell lawsuit

Lai played concert with Boston Pops
Rhodes, from Page 13

In addition to being a Rhodes Scholar, Lai is a Burchard Scholar and a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

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Solution to Hard Sudoku
From page 7

Solution to Easy Sudoku
From page 7

New twist in stem cell lawsuit

Sherley's employer at odds over federal stem cell funding

By John A. Hawkinson

In the latest update in the stem cell lawsuit, Sherley v. Sebelius, James L. Sherley now has to contend with the opposition of his own employer, the Boston Biomedical Research Institution.

Sherley is the former MIT professor (who was denied tenure) suing the National Institutes of Health. The case is before the District Court for the District of Columbia, but an appeal is currently before the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals. The district court had issued a preliminary injunction blocking human embryonic stem cell research, but the appeal could block it.

Boston Biomedical filed a motion yesterday indicating it opposes Sherley's position. It asked the appeals court for permission to join the amicus brief that was previously filed by Wisconsin's amicus brief on this issue neither represents nor reflects that of BBRI. "

Boston Biomedical's board voted on Monday unanimously to join the case in support of the NIH and against Sherley.

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"We have taken this step because of our belief that human embryonic stem cell research offers real promise in enhancing understanding of a wide variety of human diseases, and that it has the potential to facilitate development of new and better therapies and potential cures for some of mankind's most devastating diseases," wrote John R. Layton, President of Boston Biomedical. "As a result, we believe that federal funding of human embryonic stem cell research should be allowed to resume."

Sherley is not paid by Boston Biomedical; all of their investigators are expected to fund their own research programs and salary, said Charles P. Emerson, Jr., Director of Boston Biomedical.

Boston Biomedical's opposition to Sherley's lawsuit against the government is not new. In September, it issued a statement saying it "fully endorses the funding of research programs by the National Institutes of Health across the country, including those involving human embryonic stem cells... Dr. Sherley's position on this issue neither represents nor reflects that of BBRI!"

Appeals court sets argument schedule

Also yesterday afternoon, the appeals court announced the schedule for oral argument of the case, which will take place on Dec. 6. The government has been allotted 15 minutes, and then Sherley and Deisher will have 15 minutes. These time limits are minimums, though. When both sides argued before the three-judge panel extend the time from 30 to 75 minutes.

While the appeals court considered the legitimacy of the lower court's preliminary injunction, it is still possible the lower court may rule on the case itself. When or whether that happens is anyone's guess.

Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk.

These shoes were found 46 yards from the crash caused by a drunk driver. Carissa Deason was thrown 30 yards and not even her father, a doctor, could save her.

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FOR SCHEDULE AND RESERVATIONS:
Researchers suggest online TV viewers may be more willing to tolerate commercial breaks.

By Brian Stelter

Viewers of television shows on the Web are said to tolerate 12 to 15- and 30-second commercial breaks in the same number of minutes as network TV, according to a study

“arrows. It’s a million-dollar question,” said Dan Gagnier, a company’s director of business development. “There is a lack of understanding of the radiation in dental offices.”

But through aggressive marketing—embedding few of the episodes last year, their use has rapidly expanded into other areas, including orthodontics. For many teenagers, getting scanned is a part of the ritual of getting braces.

Quick and easy.

In October, 24,000 people gathered in Orlando, Fla., for the annual convention of the American Association of Endodontists. The presence of cone-beam CT scanners could be seen and heard at every turn. There was the 3-D imaging system that the academy had used in the past to examine bone density, but this time it had been replaced by a new, more powerful scanning technology. The system had been developed by Imaging Sciences International, and it was used “for screening purposes in the mouth,” said Dr. Robert L. Blackwell, the academy’s president and a professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

“Kids love to see the 3-D image,” said Dr. Jerry Sellek, an orthodontist in Illinois. “Kids love to see the 3-D image.”

Sellek in a Webcast sponsored by Imaging Sciences. “They can go into our computer and look at their skull.” Another orthodontist talked about coloring 3-D skulls in green and purple. “Fun for the kids,” he said.

But a recent study by the University of Manchester in Britain, where there are a few business schools, shows that there is no lack of radiation exposure data. “There is a lack of understanding of the radiation in dental offices,” said Dr. Richard M. Goldman, a professor of radiology at the University of California, San Francisco, and a member of the academy’s board of directors.

“Kids love to see that 3-D image,” said Dr. Joseph J. Farman, the radiology academy’s president, who has written widely quoted studies on the use of cone-beam CT scanners. “They can do an examination of how ill equipped they are to know the radiation levels in the clinic.”

A California lawyer, Arthur W. Richardson, who has written about the issue, even pointed out that the device that emits significantly more radiation is the one that gives viewers more options to, for example, select among three types of shows. “There is a very simple reason,” he said. Still, some Hulu users have no problem with the 15-second ads being streamed late, perhaps evincing the complex calculation that viewers must make to decide when to turn to other media.

New3D dental scanners raise radiation concerns

By Walt Bogdanich

Because children and adolescents are particularly sensitive to radiation, doctors three years ago encouraged dentists to use faster cone-beam CT scans to screen all patients, even though a number of dental groups in this country and abroad have pointed out that the benefit of routine use justifies the added risk.

All these different cone-beam CT scanners came out to a world that was not ready for them, said Dr. Keith Horner, a professor of oral radiology at the University of Manchester in Britain, where there are a few business schools. “There is a lack of understanding of the radiation in dental offices.”

Even before cone-beam scanners, the dental profession had problems keeping radiation levels low.

For years, dentists have been advertising that they use cone-beam CT scanners to screen all patients for X-rays because it requires much more radiation than faster film. Yet, most of these devices are not aggressively marketed, which requires up to 60 percent more radiation, according to dental experts who support the use of cone-beam CT.

“Taste that copper,” announced last spring that it would begin offering people the option to avoid ads by paying $9.99 a month, Kilar compared the four panelists, one was a founder of a Washington State oral surgery group, who said they would probably accept $250,000 to promote cone-beam CT scanners and one of these doctors can be found by looking up X-rays of patients. “If we don’t use it, we don’t use it,” he said.

“Kids love to see that 3-D image,” said Dr. Joseph J. Farman, the radiology academy’s president, who has written widely quoted studies on the use of cone-beam CT scanners. “They can do an examination of how ill equipped they are to know the radiation levels in the clinic.”

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By Walt Bogdanich

Because children and adolescents are particularly sensitive to radiation, doctors three years ago encouraged dentists to use faster cone-beam CT scans to screen all patients, even though a number of dental groups in this country and abroad have pointed out that the benefit of routine use justifies the added risk.

All these different cone-beam CT scanners came out to a world that was not ready for them, said Dr. Keith Horner, a professor of oral radiology at the University of Manchester in Britain, where there are a few business schools. “There is a lack of understanding of the radiation in dental offices.”

Even before cone-beam scanners, the dental profession had problems keeping radiation levels low.

For years, dentists have been advertising that they use cone-beam CT scanners to screen all patients for X-rays because it requires much more radiation than faster film. Yet, most of these devices are not aggressively marketed, which requires up to 60 percent more radiation, according to dental experts who support the use of cone-beam CT.

“Taste that copper,” announced last spring that it would begin offering people the option to avoid ads by paying $9.99 a month, Kilar compared the four panelists, one was a founder of a Washington State oral surgery group, who said they would probably accept $250,000 to promote cone-beam CT scanners and one of these doctors can be found by looking up X-rays of patients. “If we don’t use it, we don’t use it,” he said.

“Kids love to see that 3-D image,” said Dr. Joseph J. Farman, the radiology academy’s president, who has written widely quoted studies on the use of cone-beam CT scanners. “They can do an examination of how ill equipped they are to know the radiation levels in the clinic.”

A California lawyer, Arthur W. Richardson, who has written about the issue, even pointed out that the device that emits significantly more radiation is the one that gives viewers more options to, for example, select among three types of shows. “There is a very simple reason,” he said. Still, some Hulu users have no problem with the 15-second ads being streamed late, perhaps evincing the complex calculation that viewers must make to decide when to turn to other media.

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Anti-piracy bill stalls in Senate amid controversy
Bill seeks to blacklist, hide domain names believed to host copyright infringements

By Derek Chang

On Nov. 19, the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee approved the Combating Online Infringements and Counterfeits Act (COICA), which allows the government to use court orders to shut down websites thought to infringe on copyright. Also known as S.3804, COICA was introduced by Senator Patrick Leahy on Sept. 20 as an attempt to prevent the spread of piracy websites.

Under the bill, a blacklist of domain names is formed, and the Attorney General may blacklist domain names with the consent of the judicial district in which the domain name registrar is located. The legislation allows the government to lock domain names and remove websites from view.

Each year, online piracy and the sale of counterfeit goods cost American businesses billions of dollars and result in hundreds of thousands of lost jobs,” said Leahy.

“The Combating Online Infringements and Counterfeits Act will protect the investment American companies make in developing brands and creating content and will protect the jobs associated with those investments. Protecting intellectual property is not uniquely a Democratic or Republican priority — it is a bipartisan priority.”

Despite the stiff opposition of public interest groups, such as the Center for Democracy and Technology and the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), COICA passed with a 19-0 vote and is now awaiting the vote of the full Senate. Part of the bill’s success was due to its support by entertainment industries, which were losing revenue due to pirated material that was leaked onto the Internet and hoping S.3804 would help address the problem.

Many MIT students also seem to oppose the recently passed bill. “It isn’t appropriate for our government to put such a tight control over the Internet,” Rex Lam ’14 said. “The entertainment industries themselves should be responsible for preventing their produced material from being illegally copied.”

Victor Hung ’14 agreed that although industries may be losing revenue to Internet copyright infringement, it isn’t the government’s job to counter this problem. “COICA may have a strong effect on websites with copyright issues, but some of these sites may be able to continue to exist,” he said.

The American Federation of Television and Radio Action, the Directors Guild of America, the International Alliance of Stage Employees, and the Screen Actors Guild noted in a letter to Congress in response to Leahy’s proposal of COICA, “rogue sites look legitimate, but make no mistake — these sites are illegal and they are trafficking in illegally obtained content, with only one goal in mind — making money from films, television programs, and recordings that they had no role at all in creating or financing.”

Dick Cotton, chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce’s Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy, noted to The Washington Post, “There is an epidemic of digital theft on broadband Internet. This bill is actually quite a narrow, focused effort to address a portion of that epidemic.”

Peter Eckerslee of the EFF explained to The Washington Post, “This helps, but in the end this is still a censorship bill. By taking out entire domain names and making them vanish off the Internet, that domain name can have a huge amount of stuff on it that is non-infringing and should be protected speech.”

Many against the bill are convinced the Department of Justice is exercising authority without due process of law. The websites “dedicated to infringing activities” are determined without judicial review. Tim Berners-Lee, who is credited for the invention of the World Wide Web, spoke up as part of an effort to get people to sign a petition against COICA.

“No person or organization shall be deprived of their ability to connect to others at will without due process of law, with the pre- sumption of innocence until found guilty.” Berners-Lee said.

Opponents add that another problem resulting from the bill is a breakdown of basic Internet infrastructure. Richard Espuerra, also part of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, spoke out against COICA in a legislative analysis article.

“Generally speaking, the bill forces all the Internet ‘middlemen’ to act as if a part of the Internet doesn’t exist”
—Richard Espuerra

Member, EFF

“Generally speaking, the bill forces all the Internet ‘middlemen’ to act as if a part of the Internet doesn’t exist,” Espuerra wrote. “Generally speaking, the bill forces all the Internet ‘middlemen’ to act as if a part of the Internet exists, even though that page may otherwise be completely available and accessible,” he said.

While the bill has passed, the final bill is still less restrictive than the original. Important changes were made to the bill after Senator Leahy proposed an amendment on Sept. 20 in response to dissatisfac tion from public interest groups, engineers, and Internet service providers.

The largest change was the removal of an originally planned second blacklist, which allowed the addition of domain names without court orders. In addition, to ensure that domains are accurately added to the blacklist, the Attorney General is required under the amendment to develop a process of consultation with various law enforcement agencies to execute investigations.

Following the passage of the bill, Eckerslee of the EFF published another blog post, which summarized the legislation as “ineffective, unconstitutional, [and] had for innovation and the tech economy.” While COICA has now passed in the Senate Judiciary Committee, the EFF still holds objections. Senator Ron Wyden, a Democrat from Oregon, also opposes the bill and vows to keep the bill from passing. Because senators have the power to put bills on hold, if Senator Ron Wyden continues to oppose the bill, it is possible COICA will be dead following the end of this congressional season. In such a situation, Leahy would have to reintroduce the bill next year for reconsideration. As for now, there is little consensus about the bill outside of the Judiciary Committee; heated debate about COICA continues.

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Cross country teams go to Nationals

Women capture 3rd place, their best finish ever, as men finish 12th

By Eric Khatchadourian

The men's and women's cross country teams traveled to Waverly, Iowa on Saturday where Wartburg College hosted the Division III National Championship on their Max Cross Country Course. With temperatures in the high 20s, the men warmed up for an 11 a.m. start. The 32-team field and individual qualifiers took off hard at the gun. Captains Paul D. Welle ’11, Richard J. Prevost ’11 and Gilhan S. Amarasiriwardena ’11 led the team with a great first mile. Through the race, Stephen R. Sersiriwardena ’11 led the team with a great first mile. He crossed the finish line in 25:08, just ahead of teammate Serene. The pair claimed 6th and 51st place, respectively. Welle held onto 71st place as Wedge moved up to 134th. Prevost rounded out Tech’s scoring with an impressive third place finish and an NCAA team trophy. This is the highest national finish ever for the women's cross country team. The teams cap off a very successful season and establish MIT in the history books.

Sydney A. Giblin ’12 starts off with butterfly in the 200-meter individual medley during Saturday's swim meet against Bowdoin College and Babson College.  

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, November 16

Women's basketball vs. Pine Manor College  6 p.m., Rockwell Cage

Men's basketball vs. Curry College  8 p.m., Rockwell Cage

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SPORTS SHORTS

Water polo beat Fordham, taking seventh place in CWPA Eastern Championship

The water polo team won against Fordham University in a tight game with a final score of 7-6, taking seventh place in the CWPA Eastern Championship. The game began with a strong offense from MIT, gaining a 2-1 lead. However, Fordham quickly caught up, taking the lead from the Engineers.

Entering the fourth quarter of the game, the Engineers trailed Fordham 4-4. MIT's Brian C. Gardiner ’11 and Matthew R. Chapa ’12 scored, bringing the game to a tie of 6-6. With 1:34 left on the clock, John V. Preis ’11 scored, leading to the Engineers’ victory. The team ends this season with a 13-12 record.

—Shelley Ackerman, Associate Editor

Women’s basketball beats Wilkes for first win of season

The women’s basketball team defeated Wilkes University 62-55 in the Golden Bear Hoop Classic at Western New England College on Saturday for their first win of the season.

In the back-and-forth first half, the Engineers got out to a quick 11-4 lead, but Wilkes responded with a 11-2 lead to go ahead by two. The game remained close, and MIT entered halftime up by three, 34-31. The MIT offense came alive in the second half, coming out of the break with a 8-3 run. With just under ten minutes left, MIT extended its lead to eleven - the biggest advantage of the night for either team — and held on for the win.

Rebecca Odlin ’13 led the Engineers with ten points in twelve minutes, and the team got 31 of its 62 points off the bench. They also controlled the glass, outrebounding Wilkes 54-38 and outscoring their opponents 24-14 inside the paint. Anna L. Merrifield ’13 contributed 17 of MIT's boards.

After the game, Lauren S. Burton ’13 was named to the All-Tournament team. MIT next faces Pine Manor College at home on Tuesday, November 23.

—David Zhu, Sports Editor

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