Sorority recruitment wrapped up by the Boston University Panhel last Thursday, with 173 bids given this year. This year’s total was about the same as last year — 173 bids given as of last fall of 2008. She said that the number of bids this year was average, given that so-year recruitment ended in total about 190 bids for each of the previous two years and 201 bids in the fall of 2008. She added, “A couple of juniors went through this year … [and] about a

sixth of the girls who went through were sophomores.”

The number of bids issued is usually the same or very close to

the number of bids accepted. Sorority recruitment is a free-

day process open to female students from any class year. During

the first two days, potential new members visit all six chapters

on campus: Alpha Chi Omega, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Phi, Alpha

Theta, Alpha Phi, Sigma Kappa, and Alpha Epsilon Phi.

Recruits spend the first day talking with each sorority for 30

minutes. On the second day, the re-

cruits visit all of the houses, where

the sisters show them around and

get to know them. During the next
two days, all of the chapters except

Alpha Epsilon Phi conduct formal

recruitment; on the third day, re-
cruits can return to as many as

four participating chapters, two of

which they may revisit for longer

periods of time on the fourth day. During this revitation period,

each recruit is matched with a sister who can best introduce her

to the sorority. Finally, recruits rank four of their top two sororities. The recruitment process open to female stu-
derents from any class year. During

this year’s process, the average number of bids was about 175.

The average number of bids given in the fall of 2008 was about 160.

Recruitment, Page 22

Alchemist to call MIT home

Alchemist, originally loaned for loan on the duration of MIT’s 150th anniver-
sary celebration, can now call the Institute home. The sculpture, which sits between the Student Center and Massachusetts Avenue, represents a thinking mind comprised of numbers and math functions.

The sculpture was commissioned by an anonymous alumnus and was gifted to the Institute “in honor of all the alumni who have helped sup-
port MIT over the years.” According to Associate Provost Philip S. Khoury, the alumnus did not plan to make the donation permanent, but after visiting the campus during the 150th anniversary celebration, he “was so moved by the events … that he decided to gift the sculpture.”

The sculpture is now covered under MIT’s art insurance policy, and maintenance costs will be paid using a fund provided by the donor. Alchemist is the latest addition to MIT’s extensive public art collection. The many works around campus show that “the arts matter at MIT … the arts are really all about the creative process, and that’s what we do in math and science and engineering [as well],” said Khoury.

Inume Plensa, the renowned Catalan sculptor behind Alchemist, has designed several similar sculptures. His works Noustras, Namade, House of Knowledge, and I, You, She or He all utilize the same body structure as Alchemist, but are comprised of different symbols. Plensa’s sculptures can be found all over the world from Paris to the United Kingdom to Japan. Alchemist, already a familiar sight to students, can now be recognized as a permanent landmark on campus.

Winning the Grand Prize in MIT’s $200K Green Energy Prize contest in May was only the beginning of an MIT startup’s success story. CoolChip, a start-up that develops cool- ing technologies, which develops cooling systems for electronics, was automatically en-
tered as a finalist in the MIT $100K Business Plan Contest as a result of winning the CEP CoolChip has also been covered by CNN Money, the Wall Street Journal, the Boston Globe, and Electronic Engineering Times since their CEP win. At the end of August, however, an article in the Chronicle of Higher Education cast a shadow over the success of the young company.

The Chronicle pointed out that CoolChip’s prizewinning cooling tech-
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In a presentation as part of the MIT $100K Business Plan Contest, Sanchez did not refer to Sandia while he used

energy prize, Page 10

IN SHORT

Vote for the UA Senate and 2012 Class Council tomorrow via paper ballot in the Student Center.

Balfour will be on cam-

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...
China consolidates grip on rare earths

By Keith Bradsher

BEIJING — In the name of fighting pollution, China has sent the price of compact fluorescent lights soaring in the United States.

By closing or nationalizing dozens of the producers of rare earth metals — which are used in energy-efficient bulbs and many other high-tech products — China is temporarily shutting down most of the industry and crimping the global supply of the vital resources.

China produces nearly 95 percent of the world’s rare earth materials, and it is taking the steps to improve pollution controls in a notoriously toxic mining and processing industry. But the moves also have potential international trade implications and have start-
ed yet another round of price in-
creases for rare earths, which are vital for green-energy products including giant wind turbines, hybrid gasoline-electric cars and compact fluorescent bulbs.

General Electric, facing com-
plaints in the U.S. about rising prices for its compact fluorescent bulbs, recently noted in a statement that if the rate of inflation over the last 12 months on the rare earth element europium oxide had been applied to a $2 cup of coffee, that coffee would now cost $24.55. An 11-watt GE compact fluores-
cent bulb — the lighting equiva-
 lent of a 40-watt incandescent bulb — was priced Thursday at $15.88 on Walmart’s website for pickup in a Nashville, Ark., store.

China’s move, which has made a big push for compact fluorescent bulbs, acknowledged that it needed to raise prices on some brands lately.

“Yes obviously we don’t want to pass along price increases to our customers, but occasionally mar-
ket conditions require it,” Tara Raddoh, a spokeswoman, said.

The Chinese actions on rare earths were a prime topic of con-
versation at a conference here Thursday that was organized by Metaleges, an industry data firm based in London.

Soaring prices are rippling through a long list of industries.

“The high cost of rare earths is having a significant chil-
fefect on wind turbine and electric motor production in spite of off-
setting government subsidies for green tech products,” said one of the conference attendees, Michael N. Silver, chairman and chief ex-
cutive of American Elements, a chemical company based in Los Angeles. It supplies rare earths and other high-tech materials to a wide range of U.S. and foreign manufacturers.

But with light bulbs, especially, the timing of the latest price in-
creases is politically awkward for the lighting industry and for envi-
ronmentalists who backed a shift to energy-efficient lighting.

In January, legislation that President George W. Bush signed into law in 2007 will begin phasing out traditional incandescent bulbs in favor of spiral compact fluores-
cent bulbs, light-emitting diodes and other technologies. The Euro-
pean Union has also mandated a switch from incandescent bulbs to energy-efficient lighting.

Cameron and Sarkozy visit Libya, vow continued NATO effort

...
US to seek fines on oil firms for Gulf spill

By Jennifer A. Dlouhy

WASHINGTON — The federal government is weighing limits to production tied to the Deepwater Horizon disaster, the nation’s top offshore drilling regulator said Thursday.

The process will begin as soon as next week when the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement accues the legal authority to take enforcement actions following offshore drilling regulations in connection with the Deepwater Horizon disaster.

The ocean energy bureau is “deliberately leaving open the possibility of violations,” which could be issued as part of a civil penalty, said Michael Bromwich, the agency’s director.

The notices kick off a procedure for imposing civil fines against each of the three firms, up to a maximum penalty of $50,000 per day, per incident.

In the case of the oil spill, violations may have covered 87 days — the time crude was gushing into the Gulf of Mexico, the Ca-

The dispute over limits on the use of offshore drilling — which involves legal issues of nationwide importance in the demonstra-

The National Petroleum Council, a collection of industry, academic, government and other officials convened to meet on the ener-

Some of Netflix’s popularity lies in its simplicity — in its ability to offer films on demand.

But early Thursday morning it lowered its subscriber estimates — the second time in its history. The company did not sig-

The United States has said it would use its veto there because

White House weighs limits of terror fight

By Chalmers Jackson

WASHINGTON — The Obama administration’s legal team is split over how much latitude the United States has to escalate attacks against al-Qaeda and its allies, ac-

The debate, according to officials familiar with the deliberations, cen-

The ocean energy bureau’s sanc-

tions to keep the well under control.

BP was found to have violated seven regulations; Transocean, three; and Hallibur-

The ocean energy bureau’s sanc-

On Thursday, the company said that customers were cancel-

To some extent, Netflix’s subscriber base had been on a reliably upward trajec-

Most Netflix’s populari-

An Israeli settlement freeze. We rejected both ideas. ”

Another Palestinian official said Abbas told Dennis B. Ross, a

The Supreme Court ruled in June 2010 that one of the theories — the less error” argument and the argument a defendant’s testimony

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The threaten...
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abortion an issue for committed partners

By Hal Anil

Women lower, yes, but hardly a negotiable fraction. No matter what you think about abortion, these data are not a product of casual sex. Love can trump many things, but it seems abortion is not one of them.

Stephen Sterne '12

A taste of the new dining plan

Weighing the good, the bad, and the ugly

By Nick Semenkovich '09

Let me start by making a huge understate-
ing statement. In fact, I’m pretty sure if I polled everybody who is reading this, close to 99 percent of you would say the dining plan is great. It is a beautiful simply love to disagree with everything. Let me just sprinkle in a bit of the academic world to make you/us start, end, and continue, and then the day in a sat-

satisfactory way. At this point, I think it’s clear to say that this was similar to the logic em-

ployed by MIT last year when they decided to overhaul the dining system.

With the introduction of the new Fari-

boz dining plan — of which I am a happy resident — and its new home down Hayden Dine-

ning Hall, MIT finally seemed to have a good reason to upgrade their meal plan. While the improvements seem mostly to be for the better, some constitute the bad and — oh dear! — the ugly.

Let’s start with the good: the food tastes awesome. Odes speaking to several up-

perclassmen before arriving on campus, I heard that, in previous years, dining was not the first choice of students when it came to having a good meal after a day full of truing lectures, correcting assignments, and

myriad extracurricular activities. But Max-

well’s dining hall offers a diverse selection of cuisines, including Indian, Japanese, and American Grill, as well as specialty vegetarian, kosher, and Halal foods. I believe it’s also important to mention that the food is very balanced in terms of daily nutrients, so you can’t have potato chips with your burger or dough
twice a year your diet can be considered quite

as the saying — and the Nelly Furtado

song — goes, however, all good things come
to an end, which brings us to the bad por-

tion of the new dining plan: being forced to eat in Maxwell, Baker, Simmons, McCor-
mick or Neat, you were required to enroll in a minimum plan of $13.50 per dinner, which you have to purchase a minimum plan of $13.50 per dinner, which is $60 per meal. So the year — unless you live in Maxwell, in

one of the aforementioned dorms.

This poses a particular problem for

students who are minimum wage.

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This new plan seems to have been an immense step for the better, and as long as we make the proper choices regarding its direction, it can only get better.

As Rick Perry basks in his front-runner sta-

tus, the national conversation is turning to the topic of Texas. Assuming Perry does indeed win the nomination, this is the here are the discussion you can expect to hear during primary election season.

REPUBLICAN: The Texas economy is great.

Democratic: No, it isn’t —

R: True, but misleading. The unemploy-

ment rate is not as great, however people have

come far and wide to get their piece of Tex-
pie.

D: Texas would still be beating the pants off

of them.

R: It’s not as great; some of them are minimum wage.

D: Maybe a third of the jobs created were

minimum wage, but why do we ever care?

R: We tell a refugee from California or Michi-
gan that no jobs are better than $7.25 per hour.

D: And a lot of the jobs are government jobs, compen-
sation which they are used to. Tough for

Obama should be taking credit for the Tex-

as economy.

R: The Texas economy is great, and by implication, Rick Perry is a good executive. The state’s unemployment rate is one point below the national average; at any
given point, somewhere between 20 and 30 states are doing better

OPINION POLICY

Editorials are the official opinion of The Tech. They are written by the Editorial Board, and are signed by Chief Editorialist Joseph Maurer, Editor in Chief Ethan A. Solomon, Managing Editor Conner Kirschbaum, and Opinion Editors Nina Sinatra and Ryan Normandin. Discons are signed opinions of editorial board members choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and are not necessarily the opinion of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are preferred, but letters can be sent via email. Hard copy submissions should be addressed to The Tech, P.O. Box 970287, 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
How much credit does Perry deserve?
Like everything in politics, it depends upon who you ask

Rick Perry, from Page 4

R: Sounds like someone’s bitter that their “green jobs” experiment failed.
D: What I’m saying is, Texas isn’t laying down any of the framework to create jobs; if past facts, the job growth is luck. For example, their educational system is terrible.
R: It isn’t terrible; it’s at the national average. And it’s only average because states with high immigrant populations tend to do poorly on standardized reading exams.
D: It’s not just education — the crime trends there are worse than those in the rest of the nation too.
R: Texas took in a lot of Katrina victims. It wasn’t the only state to experience a rise in crime as a result.
D: So, you’re blaming Texas’ education record on immigrants, and their crime on displaced African-Americans. At any point do you stop and ask yourself, “Am I racist?”
R: It’s not racism, it’s statistics.

D: Moving on. Even if Texas were great, there’s nothing to prove that Rick Perry is the cause.
R: So what?
D: What do you mean, “So what?” If Texas succeeds because it’s Texas, then Rick Perry isn’t some brilliant policy maker, he’s just a bible-thumping, gun-toting, crony-capitalist with a lust for power and a…
R: Running against a smooth-talking political lightweight who came of age in the dirty machine politics of Chicago? We can name-call with the best of them, if that’s your idea of politics. No, what I’m saying is this: perhaps the Texas Miracle is due to Texas’s naturally conservative system of government, maybe it’s due to Rick Perry’s exemplary leadership. Who cares? Whether it’s the right ideology or the right management, Perry’s got it and Obama hasn’t.
D: First off, the “Texas Miracle” isn’t a miracle. Secondly, it’s due to neither the state’s system of government nor its leadership; it’s because the state has oil and the price of oil is through the roof. And finally, even if the state’s success were due to ideology or leadership, there’s still no guarantee that it would scale up to the national level.
R: Maybe it’s as you say, and government has nothing to do with it. Maybe it’s all just the price of oil. But then how do you explain Arizona and Utah, the runners-up in the category of most jobs created? They don’t have oil. What they do have are right-to-work laws that prevent labor cartels from strangling job creators, low taxes that encourage a man to work by letting him keep what he has earned, and a light regulatory touch that does the necessary tasks of government without stifling entrepreneurship. These are all policies that scale to a national level.
D: I think I’ve heard this schtick before. I recall another Texas governor who, in a shorter time than Perry, created over a million jobs for his state. Then, he went to Washington full of ideas about low taxes and deregulation, and got eight years to make his nation as prosperous as his home state. I forget — how did he do?
R: Is this the only campaign strategy you know? Pretend your opponent is George W. Bush and live out your political revenge fantasies? Your obsession with the man is sick.
D: Our obsession? You’ve nominated a yall’n, drawl’n, C+ student cum military pilot cum Texas governor after he told you he didn’t believe in evolution or global warming. Somewhere out there, Jeb Bush is pistol-whipping the political advisor that told him the nation wasn’t ready for a third Bush, and who can blame him? As it turns out, the Republican party isn’t just ready for a third Bush — it’s the only candidate they’ll accept.
R: Even a third Bush would be better than Obama.
D: I guess we’ll find out on election day, won’t we?
like scheme, x windows, kerberos, and athena,

Dropbox is from MIT

We’ve just started building the file system of the world, and we support over 40 million users. More importantly, most of our 30 engineers are from MIT. You belong here.

www.dropbox.com/mit
By Bogdan Fedeleas

Imagine the chilling prospect of a deadly pandemic throwing the entire world into chaos. In Contagion, Academy Award winner Steven Soderbergh takes us on a high-pace cinematic experience depicting the emergence of a novel, highly contagious viral pathogen, and mankind’s dramatic struggle to contain the disease and find a cure. Unlike other disaster movies, the science behind Contagion is highly plausible and described in significant detail, often making the movie feel like a documentary — it’s appealing to the typical (nerdy) MIT crowd. Additionally, the movie features a star-studded cast — a key element for closely connecting with the audience and delivering an intense psychological drama. While highly ambitious and far-reaching, Contagion succeeds in being both an original artistic movie and an entertaining thriller.

Narratively, Contagion is a collection of disparate stories that become intertwined as they start relating to the pandemic. At least throughout the first half, the movie focuses primarily on the disease and its relentless spread. For those acquainted with the Pandemic series of video games or board games, the movie will feel eerily familiar. As the body count mounts, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) takes center stage and starts working around the clock to deal with the pandemic. The educational bent here is hardly veiled and the clock to deal with the pandemic. The nuns and winners — a typical Soderbergh dramatic struggle to contain the disease and find a cure. Unlike other disaster movies, the science behind Contagion is highly plausible and described in significant detail, often making the movie feel like a documentary — it’s appealing to the typical (nerdy) MIT crowd. Additionally, the movie features a star-studded cast — a key element for closely connecting with the audience and delivering an intense psychological drama. While highly ambitious and far-reaching, Contagion succeeds in being both an original artistic movie and an entertaining thriller.

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One Day, Dexter met Emma... ...And Lone Scherfig takes charge of the uncharted future that follows

By Jenny Xie STAFF WRITER

Emma and Dexter met for the first time — officially — on the day of their college graduation and got together that night. Almost. They separated the next morning, but their lives were intertwined for the next twenty years. Starring Anne Hathaway as Emma Morley and Jim Sturgess as Dexter Mayhew, One Day, the New York Times bestseller of the same title by British writer David Nicholls, is a film adaptation of the book.

The friction with his parents, whom he considers to be complementary, sometimes is a bit too clinical. The author has a central theme of the pressure of climatic conditions with the mood and atmosphere-setters, and the correlation of climatic conditions with the mood of the story is a bit too perfect. A word too about the quality of the production — in my copy of the novel, there were numerous typographical and grammatical errors. And while they are perhaps simple proofreading errors, they do detract from the narrative and may irk a more fastidious reader.

Recently, a new art exhibition about the Asian-American experience and identity opened in the Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery. Speaking of a particular exhibit, associate curator Frank Goodyear said, “There’s a tension here between being longing and being outside that is essential to the Asian-American experience...[this] art is in a sense a kind of response to the experiences that [the artist] has felt living as an external foreigner.” This perhaps applies to Wang’s novel, too. And that is why, despite all, I would recommend reading this book. No matter who you are — gay or straight, Asian, white, or some other color of the racial rainbow; young and hopeful or old and jaded — it helps shed light on the “other” perspective. The candidness with which the author treats and the disillusionment that it brings is necessary, lest we close our eyes, shut our ears and retie our coconuts.
Performing by Pavitra Kumar (piano) & Frank Graves (violin)

- Piano Sonata No. 8 in B flat major, Op. 84 (Sergei Prokofiev, 1891-1953)
- Sonata in F major for Violin and Piano (Felix Mendelssohn, 1809-1847)

On Saturday, September 17th at 6 pm, in Killian Hall, MIT

Admission: $10 (General), $5 (Students) Proceeds go to survivors of the Bhopal Gas Disaster

For tickets, call 617-610-4120 or email rkhanna24@gmail.com or visit www.boston4bhopal.org/soundofstruggle
Energy prize rules will be reviewed, says MIT
CoolChip fiasco draws attention to ambiguities in $200K clean energy competition

Koplow's illustrations to explain the technology. Sanchez said the presentation was meant to be light-hearted and "something for fun," according to the Chronicle.

Sanchez also said that Sandia officials told him CoolChip could not use Sandia's name publicly, preventing him from giving them proper credit. But Sandia spokesman Michael Pimanek, one of the CEP judges and an intellectual-property lawyer, told the Chronicle that judges did not approach the competition as a "class exercise," but considered the participants' viability and relationships with customers and clients in addition to their business plan.

CoolChip Technologies was founded by a team consisting of MIT graduate students. Sanchez, currently an EECS doctoral candidate; Steven J Stoddard '06 of the Leaders for Global Operations (LGO) program jointly run by Sloan and the School of Engineering; and Sloan MBA student Daniel A. Vanoni. The team grew out of the energy ventures class taught by Aulet.

Sanchez, Stoddard, and Vanoni did not respond to requests for comment.

MIT's response
"When we became aware of the circumstances with CoolChip, we alerted both the Department of Energy and MIT of the situation," wrote Janes in an email to The Tech. "[MIT] will conduct any follow-up that they deem appropriate regarding the Clean Energy Prize, as this is clearly an academic issue best handled by MIT.

"Sanchez's team may or may not have realized that they were essentially poaching someone's work, but the cash prize for the competition makes this much more than an 'academic exercise,'" said Katie Allsop '13.

"It's fairly mind-boggling to me that a high stakes, very visible competition could be viewed as only an 'academic exercise,'" added Tejas A. Navarathna '13.

Still, some felt there was room for discussion.
"I would like to hear CoolChip's side of the story from CoolChip instead of just from the Technology Licensing Office (TLO), Sloan, and other MIT institutions before I'd be willing to indict them," said Charan.

What Was Learned From The Academic Life And The Darwinian World Of Biotechnology

Paul Schimmel, Ph.D. Ernest and Jean Hahn Professor at The Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology at The Scripps Research Institute

Thursday, September 22, 2011
3:45 p.m. Community Reception Pappalardo Room 4-349
4:15 p.m. Colloquium and Q&A
Introduction by Phillip A. Sharp, Ph.D.
MIT Institute Professor 1993 Nobel Laureate
Building 10-250
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Keep Amazon in your back pocket for instant price checks on textbooks

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The Create My Journey™ Sweepstakes is your chance to win a trip for you and three friends to your choice of six exotic destinations. After you enter, you can increase your chances of winning (and your credit knowledge) by checking out credit-smart quizzes, tips, and tools that will help you start your journey with credit on the right foot. It’s the journey of a lifetime – and the only way to win is to enter now at startmyjourney.com.

Enter the Capital One® Create My Journey Sweepstakes

Brought to you by Journey™ from Capital One

NO PURCHASE NECESSARY TO ENTER OR WIN. All entries have an equal chance of winning. Sweepstakes ends 10/6/11. Open to legal US residents who are 18 years or older; must be a full-time student to win. Void where prohibited. Standard text and data rates may apply. See Official Rules at www.startmyjourney.com. Offered by Capital One Bank (USA), N.A. 1680 Capital One Drive, McLean, VA 22102. Member FDIC. ©2011 Capital One. All rights reserved.
This summer the Prudential Building lit its windows in support of the Boston Bruins prior to their Stanley Cup win in June. This was a historic victory, as it was the first time the Bruins took the Cup since 1972.

**SUMMER!**

Some Tech photographers toured Europe, some stayed home. Everybody came back to campus with beautiful, interesting, or downright nerdy photos.

A model of the LHC superconducting magnet displayed at the CERN Meyrin site in Geneva, Switzerland. CERN is the European Organisation of Nuclear Research where the Large Hadron Collider, the world’s largest particle accelerator, is located.

St. Peter’s Basilica in Vatican City grants visitors a grand view as they enter. The Basilica is the largest Christian church in the world and is regarded as one of Catholicism’s holiest sites.

Männlichen, Switzerland, affords tourists breathtaking mountain views. Here, you can clearly see lush green areas in lower elevations and crisp snow at much higher elevations, even in the summer months.
Unlimited calling.
Unlimited texting.
Unlimited happy.

Unlimited calling to ANY U.S. mobile – now included in AT&T’s unlimited texting plan.
A class-action lawsuit was filed Thursday against a prominent Baltimore medical institute, accusing it of knowingly exposing black children as young as a year old to lead poisoning in the 1990s as part of a study exploring the hazards of lead paint.

Lawyers for the plaintiffs say that more than 300 children were endangered by high levels of lead dust in their homes despite assurances from the Kennedy Krieger Institute that the houses were ‘lead safe.’

The institute, a research and patient care facility for children that is affiliated with Johns Hopkins University, periodically tested the children’s blood to determine lead levels.

But, the lawsuit said, Kennedy Krieger provided no medical treatment to the children, who ranged in age from 12 months to 5 years old.

Lead exposure was a significant cause of permanent neurological injuries in some of the children, according to the suit. Johns Hopkins, which approved the study, is not a defendant in the lawsuit.

‘Children were enticed into living in lead-tainted housing and subjected to a research program which intentionally exposed them to lead poisoning in order for the extent of the contamination of these children’s blood to be used by scientific researchers to assess the success of lead paint or lead abatement measures,’ said the suit, filed in state court in Baltimore.

‘Nothing about the research was designed to treat the subject children for lead poisoning.’

Dr. Gary W. Goldstein, president and chief executive of the Kennedy Krieger Institute, said in a statement Thursday that the research was conducted in the best interest of all of the children enrolled.

‘Baltimore city had the highest lead poisoning rates in the country, and more children were admitted to our hospital for lead poisoning than for any other condition,’ he said. With no state or federal laws to regulate housing and protect the children of Baltimore, a practical way to clean up lead needed to be found so that homes, communities, and children could be safeguarded.

‘Overall, the blood lead levels of most children residing in the study homes stayed constant or went down,’ the statement read, ‘even though in a few cases, they rose.’

‘The lead paint study, which started in 1993 and continued for six years, was designed to determine how well various levels of lead abatement would reduce lead in the blood of young children.

‘The buildings where the study was carried out were generally in poor neighborhoods of Baltimore. Litigation surrounding the research has gone on for more than a decade, and in 2001 the Maryland Court of Appeals compared the study to the Tuskegee syphilis experiment, which withheld medical treatment for black men with syphilis.

According to the lawsuit, Kennedy Krieger helped landlords get public financing for lead abatement and helped select families with young children to rent apartments where lead dust problems had been only partly eliminated so that the children’s blood could be measured for lead over a two-year period, according to the lawsuit.

‘What they would do was to improve the lead hazard from what it was but not improve it to code,’ said Thomas F. Yost Jr., one of the lawyers who filed the suit.

Yost said that although parents signed consent forms, the contracts failed to provide ‘a complete and clear explanation’ about the research, which aimed to measure ‘the extent to which the children’s blood was being contaminated.’

David Armstrong, the father of the lead plaintiff in the lawsuit, said that after his son, age 3, was tested for high levels of lead in 1993, he went to a Kennedy Krieger clinic for help.

The father said the family was provided state-subsidized housing by Kennedy Krieger and was told they would be part of a two-year research project. Armstrong said he was not told that his son was being introduced to elevated levels of lead paint dust.

Armstrong said blood was collected from his son for two years, but that no one told him the lead levels had increased. After the two-year mark passed, Armstrong said he continued to live in the two-bedroom apartment but did not hear from Kennedy Krieger.

During those two years, he said his son, now 20 years old, received no medical treatment for lead. Later, when Armstrong took his son to a pediatrician, the doctor detected blood lead levels 2 1/2 to three times higher than they had been before the family moved into the apartment.

‘I thought they had cleaned everything and it would be a safe place,’ Armstrong said. ‘They said it was lead safe.’
BECOME A DI VARSITY ATHLETE IN THE ULTIMATE TEAM SPORT!
APPLY ONLINE:

ROW FOR MIT!
MEN AND WOMEN
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY

Famine hits hard in world
now less likely to intervene

DOLO, Somalia — Is the world about to watch 750,000 Somalis starve to death? U.N. warnings could not be clearer. A drought-induced famine is steadily creeping across Somalia and tens of thousands of people have already died. The Islamist militant group al-Shabab is blocking most aid agencies from accessing the areas it controls, and in the next few rounds of something that three-quarters of a million people could run out of food, U.N. officials say.

Soon, the rains will start pounding down, but before any crops will grow, disease will bloom. Malatia, cholera, typhoid and measles will sweep through immune-suppressed populations, aid agencies say, killing countless malnourished people.

For a way, this is the case. In the early 1990s, Somalia was hit by famine, precipitated by drought and similarly callous things blocking food aid and producing similarly appalling images of skeletal children lying in the sand. In fact, the famine back then was in the same area of Somalia, the lower third, home to powerless minority clans that often bear the brunt of this country’s chronic troubles.

But in the 1990s, the world was more willing to intervene. The United Nations rallied behind more than 25,000 U.S. troops, who embarked on a multibillion-dollar mission to beat back the gunnmen long enough to get food into the mouths of starving people.

Contrast that with what happened last week. At a lackluster famine summit meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, Ethiopia’s prime minister, Meles Zenawi, proposed to forcefully establish humanitarian corridors so that food could be delivered to al-Shabab-controlled areas. Few Western donors were enthused.

“There’s no need for interven- tion,” said one American official, who was not authorized to speak publicly on the matter. “People remember what happened in the 1990s. It doesn’t work” was the conclusion.

Foreign military force, analysts say, has never succeeded in solving Somalia’s problems and it is not going to solve them now. This famine is not just about the al-Shabab’s blocking food aid. It is about a broken state and the human wreckage it is causing.

Take Mogadishu, the capital. Al-Shabab more or less pulled out of August, leaving Somalia’s transi- tional government in control of only the city, including the sprawling camp for displaced refugees. But government “control” — and that term seems more aspirational than meaningful — does not translate into a smooth aid operation. Instead, government soldiers have looted aid trucks and shot starving people.

Somalia’s politicians have been too busy squabbling with one another to build institutions like a functioning health ministry or a sanitation department that would help drought victims. Some of the informal clusters of people camps for aid are set up for food are breaking up, and it is not clear where the people who are trudging to these camps for aid are set up for food are breaking up, and it is not clear where the people who are trudging to.

“I don’t think that there’s a case to be made that the famine can be mitigated through military inter- vention,” said Bronwyn E. Brunt, a democracy and governance expert who wrote a provocative essay published by the Council on Foreign Relations urging the West to pause with a gun.

The African Union, which has 50,000 peacekeepers in Mogadishu, “isn’t able to safeguard the delivery of aid in Mogadishu,” Brunt said. “How could they possibly ensure their reach outside the capital?”

“Theft, corruption and violence are endemic,” she added. “The problem extends past al-Shabab to anybody with a gun.”

In Somalia, there are many of them. This was the problem in the 1990s. The United Nations sent U.S. forces to disarm the warlords and their flip-flop-clad militias, but the Pentagon did not want to risk American lives to do that. Instead, the United States opted for a narrowly scoped intervention. By 1995, when the last U.S. soldiers were withdrawn, the country had been subjected to an epic street battle immortalized in the “Black Hawk Down” book and movie (and video game). A study by the Refugees Policy Group, the U.S.-led opera- tion and the attendant relief effort saved around 110,000 lives, while about 240,000 were lost to the famine.

“The math, especially considering how enormous the aid operation was,” The Refugees Policy Group study has a graph show- ing famine casualties, which tend to come in two spikes: one at the onset of the crisis, before the bulk of aid arrives; the other when the rains come. For the current fam- inal, analysts are now bracing for possibly hundreds of thousands of deaths.

“We’ve lost this round,” said Ken Menahaus, a political science professor at Davidson College in North Carolina. “The numbers are going to be horrifying. We’re too late.”

Famines do not turn on a dime. Bodies are depleted by months of malnutrition and stress. Many So- mali children, as evidenced by the throngs of half-living people stumbling into the camps for aid, are the ones here in Dol, a little town on the Ethiopian border, are too far gone.

“Or one or two people are surviv- ing here and there, like the one we saw with a guy with an amputated leg and a girl with a tube in her stomach,” said a thin mattress, a red mat and a wooden chest, which was empty.

Menahaus worked as an aid consultant in Somalia in the 1990s and said. “Back then, we were just making it up as we went along. To- day’s so much more scientific.”

The U.S. govern- ment has helped set up the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, which tracks everything from rain- fall to the price of goods to forecast potential famine worldwide. This has helped aid groups pre-position food in Somalia and prepare for the dumping of refugees, though it seems few anticipated just how bad this famine would be.

Another lesson learned was how to feed people. The approach in the 1990s was to flood Somalia with food aid, which empowered militias, set off conflict between them and created a flourishing criminal network of war profiteers who stand to make millions off looted grain. This time around, the World Food Program and oth- ers are still handing out food, but more aid agencies are turning to cash or to food vouchers, enabling hungry people to buy their own supplies, which is intended to en- courage private enterprise and not make enemies of Somalia’s powerful businessmen.

The other day, Chris Smoot, an official with the World Food Program, arrived in Dolo with a thick book of food vouchers. He present- ed them to the young district com- missioner, who sat in a twig hut and revealed that he had little experi- ence in dealing with emergencies and little schooling.

“Imagine,” Smoot said. “You’re 35 years old, you have a primary school education, you’re the DC, and now you’re confronted with this.”

Twelve years after the central government collapsed, this is the story across so much of Somalia. And given the world’s limited inter- est in a major intervention, that is not likely to change anytime soon.

By Jeffrey Gettleman

The New York Times

In the mid-1980s, a thin red line seemed to be the only thing separating Somalia’s capital, Mogadishu, from the GEOGRAPHIC STORY OF THE YEAR

The Tech's Production Department

Word of the Day:

Babel, n.

A confused or discordant medley of sounds, esp. of voices; a hubbub, a din.
MIT Korean Cultural Celebration

TASTE OF KOREA

Monday, September 19, 2011
11:30 am - 2:30 pm
Kresge BBQ Pit

FREE Korean Food
Games and Prizes
Samulnori
(Traditional Korean Percussion)
Kimchi Demonstration
(Making of Kimchi)

12:10pm, 1:10pm
12:30pm, 1:30pm

MIT KGSA
KOREAN CONSULATE GENERAL
IN BOSTON

Ministry for Food, Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries
Korea Agro-Fisheries Trade
Corporation

This space donated by The Tech
Help Desk by Michael Benitez

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JENGA
AN INTRICATE GAME THAT INVOLVES REMOVING AND ADDING BLOCKS TO A TOWER WHILE TRYING TO AVOID A CATASTROPHIC COLLAPSE.

---

SEPTEMBER
AN INTRICATE GAME THAT INVOLVES REMOVING AND ADDING CLASSES TO YOUR SCHEDULE WHILE TRYING TO AVOID A CATASTROPHIC COLLAPSE.

---

Naked Terror

So then, Papa Bear said, "I'm turning off the Internet except for one hour a day." What?

I thought these books were supposed to be for kids!

---

Sudoku
Solution, page 22

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.

---

Techdoku
Solution, page 22

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column and row contains exactly one of each of the numbers 1–6. Follow the mathematical operations for each box.
Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun

Friday, September 16, 2011

The Tech

A WEBCOMIC OF ROMANCE, SARCASTIC, MATH, AND LANGUAGE

by Randall Munroe

[949] File Transfer

YOU WANT YOUR COUSIN TO SEND YOU A FILE EASY.
HE CAN EMAIL IT TO... OH, IT'S 25 MB? HMM...
DO EITHER OF YOU HAVE AN FTP SERVER? NO, RIGHT?
IF YOU HAD WEB HOSTING, YOU COULD UPLOAD IT...
HMM. WE COULD TRY ONE OF THOSE PROFILESITE, BANG, SNAPS, BUT THEY'RE FLAKY AND FULL OF DELAYS AND POP UP ADs.

HOW ABOUT FTP DIRECT CONNECT? ANYONE STILL USE THAT?

OH, WAIT DROPBOX! ITS THIS RECENT STARTUP FROM A FEW YEARS BACK THAT SWAPS FOLDERS BETWEEN COMPUTERS.
YOU JUST NEED TO MAKE AN ACCOUNT, INSTALL THE...

I LIKE HOW WE'VE HAD THE INTERNET FOR DECADES,
YET "SENDING FILES" IS SOMETHING EMILY
ACCEPTERS ARE STILL FIGURING OUT HOW TO DO.

Every time you email a file to yourself so you can pull it up on your friend's laptop, Tim Berners-Lee sheds a single tear.

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 22

ACROSS
1 Get on the phone
5 Run after
10 Swing to and fro
14 Follow orders
15 Half-pints
16 Increase staff
17 Dietary fiber source
18 Moffo and Pavlova
19 Doctrines
20 In need of a boost
23 Suited for
24 Word with whiz
25 Genetic stuff
26 Flock member
28 Seat at the bar
30 Pi follower
32 Atomic number 5
34 Took the cake
36 Frequently, to a bard
38 Encircle
39 Energy depleted
43 Economic sta.
47 Dad's little man
51 Lyrical
52 Consume
53 Universe

DOWN
1 Hooded vipers
2 Exceedingly sudden
3 Primitive shelter
4 Loretta of country music
5 Stretch out one's neck
6 Kind of strike
7 A.D. word
8 Stalemate
9 City on the Ruhr
10 Ark or bark
11 Showy ornamental vine
12 Destuctive moth larva
13 Wiling word
21 Arctic shelter
22 Queen of the fairies
27 Wind up
28 Seat at the bar
29 Little screecher
30 Meat stock jelly
31 Hogwash!
33 Curvy moldings
35 Crackpot
37 Recipe meas.
38 Recipe meas.
39 Tavern
40 Indecency
41 Humdium
42 Dinner's salute
43 Economic sta.
47 Dad's little man
49 Slip away
51 Lyrical
52 Consumer
53 Universe
56 Coffeehouse order
58 Nincompoops
61 Fodder for the smelter
62 Churlish individual
63 Succotash morsel
64 Sleep state, for short
By Dennis Overbye

The New York Times

NASA detects planet dancing with pair of stars

From double sunrise to double sunset the show goes on, always changing.

Sometimes the orange sun rises first. Sometimes it is the red one, although they are never far apart in the sky and you can see them moving around each other, casting double shadows across the firmament and periodically crossing right in front of each other.

Such is life, if it were possible, on the latest addition to the pantheon of weird planets now known to exist outside the bounds of our own solar system. It is the first planet, astronomers say, that has been definitively shown to be orbiting two stars at once, circling the pair — which themselves orbit each other tightly — at a distance of some 65 million miles.

A team of astronomers using NASA’s Kepler planet-hunting spacecraft announced the discovery Thursday in a paper published online in the journal Science, in a talk at a conference in Jackson Hole, Wyo., and in a news conference at NASA’s Ames Research Laboratory in Mountain View, Calif., Kepler’s headquarters.

The official name of the new planet is Kepler 16b, but astronomers are already referring to it informally as Tatooine, after the home planet of Luke and Anakin Skywalker, in the George Lucas “Star Wars” movies, which also had two suns.

“Really, finally found something,” said Alan P. Boss of the Carnegie Institution, a member of the research team.

Indeed, John Kollath, a visual effects supervisor at Industrial Light & Magic, which is part of Lucasfilm, and who worked on several of the “Star Wars” movies, joined the Ames news conference and showed a clip from the original movie.

“Again and again we see that the science is stranger and weirder than fiction,” Knoll said. “The very existence of this discovery gives us cause to dream bigger.”

While some double-star systems, of which there are billions in the galaxy, have been suspected to harbor a planet, those smaller bodies have never been seen.

“This is a direct detection; it returns all double,” said Dr. Laurence Doyle of the SETI Institute in Mountain View, who led the discovery team. “It will help those guys make their case.”

Beyond the wow factor, astronomers said the discovery — as so many discoveries of so-called exoplanets have done — had thrown a wrench into another well-received theory of how planets can and cannot form.

“In other words,” said Sara Seager, a planetary expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who was not part of the discovery team, “people don’t really know how to form this planet.”

It was long thought, Seager said, that in its orbit to be stable, a planet belonging to two stars at once would have to be at least seven times as far from the stars as the stars were from each other. According to that, Kepler 16b would have to be twice as far out as it is to survive.

“This planet broke the rule,” she said.

Moreover, by timing all the eclipses and transits of the planet and stars in the system, the astronomers have been able to measure the sizes and masses of the stars and the planet to unusually high precision, calibrating models of stellar and planetary properties.

“I believe this is the best-measured planet outside the solar system,” Doyle said.

Technically, Tatooine is probably a ball of rock and gas about the size and density of Saturn living in a system about 200 light-years away, in the constellation Cygnus.

If you, too, pack in layers. Because those suns move back and forth all the time, temperatures on the planet can change by some 54 degrees over the course of a few Earth days from minus 110 to minus 150 Fahrenheit. So the weather is like “a sunny day in Antarctica at best,” Doyle put it.

Kepler, launched in 2009, is on a three-year mission to determine the fraction of stars in the galaxy that have Earth-like planets. It scrutinizes a patch of some 155,000 stars in the constellations Cygnus and Lyra looking for dips in sunlight when planets cross in front of their home stars.

In the case of the Kepler 16 system — home to Tatooine — there are two suns, that is, two stars, circling each other. One star is about two-thirds the mass of the sun, the other about one-fifth of the sun.

Moreover, by timing all the transits of the planet and stars in the system, the astronomers have been able to measure the sizes and masses of the stars and the planet to unusually high precision, calibrating models of stellar and planetary properties.

“This planet broke the rule,” she said.

The degree of dimming during the planetary transits — those times that a planet crosses the path of something else — usually allow Kepler astronomers to measure the size of a planet relative to the stars. As a result, uncertainties in the properties of stars propagate into uncertainties of as much as 25 percent in the mass of a planet — enough to blur the line between a rocky planet and a gas giant.

But in the Kepler 16 system, by comparing slight variations in the timing of the transits with calculations of the positions of the stars and the gravitational nodges the bodies give one another, Doyle’s team could deduce the absolute masses and sizes of the stars and planets in the system. That is a tool, they say, that is becoming increasingly valuable.

Kepler-16b, Page 21

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Where the Sun Sets Twice. NASA's Kepler mission has discovered a world where two suns set over the horizon instead of just one. The planet, called Kepler-16b, is the most "Tatooine-like" planet yet found in our galaxy and is depicted here in this artist's concept with its two stars. Tatooine is the name of Luke Skywalker's home world in the science fiction movie Star Wars. In this case, the planet is not thought to be habitable. It is a cold world, with a gaseous surface, but like Tatooine, it circles two stars.

Kepler-16b, from Page 20

for determining the masses of small planets in multiple-planet systems. As a result, said Doyle, "It's a laboratory for all sorts of physics and stellar evolution."

The Tatooine laboratory will be available to a wide audience for at least a while longer. Doyle noted that amateur astronomers in northern Asia, equipped with as little as an eight-inch telescope and an off-the-shelf CCD detector (an electronic device that cameras use to capture images), would be able to record the passage of the Tatooine planet across the brighter star in its system on June 28 next year.

But enjoy it while you can. Because of variations in the planet's orbital plane, as seen from Earth, the planet will stop crossing one of the stars as soon as 2014 and cease transiting the other, brighter one in 2018. It will be around 2042 before the show starts up again for Earthlings.

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Bid rate is usual
Freshman says recruitment has ups and downs, but good overall

next day, the recruits receive a bid from one chapter through mutual selection.

A freshman's perspective
Lee Gross ’15, a freshmen recruit said her favorite part of recruitment was seeing the houses. "It changes your perspective. You see a different side of the sorority!"
She added, "It's good that [the recruitment process] makes you see all the sororities, see what each one is all about. But after seeing them for one time and talking to the different sisters, you don't have to see all of them all over again. You already have an idea of whom you want to talk to. I think that [it would be] better if they let you choose and let you choose how much time you want to spend with each one and give you more freedom. It was very, very structured."

Gross proposed other changes to the recruitment process. "They also don't really let you talk to [the sisters] outside of the sorority. Recruitment is very polished, and you don't really get to know what they're like. It would be nice to see what they're like in real life."

In the end, though, Gross felt good about her top choices. "I felt like I really got along with them, and we had a lot of things in common. I can see myself just hanging out with them."

Gross feels that she'd be joining a supportive community that will help her through her transition to life at MIT and be there for her for the next four years.

It seems that Gross decided to be in a sorority for all the right reasons.

Solution to Sudoku

```
2 4 3 5 1 6 
6 2 1 3 5 4 
1 3 2 4 6 5 
3 5 4 6 2 1 
4 6 5 1 3 2 
5 1 6 2 4 3
```

Solution to Techdoku

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

Solution to Crossword

```
A - 3
B - 3
C - 3
D - 3
E - 3
F - 3
G - 3
H - 3
I - 3
J - 3
K - 3
L - 3
M - 3
N - 3
O - 3
P - 3
Q - 3
R - 3
S - 3
T - 3
U - 3
V - 3
W - 3
X - 3
Y - 3
Z - 3
```

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It seems that Gross decided to be in a sorority for all the right reasons.
Steelers struggle in season openers

NFL, from Page 24

completing 32 of his 49 pass at- tempts for 272 yards and two touchdowns without an intercep- tion. Few teams numbered few enough to overcome the Green Bay Packers, the defending Su- per Bowl champions. There was a bright spot for the division that lost, however. The Pittsburgh Steelers are in the strongest position ever for a rookie in his first game, go- ing 24-4 in 37 with 422 yards, one touchdown, and an interception. To go with the three victories, the men in black Tom Brady has to open is a clear choice for the regular season (before last week) was 489 yards.

One thing we did learn for certain, though, is that football is back for our most exciting seasons in years.

Unfortunately, Newton’s effort wasn’t enough to overcome the Kevin Kolb-led Arizona Cardinals. Kolb was able to prove himself as an elite quarterback, showing what Andy Reid saw in him last year when he traded Donovan McNabb to make Kolb the starter in Philadelphia.

3. A year ago, the Pittsburgh Steelers were one drive away from winning their third Super Bowl under Mike Tomlin. In their first regular season game since that loss, they looked like a com- pletely different team. Their nor- mally shutdown defense, which allowed an average of only 80 yards rushing last year, allowed 180 rushing yards. The normally stellar offense committed 7 turn- overs and, in a season that has already lost on AFC superpower, we might be looking at a dis- appointing season for another superpower.

4. Early injuries might have turned some hopeful seasons into another season of disappoint- ment. The team’s best hitter was the St. Louis Rams. After being one win away from winning the NFC West and going to the play- offs in Sam Bradford’s first year in the NFL, the Rams saw Brutal- ford leave early with nerve dam- age in his index fingers. They also saw running back Steven Jackson leave with a thigh injury. Leading receiver Danny Amendola is likely out for the season with a dislocated elbow. Right tackle Jason Smith suffered a high ankle sprain, and top cornerback Ron Bartell left with a shoulder injury. Other se- rious injuries included Chargers kicker Kicker Kaeding (kneen ACL), Saints wide receiver Marques Colston (broken collarbone), Tex- ans receiver Kevin Walter (broken shoulder), and the Bengals’ rookie quarterback Andy Dalton, who sat out for the second half of Sunday’s game with a wrist injury.

5. An disappointing seas- ons last year, the San Diego Chargers and the Washington Redskins had a lot to prove in their first games of the season. In the case of the San Diego, the Chargers have suffered incredibly slow starts despite having the top- ranked offense and defense. Last year, poor special teams play cost the Chargers an opportunity to run back the post-season. The early signs aren’t good, especially when Percy Harvin returned a kickoff for a touchdown. Phillip Rivers was in typical form, going 33 for 48 with 335 yards and bringing the Chargers back from a 17-7 halftime deficit to beat the Minnesota Vi- kings 24-17. Three of the Chargers’ first four games are at home; if they can go 3-1 they are likely to return to the top of their division and have a serious shot at a Super Bowl run.

Mike Shanahan and the Red- skins’ front office had a lot to prove in their opener after releas- ing Donovan McNabb for a rela- tively unknown Rex Grossman in the offseason. Mike Shanahan has a habit of taking good teams and making them great, but after a six- win season last year many doubt- ed his ability to make the Redskins a serious contender in a tough NFC East. They were able to take advantage of a depleted New York Giants and win away with an easy 28-14 victory. So far, it seems that the Redskins made a smart deci- sion going with Rex Grossman as their quarterback.

Of course, the NFL season is long and the first week isn’t always a good predictor of things to come in the next 15 games. One thing we did learn for certain, though, is that football is back for one of the most exciting seasons in years.

Sailing starts season strong

Engineers capture 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th places

By Mindy Brauer

The MIT sailing team kicked off its season by competing in three events this past weekend.

The Engineers cap- tured fifth place out of 20 teams at the Harry An- derson Trophy, finished ninth at the Toni Deutsch Trophy, and took third and fourth at the Harvard Invitational.

Skipper Eamon M. Glackin and crew Kelden M. Pehr ’13 placed second in the opening round of the Harry Anderson Trophy and went on to record three more top five finishes en route to a sixth place perform- ance in the A Division. Andrew Z. Sommer ’13 collaborated with Stephanie Tong ’12 and Steven G. Drapcho ’13 to rank eighth in the B Division while posting five top ten performances. Sommer, the skipper for all 10 rounds, earned the top spot in the ninth rotation with Drapcho and was third in the second heat with Tong.

Wisconsin earned top hon- ors in the event with 158 points, followed by Harvard (147), host Yale (148), Boston College (164), and MIT (273).

Competing in its lone home event, captain Jacqueline M. Soegaard ’12 guided a young women’s squad to ninth place at the Toni Deutsch Trophy. In the A Division, sophomores Hanna M. Vincent ’13 and Grace Anne C. Young ’13 ranked sixth behind the strength of 10 top five perfor- mances. The duo was first in the 16th round and captured fourth on four occasions. Freshman skipper Chloe Leupert ’15 teamed with Soegaard in the first 18 rounds of B Division action as Laura J. Dunphy ’15 and Iris Xu ’14 closed out the race for the Engineers, who ranked eighth.

The quartet finished in the top 10 in 29 of 26 rounds and had seven placements in the top five.

Brown edged out Boston Col- lege by three points to win the event while Yale, Roger Williams University, and Dartmouth rounded out the top five. The tro- phy is named after Toni Deutsch ’58, a distinguished alumna who was a member of the sailing team that won several national championships and was the first woman to receive a varsity letter at MIT.

In the one day, four team Harvard Invitational, MIT en- tered two squads, the Engineers and the Beavers, which placed third and fourth, respectively. Tufts University won the com- petition with 47 points while Princeton came in second.

The Engineers’ A Division boat, comprised of senior Tevis Nichols ’12 and classmate Neil T. Forrester ’12, placed third with 42 points while Santiago Cuesta ’12 and David Rodriguez Fuen- tos ’13 accumulated 48 points to finish fourth in the B Division.

Javier E. Ramos ’12 and Nicholas W. Paggi ’13 totaled 60 points in their fourth place A Division outing. Taylor S. Burf- ield ’13 and Patricia E. Saylor ’12 wrapped up the race with 40 points and a third place finish in the B Division. Tech next com- petes in the Hatch Brown this weekend.
Patriots prepare for tough competition
Get to know your new home team

By Zach Hynes

The bright spot for the Patriots is the passing offense; the receiving corps appears solid, providing superstar quarterback Brady with plenty of options.

Objective. I like the Patriots. They are team-first, unselfish, and non-nonsense — much like the post-2004 (or more completely, post-Manny Ramirez) Red Sox. Everything that is wrong with sports teams. With the NFL season just under way, here’s a look at the New England Patriots.

This was originally published last fall, but has been updated for the 2011-2012 season.

History

The Patriots have been remarkably successful over the past ten years, a run that began with the hiring of coach Bill Belichick in 2000 from the New York Jets. Belichick has retooled virtually every aspect of his team, from his coaching staff to his approach to the game and his emphasis on the team ahead of the individual (for example, he would never cater to Brett Favre’s every whim and desire). He engineered three championship runs (2001, 2003, 2004) with former Michigan Wolverines’ quarterback Tom Brady. The Patriots appeared destined for still greater success during the 2007 season, winning all sixteen regular season games and two playoff games before losing in the New York Giants in the Super Bowl. Last year, the Pats secured the top seed in the AFC with a 12-4 regular-season record, but lost in their first playoff game against Jets.

Upcoming season

This season, the Pats still face tough divisional competition, Chad Henne and the Miami Dolphins, despite being overmatched in their season opener against the Patriots, showed potential. The Jets are enthusiastic and talented; they made it to the AFC Championship game with quarterback Mark Sanchez each of the past two years. The bright spot for the Patriots is the passing offense; the receiving corps appears solid, as Wes Welker, Donte Stallworth, and new addition Chad Ochocinco provide superstar quarterback Tom Brady with plenty of options. The Patriots also haven’t bothered to acquire a marquis running back since Corey Dillon retired, a weakness on which some teams are sure to capitalize; running backs Danny Woodhead and BenJarvus Green-Ellis will play a secondary role to Brady and his receivers. Defense remains a question mark for the team, and the Pats will rely on their offense scoring enough points to cover up for any weaknesses.

Get to know the team

You might tunnel through a wall being the Houston Texans’ franchise quarterback in the AFC South, but they can be seen in high definition on CBS every weekend, and the Pats have one of the most enthusiastic and talented teams in the division. They made it to the AFC Championship game with quarterback Tom Brady. The Patriots appear destined for still greater success during the 2007 season, winning all sixteen regular season games and two playoff games before losing the New York Giants in the Super Bowl. Last year, the Pats secured the top seed in the AFC with a 12-4 regular-season record, but lost in their first playoff game against Jets.

The Pats will rely on their offense scoring enough points to cover up for any weaknesses.

Five lessons football fans learned from Week 1

NFL season kicks off, full of surprises, outcomes, injuries and football superpowers

By Nick Myers

This past Sunday was one of the most highly anticipated opening nights in sport history, following one of the most eventful offseasons that football has ever seen. For almost five months, the NFL labor locked out in a frustrating lockout that prevented players from practicing and kickoffs until late July. When the teams finally gathered, there were a few bumps along the road associated with the lockout — including a shorter amount of time for rookies to get together with their teams to learn routes, coverages, and bond with teammates. Football also felt the effect of the new kickoff rule. kickehf now start from the 35-yard line, which led to a drastic increase in kickoffs. The Dallas Cowboys, who were expected to have a fast kickoff return game last season, were destroyed at home, where they lost by more than four points. The Chiefs were destroyed at home, where they lost by more than four points. The长沙市 were destroyed at home, where they lost by more than four points. The Chargers were destroyed at home, where they lost by more than four points. The Titans decided to be the Houston Texans’ chance to finally reach the playoffs. Matt Schaub was the most experiences quarterback in the AFC South, despite having the starting role for the Texans only since 2007. In the off-season, the Jaguars released their veteran quarterback David Garrard, and the Titans decided to bring in Matt Hasselbeck to try sparking their offense after releasing Vince Young. The addition of Wade Phillips as defensive coordinator makes the Texans the team to beat in the AFC south.

1. The AFC South no longer belongs to the Indianapolis Colts. With Peyton Manning out for the next two to three months because of neck surgery, this was our chance to see how well the Colts could carry the Colts. The Colts might have been limp on offense without Manning, but their weak defense will get them nowhere in the division. They played so poorly that they have already starting scouting Andrew Luck as a potential first-round draft pick to fill the quarterback position. The fall of the Colts, however, is likely to be the Houston Texans’ chance to finally reach the playoffs. Matt Schaub was the most experienced quarterback in the AFC South, despite having the starting role for the Texans only since 2007. In the off-season, the Jaguars released their veteran quarterback David Garrard, and the Titans decided to bring in Matt Hasselbeck to try sparking their offense after releasing Vince Young. The addition of Wade Phillips as defensive coordinator makes the Texans the team to beat in the AFC south.

2. The NFC South isn’t the glamour division of the NFL that we all expected it to be. With three teams in the division winning over 10 games last season and the Carolina Panthers adding Cam Newton, experts believed this was the toughest division in the NFL. After Sunday, teams in the NFC South are all winless, including the Atlanta Falcons (who were expected to go to the Super Bowl), who put up a dismal effort in a 30-12 loss to the Chicago Bears.

In the season opener, Drew Brees had a great statistical game