Construction, Destruction by Big Pharma

U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu visited MIT to map out his strategies to restructure the nation's energy in a talk at Kresge Auditorium this Wednesday. This is his first visit to the Institute since his Compton lecture in 2009. The event was sponsored by the student-run MIT Energy Club.

In his address — "Winning the Clean Energy Race" — Chu made extensive use of historical examples of "transformative technologies" ranging from the discovery of the Haber-Bosch process (synthesis of ammonia) to the development of vacuum tubes and transistors, as analogies to what he believed were the right policies for growth in the U.S. economy.

Using the talk as an opportunity to reach out to the MIT community, Chu also announced the Better Buildings Challenge. Part of President Obama’s Better Buildings Initiative, the Challenge calls on company CEOs, university presidents, and state and local leaders to build more energy-efficient and money-saving buildings, and recognizes them for their efforts.

"Part of the Challenge is a ‘case competition’ to encourage energy club students to come up with solutions to these energy efficiency barriers," said Chu.

According to the Department of Energy’s website, the Better Building Case Competition allows college students to work on real scenarios submitted by both public- and private-sector DOE partners through a team formed by their university’s energy club. The teams will be invited to present at a

MIT hosts White House manufacturing conference

Government officials and regional leaders in industry and academia gathered at MIT on Monday for a day-long forum as part of a White House initiative that aims to transform America’s laboratory advances into new technologies to boost the U.S. economy. The meeting was part of the Advanced Manufacturing Partnership (AMP), created by President Obama in June as a national effort to bring together public- and private-sector teams to work on real scenarios submitted by their university’s energy club. The teams will be invited to present at a

Chu visits MIT, gives talk on clean energy

Encourages students to get involved

By Leo Zhou
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

U.S. Secretary of Energy and Nobel Laureate in Physics Steven Chu visited MIT to map out his strategies to restructure the nation’s energy in a talk at Kresge Auditorium this Wednesday. This is his first visit to the Institute since his Compton lecture in 2009. The event was sponsored by the student-run MIT Energy Club.

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IN SHORT

Online pre-registration for IAP and Spring began on Thursday at 9 a.m. If you haven’t registered yet, don’t forget!

IS&T will be updating Exch

ome via MIT's network with the intent to upload them to file-sharing sites, was arraigned in Middlesex Superior Court on Wednesday. He plead not guilty.

Swartz has been charged with breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, unauthorized access to a computer data network, and larceny for over $250. The Middlesex Superior Court clerk has also ordered Swartz to surrender his passport.

JSTOR is an electronic archive of academic journals. Swartz is alleged to have hidden a laptop in the 16-004 network closet and plugged it into the network there, running "keepgrabbing.py" and "keepgrabbing2.py.

According to an agreement between the defense and pros-
**European Central Bank head suggests wider rescue is possible, pending spending discipline**

**By Jack Ewing**

FRANKFURT, Germany—Mario Draghi, the president of the European Central Bank, laid the groundwork for the most aggressive response to the debt crisis Thursday, suggesting that the bank could increase its support for the European economy if political leaders took more radical steps to enforce spending discipline among members.

In the run-up to a meeting of European leaders late next week, Draghi’s remarks seemed to be part of a larger effort by the ECB and the region’s biggest economic powers—Germany and France—to lay the foundation for a broader rescue without seeming to compromise their principles.

Later Thursday, the French president, Nicolas Sarkozy — acknowledging the region’s debt crisis — announced that he and the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, would meet in Paris on Monday “to make French-German propositions to guarantee the future of Europe.”

Last weekend, Germany and France began floating a plan to hold member nations of the euro currency union more financially accountable to their fellow members by giving European Union officials the power to vet and approve their national budgets. Euroweone agreement to such a proposal is seen as a possible precondition to increased financing by the ECB, to which Germany and France are the biggest contributors.

Draghi, in the manner of central bankers, made no explicit promises Thursday. And thequip he offered governments was indirect. But his remarks illustrated how the ECB might answer increasingly desperate calls for the bank to escalate its intervention in bond markets without violating its own mandate or alienating Germany, where opposition to an ECB bailout of Greece or Italy continues to run deep.

Speaking to the European Parliament in Brussels, Draghi stopped short of offering a European version of the sort of large securities purchases that the Federal Reserve has used to try stimulating the U.S. economy.

But he seemed to be saying that the ECB would use its virtually unlimited financial resources to keep financial markets at bay, if government leaders in the euro region agreed to do their part by addressing the structural flaws that allowed the debt problems of Greece to mutate into a threat to the global economy.

“What I believe our economic and monetary union needs is a new fiscal compact,” Draghi said. “It is time to adapt the euro area design with a set of institutions, rules and processes that is commensurate with the requirements of monetary union.”

After government leaders take steps to improve the way the euro area is managed, “other elements might follow,” Draghi said.

European leaders will hold a summit meeting Dec. 5, which is now seen as the latest deadline — there have been many during the nearly two-year euro debt saga — for stemming the crisis.

Europe appeared to have bought a bit more time Wednesday, when the Federal Reserve, the ECB and four other central banks agreed to free up more dollar lending to European banks.

But the stock market rally that followed that move did not carry over to Thursday — although successful government bond auctions in Spain and France did indicate at least a temporary calm in the debt storm.

By insisting that greater action would depend on rules to enforce spending discipline among euro members, Draghi might at least partly address German concerns that greater ECB action would reward countries that have managed their finances and vio- lated a prohibition against funding governments.

“Mr. Draghi appeared to be holding up the possibility of a greater degree of ECB intervention if euro area governments were to commit, at next week’s key EU summit, to a tougher set of fiscal rules,” analysts at Barclays Capital said in a research note.

After insisting for weeks that the ECB is not authorized, under the European Union treaty, to bail out national governments, Draghi on Thursday hinted at how the central bank might nonetheless let the central bank do that just. He noted that the ECB’s mandate required it to ensure price stability “in either direction.”

Typically, the ECB has seen its main job as keeping a lid on inflation. But “either direction” might mean that if inflation fell below the central bank’s official target of just 2%, the ECB would be required to take action to prevent deflation. That would be justifiable for the central bank to do what so many experts have been urging: buy government bonds on the open market in greater amounts. That would effectively end the debt crisis for those governments, while also stimulating the eurozone econ- omy by pushing market valuations of bil- lions of euros into it — printing money, as economists call it.

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**On the occasion of the visit of the President of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, Christoph Leitl to MIT you are cordially invited to join us for a lecture followed by a buffet reception.**

**What:**

A model for the future of the European Union (followed by a buffet reception)

**Who:**

Dr. Christoph Leitl, President of the Austrian Economic Chamber

**Where:**

MIT Sloan School of Management / Room E62-250

**When:**

December 8th 2011 at 5:30 pm

**RSVP:**

by December 6th to Stephanie.artner@advantageaustria.org

OR Tel: (212)421-5250

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A severe sovereign debt crisis and the obvious inability to enact suitable controls and sanctions shape the debate about the future of Europe. As an entrepreneur and a long-time leader and voice of the European business community Christoph Leitl strongly believes that Europe needs not only a new policy focus but a different approach to integration. Together with Günther Verheugen the former EU Commissioner for Enterprise and Industry, he recently published an English/German anthology (“Europe? Europe!!”) where he likens the Union with a comaplement resisting the need for innovation and prescribes some remedies.

Christoph Leitl was elected President of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber in 2000 and reelected in 2005 and 2010. From 2002 till 2005 Leitl served as President of EUROCHAMBRES, the Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry. As current honorary President of EUROCHAMBRES, Leitl focuses on the internationalization of European businesses and the creation of a global business platform.

Best regards

Christian Kesberg

The Austrian Trade Commissioner for the USA

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**Chinese manufacturing contracts in November**

HONG KONG — The Chinese manufacturing sector contracted in November, according to a closely watched indicator, indicating that a key engine of global growth is get- ting dragged down by the economic woes of Europe and the United States and by the Chinese authori- ties’ moves to cool inflation.

An index measuring activity in the manufacturing sector, released by the China Federation of Logis- tics and Purchasing on Thursday, slumped to 49 in November, much less than economists expected. The reading, below the 50 mark that separates expansion from con- traction, marked a significant fall from the previous month’s reading of 54.4.

A separate purchasing managers’ index released by HSBC on Thursday painted a similar picture. That index fell to 47.3 from 55.1 in October.

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**Job losses for many; good new jobs for few**

People across the working spectrum suffered job losses in recent years: bricklayers and book- keepers as well as workers in manu- facturing and marketing.

But only a select few work- ers have fully regained the ground lost during the agonizingly slow recovery.

Even though the Labor Depart- ment is expected to report Friday that employers added more than 200,000 jobs in November, a new study shows just how rare such people are. According to the study, to be released Friday by the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce De- velopment at Rutgers, just seven percent of those who lost jobs after the financial crisis have returned to or exceeded their previous fi- nan- cial position and maintained their lifestyles.

The vast majority say they have diminished livelihoods, and about 15 percent say the reduction in their incomes has been drastic and will probably be permanent.

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EU tightens sanctions against Iran after embassy attack

By Nicholas Kulish

BERLIN — The European Union announced tightened sanctions against Iran on Friday in the aftermath of the storming of Britain's Tehran embassy, adding 18 Iranian oil companies to a blacklist that freezes their assets and bans travel to member states.

But the measures fell well short of demands by Britain and France for imposing an oil embargo on purchases from Iran, one of the world's leading producers. Greece, a European Union member and a significant buyer of Iranian oil, expressed strong resistance to that step, and China, one of Iran's biggest customers for oil, warned the Europeans against what it called “emotionally charged actions” to punish Iran in response to the embassy attack.

The developments at a European Union ministerial meeting in Brussels came as new details emerged regarding the scale of destruction at the British embassy and a British diplomatic residence in Tehran on Monday by Iranian protesters — apparently aligned with the government-controlled Basij militia — angry over the West's economic sanctions, which have led to Iran's suspended nuclear weapons program.

Reuters reported from Tehran on Tuesday that Iranian officials had toured the British facilities 24 hours after the assault, reportedly “devastating” damage and that the ambassador's personal residence had been “systematically destroyed.”

Britain's government withdrew its diplomats from Iran on Wednesday, ordered Iran to close its embassy in London and gave Iranian diplomats a 48-hour deadline to vacate Britain, officially downgrading relations with Iran to the lowest possible, short of a formal break.

British leaders also accused Iran’s Islamic hierarchy of approving the attacks on the British diplomatic facilities in Tehran, which evoked images of the Iranian takeover of the U.S. Embassy there more than 30 years ago. At least four other European countries have closed their Tehran embassies since Tuesday as a precaution.

According to a statement re- leased by the Council of the Eu ropean Union, the foreign ministers meeting in Brussels said the tightened sanctions “target entities and individuals directly involved in Iran's nuclear activities, which are in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions.” The statement also said the ministers would look at additional ways in coming weeks to broaden existing sanctions aimed at Iran's financial system, transport sector, energy sector and the Revolutionary Guard, a segment of the Iranian armed forces that Western nations suspect is the overseer of a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

The group of foreign ministers also condemned the attack on the British diplomatic facilities in Tehran, saying that the council “considers the actions taken against the U.K. as actions against the Eu ropean Union as a whole. The EU is taking appropriate measures in response.”

UN officials say Syria is in a civil war

BERLIN — The United Nations declared Thursday that Syria was in a state of civil war, as the death toll from nearly nine months of bloodshed rose to more than 4,000 people and more soldiers were reported to have defected from the army to join an armed uprising against President Bashar Assad.

The comments by the U.N. high commissioner for human rights, Navi Pillay, came as the Local Coordination Committees, an opposition group, said security forces killed at least 24 people across the country Thursday.

“We are placing the figure at 4,000, but the information com ing to us is that much more,” Pillay said at a news conference in Rome. “As soon as there were more and more defec tors threatening to take up arms, I said this in August before the Security Council, that there's going to be a civil war. And at the moment that's how I am characterizing this.”

Her declaration came amid rising international pressure on Assad's government, with the Arab League, the European Union, Turkey and the United States all taking measures to further con strict the Syrian economy. In past months, the Syrian pound has falt ered, and the country's two major sources of revenue — tourism and oil — have been crippled by sanctions.

Syria's Muslim brotherhood keeps distance from Salafis

CAIRO — The Muslim Brotherhood's political arm Thursday distanced itself from a more conservative Islamist party as early vote tallies indicated that the two factions would fill the two largest roles in the first Parliament elected since the ouster of President Hosni Mubarak.

Responding to reports that the two Islamist parties could together make up a majority of the new Parliament, the Broth erhood's Freedom and Justice Party denied that there was an “aligned leg” with the ultraconservative party, Al Nour, to form “an Islamist government.”

The statement appeared to be aimed at quieting the anxiety of Egyptian liberals and Western governments about the unexpect ably large share of the vote apparently won by Al Nour, which was formed by the ultraconservative Islamists known as Salafis. It also reflected the fine line that the Muslim Brotherhood is walking as it tries to hold together its most ardent Islamist sup porters in the streets without provoking a backlash at home or internationally.

—David D. Kirkpatrick, The New York Times

Situation for Noon Eastern time, Friday, December 2, 2011

UN official says needs time to assess aid to North Korea

SEOUL, South Korea — The United States needs more time to decide on possible aid for North Korea because it is not sure humanitarian assistance would reach the people in need, the U.S. aid official said Thursday.

Rajiv Shah, the head of the United States Agency for Interna tional Development, made the comment amid growing appeals from U.S. and United Nations relief agencies, which have recently called for urgent aid for the most vulnerable of the North Ko rean population, especially its children.

"Our goal is to identify and complete an assessment of whether food aid assistance can effectively be provided in a manner that is transparent and targeted with enhanced benefits and avoids the risk of graft and misappropriation," Shah said in an interview.

On Thursday, Mercy Corps and four other U.S. relief or ganizations operating in North Korea have charged that by de laying a decision on aid, Washington was playing politics with humanitarian aid for children.

—Choong-Suk-Hun, The New York Times

After Clinton visit, US to relax some curbs on aid to Myanmar

By Stephen A. Tanas

YANGON, Myanmar — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton said Thursday that the United States would ease sanctions on Myanmar, in response to a nascent political opening in the country and that a full restoration of relations with the United States is prepared to depend on reforms.

Clinton met the country's new president, U Thein Sein, Thursday morning and its main opposition leader, the Nobel peace laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, later in the day, underscoring the Obama administration's cautious efforts to nurture a relationship with a country that has been an obscure stretch of farmland erected along with the rest of the world in the wake of a brutal military junta.

A senior Obama administration official said Thursday that there was “no specific timetable for actions by either side,” but that the Obama administration hoped would “open a new chapter in relations” and that new chapter will lead.

“Decades, the chances of this country's leaders keep it apart from the global economy and the community of nations,” Clinton said after meeting Thein Sein in Naypyidaw, the capital. Thein Sein promised new reforms and that the United States is prepared to respond to reforms with measures to lessen its isolation and improvement of the lives of citizens.

Clinton met Thein Sein at the monumental presidential palace, erected in 1984 with the Soviet help, the only city six years ago on which had been an obscure stretch of farmland about 200 miles north of Yangon, the country's largest city. Thein Sein, a former army chief and prime minister in the previous military government, greeted Clinton cordially, calling her visit a “historic milestone” that he hoped would open a new chapter in relations.

Our goal is to identify and complete an assessment of wheth er food aid assistance can effectively be provided in a manner that is transparent and targeted with enhanced benefits and avoids the risk of graft and misappropriation," Shah said in an interview.

—David D. Kirkpatrick, The New York Times

Earlier this week, New England experienced above normal temperatures. Highs have been in the mid to upper 60s (16–20°C) with generally clear weather despite a quick 0.76” of rain at Logan Airport last Tuesday night. But today, cooler weather has arrived since winds have become northerly and are bringing air down from Canada. A high pressure system will keep cool air blowing in through Saturday.

By Roman Kowech

Situation for Noon Eastern time, Friday, December 2, 2011

The Tech 3

WEATHER

Seasonal temperatures for now, but warming up

Extended Forecast

tomorrow

tomorrow night

tonight

tonight

tonight

tomorrow

tonight
Congress needs to get its act together

Congressional hearings on the 2011 budget deficits and spending cuts have revealed that the United States government, which is expected to borrow more than $1 trillion this year, appears unable to work together to address major budget issues.

By Halldyn Anvil

Lost hopes and broken dreams: these seem to be the recurring themes with Congress nowadays. I’m sure most of you remember what happened last year with the federal budget; if not, here’s a brief recap.

The United States government needs money in order to provide the many services we depend on. To the taxpayers, it’s a way to fund its day-to-day services, which include maintaining the public transportation systems, funding the many departments of the federal government, and keeping Social Security caliber and well. The aggregate income that the federal government has, is, predictably, the annual federal income. Now comes the fun part: spending money. The federal annual spending and expenditures that includes, but are limited to, the aforementioned public services are called annual federal spending. Seeing as this is MIT, let’s do a little math. If an annual federal income is greater than annual federal spending, we have what is called a surplus, which means that not all of the money collected on taxes got spent by the federal government, easing the following year’s budget concerns. Unfortunately, we haven’t had a federal surplus since President Clinton held office. Instead, the situation since President George W. Bush has been the reverse, meaning that the federal government has been spending more money than it was collecting on taxes. This is called a deficit.

So how does Joplin pay for something when he doesn’t have enough money in his pocket? He pulls out his trusty (insert brand name here) credit card and charges the balance to the old Platinum in. In essence, that is exactly what the federal government did for the duration of the last decade: to borrow money to pay off the deficit and accumulated debt. The problem with using a credit card, however, is that if he uses it too often, he’ll eventually hit his card spending limit and will no longer be able to use it until he pays off his balance, or at least the card minimum due each month, which is currently 3% on all purchases, and he gets his credit rating slashed by the three rating agencies. In this instance, Joe finds himself in a difficult situation because neither has the sufficient funds to purchase anything nor can he borrow from the bank. Sadly, this is also exactly what happened this past summer when the federal government reached its borrowing limit, known as the debt ceiling. Unable to borrow and short of cash, the federal government can’t comfortably default on its debts, something that has never happened in U.S. history.

If these people can’t sit down and agree to anything because of their political ideologies and useless dogmas, why are they even there?

With hours to spare, Congress came up with a brilliant plan that would increase the debt ceiling and get rid of the deficit in about a decade. However, they didn’t take appropriate measures to quickly reduce the deficit and battle the situation then and there. Instead, they came up with an ingenious plan to create a joint subcommittee within Congress and gave it a very hipster name, the Joint Supercommittee for Debt Reduction. This subcommittee, comprised of 12 members (6 Democrats and 6 Republicans), was charged with figuring out how to reduce the federal deficit by more than a trillion dollars. Failure to do so would result in automatic spending cuts of about $1.2 trillion, which was to be made in the Department of Defense, education, housing, and other.

Now, I don’t want to judge, but I re- ally think that the American public is onto something, what with Congress’s eight per-

OPINION POLICY

Editorialists are the official voice of the Tech. They are writers and editors of the Editorial Board. Editorialists are appointed by Joseph Maurer, Editor in Chief Ethan A. Solomon, Managing Editor Connor Kirschbaum, Executive Editor Aslind Schalch, and, occasionally, by the editors Nina Sinatra and Ryo Nomura. Dissents are signed by the opinion editors and are initiatives to choosing to publish their disagreements with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the authors. They are not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are accepted and should be sent to letters@technote.com. Hard copy submissions should be addressed to The Tech, P.O. Box 970528, Cambridge, Mass. 02239-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors’ signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. The Tech reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become property of The Tech, and will not be returned. Letters, columns, and cartoons may be posted on The Tech’s Web site and/or printed or published in any other format the Tech deems appropriate. The Tech makes no commitment to publish all the letters received.

Letters to the editor, columns, and opinion articles submitted by members of the MIT or local community.

TO REACH US

The Tech’s telephone number is (617) 253-1545. E-mail is the easiest way to reach the editorial board. Please include the name to whom you want to send mail, to general@technote.com. It will be directed to the appropriate person. You can reach the editor in chief by e-mail at editor@technote.com. Please include press releases, requests for coverage, and information about errors that call for correction to news@tech.mit.edu. Letters to the editor should be sent to letters@technote.com. The Tech can be found on the World Wide Web at http://technote.com.

CORRECTIONS

An arts review published Tuesday incorrectly said that The Postelles and The Kooks performed at Paradise Rock Club on Nov. 19. The bands played at Boston’s House of Blues.

Saying that you don’t want any taxes or that spending cuts are nonnegotiable is not negotiating.

“...there are three goals that I hope our 1720 American government simulation will accomplish. First, I want students to experience how politics and policy works together as part of the American political process. The simulation is designed to serve as a lab where in students can experience firsthand the many challenges and compromises involved in this process. Second, I want students to apply some of the theoretical political science material they have learned over the course of the semester to some real-life issues facing American politics today. Third, since this is a C-H class, I want students to get a strong foundation not only in effective written communication, but also in persuasive oral communication, both one-on-one and in a larger group setting. However, this can be incredibly rewarding and inspiring. Finally, I believe that our class simulation will make that evident in a way that no textbook or scholarly work can. I hope that Carlos E. Rosillos, the 1720 professor. I truly hope that Congress will get its act together soon and do what’s best for the hard choices that this country desperately needs. If not, we can always look forward to the elections next year.

Chairman Joseph Maurer ’12
Editor in Chief Ethan A. Solomon ’12
Business Manager Connor Kirschbaum ’13
Managing Editor
Aslind Schalch ’13

The Tech
November 26, 2011
Arthursaurus Rex by Ramya Swamy

Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun Fun
Friday, December 2, 2011 The Tech

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DOWN
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5 Believer in God
6 Shun
7 "Self-Reliance" author
8 Bronx nine
9 Part of the U.K.
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11 Man who played Chan
12 Continue to exist
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60 Blush green
62 Definite article

Sudoku
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Techdoku
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Crossword Puzzle
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Swartz defense and gov't. prosecution agree on ground rules

Swartz, from Page 1

Swartz will not have access to his five hard drives and the millions of JSTOR items contained on them for the purposes of preparing a defense, but he and his counsel will be able to review forensic copies of the data at the Secret Service's Boston office.

Swartz and his team will also be permitted to read—but not keep—several email threads about weaknesses in MIT and JSTOR's network. He can also examine police reports containing the name of a student who identified him from a photo spread, along with a witness who has been "charged but not convicted in state court in a matter arising out of a personal relationship," said the agreement.

Swartz will be in court again on Jan. 3 for a pretrial conference.

—Jessica J. Pourian

SUMMER 2012
RESEARCH EXPERIENCES FOR UNDERGRADUATES (REU)
MIT HAYSTACK OBSERVATORY

Undergraduate science, mathematics, engineering, and computer science students are invited to apply for summer research positions at the MIT Haystack Observatory in Westford, MA. Research projects include radio astronomical studies, atmospheric physics investigations, and hardware and software development for data acquisition and processing. The program extends from June 4 to August 10, 2012 and carries a weekly stipend of $500.00. Women, minorities and students with disabilities are encouraged to apply. For further information and application materials, see http://www.haystack.mit.edu/edu/reu/.

Application deadline is 1 February 2012
Chu cites historical cases
But reserved towards expanding nuclear, gas

Chu recently came under fire for his support with the loans. analysts when his department went forward earlier this month by saying that the collapse in for a guaranteed $528 million in federal loans said Chu.

"50 years from today, I believe solar will be of the highest-quality photovoltaics in the world invented in the U.S., Suntech imports its silicon quality production that dominated the market," "It was high-tech manufacturing, "Henry Fording" the U.S.; Henry Ford domi-

tered for at least 10 or 20 years," he responded. "Going into the next century, I was actually ultimately the efforts of federal government that lead to the advancement of the U.S. aviation industry. Chu cited the U.S. military continuing bulk purchase of aircraft and the Kelly Air Mad Act — which allowed private companies to carry U.S.mail — as the reason that U.S.was able to restore leadership in airplane production af-

ter losing to Europe for much of the early 20th century. When it came to the U.S. clean energy indus-

try, Chu drew parallel between the rise of the automobile industry and the solar industry. He try will eventually decline. Chu acknowledged alternative to coal, Chu still hopes the indus-

try. "Going into the next century, I was actually hoping we can just transition away from it, to be 80 percent renewable as well as having energy storage in the transmission system," said Chu. Hagerty later said in an email to The Tech that Chu seemed reluctant about nuclear en-

ergy, "especially with Moniz pushing him on the possibilities for small modular nuclear reactors, which Chu seemed to be aware of the poten-

tial upsides for those reactors but not willing to endorse." Caleb J. Waugh G, co-president of the MIT Energy Club, also submitted a question to Chu asking his opinion on the rise of the shale gas industry. "We think we’ll keep the price of gas moder-

d for at least 10 or 20 years," he responded. While recognizing that gas is a good, cleaner alternative to coal, Chu still hopes the indus-

try will eventually decline. Chu acknowledged that the competition from gas is an issue to the nuclear and renewable energy industry, but believed that the price of gas won’t stay cheap indefinitely, while the costs of renewable energy are still going down.

"30 years from today, I believe solar will be very inexpensive," he said.

Workshop organized by the DOE, which will provide students with valuable networking time with DOE leadership and potential future employers, as well as fellow student colleagues. The winners will be recognized "with supernu-

ative awards," and their proposals will be made available on the DOE website.

But reserved towards expanding nuclear, gas

Chu said that "federal support is critical to technology leadership." He gave the example of the advent of airplanes, which started with Samuel Langley and the Wright brothers. Even though Langley, funded by the government, designed a failed prototype while the Wright brothers succeeded without any government support, Chu said that it was ultimately the efforts of federal government that lead to the advancement of the U.S. aviation industry.

"Henry Ford" the U.S.; Henry Ford dominated auto manufacturing even though Daim-

ker and Benz in Germany invented automobiles. Similarly, even though solar technology was invented in the U.S., Suntech imports its silicon materials from the U.S. and now produces most of the highest-quality photovoltaics in the world in China. "It was high-tech manufacturing, quality production that dominated the market," said Chu.

Chu recently came under fire for his support for a guaranteed $528 million in federal loans to the solar power company Solyndra, which is now bankrupt. He had defended his decision earlier this month by saying that the collapse in solar panel prices, which was partly responsible for Solyndra’s default, was unexpected by most analysts when his department went forward with the loans.

Professor Ernest J. Moniz moderated a Q&A session following the talk, in which the Energy Secretary answered four questions.

In response to a question submitted by John M. Hagerty G on the future of nuclear energy in the U.S., Chu said he believed that nuclear has a place in electricity generation in the U.S., but he would like to see it continue at the level of 20–25 percent of the total domestic energy produc-

tion. "Going into the next century, I was actually hoping we can just transition away from it, to be 80 percent renewable as well as having energy storage in the transmission system," said Chu.

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The Sloan (Course 15) Course Bidding System (Sloanbid)
Bidding Dates for Spring, 2012 Courses

https://sloanbid.mit.edu
First time logging in? Use your MIT ID as both your log in and password. Follow instructions on the site to change your password or retrieve lost passwords. Once logged in, make sure and check that your information (i.e. program of study and graduation date) is correct.

Institute-wide bidding for Sloan (Course 15) subjects*: Opens 9:00 a.m., Thursday, December 22 Closes 5:00 p.m., Thursday, December 29

Waitlist Round for closed Sloan (Course 15) subjects: Opens 9:00 a.m., Thursday, January 5 Closes 5:00 p.m., Thursday, January 12

Section Swap Round for changing sections of pre-enrolled Sloan (Course 15) subjects: Opens 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, January 18 Closes 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, January 25

Please contact Scott Alessandro, salessan@mit.edu, if you have questions regarding Sloan (Course 15) Course Bidding.

Successful bids will appear on your Spring Registration and will be posted on the bidding website as of January 5th — write down your password to check results!

*For 15.031J, 15.037J, 15.053, 15.058, 15.279, 15.301, 15.501, 15.516, 15.628, 15.668, 15.812, and 15.542 you can sign up directly through WebSIS starting December 1st. It is not necessary to bid for these courses.
The 1:1 sword control introduced in this game is what Wii users have been waiting for since the console’s release five years ago.

Skyward Sword wasn’t exactly what Wii users had been hoping for, but it’s been a welcome change. The characters are far more expressive than they have been in any prior Zelda game, and even NPCs who don’t matter to the central storyline will charm you with their personality and humor.

The characters are far more expressive than they have been in any prior Zelda game, and even NPCs who don’t matter to the central storyline will charm you with their personality and humor.

The Legend of Zelda: Skyward Sword was released last Sunday to great critical acclaim. It is the fastest selling Zelda game of all time — since its release last week it has sold over 114,480 copies in the US alone. The game comes five years after its predecessor, the Legend of Zelda: Twilight Princess, which launched on the Wii console in 2006. It’s been a long wait for fans of this beloved series, and it’s been worth it. I spent many, many hours about five days completing this game, and I can’t wait until Christmas break to do it all again.

Gameplay-wise, Skyward Sword is a fantastic new strategic and action-packed game. You can be equipped from one to twelve hours depending on your commitment, and the save point system makes it easy to stop and start playing. Instead of having any time and having to set to a default location when you boot up the game, you can now choose where you want to start and go from there.

Skyward Sword misses it up from previous Zelda games, adding a diversity of necessary tasks to complete the game — it’s not just about dungeon-hopping anymore. The world itself is fully utilized, and the journey to get to the dungeons can sometimes be just as challenging and time consuming as the dungeons themselves. You’ll have to return to the past several times throughout the game, but the experience is kept fresh with a variety of modes and environmental changes that can be rather difficult to overcome. There are also plenty of them, so keep your eyes on what you can use to your advantage.

The graphics are absolutely gorgeous, though the “watercolor” approach was initially denounced. I was hesitant to see a departure from the polish of Twilight Princess for a more cel-shaded, Wind Waker-like feel. It was stunning. Though the graphics are more cartoon-y than some other games, these watercolor graphics are an excellent fit for the Zelda series. The characters remain realistically proportioned, but the animation allows for fantastical creatures like Gorons and other races to still look smooth and in place. Backgrounds in the game are cleverly arranged with an impressive effect, both compensating for the game’s Cel-shaded appearance and providing a lovely backdrop for the world.

Keeping with past Zelda games, Nintendo has paid close attention to the music in Skyward Sword. Dramatic scenes are scored with fully orchestrated music, and you’ll feel the music throughout the entire game. The music is truly beautiful, not just the town and main theme of the game long after you finish it. Though music isn’t as heavily emphasized in Skyward Sword as it was in Ocarina of Time, the game is still as awe-inspiring. Fans of the series’ music should consider purchasing the special edition of the game, which comes bundled with a orchestrated soundtrack of Zelda’s most memorable themes and a gold Wind Waker Plus featuring the Hylian Cross.

The characters are far more expressive than they have been in any prior Zelda game, and even NPCs who don’t matter to the central storyline will charm you with their personality and humor.
MOVIE REVIEW

The Airborne Toxic Event (TATE) has seen the spotlight this past year. They performed on the The Tonight Show with Jay Leno, were selected for the soundtrack of a summer romantic comedy hit, and even made a cameo appearance on the season finale of Gossip Girl — a cameo on Gossip Girl can mark the beginning of an indie band's journey to mainstream fame.

By Angelique Nehmzow

courtesy of autumn de Wilde

Unexpected, moving, and memorable scenes like this punctuate the atmospheric grey fabric of Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy. Set in the Cold War era, the film is about uncovering the identity of a double agent in the British secret intelligence service. MI6. It is directed by a Swede, Tomas Alfredson, and is an adaptation of the eponymous spy-thriller novel by John Le Carré. It stars some of Britain's most eminent actors, including Toby Jones, John Hurt, Colin Firth, and Gary Oldman.

The plot unfolds amidst smoking, tea drinking, rooftop rendezvous, and chilly morning swims. There is a sense of understated drama, with hints at hidden, shadowy subplots. The director maintains this, even as he intersperses the general solemnity with moments of poignant tenderness, sudden violence, and the introduction of colorful characters such as the raffish Ricki Yarr (Tom Hardy) and the racy Connie Sachs (Kathy Burke). He also provides light relief by showing a delightful attention to detail. For example, in one scene, the buzzing annoyance of a fly breaks the silence of a terse car drive; in another, the suggestive chopping of meat startles an amorous agent.

There is even a scene in which an absurd Lenin Santa sings the Soviet National Anthem at an office Christmas party.

The protagonist, George Smiley (Oldman), is depicted as an austere and rather melancholic character, whose wife has left him and who has been removed from his position at MI6. He is brought out of this forced retirement to smoke a mole out of the Circus, and does so with the help of a level-headed younger agent, Peter Guillam (Benedict Cumberbatch). By examining stolen documents and interviewing dismissed and discredited agents, Smiley unravels the treacherous scheme and identifies the “mole” from a list of suspects, who are code-named “tinker”, “tailor”, “soldier”, and “spoorman”, in reference to a British children's rhyme.

The first words uttered in this film are: “Trust no one. Especially not in the mainstream.” If those in the mainstream do not rate this film highly, I would agree — don’t trust them. Gripping story telling, a touch of humor, a strong cast, and creative cinematography make this a wonderful movie, and it’s one you won’t want to miss.

The Airborne Toxic Event played at the Orpheum Theater last weekend.
By Nazia Chowdhury

The red and yellow leaves beautifying trees around campus not long ago have started falling. Most trees now stand bare, reminding us of the Boston winter that is slowly creeping in. Boston is pretty windy, rainy, and snowy — MIT even closes down sometimes due to snowstorms. But we can’t just lock ourselves in our dorm rooms, right? We need to combat the cold and the wind and finish our p-sets and graduate. Check out the tips below and see if you have everything ready!

1. As my friend Meera R. Chander ’14 would say, “Rain boots are the best investment ever!” Yes, rain boots and snow boots come handy in winter time. The path from the Student Center towards dorm row is full of puddles when it rains. So if you don’t want your feet to get wet on your way to classes, wear rain boots. And don’t miss out on the privilege MIT has given you in the form of underground tunnels. If you aren’t familiar with them, it’s time you check out the underground tunnels maps: http://web.mit.edu/facilities/maps/mit_tunnel_map_10_2010.pdf.

2. The same goes with clothes. Waterproof jackets and winter coats are a must to survive the Boston snow. Wear several layers of warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy garments in case your class-rooms are heated. It is better if the outer layer is water-repellent. To protect your ears and throat, cover them with hats and scarves. Although at first I was under the impression that coat-pockets can replace gloves, I later found out I always needed my hands out of my pockets either to carry bags or hold onto a bike handlebar. So gloves are required, too.

3. Even if you’re wearing a waterproof jacket, have an umbrella in your bag. Boston rain can be heavy, and you don’t want water to spray your face and bag. Also, the wind in Boston is so strong that sometimes walking against it becomes impossible. Try the di- and tri-fold umbrellas; they are pretty good at withstanding the Boston wind. And as a general precaution, hold your umbrellas towards the wind to keep them from turning inside-out. On a very windy day, try to avoid the “wind tunnel” (the alley through the Green Building).

4. Have warm drinks after coming back from outside. Be it warm milk, hot chocolate, tea, or coffee, it will fill you with comfort. Good places to get these drinks on campus are the Student Center, with Dunkin’ Donuts and LaVerde’s Market, Café 4 in Building 12, Bos-worth’s Café in Lobby 7, and Forbes Family Café in Stata.

5. If you feel a little under the weather, don’t hesitate to see a MedLink or walk into MIT Medical for a free flu shot. MedLinks have a collection of over-the-counter medication and can also direct you if professional healthcare is needed. MIT Medical provides students with free flu shots from time to time. Keep your eyes open for upcoming dates.

6. Be on the lookout for SAD (Seasonal Affected Disorder), which is depression associated with late autumn and winter, thought to be caused in part by a lack of sunlight. Don’t brush it off as “winter blues”; seek out help from Mental Health Services or Active Minds at MIT, a mental health student group. Also, don’t use the cold as an excuse not to go out and miss out on all the fun. There are a lot of amazing winter sports like skating and skiing. Make snowmen and have snowball fights with friends. Go swimming or for a walk, go to restaurants, and do everything you’d do on a warm day. Just keep yourselves warm with shoes, jackets, scarves, gloves, hats, and warm drinks. With that, enjoy the coming winter to its fullest.
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- Music
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- Public Policy
- Regional Studies
  - African & African Diaspora
  - Asian & Asian Diaspora
  - Latin American & Latino
  - Middle Eastern
  - Russian & Eurasian
- Science, Technology, and Society
- Theater Arts
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- Writing

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An inflatable plastic ball — the Zorb — maneuvered by a person inside, rolled around Lobby 7 Wednesday evening. Mechanical engineering professor Alex Stocum ’82 said he brought out the Zorb, which was emblazoned with MIT’s logo, for fun.
AMP’s second conference draws notable crowd

AMP, from Page 1

gather industry, universities, and the federal government to invest in new technologies that will "create high quality manufacturing jobs and enhance global competitiveness," according to an MIT/White House press release. The AMP Steering Committee is co-chaired by President Susan J. Hockfield and Andrew Liveris, CEO of Dow Chemical. The AMP will deliver specific policy recommendations on manufacturing industries to the Obama administration next spring. The meeting was the second of four regional workshops with a similar aim — the first event was held Oct. 14 at the Georgia Institute of Technology, with the next two scheduled to be at the University of Michigan and the University of California, Berkeley. The event featured an array of 30 talks before an audience of several hundred people. Among those present were Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick, Professor of Political Science Suzanne Berger, and Raymond S. Stata ’57, chairman of Analog Devices, the Cambridge-based semiconductor firm. The discussion involved finding ways to help manufacturing ideas reach the market and keeping the manufacturing jobs that arise from new ideas in the United States. Patrick announced the creation of a new statewide group, the Advanced Manufacturing Collaborative, with similar goals to those of AMP.

“There are many in this nation who are convinced that nothing is made in America anymore,” Hockfield said in her opening remarks at the event, according to the MIT News Office. “The truth is that manufacturing remains a key sector of our economy.”

MIT’s participation in the project, Hockfield noted, is in keeping with its long tradition; the Institute was founded 150 years ago, she said, with the “express purpose of accelerating America’s industrial progress.”

—Derek Chang

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Gabriel Fauré: Requiem
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Alberto Ginastera: Lamentations of Jeremiah

Soloists
LIZI GEORGE soprano
BETSY FLOWERS soprano
ERIC CHAN baritone
CHRI S JONES baritone

Saturday, December 3 | 8pm
Kresge Auditorium
Free admission with MIT ID

Solution to Crossword

from page 5

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Gabriel Fauré: Requiem
Herbert Howells: Take him earth for cherishing
Virgil Thomson: Stabat mater
Alberto Ginastera: Lamentations of Jeremiah

Soloists
LIZI GEORGE soprano
BETSY FLOWERS soprano
ERIC CHAN baritone
CHRI S JONES baritone

Saturday, December 3 | 8pm
Kresge Auditorium
Free admission with MIT ID
BGI, based in China, is the world’s largest genomics research institute, with 187 DNA sequencers producing the equivalent of 2,000 human genomes a day.

BGI churns out so much data that it often cannot transmit its results to clients or collaborators over the Internet or other communications lines because that would take weeks. Instead, it sends computer disks containing the data via FedEx.

“It sounds like an analog solution in a digital age,” said Sifei He, the head of cloud computing for BGI, formerly known as the Beijing Genomics Institute.

But for now, he said, there is no better way. The field of genomics is caught in a data deluge. DNA sequencing is becoming faster and cheaper at a pace far outstripping Moore’s law, which describes the rate at which computing gets faster and cheaper. The result is that the ability to determine DNA sequences is starting to outrun the ability of researchers to store, transmit and especially to analyze the data.

“Data handling is now the bottleneck,” said David Haussler, director of the Center for Biomolecular Science and Engineering at the University of California, Santa Cruz. “It costs more to analyze a genome than to sequence a genome.”

That could delay the day when DNA sequencing is routinely used in medicine. In only a year or two, the cost of determining a person’s complete DNA blueprint is expected to fall below $1,000. But that long-awaited threshold excludes the cost of making sense of that data, which is becoming a bigger part of the total cost as sequencing costs themselves decline.

“The real cost in the sequencing is more than just running the sequencing machine,” said Mark Gerstein, professor of biomedical informatics at Yale. “And now that is becoming more apparent.”

But the data challenges are also creating opportunities. There is demand for people trained in bioinformatics, the convergence of biology and computing. Numerous bioinformatics companies, like SoftGenetics, DNAStar, DNAnexus and NextBio, have sprung up to offer software and services to help analyze the data. EMC, a maker of data storage equipment, has found life sciences a fertile market for products that handle large amounts of information. BGI is starting a journal, GigaScience, to publish data-heavy life science papers.

“We believe the field of bioinformatics for genetic analysis will be one of the biggest areas of disruptive innovation in life science tools over the next few years,” Isaac Ro, an analyst at Goldman Sachs, wrote in a recent report.
Congratulations
Siebel Scholars Class of 2012

The Siebel Scholars program recognizes the most talented graduate students in business, computer science, and bioengineering. Each year, 85 are named Siebel Scholars based on academic excellence and leadership, and join an active, lifelong community among an ever-growing group of leaders. We are pleased to recognize this year’s Siebel Scholars.

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Roberto Barbatis
Scott Carlson
Yuri Matsumoto
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He Zebing

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY COMPUTER SCIENCE DIVISION
Sally Ahn
Gifford Engle
Sang Liu

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
Sagnik Ghose
Harishthla Menon Gopalakrishnan Menon
Katrina Goodman
Akhil Langar
Nipun Selvawat
By Sarah Weir
SPORTS STAFF

On Nov. 6, 2011, MIT sopho-
more Emily Dunne ’14 ran in
the New York City Marathon.
For her, the experience was “even
better than I could have imag-
ined.” The NYC Marathon is
held every year on the first
Sunday of November. Runners
transverse all five boroughs of
New York City throughout the 26.2-
mile event, starting on Staten Is-
land and finishing near Central
Park. Emily finished the mara-
thon in 3:59:56, making her the
ninth fastest female 19 years old
younger. Emily is a Course 2
sophomore who hails from Ber-
muda. We caught up with her to
ask a few questions about her experience.

Men’s basketball defeats Emerson by 32 points
Engineers establish a 5-0 record, now ranked ninth nationally in Division III

By Shri Ganeshram
SPORTS STAFF

MIT’s Men’s Basketball team is on the move. After winning two games last week, the Engineers established a 5-0 re-
cord, moving them up from the 14th place spot to ninth in the national Divi-
sion III rankings. The team has averaged a resounding 25.5-point margin of victory in its first six games of the season after beating Emerson on Tuesday by 32 points, 89-57.

In their game against Emerson, the Engineers achieved something spectacular—they managed a whopping 70 percent 3-point percentage, making 14 of 20 from behind the arc. Leading the effort were William E. Bender ’12, Noel Hollingsworth ’12, and James D. Karraker ’12, scoring 6 of 7, 5 of 3, and 3 of 6, respectively. The team also hit a huge 62 percent from the field, led by Bender, who scored 7 of 8, Hollingsworth, who drove 7 of 11, and William Tashman ’13, who had a perfect game from the field, banking 6 of 6.

MIT controlled the game well, making most of its points from behind the arc, easy layups, or from the line. The team’s re-
bounding was impressive (24 vs.
versus Emerson’s 13), but what
won the Engineers the game was
their sheer dominance—a result
of a concerted, all-around team
effort. Earlier in the season, MIT
looked to one or two players ev-
evry game to lead the effort; now,
the team is starting to play the
type of ball that wins champion-
ships. Combining for 25 assists,
Bender and Kates leading
times, Bender and Kates leading
the ball away from Emerson 11
times, and Tashman and Hollings-
worth garnering flexibility in its game.

Engineers establish a 5-0 record, now ranked ninth nationally in Division III