

MIT Police Accused Of Using 'Excessive Force' in 2006 Arrest

By Nick Semenkovich
EDITOR IN CHIEF

A Waltham, Mass. resident is suing the MIT Police for "excessive force" and violations of his constitutional rights during his Feb. 2006 arrest.

The lawsuit, which was filed in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, lists 13 counts spanning a wide range of police misconduct allegations, including excessive use of force, false imprisonment, withholding exculpatory evidence, and violations of the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act.

The allegations stem from an incident in Tang Hall on Feb. 11, 2006, where approximately 20 people were attending a birthday party on the 24th floor. The MIT Police arrived at the party around 11 p.m. after receiving a noise complaint.

As the police were escorting people away from the party, two guests — Ilya Zhadanovskiy and the plaintiff Boris Gershteyn — were arrested.

The reasons behind the arrests are somewhat unclear; according to MIT's response to the lawsuit, Zhadanovskiy had yelled at the officers while leaving the party and was "attempting to fight with one or more of the officers." Statements in the lawsuit seem to imply Zhadanovskiy was drunk, as alcohol was being served at the party and he allegedly needed help to walk.

According to the lawsuit, as Zhadanovskiy was kneeling, MIT Police Sergeant Joseph Amoroso "shoved Zhadanovskiy's face to the ground by hitting [him] in the neck and head" while Officer David A.

Smith "struck Zhadanovskiy with a baton numerous times." MIT denies these allegations.

Neither the lawsuit nor MIT's response is clear on the reason for Gershteyn's arrest. In the plaintiff's description of the events, Gershteyn joined a crowd of people that had formed around Zhadanovskiy and the arresting officers. Allegedly, Gershteyn approached the officers and asked them to stop beating Zhadanovskiy. Amoroso then arrested Gershteyn, allegedly throwing him to the ground, breaking his glasses and lacerating his face in the process.

MIT's response categorically denies the counts of the lawsuit and refutes much of the plaintiff's description of the events. The response explicitly denies the claims that officers assaulted or injured Zhadanovskiy and Gershteyn, stating that the officers "were acting within the scope of their employment ... [and used] reasonable force to effect an arrest." The response also claims that Zhadanovskiy was resisting arrest and kicking the arresting officers.

The lawsuit and MIT's response also differ widely on the claims that people witnessed the incident. In the plaintiff's version of the events, a crowd was present during the arrests, and "several impartial witnesses" observed the events. MIT's response claims that no individuals witnessed the incident.

After their arrests, Zhadanovskiy and Gershteyn were charged with assault and battery of a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly

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Kagame Talks About Impact of Technology in Developing Africa

By Ramya Sankar
STAFF REPORTER

The President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, was welcomed with a standing ovation to a packed Kresge Auditorium as he addressed the MIT community yesterday as a guest speaker for the Compton Lecture Series, talking about the "Imperative of Science and Technology in Accelerating African and Rwandan Development." Examples of how mobile phones have helped empower Rwandans and enable entrepreneurship as well as the challenges that have yet to be met filled Kagame's talk. He also asked the MIT community to take part in the effort to help develop countries like Rwanda through innovation and technology.

President Susan Hockfield introduced Kagame as "Rwanda's first democratically elected head of state," lauding his enhancement and reform of the Rwandan education system by "making primary and some secondary education free and universally available."

Kagame started his talk by saying that he wanted to reflect on "the imperative of focusing and utilizing science and technology," to effect Africa's socioeconomic transformation. He called on the MIT com-



KARI WILLIAMS—THE TECH

Paul Kagame, president of the Republic of Rwanda, delivers his speech, "Imperative of Science and Technology in Accelerating African and Rwandan Development," as part of the Compton Lecture Series on Thursday in Kresge.

munity to take part in this effort to put innovation and entrepreneurship at the forefront of Rwanda's most

valuable resource, its people. Kag-

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Biodiesel@MIT Secures Location for Storing Processor to Make Biofuels

By Katie Silberstein

After months of simmering on MIT's back burner, Biodiesel@MIT's project may finally get cooking. At last, the club has found a location for its biodiesel processor, and soon MIT SafeRides and Tech Shuttles may run on fuel made from dining halls' used

vegetable oil.

Once up and running, the biodiesel processor will turn vegetable oil from dining halls and other on-campus sources into certified fuel, which will then be incorporated into a 20 percent biodiesel, 80 percent regular diesel mix. This will prevent older SafeRide engines from seizing in Boston winters. Most public transportation that runs on biodiesel uses this hybrid fuel instead of just biodiesel.

At times, the Biodiesel@MIT student group has seemed beset by forces beyond its control. A clever video promoting the group's biodie-

sel dream won it a \$25,000 prize in March 2007 from the mtvU/General Electric Ecomagination Challenge — but the check took months to arrive.

The group spent almost a year searching for a suitable location for a biodiesel processor, with the anticipated costs of installing and converting proposed sites gradually growing from thousands of dollars to over \$100,000. By early May 2008, when the costs of each location seemed far out of reach, group leaders were ready

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LaVerde's Discontinues 24 Hr. Service, Closes at Three

By Robert McQueen

As of this term, LaVerde's will no longer be open 24 hours on weeknights and will close instead at 3 a.m.. There are no plans for any alternative late-night food service on campus since it's not certain there would be enough student demand to make it viable.

Chris Christensen, director of operations at the 660 Corporation which owns Laverde's, declined to comment on LaVerde's shortened hours.

Unlike residence-based dining, LaVerde's is a privately owned re-

LaVerde's, Page 12



RAMYA SANKAR—THE TECH

Students crowd around company booths at the MIT Career Fair, which was held in Johnson Athletic Center yesterday.

NEWS

Pell grants said to face a shortfall of \$6 billion

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Kerry wins in state primary

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In Short

¶ An energy debate between the Obama and McCain campaigns, hosted by the MIT Energy Club and Energy Initiative, will be held Oct. 6 from 7:30–9:30 p.m. in Kresge Auditorium. The debate will feature former CIA Director James Woolsey for McCain and Jason Grumet, executive director of the National Commission on Energy Policy, for Obama.

¶ The final exam schedule for the fall 2008 semester is now available at <http://web.mit.edu/registrar/www/schedules/exams.html>.

¶ If you've forgotten to vote in this fall's UA Senate and 2012 Class Council elections, you may still do so in Lobby 10 today, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

¶ Dormitory Council elected Erin B. Munsell '09 as its new treasurer on Monday evening, replacing Anthony E. Rindone '10 who resigned at the beginning of the school year. Rindone said he felt it would be a conflict of interest to be a part of DormCon since he is moving into a fraternity.

WORLD & NATION

Interior Secretary Says He May Fire Gift-Takers

By Bernie Becker

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne told a House committee on Thursday that he might fire employees in the agency that collects oil and gas royalties, a week after the department's inspector general reported extensive ethics abuses there.

Kempthorne also said his department would follow all of the recommendations from the inspector general, Earl E. Devaney, to improve the Minerals Management Service, including enhanced oversight of the agency and a stronger ethics program.

"This process will be completed as swiftly as possible, and we will examine the full spectrum of disciplinary actions, including termination," Kempthorne said.

In three reports released last week, Devaney detailed what he called a "culture of ethical failure" that existed at the agency from 2002 to 2006, including high-ranking officials who defied procurement regulations and employees who had sexual relationships with and accepted gifts from oil company employees.

Zimbabwe Power-Sharing Deal Deadlocks

By Celia W. Dugger

THE NEW YORK TIMES

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

Power-sharing talks between President Robert Mugabe and the opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai deadlocked Thursday over Mugabe's insistence that he retain control of the state's vast security forces, as well as most of the other crucial ministries, a senior opposition official contended.

On Monday, before presidents, prime ministers and a king who had gathered from across southern Africa, Mugabe agreed to a deal that requires him to relinquish some of his powers for the first time in 28 years in office. But he and Tsvangirai had yet to agree on how to divide the ministries.

"We hope a resolution to the impasse will be found soon," said an opposition spokesman, Nelson Chamisa. "There is no way Mugabe can keep all the key ministries."

Patrick Chinamasa, one of Mugabe's negotiators, said that the effort to divide the ministries had been "laborious" and that the negotiating teams had been asked to seek a resolution. Mugabe is to leave Friday for the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York. The power-sharing agreement gives Mugabe's ZANU-PF party 15 ministries, compared with 16 for the combined opposition. That means many of Mugabe's loyalists will lose positions of power and substantial perks.

Uproar Over German Bank's Payout to Lehman

By Nicholas Kulish

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BERLIN

While the rest of the financial community was scrambling to get its money out, a government-owned German lender gave Lehman Brothers what might be called a parting shot in the arm, transferring 300 million euros to the investment bank on the same day it filed for bankruptcy.

The \$426 million payment, described by the bank, KfW Bankengruppe, as an "automated transfer," provoked an outcry across the political spectrum. The largest-circulation German newspaper, Bild, splashed a headline across its front page Thursday calling KfW "Germany's dumbest bank."

The bank's administrative board, made up of politicians and business leaders, met in Berlin amid calls for dismissals and resignations. Two of the bank's managing directors and the head of the risk-control department were suspended, the economy minister, Michael Glos, who heads the board, announced after the meeting.

U.S. Considers Purchase of Distressed Mortgages

By Edmund L. Andrews

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

In another breathtaking display of government intervention, top officials at the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve began discussing with congressional leaders a plan to buy up vast numbers of distressed mortgages held by ailing financial institutions.

While the details of the plan remain to be hammered out, the discussions could result in the biggest bailout in U.S. history, and the most direct commitment of taxpayer funds so far in the worst financial crisis that Fed and Treasury officials say they have ever seen.

"What we are working on now is an approach to deal with systemic risks and stresses in our capital markets," said Treasury Secretary Henry M. Paulson Jr. It would be "a comprehensive approach that would require legislation to deal with the illiquid assets on financial institutions' balance sheets," he added.

The essence of the new plan is expected to be loosely modeled on the Resolution Trust Corp. that bought up and eventually sold hun-

dreds of billions of dollars worth of real estate in the 1990s from failed savings-and-loan companies. In this case, however, the government is expected to take over only distressed assets, not entire institutions.

It came on a day when the Federal Reserve poured almost \$300 billion into global credit markets and barely dented the panic.

Hoping to shore up confidence with a show of financial shock and awe, the Federal Reserve stunned investors before dawn on Thursday by announcing a plan to provide \$180 billion to financial markets through lending programs operated by the European Central Bank and the central banks of Canada, Japan, England and Switzerland.

Rumors about the Bush administration's new stance swept through the stock markets on Thursday afternoon. Still, the move took most of Washington by surprise, especially since Congress had been trying to finish up its business and head home to campaign for re-election.

But after an initial sense of relief swept markets in Asia and Europe, the fear quickly returned. The anxi-

ety remained so high that the Federal Reserve had to inject an extra \$100 billion, in two waves of \$50 billion each, just to keep the benchmark federal funds rate at the Fed's target of 2 percent.

None of those actions, however, brought much catharsis or relief, with banks around the world remaining too frightened to lend to each other, much less to their customers. This forced Paulson and Bernanke to think the unthinkable — committing taxpayer money to buy hundreds of billions of dollars in distressed assets from struggling institutions.

A growing number of Democratic leaders, as well as many banking executives, have been pushing for a sweeping bargain in which the government would buy up billions of dollars in bad mortgages. As part of the bargain, lenders would negotiate easier loan terms with distressed homeowners.

But the scale and complexity of the project are almost certain to create huge philosophical differences among the parties that could make negotiations difficult, to say the least.

Two Regulators Move To Limit Short Selling

By Vikas Bajaj and Jonathan D. Glater

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Traders who have sought to profit from the financial crisis by betting against bank stocks were attacked on two continents Thursday.

Regulators in Britain announced new rules to bar short selling and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission scrambled to formulate an emergency rule to force major investors to disclose their short sales daily, and considered a ban.

Short selling — a bet that a stock price will fall — is the practice of selling stock without owning it, hoping to buy it later at a lower price and thus make a profit. It has often been blamed for declining prices in times of market stress, but the level of anger has intensified as the U.S. government has been forced to bail out major

financial institutions and as the leaders of some investment banks have asked for action against short sellers to keep their shares from plunging further.

Both the SEC and the New York state attorney general promised to intensify investigations of short-selling abuses.

"They are like looters after a hurricane," said Andrew Cuomo, the attorney general. "If you pass a rumor in a normal marketplace, people are calm, they check it out, they do their due diligence. When you get the market in this frenzied state and they are on pins and needles, any false information is much more impactful."

Sen. John McCain, the Republican presidential candidate, said the SEC had "kept in place trading rules that let speculators and hedge funds turn our markets into

a casino" and said that the SEC's chairman, Christopher Cox, had "betrayed the public's trust."

Speaking at a rally in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, McCain said, "If I were president today, I would fire him."

The White House immediately said it supported Cox, who has said he will resign at the end of the Bush administration. Cox said he had moved against short sellers and was doing all he could to stem the financial crisis.

"Now is not the time for those of us in the trenches to be distracted by the ebb and flow of the current election campaign," Cox said in a statement released by the commission. "It is precisely the wrong moment for a change in leadership that inevitably would disrupt the work of the SEC at just the wrong time."

WEATHER

Sunny and Mild Days Ahead

By Angela Zalucha

STAFF METEOROLOGIST

September continues to live up to its expectation of being a month of calm, pleasant weather (don't worry skiers, it's only three months until snow). The next seven days look to be filled with sunshine, except for a few clouds here and there. High temperatures Sunday will be in the mid 70s, but otherwise highs will be in the low to mid 60s through the beginning of next week. Tropical activity in the North Atlantic is quiet for the moment, though we may see the development of a storm off the coast of Africa or in the Caribbean early next week.

If you're a dedicated reader of *The Tech*, you may remember a couple of weeks ago I gave a very cold weather report from the Mars Phoenix Lander. Venus, on the other hand, is the complete opposite. Venus's carbon dioxide atmosphere is so thick and so cloudy that the average surface temperature is 860°F (460°C). It also turns out that there is almost no temperature contrast between day and night, equator and pole, or winter and summer. Likewise, there is almost no wind at the surface. Putting aside the fact that the surface pressure is 92 times that of Earth's, the lack of moisture means you'd never have to worry about rain or snow!

Extended Forecast (for Earth)

Today: Mostly sunny but cool. High 60°F (16°C).

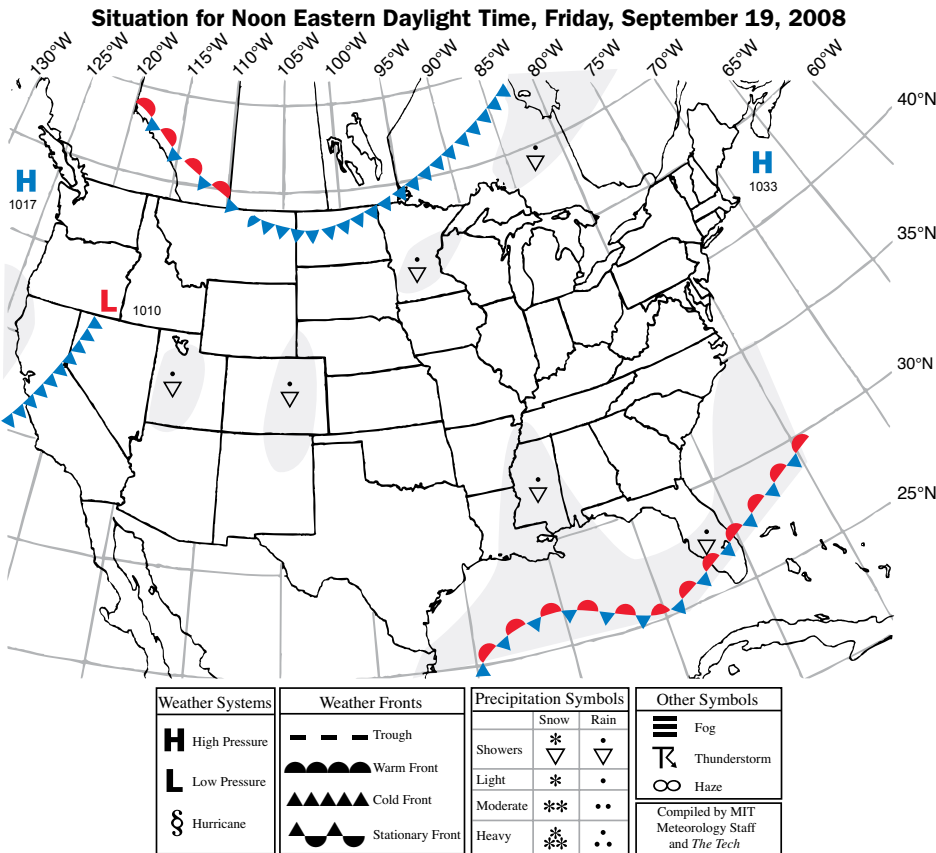
Tonight: Clear. Low 47°F (8°C).

Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. High 68°F (20°C).

Tomorrow night: Mostly clear. Low 52°F (11°C).

Sunday: Partly sunny. High 75°F (24°C). Low 55°F (13°C).

Monday: Sunny. High 62°F (17°C).



Jittery Investors Strain Money Market Funds

By **Diana B. Henriques**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK
For the second time in a week, a multibillion-dollar money market fund has been forced to take extraordinary steps to deal with sudden cash withdrawals by nervous institutional investors.

Putnam Investments, one of the oldest names in the mutual fund industry, announced Thursday that it is closing and liquidating its Putnam Prime Money Market Fund, a \$12.3 billion fund that serves only professional investors. The action does not affect Putnam money funds that are sold to retail investors.

But the unusual step shows just how jittery investors — especially the professional ones — have suddenly become about a type of investment that was long considered to be as risk-free as a bank checking account.

The Investment Company Institute, an industry trade association, said Thursday that the funds serving institutions shrank by more than \$173 billion, to \$2.17 trillion, in the week that ended Wednesday — the

worst decline ever among institutional money funds.

The net decline of \$169 billion left a total of \$3.41 trillion invested in all money funds, or 4.7 percent less than had been in those funds a week earlier, before the current tremors hit.

By contrast, retail investors appear to still see money market funds as safe havens. The money funds serving retail customers actually grew by \$4.28 billion, to \$1.24 trillion, over the same seven-day period.

Professional investors were clearly alarmed when The Reserve Fund, a company whose founder helped invent money funds in the mid-1970s, announced that losses on its stake in Lehman Brothers had pushed the share price of its institutional fund to 97 cents.

It was only the second time that any money fund’s shares have fallen below a dollar, known as “breaking the buck.” That unofficial floor, while not guaranteed by any prospectus or regulation, had become an article of faith among money fund investors, who assumed that each dollar in-

vested in a money fund would always retain its full value.

Institutions were so concerned that almost \$60 billion was pulled from The Reserve Fund during the week, according to data from AMG Data Services, an industry research service. Those withdrawals would account for more than 40 percent of the total weekly drop in money fund assets.

And late Thursday afternoon, the company unexpectedly said that it was imposing new rules and limits on all 18 money funds listed on its Web site, not just the fund that broke the buck on Tuesday. Investors, for example, will have to wait seven days to withdraw money from any of the 18 funds.

Institutional investors were further rattled Thursday when a fund operated by Bank of New York Mellon — not a money market fund, but an account that holds cash collateral for certain customers — confirmed that its per-share value had briefly dipped to 99 cents. It attributed the drop to losses on Lehman securities, which it said were subsequently segregated in a different account.

For Rivals, Financial Crisis Poses On-the-Fly Tests

By **Jackie Calmes**
and **Jeff Zeleny**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON
The financial crisis has turned the race between Sens. John McCain and Barack Obama into an audition for who could best handle a national economic emergency.

McCain, the Republican nominee for president, called on President Bush on Thursday to dismiss the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Christopher Cox, a former Republican congressman and a Bush appointee.

McCain, who early in the week seemed to struggle to find a consistent message on the economy, also proposed creating a new government body to relieve struggling financial institutions of some bad debt in hopes of keeping them solvent. A similar approach was being considered Thursday night by the Bush administration and congressional leaders.

McCain is expected to lay out a broader view of his approach to the crisis Friday morning in Wisconsin.

His Democratic rival for president, Obama, issued the outlines of his own

plan later Thursday while campaigning in New Mexico. His campaign said he would fill in the details after he meets Friday with his economic advisers in Miami, his next campaign stop.

Both men’s actions captured how they were forced to make policy proposals and pronouncements on the fly, from one campaign rally to another, as each day’s developments in the financial markets and in Washington are overtaken by new ones the following day.

With Election Day less than seven weeks away, the financial crisis has transformed the race, wiping away almost all other issues. In a purely political sense, the developments are highlighting economic anxiety and putting the spotlight on a topic that Democrats believe will benefit them. With the chances increasing that Congress could get involved with a plan to help take distressed assets off the books of troubled firms — and potentially put taxpayers on the hook — the politics could become even more intense and complicated, creating further challenges for McCain and Obama as they seek to be seen as in command.

“I cannot remember a modern election in which the presidential candidates were faced with commenting on a problem of this magnitude this close to Election Day,” said Michael Berman, a Democratic Party strategist with experience in presidential politics back to 1964.

The candidates’ challenge parallels that of the Bush administration and federal regulatory officials who in reality are managing the crisis. From Treasury Secretary Henry M. Paulson Jr. on down, there have been contradictory statements, false starts and emergency actions as the crisis spread from one financial institution to another.

But Obama and McCain are on the sidelines and yet expected to act as if they have the best information available. They are getting updates from economic advisers and Wall Street supporters, along with near-daily briefings from Paulson and sometimes Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke PhD ’79. Another complication: The candidates have to balance the political need to look boldly presidential against the danger of further roiling the markets or stoking Americans’ anxiety.

U.S. Agreement With Iraq Over Troops Now at Risk

By **Steven Lee Myers**
and **Sam Dagher**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON
An agreement to extend the U.S. military mandate in Iraq beyond this year — near completion only a month ago — has stalled over objections by Iraqi leaders and could be in danger of unraveling, according to Iraqi and Bush administration officials.

The disagreements threaten a capstone of President Bush’s Iraq policy during his remaining months in office. Bush has already offered significant concessions to the government of Prime Minister Nouri Kamal al-Maliki in the negotiations, including his willingness to accept a specific date for withdrawing U.S. forces: the end of 2011.

The major remaining point of contention involves immunity, with the United States maintaining that U.S. troops and military contractors should have the same protections they have in other countries where they are based and Iraq insisting they be subject to the country’s criminal justice system for any crime committed outside of a military operation, the officials said.

In a television interview this week, al-Maliki cited the example of an Iraqi killed by an American soldier in a market, saying that a case like that should fall “to Iraqi courts immediately.”

“This,” he said of the U.S. position, “they reject.”
The White House has expressed confidence that an agreement could be reached before the end of December, when the United Nations’ mandate authorizing U.S. forces in Iraq expires. In a sign of urgency, though, the administration plans to send its chief negotiators back to Baghdad in the coming days to try to complete an agreement that officials had originally planned to finish in July.

Famine Threatens Afghanistan

By **Carlotta Gall**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

YAKOWLANG, AFGHANISTAN
A pitiable harvest this year has left small farmers all over central and northern Afghanistan facing hunger, and aid officials are warning of an acute food shortage this winter for 9 million Afghans, more than a quarter of the population.

The crisis has been generated by the harshest winter in memory, followed by a drought across much of the country, which come on top of the broader problems of deteriorating security, the accumulated pressure of returning refugees and the effects of rising world food prices.

The failure of the Afghan government and foreign donors to develop the country’s main economic sector, agriculture, has compounded the problems, the officials say. They warn that the food crisis could make an already bad security situation worse.

The British charity Oxfam, which conducted a provisional assessment of conditions in the province of Daykondi, one of the most remote areas of central Afghanistan, has appealed for international assistance before winter sets in. “Time is running out to avert a humanitarian crisis,” it said.

That assessment is echoed by villagers across the broader region, including in Bamian province.

“In all these 30 years of war, we have not had it as bad as this,” said one farmer, Said Muhammad, 60, who lives in Yakowlang, in Bamian. “We don’t have enough food for the winter. We will have to go to the towns to look for work.”

Mayor in China Fired in Widening Milk Scandal

By **Edward Wong**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

BEIJING
The mayor of a city whose officials have been accused of failing to deal with reports of tainted baby milk was dismissed Thursday as the government announced that a fourth infant had died and that the police had arrested a dozen more people in a widening investigation.

The mayor of Shijiazhuang, Ji Chuntang, was the most senior official to be fired so far in the growing milk scandal. Ji had been removed Wednesday from his post as deputy secretary of the Shijiazhuang Municipal Committee of the Communist Party, according to Xinhua, the state news agency.

Sanlu Group, one of China’s largest dairy companies and the first company that was found to be selling contaminated milk, has its headquarters in Shijiazhuang, in the northern province of Hebei. Investigators have discovered traces of melamine, an industrial chemical, in batches of powdered baby formula made by 22 dairy companies, all of which have said they were recalling their milk products. Producers trying to cut costs often dilute milk with water, which lowers the nutrition level. But the addition of melamine, which is high in nitrogen, helps the milk appear to meet nutrition standards by artificially raising its protein count.

Babies drinking the tainted milk over the course of several months can develop kidney stones or suffer kidney failure. Chinese officials said more than 6,200 babies developed kidney stones after drinking Sanlu’s baby milk formula, and four have died.

Oil Prices Return to Triple-Digits

By **Jad Mouawad**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

After spending only three days under \$100 a barrel, oil prices shot back up on Thursday morning, erasing most of a \$10-a-barrel decline in just two days.

Crude oil futures traded above \$100 shortly after the open, before falling back slightly to \$99.75. The rise follows a large jump on Wednesday when oil gained 6.6 percent as panicky investors fled the stock market to seek shelter in the perceived safety of commodities.

After six months in the triple-digits, oil prices had slumped earlier in the week because of concerns that the financial turmoil on Wall Street would slow economic growth and hurt oil demand. Prices, which had fallen to \$91.51 a barrel on Tuesday, have since made up their losses.

Also, five days after Hurricane Ike came ashore, the extent of the damage to the nation’s energy hub along the Gulf Coast remains unclear. The Gulf of Mexico’s entire oil and natural gas production remains shut while a dozen refineries across Texas and Louisiana are trying to resume production. It could take weeks before the situation returns to normal.

Iran’s President Says He Opposes Israel, Not Israelis

By **Nazila Fathi**
THE NEW YORK TIMES

TEHRAN
The Iranian president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, took the unusual step on Thursday of explaining that while he strongly opposed the state of Israel, his hostility did not extend to the Israeli people.

“We have no problem with people and nations,” he said. “Of course we do not recognize a government or a nation for the Zionist regime.”

Ahmadinejad has long been seen as a threat to Israel, especially since he angered the West and Jews worldwide in 2005 when he repeated a slogan from the early days of the revolution, saying, “Israel should be wiped off the map.”

But on Thursday, he defended his vice president for tourism, Esfandiar Rahim Mashai, who created a storm of protest among legislators and senior clerics over the summer when he said that Iran was a friend of the Israeli people.

Analysts viewed Ahmadinejad’s public support for Mashai’s remarks as a sign that Iran might be softening

its position amid increasing pressure by the West over its nuclear program.

“It looks like the remarks are a policy,” said Saeed Leylaz, a political analyst in Tehran. “Despite the opposition, they were repeated, no apology was made and the president supported it today.”

In mid-July, Mashai was quoted as saying that Iran was “a friend of Israeli people.” He then repeated the comment in August, saying there was “no hostility toward the Israeli people.”

Ahmadinejad backed up the comments at a news conference on Thursday, arguing that what Mashai said was “the position of the government.”

Ahmadinejad made clear his opposition to Israel, saying that while “some say the idea of Greater Israel has expired, I say the idea of lesser Israel has expired too.” He also called the Holocaust a “fake” and accused Israel of perpetrating a holocaust on Palestinians.

But he added that the people who lived in Israel were tricked into moving there, and that the Zionist government used them as a shield to

protect itself.

“We are opposed to the idea that the people who live there should be thrown into the sea or be burnt,” he said. “We believe that all the people who live there, the Jews, Muslims and Christians, should take part in a free referendum and choose their government.”

Mashai is a close political ally of Ahmadinejad and his daughter is married to Ahmadinejad’s son.

Iran’s supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who has the final word on state matters, has maintained silence over Mashai’s remarks despite the anger that they have inspired. Several senior clerics and some 200 members of Parliament called on Ahmadinejad to dismiss Mashai.

Opposition to Israel is one of the founding principles of Iran’s Islamic government. Iran does not recognize Israel and refers to it only as “the Zionist regime.”

At the news conference, Ahmadinejad also restated his government’s refusal to suspend uranium enrichment.

OPINION

Textbook Procurement Issues:

How the Institute Fails Students

Ethan Solomon

For a university that makes it seamless for students to get health insurance and dental insurance, and for a university that ensures there's an on-campus barber shop and optical center for our convenience, MIT cannot seem to make it nearly as seamless or convenient for us to get the textbooks we need.

Writing as a first-year student, I found the textbook procurement process to be of an amazingly poor design and incredibly inconsiderate of many students' financial situations. To me, this was a startling contrast with a university full of amazingly intelligent and incredibly kind and considerate people. So what went wrong here?

First, I encountered no official literature on the issue of textbooks before my classes began. By asking upperclassmen, I discovered that students are obliged to check the MIT Coop website to see what textbooks they need before the term begins. It's confusing to me as to why MIT can't be the one to provide students with a comprehensive, up-to-date list of every textbook we'll need for a semester.

MIT's OpenCourseWare initiative is fundamentally based on the principle of freely available, easily accessible course information, but this fantastic ideology is unfortunately ignored when it comes to textbooks. Rather, we've got to ask a separate company with its own financial motives for the textbooks we need to get an education at MIT.

And it's abundantly clear The Coop has its own financial motives. On their handy "Customized Textbook List," they neglect to provide the single most useful piece of information for

finding a book: the ISBN.

This makes it a mission to find the proper book from other sources, like Amazon or Half.com. And the Coop knows everybody hates a mission. That way, people just throw in the towel and buy the books from them — at prices that are, according to the Department of Education, likely to be 25-75 percent higher than they should be. And that's including the meager 8 percent Coop member rebate. At least it's a step up from September of 2007, when the Harvard Coop called the police on students writing down ISBNs to find better deals online.

Thankfully, I was one of the lucky ones to hit the APO Book Exchange early and grab most of my textbooks for cheap prices, and it wasn't too hard to find which ones I needed. APO had great advertising and made it easy to find out when and where I needed to be to get my books — and they accepted TechCash.

Unfortunately, I did have to turn to The Coop for my HASS books and my 18.02 book, which I did manage to get at a slightly more reasonable "used" price. I also had to pick up a small plastic "clicker" for my 8.01 TEAL class. By the looks of it, the thing should cost about \$5.00, but the COOP disagreed, and \$31.25 for a used unit seemed just right.

Mind you, these things are the most basic in remote response devices and they can be easily used again and again by successive classes of students. It's inexcusable for MIT to make us buy these. I had the worst feeling of being nickel-and-dimed by the world's top university, and MIT wasn't even directly making any money off of me.

To meet the requirements for my 8.01 class, I also had to purchase \$45 individual license for "Mastering Physics" online because I had

tried to save money buying a used physics textbook from APO. If MIT is going to incorporate online services and remote response devices into the TEAL format, it has to be the one to foot the bill.

I didn't come to MIT to give my money to Pearson or the Coop. Next year, MIT needs to purchase in bulk Mastering Physics licenses and remote response devices for every student taking a TEAL class. I think the university can afford it.

So why does MIT so utterly fail at financially protecting its students when it works so hard to ensure we're protected in so many other ways?

Why has MIT championed open information online and neglects to provide up-to-date, accurate textbook information?

Why is MIT beholden to outside companies which make huge profits from the programs MIT enrolls its students in? Isn't MIT smarter than that?

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be the place where we can go and find an awesome, Web 2.0-ish way to organize our textbook list and find the cheapest prices from anywhere on the web. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be the place we can go to incorporate technology into the classroom environment without needing to pay extra for it.

Where's the forward thinking, open minded, independent ingenuity that has made MIT the world's leader in science and technology? We need to see more of that kind of thought in all realms of MIT life, including textbooks. It needs to start changing now.

Ethan Solomon is a member of the Class of 2012.

Start Speaking Already

Why We Need a Presidential Debate on Science

Jennifer Nelson

A new poll says that 85 percent of Americans want our presidential candidates to debate science issues. I found this statistic on the website of a somewhat botched initiative, Sciencedebate 2008, which, despite its catchy title, has not had much luck convincing the candidates to clearly and contemporaneously voice their views on what should be near and dear to the hearts of most MIT students: science.

I must say, I'm pretty disappointed. It's always fun to point and laugh at candidates who don't realize that there is a difference between adult and embryonic stem cells. And by point and laugh, I really mean gawk, and then go back to the lab bench to cry. Alone. With my 3T3 cells.

So do we really not care that none of the candidates are even bothering to mention their scientific policies? Or are we just not bothering to talk about it because we have too much else to do?

Perhaps I am a bit too harsh. But aren't MIT students and faculty the ones who would be most affected by any drastic science policy changes? If the new Congress decides to pass legislation that further limits our research capacity, won't we be the ones out of a job? Won't we be the ones who are left at the dock as Korea, Japan, China, France, Germany, England, and everyone else buy their one-way passes to

scientific progress?

I will, of course, admit that I am biased. I am, after all, born and raised in the Washington, DC area, and I spent my summer writing for a progressive science policy publication called Science Progress. Perhaps I care more than most about politics and about how that affects America's global competitiveness, especially in scientific research.

But I'm not going to stop there. I've heard way too many MIT students gripe about how our president can't properly pronounce "nuclear" to save his soul. I want to grab every one of you that has ever complained about that by the shoulders, shake you, and scream, "This is why we need scientists on Capitol Hill, you moron!"

Forget, for one moment, how important that problem set is, or how much you want your research to be published. Let's not immerse ourselves so deeply in our work that we fail to notice what is happening around us. Because everyday citizens listen to politicians and glean their world views from them, and politicians talk about what they think everyday citizens want to hear. (Like how hot or how stark raving mad Sarah Palin is.)

Now that I finally have your attention, do you still wonder why we're not hearing anything about science? We're the ones who are supposed to care. We are supposed to be the ones demanding answers from these candidates. But right now, we, as an institution of brilliant

students and potential world leaders, are just ignoring those political exchanges completely. And so they're ignoring us.

If we continue to just sit around and watch politicians throw scientific jargon around like they know what they're talking about, then what they say will continue to be scientific truth as far as the rest of this country is concerned. If we live in a scientific bubble forever, only other scientists will care about us. And you thought having a president who mispronounces "nuclear" was sad.

Apparently, thousands of scientists around the nation agree with me, because they banded together to launch an initiative to further a true debate on the important scientific issues of our time — Sciencedebate 2008.

What scientists around the nation want, and aren't getting, is a scientific debate, led by scientists, for scientists. We want serious questions asked, because we'll know how to pick out the bullshit from the actual policy.

If there's anything an MIT student is good at, it's knowing when someone else is wrong. So we want our questions actually addressed, like whether or not the Oval Office is going to continue to let the NIH, NSF, and everyone else flounder due to lack of funding.

Because it means a lot to me, and to everyone out there who is ever planning on writing a grant proposal, it should mean a lot to you too.

Jennifer Nelson is a member of the Class of 2009.

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Reimagining Energy

Susan Hockfield

Almost 70 years ago, as Germany invaded France, President Franklin D. Roosevelt received an urgent visit from Vannevar Bush, then chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and formerly vice president and dean of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bush's message was simple: For America to win the war that was to come, it had no choice but to make aggressive, focused investments in basic science. The case was so compelling that Roosevelt approved it in 10 minutes. From radar to the Manhattan Project, the innovations that decision unleashed produced the military tools that won the war.

That same presidential decision launched the enduring partnership between the federal government and research universities, a partnership that has vastly enhanced America's military capabilities and security, initiated many important industries, produced count-

less medical advances and spawned virtually all of the technologies that account for our modern quality of life.

Today, the United States is tangled in a triple knot: a shaky economy, battered by volatile energy prices; world politics weighed down by issues of energy consumption and security; and mounting evidence of global climate change.

Building on the wisdom of Vannevar Bush, I believe we can address all three problems at once with dramatic new federal investment in energy research and development. If one advance could transform America's prospects, it would be ready access, at scale, to a range of affordable, renewable, low-carbon energy technologies — from large-scale solar and wind energy to safe nuclear power. Only one path will lead to such transformative technologies: research. Yet federal funding for energy research has dwindled to irrelevance. In 1980, 10 percent of federal research dollars went to energy. Today, the share is 2 percent.

Research investment by U.S. energy com-

panies has mirrored this drop. In 2004, it stood at \$1.2 billion in today's dollars. This might suit a cost-efficient, technologically mature, fossil-fuel-based energy sector, but it is insufficient for any industry that depends on innovation. Pharmaceutical companies invest 18 percent of revenue in R&D. Semiconductor firms invest 16 percent. Energy companies invest less than one-quarter of 1 percent. With this pattern of investment, we cannot expect an energy technology revolution.

While industry must support technology development, only government can prime the research pump. Congress must lead.

The potential gains — from the economy to global security to the climate — are boundless. Other nations are also chasing these technologies. We must be first to market with the most innovative solutions. We must make sure that in the energy technology markets of the future, we have the power to invent, produce and sell — not the obligation to buy.

How much should we invest? In 2006 the

government spent between \$2.4 billion and \$3.4 billion (less than half of the annual R&D budget of our largest pharmaceutical company). Many experts, including the Council on Competitiveness, recommend that federal energy research spending climb to twice or even 10 times current levels. In my view, the nation should move promptly to triple current rates, then increase funding further as the Energy Department builds its capacity to convert basic research into marketable technologies.

Vannevar Bush's insight was his appreciation of the value of basic research in powering innovation. I believe that we stand on the verge of a global energy technology revolution. Will America lead it and reap the rewards? Or will we surrender that advantage to other countries with clearer vision? I believe we can chart a profoundly hopeful, practical path to America's future — through rapid, sustained, broad-based and intensive investment in basic energy research.

Susan Hockfield is the 16th president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No. 6 Leaves the IFC

Stella Viktoria Schieffer

This year's eventful rush came to a surprising conclusion with the decision of the No. 6 Club, MIT's fourth oldest fraternity to disaffiliate with the Interfraternity council (IFC) and become an Independent Living Group (ILG).

The IFC president Alberto Mena '09 regrets No. 6's decision. He points out that No. 6, the MIT chapter of Delta Psi, brought immense diversity to MIT's campus as an active IFC member and the only co-educational as well as literary fraternity at MIT.

Indeed, the fraternity had set itself apart with a large percentage of international students in its close-knit network of about 40 members and excellent academic achievements. It prides itself with a house GPA of 4.43/5.0 — in comparison to the fraternity average of 4.29.

According to information from No. 6 officers, the main justifications for divorcing the group from the IFC were fundamental disagreements over the rules enforced during fraternity Rush.

For everyone not so familiar with the administrative side of rush; there are general rules of conduct for fraternities to follow according to standards set by the North American Inter-fraternity Conference (NIC). Such rules cover general ethics as well as specific strictures regarding alcohol use or sexual assault, passing on of member information and numbers, as well as the principles of open expansion of Greek life on campus and open recruitment.

No. 6 believes the IFC's 'clearinghouse' system to be an interference with the freshmen's privacy and with the fundamental idea of open recruitment.

Ana-Maria Piso '10 and Tom Kennedy '09, two of No. 6's officers wrote a guest column last May in this very section entitled "Stop Spying on Freshmen" to protest the reestablishment of the Clearinghouse system.

The Clearinghouse system allows a fraternity to track the current position of any freshman by using an on-line rush system and to view the history of rush events he has attended. A fraternity can then request access to a par-

ticular freshman under established rules and guidelines.

This level of control and information, however, impedes the unbiased decision-making process of all parties and may unduly affect the behavior of fraternity brothers towards prospective members. No. 6 interprets this to be counter to the expectation every freshman should have that they are free to explore all of MIT's living communities without fear of somehow being exposed to prejudices and prejudgment.

Also, Sixers criticize the fact that Clearinghouse is designed as an opt-out — rather than an opt-in system — for the freshmen participating in Rush. In the end, the frosh are so poorly informed about the system that only a few take the opportunity to opt out.

No. 6's offer to sign all existing IFC rush rules except Clearinghouse was turned down and became the decisive point for leaving the IFC. A request to the NIC for closer inspection and reconsideration of the so far accepted MIT rush rules has recently been filed and is pending.

To be honest, however, the question as to whether No. 6 is affiliated with the IFC doesn't matter much. This administrative switch does not have a significant impact on either party.

The IFC will happily move on as a unified group. No. 6 remains a nationally recognized chapter enjoying all rights of a fraternity. The only advantage is that now residents have all the freedom to develop their strengths and own interests independently from national or campus-wide organizations.

Precisely this very personal flavor of having the power and ability to focus on one's community in response to residents' interests and credos is what makes No. 6 so attractive and unique.

This change is a victory for oases of individualism and originality at MIT. This year's rush already bodes well for No. 6; With 14 bids given out and even more previously offered life-long bids pending, the club is looking forward to a bright future without Clearinghouse and the IFC.

Stella Viktoria Schieffer is a member of the Class of 2009.

Residence Exploration

How the Current System Fails Freshmen

Radhika Malik

"Your dorm selection is going to be one of the most important decisions of your undergraduate life of MIT. More than the facilities, it's the people around you that matter, and it's important to find the right kind of people you would like to stay with."

In the past few weeks, this mantra have been repeated to freshman by everyone on campus over and over again; even in an orientation issue of *The Tech*. Surely, this idea has been drilled into the mind of every freshman by now.

The day I received my orientation packet from MIT, the big question of what dorms I was going to choose to live in arose. All over Facebook, there were discussions of what dorms the prefrash were considering.

The summer housing lottery was approaching soon. As an international student, I couldn't come for CPW. Therefore, the only resources I had to use to consider my choice of dorms were the guide to residences and the i3 videos.

It was confusing — the i3's seemed crafted just to attract freshman and wouldn't serve as an accurate representation of the community. They gave glimpses of the dorms but didn't really provide a clear picture of what living in the

dorm would mean.

Watching shots of bathrooms, dance parties, or people playing music didn't really help in the decision-making process. And the videos missed out on many important intricacies of living in a particular dorm. I'll take my own experience as an example.

I chose Simmons Hall because it seemed like a nice, clean, and balanced place to live, with great facilities and all different kinds of people. But there was nothing that could tell me that Simmons was across the field from the other dorms and that it could be potentially unsafe to walk back alone to the dorm at night when all my other friends on dorm row could

walk back together.

During REX, the majority of the upper-classmen had not arrived. The dorms were eerily quiet and there was no way to gauge whether the dorms that we were temporarily assigned to was really the best place for us.

The REX events, with the barbecues, roller coaster rides, and parties, again seemed like attempts by dorms to attract frosh. How could we figure out whether the people in the dorm were people we wished to live with when the people hadn't even arrived?

Moreover, suppose a frosh was able to decide that he/she indeed liked the dorm culture that was portrayed during the REX events, the readjustment lottery didn't help much (as waitlists form for the most heavily-demanded dorms).

During REX I realized that within every dorm, every entry (or floor or wing or some smaller division) has a community and culture of its own. So if you did get a dorm you wanted but wouldn't end up in the community you liked, there wasn't really much point in putting the dorm as your first choice.

Perhaps I'm just being overly critical. I really do appreciate MIT giving us all these choices and allowing us to choose where we want to stay.

Most colleges just assign dorms themselves and the students have no choice but to stick to them. But I feel that more resources need to be provided for the students to be able to make a choice of where they wish to stay. I am very happy with where I am now, but I don't know whether it is truly the best place for me or not.

Perhaps changes could be made such that the readjustment lottery would be held a bit later in the term, that is, after all the residents have arrived. Or, the procedure of getting into a dorm in spring semester or sophomore year could be made easier.

There are logistical issues with such changes, of course. However, there are many who feel they would fit better in some other place, and also quite a few who share my opinion that the time and resources have not been adequate for us to make the correct decision.

Radhika Malik is a member of the Class of 2012.



ARTS

EXHIBIT REVIEW

Organic Forms and Exploding Stitching

Using 'Material as Metaphor,' Hlobo's Work Provocative

By Maggie Liu

Nicholas Hlobo

Momentum 11

The Institute of Contemporary Art/Boston

July 30 to October 26

Nicholas Hlobo's exhibit at the ICA (Institute of Contemporary Art/Boston) opens with a sign blaring the words "Momentum 11" and a sculpture that

seems to be emerging from a white wall. At first glance, it is as if a hole has been ripped into the wall, and the white peeled away to reveal black charred rubber, tethering off into multi-colored ravines winding their way across the white wall.

"What is it?" is not usually the first question asked but rather, "What is it made of?" For Hlobo, the materials he chooses to use in his sculptures lend meaning to the pieces

themselves. An underlying pattern that runs throughout the exhibit's five pieces is an intricate woven stitching, not unlike that commonly found on baseballs. This stitching finds its way into many of his pieces, twisting and twining across the structures. There is something beautifully primitive about the repetition of this stitching. Its delicacy also contrasts with the other materials that Hlobo uses. Everything from ribbons, car tire, soap, and zippers find their way into his pieces. Despite his incorporation of many unconventional and man-made objects, Hlobo's art is both organic and living.

The room that houses the majority of the exhibit is roseate-lit, a soft pinkness that embraces the corners of the walls and produces a downwards gradation. The roseate glow is almost flesh-like, as if the viewers were inside a body. The first thing that catches one's eye is an 18-foot black monstrosity that hangs, suspended in midair. Almost pod-like in shape, the structure appears to be made of wrinkled rubber with thick white lines running horizontally across the body. Stitchings of neon green, blue, and red sprawl across the form haphazardly. What is most intriguing about this sculpture, entitled Umphanda ongazaliyo is the way one end of it dwindles

into a canal that attaches itself to a wall and emerges out the other side (which is also the first thing one sees before walking into the roseate room). Umphanda ongazaliyo translates as "a vessel that never fills up," suggesting an insistent need and inability to be satiated. If one examines the sculpture carefully, there are carefully chosen gapes and open seams placed throughout that may partly explain the title of the piece. The shape of the sculpture easily brings to mind that of an organ, like the stomach. Its tenuous suspension in midair makes one ponder its placement in relation to the space around it. There is a quiet uncertainty in the way it floats towards the ceiling but doesn't quite touch it. The way Umphanda ongazaliyo extends beyond and through the gallery walls seems to suggest the permeability of art beyond the confines of the museum.

The titles of Hlobo's pieces are all in Xhosa, his native tongue, which lends to the hints at the social messages beyond the physical complexity and creative usage of materials. Many of his pieces seem to emphasize connection and growth. The explosion of colored tendrils across one of his tapestry-like pieces, Uzifake zatshon' iinzapho, and the rips across the surface make one wonder if his view of connection is a nurturing one or a violent one. The sinewy stitchings are everywhere, snaking and splitting into even finer tendrils. Is Hlobo suggesting connection as a flourishing growth or a chokehold that threatens to result in eventual demise? His elegant combination of his own culture and his reflections on society result in intricate and thought provoking pieces that one could look at for hours on end. Where does one thing end and the other begin? His curling, flowing forms reverberate with life and — in the middle of the pink-lit room — provide an unforgettable experience.



JOHN KENNARD—COURTESY OF MICHAEL STEVENSON GALLERY

South African artist Nicholas Hlobo uses rubber, ribbon, lace, and tassels in his exhibition for the ICA's momentum series. The piece pictured above is part of his live performance gallery called "Thoba, utsale umnxeba" which translates into "to lower oneself and make a call."

EXHIBIT REVIEW

Concealed Ancestry in Modern China

MIT's Wolk Gallery Presents a Photo Exhibition on China's 'Hutongs'

By S. Balaji Mani

STAFF WRITER

Fading Hutongs

Photographs by Júlio de Matos

MIT School of Architecture and Planning

The Wolk Gallery, Room 7-338

Sept. 16 to Dec. 19

Today's photographer is often faced with the challenge of either maintaining the purity of black and white photography, or embracing the current culture of digital practices. Julio de Matos, in his exhibit entitled *Fading Hutongs*, at times seems to have inadvertently exempted himself from this rigid classification. While deep inspection of his digital color prints clearly reveals his medium, his subject matter lends a black and white feel to any casual observer.

A *hutong* is literally an alley, or narrow passage. In Beijing, *hutongs* preserve the only remains of traditional housing. As the city industrializes and modernizes around these cultural and historical pockets, they are increasingly threatened.

The exhibit, which opened this week in the Wolk Gallery at MIT, consists of three main categories of images: perspectives down the alleys, building facades, and portraits.

Matos successfully conveys the tight and narrow nature of a *hutong* by standing at one end and employing a focal length that captures even the smallest details of the far end of the alley. Each shot is slightly biased to one side, exaggerating the actual distance of a given alley. His images were taken during the winter, when a small layer of snow still lined the streets. What one notices immediately is the contrast between the white snow, and the somber grey houses lining the street.

A handful of the images could very well be black and white, but are actual representations of the true color. One such image is placed beside an aerial view of a row of *hutongs*. The image is framed such that the colorful high-rises of Beijing surround the periphery, and down below, the symmetric, black roofs of traditional Chinese houses crowd together.

Matos clearly defines the difference between his subject and the rest of Beijing in the first few pieces. His portraits, towards the end of the exhibit, do much more to convey the rhythm of life in an intimate *hutong* com-

munity.

A series of portraits along one wall demands the viewer to question the demographic makeup of Beijing, and its authenticity. Matos captured what might be considered a more honest representation of Beijing in his personal portraits: an old Chinese man smoking a cigarette as snow collects on his fur cap, an elderly woman posing against a backdrop of laundry hanging on a clothesline, and a young mother and her daughter relaxing on a bed while a television is on in the background. These traditional houses, while outwardly nostalgic, also harbor a modern personality and range of attitudes. The breadth of time contained within a *hutong* is apparent in one particular image: a mother pushes her child in a handmade wood-

en carousel, while three men gather around a motorcycle to gossip.

Various items recur as thematic elements, including bicycles and power lines. Due to the short stature of the houses, power lines tower over them. Some images are also cleverly (or maybe accidentally) framed by power lines that run down from particular poles. The thick, black lines tighten the image space even more, trapping the chosen figures into a small area. Bicycles are in almost every image, as they are the vehicle of choice for most *hutong* dwellers. Only a few times are they used as a juxtaposing element against a car or motorcycle.

Matos's subject matter is in fact unique, but the majority of the images are not completely technically sound. Certain angles and framing

decisions don't deliver lasting impressions.

His one failed image is of the façade of what seems to be a religious building. This is the only image he actually converted to black and white using digital software. While the juxtaposition of the color photograph and the real black and white photograph is eloquent, Matos ruined the effect by selectively revealing the color of a door in the black and white image.

Though the individual images aren't strong, together they actually do represent something greater, which is that these *hutongs* are fading away. Matos might argue that what's fading with them is a vibrant subculture of modern individuals, who have adapted to live in history.



BIYEUN M. BUCZYK—THE TECH

Júlio de Matos discusses his photographic work on the nearly extinct culture of Beijing's hutongs at the opening of "Fading Hutongs" in the Wolk Gallery. The exhibit opened on Sept. 16 and will be up until Dec. 19.

September
19, 2008

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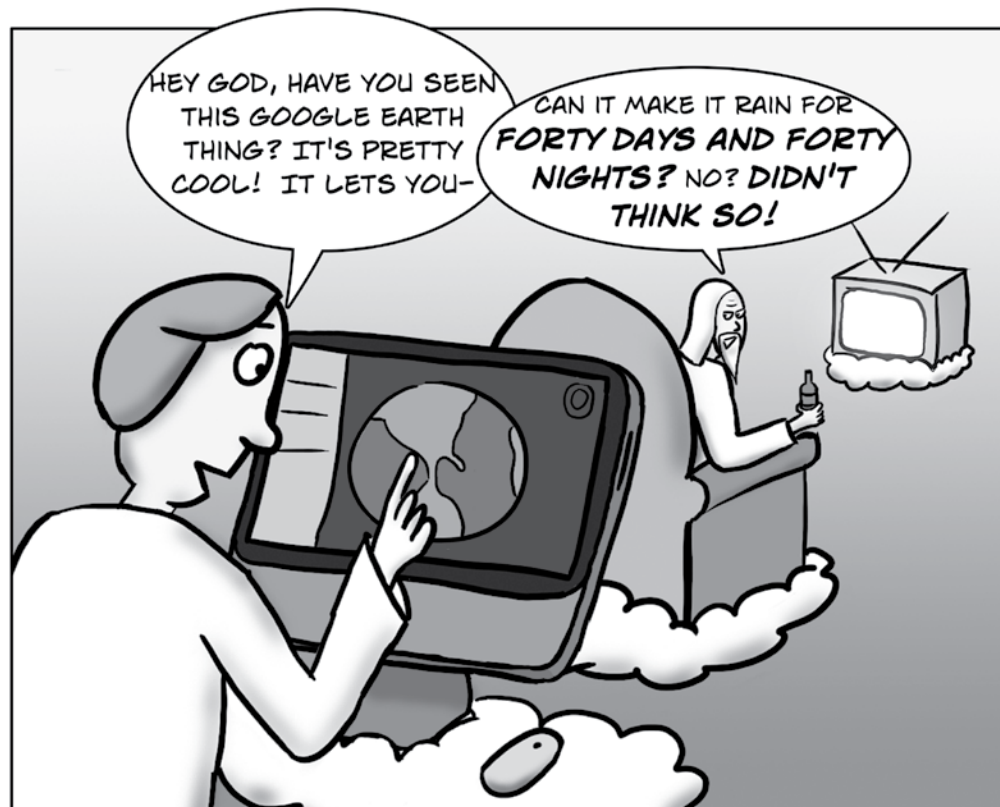
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PAGES

Steal My Comic

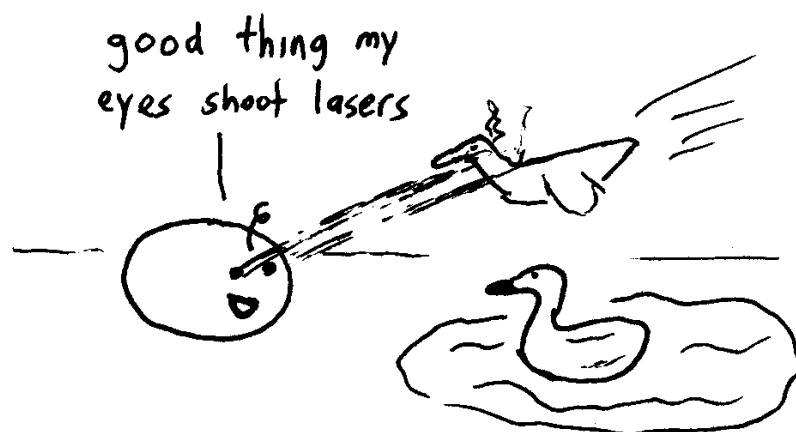
by Michael Ciuffo



Blobbles

by Jason Chan

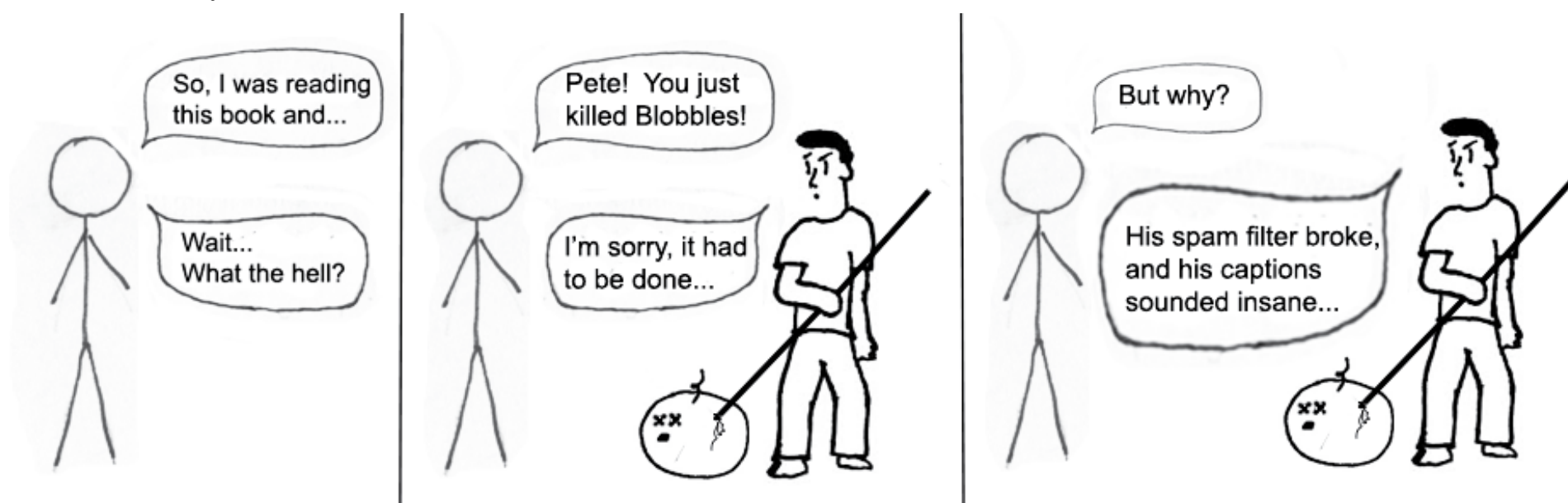
The swans are
out to get me



Blobbles is the comic where you, yes you, make the titles! If you want a comic made out of your title, send a short caption to blobbles@tech.mit.edu. With a little bit of luck, you may very well see your title being acted out in the next edition of *The Tech* by cute little blobbles!

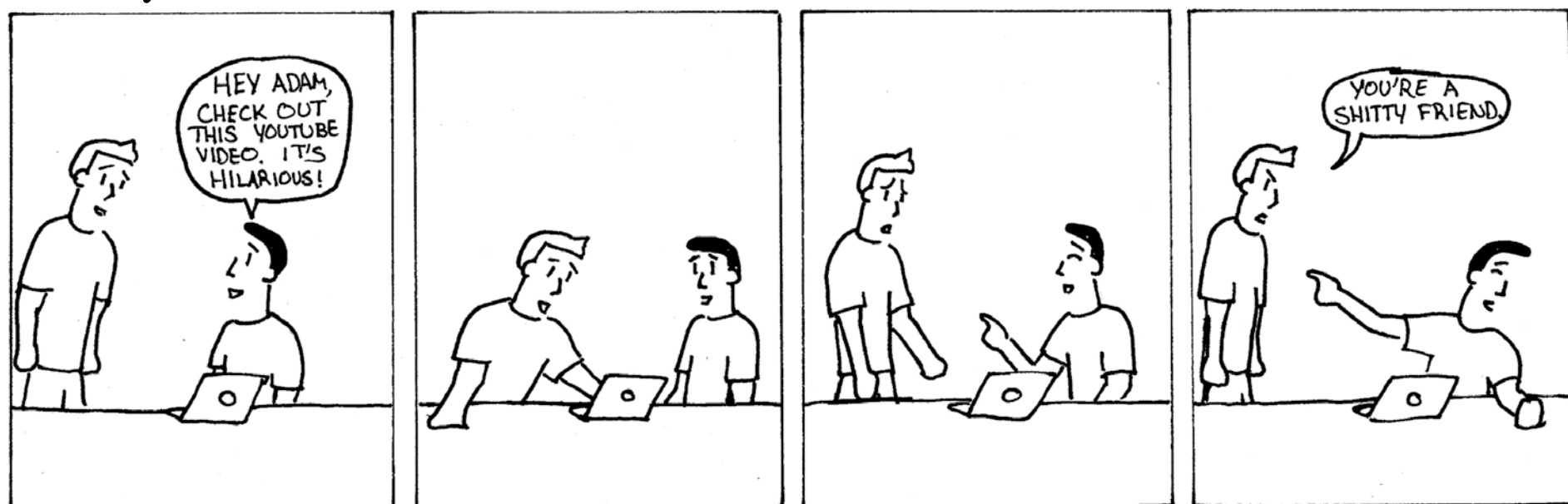
The Daily Blunderbuss

by Ben Peters



Theory of Pete

by Cai GoGwilt



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Pseudoscience

by Daniel Klein-Marcuschamer

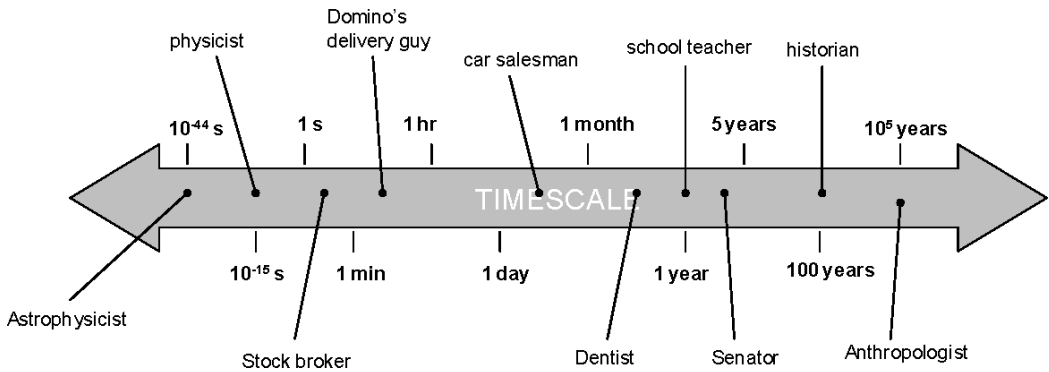


Figure 37. The above illustrates the timescales relevant to different professions. For example, brokers pay attention to market fluctuations that take place in a few seconds while anthropologists pay attention to trends that take thousands of years to play out; delivery guys think in terms of half hour slots, while for school teachers the slots last about a year. The differences in timescales may explain the social dynamics between groups of people. For instance, car salesmen choose to lie in the middle of the spectrum to maximize the number of potential customers, while Senators are so far apart from astrophysicists that seem unable to allocate money for researching Planck-time phenomena.

su | do | ku

© Puzzles by Pappocom

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9. Solution on page 14.

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Solution, tips, and computer program at <http://www.sudoku.com>

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

Dilbert® by Scott Adams

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 15

ACROSS

- 1 Creole veggie
- 5 ___ Alegre, Brazil
- 10 Attired
- 14 Arena level
- 15 Blazing
- 16 Sitarist Shankar
- 17 Workaholic's schedule?
- 20 Black gold
- 21 66 and 1, e.g.
- 22 Mindful
- 23 Birdbrain
- 24 Hint for Holmes
- 26 Workaholic's schedule?
- 32 Movie daredevilry
- 33 Latest fad
- 34 "Peter ___"
- 35 Reagan cabinet member
- 36 Taters
- 38 Hollow tube

DOWN

- 39 Fancy vase
- 40 Flowerpot spot
- 41 Tendon
- 42 Workaholic's schedule?
- 46 ___ does it
- 47 Ripens
- 48 Pseudonym
- 51 Hook's underling
- 52 Lingerie purchase
- 55 Workaholic's schedule?
- 59 Sweat outlet
- 60 Expansive
- 61 Florence's flooder
- 62 Ado
- 63 ___ Carta
- 64 Villainous Uriah
- 1 Bus driver on "The Simpsons"
- 2 New Zealander

3 Stagger

- 4 Prince Valiant's son
- 5 Running-back "Sweetness"
- 6 Affront
- 7 Spanish rivers
- 8 Play about Capote
- 9 "___ the land..."
- 10 Embroidery yarn
- 11 Molten flow
- 12 Affirm
- 13 Sup
- 18 Speckled fish
- 19 Food topping
- 23 Protracted
- 24 African nation
- 25 Stool parts
- 26 Video-game name
- 27 Feeling remorse
- 28 With sincerity
- 29 Offer a view

30 "R.U.R."

- playwright
- 31 Was certain
- 32 "Leaving Las Vegas" co-star
- 36 Caesar and Luckman
- 37 Join the game
- 38 Slapstick ammo
- 40 Secret supply
- 41 Sugary
- 43 Gat
- 44 From Pago Pago
- 45 Meeting outline
- 48 Elec. units
- 49 Plunder
- 50 Calvary inscription
- 51 EPA concern
- 52 Dullard
- 53 Futhark letter
- 54 Perched upon
- 56 Big Blue computer?
- 57 FDR's Blue Eagle
- 58 So there!

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| 62 | | | | | 63 | | | | | | 64 | | | |



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Private Consultants Help Navigate College Admissions Process

By Julie Bick
THE NEW YORK TIMES

What may be the largest high school senior class ever in the United States is applying to college this fall. And thousands of students will look beyond their high school guidance counselors to help them get into the schools of their choice.

Private educational consultants take up where overburdened high school guidance counselors leave off. Charging by the hour or offering a package of services, these consultants usually meet multiple times with a student to talk about goals for college and beyond. They synthesize information from parents, transcripts and other sources to help create a list of colleges that might be a good match. Then they guide students through the application process, reviewing essays, preparing them for interviews and keeping them organized to meet deadlines.

There are 4,000 to 5,000 private educational consultants in the United States focused on college admissions, according to Mark Sklarow, executive director of the Independent Educational Consultants Association, based in Fairfax, Va. The number has doubled in the last five years, Mr. Sklarow said, and is expected to double again in the next three to five years. Consultants are most heavily concentrated on the East and West Coasts, and in larger cities and affluent suburbs across the rest of the country.

Leslie Kent, an educational consultant near Washington, has a current docket of 22 high school seniors and about 50 younger high school students. To inform her advice, Ms. Kent spends about 20 percent of her time visiting college campuses. One of her clients last year was Abby Pickus of Fairfax, Va., then a high school senior. Her mother, Debbie Pickus, said, "I could have researched it all myself, but it was better for me to work a bit more on my own job so I could pay an expert."

Ms. Kent helped Abby to start working on her college admissions materials over the summer before her senior year so she could get her applications in early. The quick start worked. By the second week of November, she had received her first acceptance, at a time when some of Mrs. Pickus's friends were still complaining about getting their teenagers to finish their essays.

"I don't think I could have gotten into all the schools I did without her," said Abby, now a freshman at the College of Charleston in South Carolina. "She helped me take what I thought were just everyday things about myself, like how I use computers in a creative way, and showed me how to write about them in a college essay."

Educational consultants need to be "superorganized," said Bob Dannenhold of Seattle, who has been

helping students with college applications for 20 years. "You may have 40 to 80 students you are shepherding through the admissions process each year, and each one needs to meet deadlines for the SATs, recommendation forms, application due dates and interviews."

Part of a consultant's job is to remind — aka nag — students about their college admissions to-do lists. "I had a student say, 'You tell me the same things as my parents, but I don't mind when you do it,'" Mr. Dannenhold said.

Some consultants have specialties — working with students with learning disorders, for example, or with colleges in other countries. Consultants may also specialize in navigating the path to private high schools, elementary schools and even nursery schools.

According to surveys by the Independent Educational Consultants Association, consultants charge an average hourly rate of \$160, though the fee in the largest cities may be in the \$300-an-hour range. Most prefer to offer a package of services that carry a student from the end of 10th grade through 12th grade for a set fee, averaging \$3,700.

Educational consulting often comes as a second or third career, according to Mr. Sklarow. "I think you need the life experiences and perspective to help teenagers find a true match," he said. The most common backgrounds are in psychology and education. Because there are no licensing requirements, anyone can hang out a shingle, but without training courses, annual college visits or participation in a professional association, their services won't be as well informed, Mr. Dannenhold said.

Training to become an educational consultant can be found online through the college counselor certificate program at the University of California, Los Angeles, and by attending professional conferences. Professional associations, including the Higher Education Consultants Association, the National Association for College Admission Counseling and the Independent Educational Consultants Association, also offer information.

They also ask members to uphold ethics and standards — for example, by not accepting remuneration from any schools for placing students with them, and by only "guiding and questioning" students about their admissions essay, rather than writing it for them.

But educational consultants' most valuable contribution may be stress reduction. Taking an emotionally fraught, highly competitive process and turning it into a time of shared discovery "is absolutely the most valuable and enjoyable thing I do," Ms. Kent said, adding, "College selection should be an adventure that families enjoy together."



People gather on stage at the end of the performance during iFest on Sept. 5 in Walker Memorial. iFest celebrates the culture of different countries with several performances, cultural food, and a fashion show.



Scot G. Frank '09 (also a Tech photographer) shows off the solar concentrator he helped develop at the Innovation Night at the MIT Museum on Sept. 12.



Students watch *Ferris Bueller's Day Off* on a movie screen set up on Kresge Oval hosted by the UA Committee on Student Life on Sept. 16.



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NW14 Lab Will House Processor of Biodiesel Fuels by Spring Term

Biodiesel@MIT, from Page 1

to give up and donate their winnings to general campus energy funds.

But then they found the Francis Bitter Magnet Lab (NW14). A multipurpose room in the building has water, electricity, loading dock access, and it meets MIT Environmental Health & Safety specifications — making it practically perfect for a biodiesel processor.

There was just one problem: until last week, it was inhabited by a Course XII graduate student doing thesis work. Biodiesel@MIT “made him finish faster,” said Sara A. Barnowski ’10, president of the club.

After a ventilation system is installed, the room will be ready for the processor. By late October, all renovations of the space should be finished, Barnowski said.

The group has opened a \$15,000 purchase order for a biodiesel processor from MBP Bioenergy, LLC, based in North Conway, New Hampshire. Once Biodiesel@MIT gives the go-ahead, the processor should be operational within three weeks.

MBP hopes “to place 20 units in each State within the next 12 months with a stated processing goal of 5,000,000 gallons,” according to the National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service.

As of February, MBP had signed up more than 150 restaurants to supply used food oil, and it had produced more than 150,000 gallons of biodiesel, *The Boston Globe* reported. The company was also partnering with students at the University of New Hampshire in Durham to set up a scaled-down version of MBP’s processor, the *Globe* reported.

MBP wants to “get involved with greening college campuses,” Barnowski said. She said she will ask MBP’s sales and marketing development director, Jim Proulx, to personally install the processor as soon as possible, ideally by mid-November. (Proulx is also a co-owner of Proulx Oil and Propane, a regional New Hampshire energy company.)

The project’s total cost is estimated at about \$25,000. In the spring, when it seemed that any location of the processor would incur astronomically high costs, the group secured loan offers of \$30,000 from the Dean of Student Life and the Committee for the Review of Space Planning (CRSP) — offers that are still on the table should the group need the money, Barnowski said.

Biodiesel@MIT’s next task is trying to synchronize the Student Activities Office, Campus Dining, and the Grounds Department to get used vegetable oil transported to NW14. Biodiesel@MIT hopes to hold an opening ceremony for the processor by the beginning of the spring semester, if not sooner, Barnowski said.

Although Biodiesel@MIT is a student project, Institute staff are substantially involved with the project. Philip J. Walsh, director of the Campus Activities Complex, is raising awareness of the project, Barnowski said. Facilities Project Manager Evan Koska is managing the infrastructure on MIT’s end. And Barnowski said that she had also gotten support from Niamh Kelly and Bret Dyer from the Environmental Health and Safety Office.

“Now we are a priority for the administration, which is awesome,” Barnowski said.

No Plans to Implement Late-Night Food Service, CAC Says

LaVerde’s, from Page 1

tailer and is not subject to MIT Campus Dining regulations. The store’s hours are therefore determined by the current leasing agreement, requiring the approximate hours of 7 a.m. to midnight. LaVerde’s 24-hour convenience was above and beyond the standard leasing requirements, and its new decreased hours still surpasses the requisite limit. The question still remains: where can students go to get a late night snack?

As of now, there are no plans to implement a late-night food service. Phillip J. Walsh, director of the Campus Activities Complex, noted that only if sufficient demand exists will MIT Dining add new food alternatives. If only a small group of students demand late-night snacks,

then it is not worth the time and money to implement any plans.

Although some students would like to see the reopening of the Coffee House on the third floor of the student center, the CAC and others have no plans to do so. While some might argue that the Coffee House would provide a nice alternative to LaVerde’s, the time and expense required to run the business would be burdening. Closed in 2001, the Coffee House was managed by the Student Center Committee, a student-run group which no longer exists. Due to overwhelming expenses and the lack of available employment, the Coffee House fell under. Its third floor space has been recently renovated into a lounge open to all MIT students. The CAC is also allowing student groups to host events in the space and there are plans for new

entertainment options in the Coffee House this year.

Founded by Frank LaVerde in the 1980s, LaVerde’s was one of the first food markets to target its sales towards a college campus. It was sold two years ago to the 660 Corporation, which owns 17 convenience stores around Boston including MacGregor Convenience and the Buick Street Market & Cafe.

LaVerde’s New Hours

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Sunday | 7 a.m. – 3 a.m. |
| Mon. - Thurs. | 6:30 a.m. – 3 a.m. |
| Friday | 6:30 a.m. – 12 a.m. |
| Saturday | 7 a.m. – 11 p.m. |



RACHEL FONG

LaVerde’s convenience store, located on the first floor of the Student Center, has decided to reduce its operating hours this year. In past semesters, LaVerde’s was open 24 hours/day during the week.

★ ★ ★

Morris on Campus

★ ★ ★

Life According to an Upperclassman

Descartes said:

"I think, therefore I am... opening a free checking account."

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MIT Disputes Claims, States Officers Have Qualified Immunity

Lawsuit, from Page 1

conduct.

Those charges were subsequently dismissed when the MIT Police failed to provide evidence to the defense counsel. According to the lawsuit, the police provided an incomplete list of persons who witnessed the arrests during the discovery phase leading up to the trial. The list of witnesses served as exculpatory evidence, according to the lawsuit, which led to a dismissal due to prosecutorial misconduct.

MIT also disputes this claim, stating that although the police did not provide a supplemental incident report, the report contained no exculpatory evidence and listed no witnesses. From the lawsuit and MIT's response, it is unclear why the charges against Zhadanovskiy and Gershteyn were dismissed.

The court filings, which are available at <http://tech.mit.edu/V128/N40/police/>, name four police officers: Joseph Amoroso, David A. Smith, Louis C. Rosa, and Jennifer Ortiz; as well as then-Police Chief John DiFava (now the director of facilities operations and security) and MIT itself.

DiFava and MIT are explicitly ac-

cused in the lawsuit of "deliberate indifference to the Plaintiff's constitutional rights" by "failing to adequately train their officers" on production of evidence and use of force, and by tolerating a culture where officers fail to produce exculpatory evidence and use excessive force.

MIT has denied these allegations, stating that the officers used reasonable force, that the arrests "[were] expressly authorized by Chief DiFava and MIT," and that the officers have qualified immunity.

Jeffrey Swope, MIT's counsel with law firm Palmer & Dodge, declined to comment on the pending litigation, directing inquiries to the MIT News Office.

According to a court schedule, the discovery will be completed by April 1, 2009, making a trial possible in late 2009. The plaintiff has requested a jury trial.

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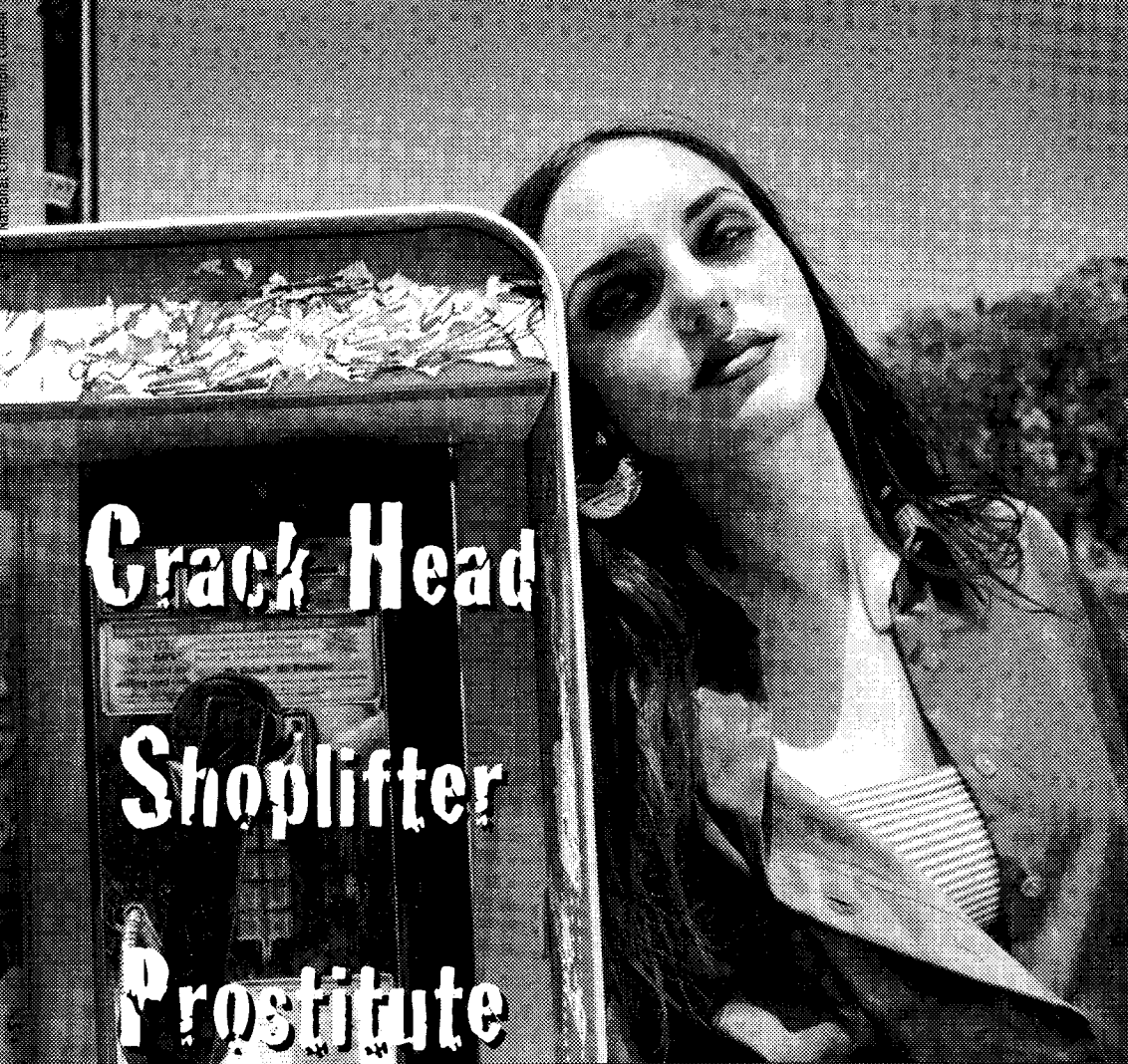
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Rwandan President Delivers Compton Lecture in Kresge

Kagame, from Page 1

ame highlighted the One Laptop Per Child initiative that is bringing computers to children in developing countries.

Most of the talk was spent talking about the positive benefits of mobile phone technology. "Africa is the fastest growing market for mobile phones," said Kagame adding that there were 28 million subscribers in the first quarter of 2008 alone. Mobile phones have been influential in spinning off small retail businesses as well as playing a leading role in narrowing the digital divide,

said Kagame. Mobile phones have also allowed businesses in Rwanda to become global by allowing them to reach customers outside of their immediate neighborhood. Outside of business, Kagame gave an example of Voxiva as an effective public-private partnership to address public health through mobile phones. Voxiva allows users to relay data from the field in real time which is particularly useful in the exchange of patient data from remote areas.

The lecture was followed by a Q&A in which several members of the audience asked very open questions to the president. First, a Har-

vard Medical student questioned the priority of science and technology when many African countries are plagued with illiteracy and "incompetent governments." In response, Kagame agreed that science and technology is not the solution but that it is "one major component." "We must make sure that the prerequisites for the foundation [are] there," he said. He added that the African Union recognizes these shortcomings and is taking initiatives to create new partnerships for development.

Another question touched upon an issue not addressed in the lecture,

the role of women in Rwandan society. When asked if the female majority in parliament is "a reflection of women in other sectors" or a tailored effort by the government, Kagame responded by saying, "it's a real effort to have women in different levels ... to play their rightful roles as members of society." He added, "it's foolhardy to imagine that you will rip off 52 percent of the public."

The last question referenced the investment of China in African nations, questioning the exploitation of resources. "It is as if we have become comfortable with that, that people will come from the outside to

address our problem," said Kagame, adding "Africa needs to stand up and make itself relevant." He called on Africans to "wake up," to which he received a roaring applause. Nicola Woodroffe, a Harvard Law student who worked this summer for the Supreme Court of Rwanda, said "it's good to see a leader that is moving away from that victim mentality."

Several students came because they were curious to hear a talk from a head of state. Obioma O. Ohia G, a graduate student in physics was interested in learning how "Rwanda was using technology in terms of development." Legena Henry G, graduate student in Ocean Engineering, said that the speech made her think more about leadership in national development adding that, "it takes a whole other level of complexity to stand and be the leader of a country like Rwanda." Most of the reactions to the lecture were very positive; listeners especially praised the candidness of the Q&A portion.

The Compton Lecture Series was established in 1957 with the mission to "bring to MIT some of the great minds on the world scene." It is named in honor of former MIT President Karl Taylor Compton who lead the Institute during the Great Depression and the Second World War.

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Pell Grants Said to Face a Shortfall of \$6 Billion

By Sam Dillon
and Tamar Lewin
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Battered by a worsening economy, college students are seeking federal financial aid in record numbers this year, leading Bush administration officials to warn Congress that the most important federal aid program, Pell Grants, may need up to \$6 billion in additional taxpayer funds next year.

Driving the increased applications for federal aid, in part, have been nontraditional students returning to school to improve their job skills during the economic downturn, said Terry W. Hartle, senior vice president for public affairs at the American Council on Education, which represents colleges and universities.

Estimates by the Department of Education suggest that the new president will face an unusually burdensome financing shortfall or the fallout that would accompany trimming the nation's leading college aid program.

"There are a lot of things going on — more people are applying for student aid, more people are going to college, more people who qualify for the aid are showing up at school," said Thomas P. Skelly, the Department of Education's director of budget service, who wrote a memorandum detailing the problem to Congress.

As of July 31, 800,000 more students had applied for grants than on that date last year, according to the memorandum, which called the increase one of the largest ever year to year.

This year, more than six million low-income college students will receive Pell Grants ranging from \$431 to \$4,731, federal officials said.

Congress appropriated \$14 billion for the grants for the current fiscal year, but because of the increase and because of accumulated shortfalls from previous years, lawmakers will need to add \$6 billion in new funds next year or cut the size of the grants, Department of Education officials said.

"There may need to be an announcement in February 2009," the memorandum warns, that Pell grants for the following academic year will be reduced.

"It's the mother of all shortfalls," said Barmak Nassirian, associate executive director of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. "There's more unmet need than anyone predicted."

The Pell Grant, created in 1972, has long been the most important form of aid to needy students, and for millions, whether recent high school graduates or those who have been working for years, higher education would be impossible without such aid.

"Without a Pell, I could never have even afforded the textbooks," said Rita Gaglio, a 35-year-old mother of two who dropped out of high school, held several jobs she called "mediocre" and now uses her grant to study at Empire State College in Albany.

Rhonda Piedmonte, 43, is also a nontraditional student who counts on Pell Grants. She is studying Italian at the State University of New York at Binghamton because her income as a flight attendant fell sharply after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

"The airlines have had problems,

and the flight crews have had 60 percent cuts," said Ms. Piedmonte, who will soon earn her bachelor's degree. "I stuck it through till last year, then I just couldn't do it any more, financially. I could never have gone back to school without a Pell Grant, and my financial hardship is so great that I'm getting other aid, too."

While the grants are only available to the most needy students — 9 out of 10 recipients have family incomes of \$40,000 or less — the number of students seeking all kinds of federal aid is growing rapidly. In the first six months of 2008, almost nine million students nationwide completed the federal aid application required for federal grants and loans, a 16 percent increase over last year.

Many community colleges are experiencing record enrollments. At Onondaga Community College in Syracuse, for example, there are 3,006 first-year students this fall, the largest freshman class in its history, and Kristine Duffy, the associate vice president for enrollment services, said more students were enrolling full-time. In Florida, Palm Beach Community College has the biggest fall term for-credit enrollment in its 75-year history — more than 23,000 students, a 10 percent increase over last year.

"When the economy declines, our enrollment increases," said Grace Truman, director of college relations. "When jobs are plentiful, that competes with students coming to school. But when they can't find a job, or can't get enough hours on their job, they take more classes."

Still, rising tuition, shrinking state aid to colleges and the shaky economy are pushing college out of reach for many low-income students. Although Congress increased the size of the Pell Grants last year, the portion of college costs they cover has been declining. According to the College Board, the maximum grant covered half a year's study at the

average public four-year college in 1987-8, but last year, it only covered about a third.

This fall, many community colleges are enrolling students who had planned to attend more expensive four-year public or private colleges, but as the economy worsened chose a less expensive alternative.

"People are feeling pinched," said Melissa Gregory, director of student financial aid at Montgomery College in Rockville, Md., who this month has worked with new students who originally planned to attend the University of Maryland, American University, George Washington University and others. "These are students who had good aid packages, but there were a lot of loans in there, and at this point, people don't want

to take out loans."

With tuition at Montgomery running about \$3,900 for county residents, she said, many students with maximum grants can cover their tuition and still have money left for books.

"This is the college I can afford now," said Sharmistha Chowdhury, 19, who emigrated from Bangladesh to study in the United States and hopes to be a lawyer. "I'm really grateful for the Pell. Because I'm a woman, it's hard to do something in Bangladesh, so I decided to come here to be on my own, to be an independent girl."

The very popularity of Pell Grants may insulate them from cuts.

"If it is threatened, you'll hear about it," said Edward M. Elmen-

dorf, senior vice president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. "The decibel level will be deafening."

After the Department of Education briefed the House Education and Labor Committee on the problem, Rachel Racusen, the committee's spokeswoman, said its chairman, Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, was "committed to ensuring that the scholarship doesn't decrease in the future."

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Menlo Park, CA

New York, NY

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Washington, DC

Solution to Crossword

from page 8

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mitenergyclub

Senator Kerry Wins Decisively in Mass. State Primary Tues.

By Matt Viser and Eric Moskowitz
THE BOSTON GLOBE

Senator John F. Kerry won a decisive victory Tuesday night against Edward O'Reilly, carrying almost every Massachusetts city and town in the first Democratic primary challenge the incumbent has faced in 24 years.

Kerry, who will now go up against Republican Jeff Beatty in November, addressed supporters and volunteers Tuesday night at McGann's Irish Pub in downtown Boston and tried to keep the focus on the national election and the Republican in the White House who defeated him four years ago.

"Good news tonight. Number one, we won this primary," Kerry said. "And number two — and frankly probably a lot more important — there are only 128 more days of George Bush."

Kerry, seeking a fifth term, gave his six-minute victory speech at about 9 p.m., before receiving a concession call from O'Reilly, with results for only about 1 in 4 precincts reported. With more than half the state's precincts reporting, Kerry had carried almost every community, losing only a couple of small towns, such as Holland, where O'Reilly prevailed, 46 to 43. In his hometown of Gloucester, O'Reilly won about 48 percent of the vote to Kerry's 52 percent, with 9 of 10 precincts reporting.

O'Reilly, a political novice, embraced the role of underdog from the start, acknowledging his long odds but running a feisty campaign that sought to tap dissatisfaction with Kerry.

O'Reilly, a lawyer and former firefighter, is a dissatisfied former Kerry supporter himself. He tried to galvanize those who shared his view that Kerry is not committed enough to Massachusetts. O'Reilly also was critical of Kerry's vote to authorize the war in Iraq in 2002, an issue that dogged Kerry's 2004 run for president.

O'Reilly also cast Kerry as an out-of-touch member of the elite, much as Republicans did four years ago.

But voters Tuesday said they thought Kerry's long tenure would benefit the state more than having someone with little experience, and said they did not buy O'Reilly's charge that Kerry had abandoned Massachusetts.

"I've been in Massachusetts my whole life, and I don't think Senator Kerry has left us in the dark," said Joe Megnia, 51, a Verizon lineman from Somerville. "He's there for us; he's watching out for our backs."

"It occurred to me to vote for O'Reilly to give Kerry a kick in the pants, because they can become complacent," said Althea Chen, 32, a graphic designer from Somerville. "But I just don't know enough about O'Reilly. ... [Kerry] is a known quantity."

Still, supporters seemed to appreciate Kerry, not revering him like the state's senior senator, Edward M. Kennedy.

"I think he's been a fine senator, and he stands for the things I believe in, and he deserves to represent me," said Diana Miller, 79, of Cambridge,

who is retired from a career in public relations. Miller forgot about the primary while traveling but was reminded to vote for Kerry by an endorsement mailer that pictured Kennedy but not Kerry.

"And that did it," Miller said, clutching the postcard and thinking of Kennedy, who is diagnosed with a malignant brain tumor.

Kennedy cast a vote for Kerry at Hyannis Town Hall Tuesday, along with his wife, Vicki, and issued a statement Tuesday night congratulating his friend and colleague: "On Nov. 4, Massachusetts will stand strong for John Kerry

as he has always stood strong for us, and we'll return him to the Senate with a bold new president for all the American people, Barack Obama. I look forward to returning to the United States Senate with John Kerry in January as we work to get our economy moving again, bring healthcare to all, restore America's standing in the world, and end the war in Iraq."

Kerry, who voted in the morning near his Beacon Hill home, had not faced a Democratic challenger since winning the seat in 1984. His only serious race since then came in 1996, when he was challenged by Governor William F. Weld, a Republican. This year, Kerry treated O'Reilly — who was massively underfunded, and who had little experience in elective politics — as more of a nuisance than a threat.

Some O'Reilly voters identified themselves as supporters of the upstart candidate. Others simply wanted to cast an anti-Kerry vote, knowing little or nothing about the challenger.

"It would be good to send a message," said Nick Sheckman, 38, a computer programmer from Somerville who voted for O'Reilly because he is upset with Kerry over the war in Iraq. "The more votes the other guy gets, whose name I already forgot, the more it will say to Kerry that, 'My constituents are a little more liberal than my voting has been.'"

In Gloucester, O'Reilly's friends and neighbors cited his populist bent and enthusiasm. Others, like congressional minister Floyd Grace, 61, picked O'Reilly "just to shake things up a little bit. It's always more of the same, year after year."

Wakefield retiree Dennis M. Cloherty picked O'Reilly because of a belief that senators should not have "lifetime tenure," although he knew Kerry could not be defeated. "We know that — even O'Reilly says that," said Cloherty, 62, a former teacher, actor, and trucking executive.

O'Reilly earned a place on the primary ballot after collecting signatures from more than 10,000 voters and earning more than 15 percent support at the state Democratic Party convention in June. The candidates had just one debate, which lasted 19 minutes and was televised on a Sunday morning.

Instead, the incumbent held "Kerry on your Corner" events throughout Massachusetts and took out three TV ads, including one that featured former Vice President Al Gore praising Kerry's work for the environment.

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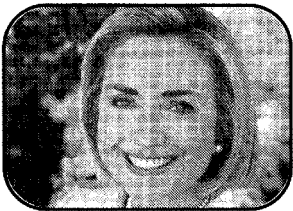


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SCOREBOARD

| Men's Soccer | |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2008 | |
| Wentworth Institute of Technology (1-4-1) | 0 |
| MIT (4-0-1) | 2 |

| Women's Soccer | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 16, 2008 | |
| Emerson College (2-2-1) | 0 |
| MIT (2-4-0) | 2 |

| Women's Volleyball | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 16, 2008 | |
| MIT (6-5) | 3 |
| Clark University (3-5) | 1 |

| Men's Water Polo | |
|------------------------|----|
| Sunday, Sept. 14, 2008 | |
| Boston University | 3 |
| MIT (3-5) | 15 |

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Despite Small Team Size, MIT Cyclists Win Nationals Sept. 13

Cycling, from Page 20

having five riders, the MIT team was able to finish sixth.

Shortly after the team sprint finished, Matsumoto and Buckley joined teammate Lovejoy to compete in the women's 3K team pursuit. Good communication and experience riding together are key skills for the team pursuit because the time is taken on the third rider to cross the line. These skills were particularly essential for the MIT team because it only had three riders so all riders had to finish the event. MIT used its superior team tactics to ride together to a third place finish.

Matsumoto and Buckley competed in the final event of the evening, the women's points race, a 14K race with sprints every six laps. For each sprint, points are given to the top four riders who cross the line, and the winner is the person who accumulates the most points during the race. Knowing that her advantage was endurance rather than sprinting, Buckley attacked from the top of the track early in the race and was able to get a small gap on the field. Although the pack caught up with her before the first sprint, Buckley was able to take fourth in the first sprint. Buckley also went early in the fourth sprint and was able to take fourth again, finishing the race with two points, good enough for seventh place overall. The second day of racing ended with MIT in second, a few points behind DePauw University.

The final day of racing began with the women's 500m and men's 1K time trial. Despite stiff competition in the "kilo," Garrett and Sears were able to take 17th and 22nd respectively. Unfortunately, DePauw made ground on MIT in the 500m since no MIT riders finished in the points, while a single DePauw rider did. However, Matsumoto made up ground for MIT in the flying 200m, the qualifying round for the match sprints. Although Matsumoto missed qualifying in the top 12, her 20th place finish edged out a DePauw rider by .1 seconds, earning valuable points for the team.

In the men's team pursuit, the MIT men's team edged out DePauw by half a second to finish in ninth, further shrinking DePauw's lead on MIT. The MIT team's performance was particularly impressive because MIT only had three riders so all three MIT riders had to finish together.

Coming in to the final event of the competition, the men's points race, MIT was in second place. Garrett, the only MIT rider competing in the men's points race, knew that he needed to place well for MIT to capture the team omnium title. With over sixty men entered in the points race, the race began with a qualifying round, with riders needing to finish in the top 15 of their heat to advance to the finals. Garrett was a member of an early four-man break, which gained three quarters of a lap on the field. It looked as if the break was going to lap the field, gaining

20 points for each rider in the break, but the other members of the break stopped working together and the break was caught by the field. Fortunately, while in the break, Garrett accumulated more than enough points to advance to the finals. In the finals of the points race, two riders got off the front after the second sprint. Garrett moved to the outside of the track and used the banking to his advantage to rapidly bridge to the break. Garrett stayed in the break for a number of laps, accumulating valuable points. However, he had used a lot of energy bridging and began to fall off the break. Garrett dropped back to the main pack and drafted effectively in order to recover. After the original break was caught by the pack, Garrett went with another attack, gaining a few more points. Garrett's efforts earned him sixth place and enough points for MIT to leapfrog past DePauw and capture the Division II national championship title for MIT. Garrett also earned eighth place in the men's omnium.

Last year, MIT cycling was ranked the number one team in Division II, after second place finishes at track and cyclocross nationals and a first place finish in road nationals. With MIT's first place finish in track nationals and plans to send a team to mountain bike nationals for the first time in several years, MIT is in an excellent position to maintain its position as the top Division II team in the nation.

MIT Graduate Student Prepares for World Trick Pool Shot Championships

Pool, from Page 20

based on performing certain predetermined shots. There are two main types of shots. "Setup shots" involve an extremely complicated configuration of pool balls and other objects, but with a little coaching, an artist like Tim can have a spectator perform the actual shot after it is set up.

The second category of shots, "skill shots," consist of much more complex shots that involve hitting the cue ball perfectly in order to give it spin or make it jump. These shots take lots of practice but are much more impressive and crowd-pleasing. With enough spin and deflections, an artist like Tim can make the cue ball dodge obstacles on its way to the pocket or to a target ball in awe-inspiring fashion.

Most artistic pool competitions,

with the exception of the world championships, consist of two rounds. In the first round, performers are given forty sets of three shots each and must execute one of the three shots. In the world championships, players are not given a choice of three shots. Based on the difficulty of the shot, the players receive anywhere from six to ten points. If a player misses a shot, he or she may try up to two more times but incurs a point penalty for every extra attempt. If, after the third try, the player failed to complete the shot, he or she receives no points and must continue to the next set of shots.

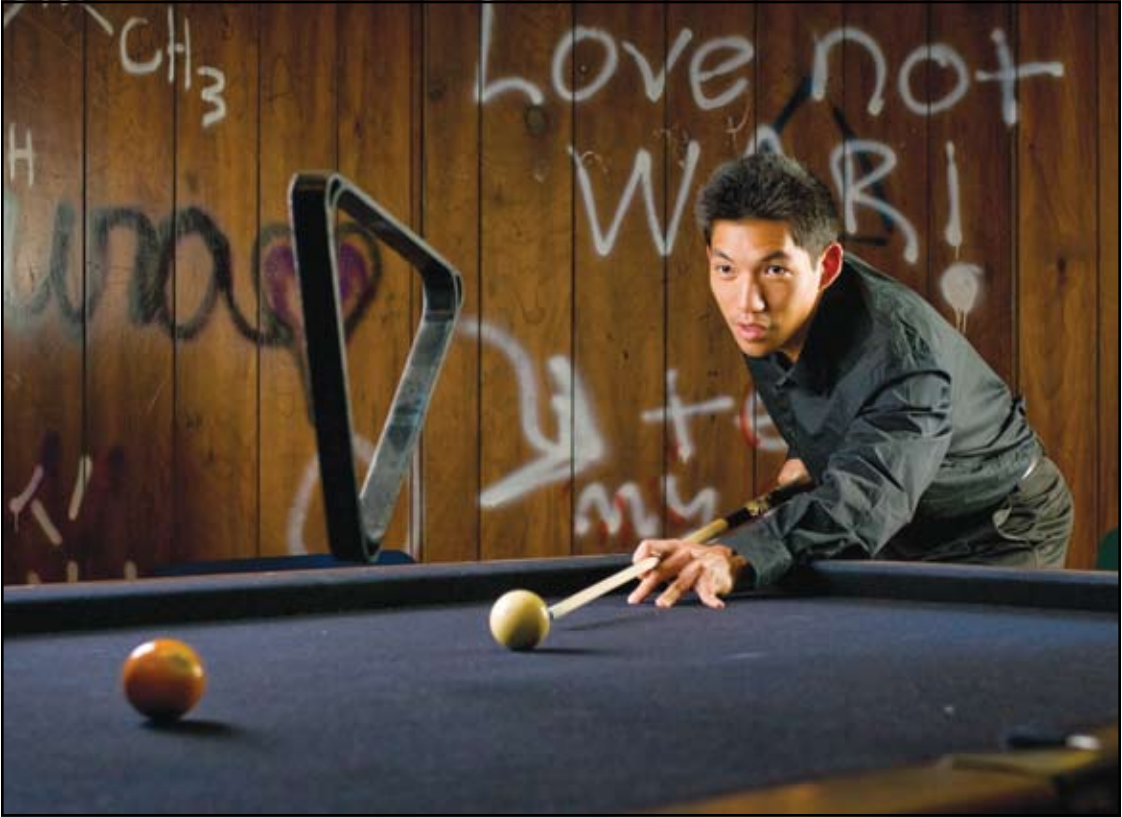
At the end of the first round, scores are tallied, and, depending upon the tournament, a small number of the highest scoring players are invited to a single-elimination play-off round. The winner of the playoff round is crowned the winner of the

tournament.

After competing in multiple tournaments, players are given rankings based on their performance. Currently, Chin is ranked 20th in the world among professional trick shot pool artists, and he hopes to keep moving up following the championships this December.

Chin also likes to perform outside of competition. He loves to perform shows, consisting of his own trick routine, for corporate and private events. In the past, he has also consulted with a company in Japan to produce a commercial, viewable on his website: www.trickshottim.com.

When he's not practicing pool shots, Tim is usually hard at work on his PhD in Materials Science and Engineering, or perhaps playing a game of soccer. He looks forward to receiving his degree from MIT and continuing trick shot competition.



Timothy E. Chin G shows off his skills at the pool table. Chin is one of the top pool trick shot artists in the world.

DeRon Brown Rushes For 251 Yards, Scores Twice in 42-14 Victory

Football, from Page 20

extended its advantage to 15-0.

Mass Maritime got back in contention early in the second quarter as senior James McFarland hauled in a 10-yard pass from freshman Nick Montalto to cut the deficit to 15-7. Reminiscent of last week's offensive slugfest, the Engineers responded with a touchdown of their own to push the lead back to 15. Brown capped the 13-play drive with an 18-yard touchdown run.

Late in the second quarter, junior Nick Stralka thwarted MIT's bid for another score and gave new life to the Buccaneers after intercepting a deflected pass. On the final play of the half, Montalto aimed for the right corner of the end zone, but Brian P. Doyle '11 made a terrific interception of his own to end the threat.

Brown supplied the game-breaker for MIT midway through the third quarter. On Tech's third play of the drive, the junior back broke through the middle, and into open real estate, where he sprinted 69 yards for his second touchdown of the afternoon. The ensuing extra-point upped MIT's lead to 29-7.

Brandon Payne put the finishing touches on a 16-play, 60-yard drive that chewed up 8:31 on the game clock with the Bucs' second score of the tilt. The drive pulled Mass Maritime back within 15 and kept the Engineers' ground game off the

field until early in the fourth quarter.

Despite the monster drive, MIT assembled one of its own to seal the win. Driving 70 yards on 13 plays, Grannan found the end zone for the second time with a three-yard run. The Engineers added late insurance as rookie running back Marcel Sanchez '11 broke through the defense for a 30-yard touchdown to close out the scoring.

Brown was easily the day's top offensive star with MIT's other backs combining to give the Cardinal and Gray 380 yards on the ground. Mancuso was 4-of-10 for 60 yards and a touchdown as MIT utilized the run-blocking ability of its offensive line to carry the attack.

Montalto finished 10-of-19 for 119 yards and a touchdown in the loss while sophomore Keith Rudolph paced all receivers with four catches and 38 yards. Montalto was just as effective with his legs, using the option en route to a team-high 79 yards rushing on 19 carries. Payne, who led the team with nine total tackles, rushed 10 time for 45 yards and a TD.

The MIT defense was led by Gibson, who closed with a career-high 10 tackles (eight solo), three tackles for loss, a sack, and the first-quarter fumble recovery. The Engineers had eight tackles for loss on the afternoon while Steven Nunez '10 had a 42-yard interception return midway through the final frame.

Sports Shorts, from Page 20

second score of the afternoon.

Emerson controlled the play during the first half and out-shot the Engineers 7-3 in the opening. MIT turned the tide in the second half with constant pressure that resulted in a 6-1 shot advantage for the Engineers.

Stephanie V. Brenman '09 made five saves en route to her second shutout of the season while rookie Baileigh Wirzburger made five stops in the losing effort for Emerson.

—James Kramer, DAPER Staff

Women's Volleyball Tops Clark, 3-1

In its New England Women's and Men's Athletic Conference (NEWMAC) season-opener, the MIT women's volleyball team defeated host Clark University, 25-19, 25-17, 22-25, 25-23, on Tuesday.

With the score tied at 13 in the second set, the Engineers went on a 6-1 run capped by Barden E. Cleeland's '10 kill down the middle. The Cougars capitalized on three straight errors by MIT to bring the score to 19-17. The Engineers responded by recording the final six points of the set.

Clark established its largest margin of the night when Edmonds floated the ball over the net to put the hosts up, 16-11. Alexandra T. May '10 evened the set at 21 with a kill of her own, but three straight points from Maritza Fair resulted in set point. Liz Magier's spike denied the Engineers a sweep.

Trailing by one in the fourth game, a series of hitting miscues by both teams gave MIT a 24-22 edge. A kill by Fair cut the deficit in half, however, and Cleeland's back-row strike sealed up the match for the Engineers.

May paced MIT with 15 kills, 18 digs and four aces, while Cleeland contributed 13 kills and two blocks. Lindsay E. Hunting '09 recorded 16 digs and three aces as Catherine Melnikow '10 dished out 46 assists.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Wentz and Arumugam Named NEWMAC Runners of the Week

Jacqueline M. Wentz '10 and Hemagiri Arumugam '10 have been named the New England Women's and Men's Athletic Conference (NEWMAC) Runners of the Week after leading their respective teams to victory in the Engineer's Cup, held Saturday at Franklin Park.

Wentz broke the tape in 19:21, leading a pack of four Tech runners who finished the five-kilometer course in under 20 minutes. The Engineers missed out on a perfect score in the meet by just one place, as five of the top six times belonged to MIT runners.

Arumugam posted an impressive time of 26:33 in the hot and humid conditions to lead the Engineers to a decisive victory over RPI and NEWMAC foe WPI. Arumugam used a strong fourth mile to open up a 10 second lead over his closest competitors and eventually broke the tape 13 seconds clear of the second-best finisher.

—Greg McKeever, DAPER Staff

Join *The Tech*!

SPORTS

Tim Chin Takes Third Place at Recent Trick Pool Shot Competition

By Michael Gerhardt

With a click and a blur of colors and motion, the table suddenly clears, like a magic trick, and the crowd cheers. The magician's name is Timothy E. Chin G. In addition to being a graduate student at MIT, he is renowned as one of the top pool trick shot artists in the world after recently winning third place at a prestigious tournament in New Jersey. This winter, Chin will compete for the world championship in artistic pool in Atlanta, Georgia.

Chin's trick shot career began with a simple fascination for the fundamentals of geometry and physics as applied to the game of pool. In 2003, after watching a competition on ESPN, Chin was hooked. He practiced regularly and purchased books on trick shots, eventually coaching himself to become the magician he is today. Now, he practices up to ten hours a week, keeping his skills sharp in anticipation of the world championships.

All trick shot competitions are

Pool, Page 19

MIT Cycling Takes Division Two National Collegiate Track Title

By Martha Buckley
TEAM MEMBER

The MIT Cycling Team captured the Division II team omnium at the National Collegiate Track Cycling Championships held last week in Colorado Springs. The MIT team of six riders — Jason A. Sears G, Michael L. Garrett G, Anthony J. Schrauth G, Yuri Matsumoto G, Katherine S. Lovejoy G, and Martha W. Buckley G — came from behind to edge out DePauw University 687-608 and capture the team omnium.

The event opened on Thurs-

day morning with the women's 2K and men's 3K time trials. Buckley placed ninth in the 2K with a time of 2:50.1.

Unfortunately, the evening session and the following morning session were postponed due to inclement weather. The event resumed on Friday afternoon with the men's flying 200m, the qualifying round for the match sprints. Due to a compressed schedule, only the top 12 men qualified for the match sprints, and Garrett narrowly missed qualifying, placing 13th, but still earning valuable points for the team.

The team events, which are typi-

cally a strong suit of the MIT team, began with the collegiate team sprint, an event in which a team of up to six riders completes a six-lap race.

Each rider leads one lap and then peels off until there is just one rider left for the final lap. Matsumoto unleashed her amazing sprint to bring the team up to speed quickly, and Buckley and Schrauth led the second and third laps. Because the MIT team only had five riders, Garrett led for two laps, and Sears brought the team home in the final lap.

Despite the disadvantage of only

Cycling, Page 19

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Friday, Sept. 19, 2008

Men's Tennis vs. University of Massachusetts Boston
4:00 p.m., duPont Courts
Men's Soccer vs. Newbury College 4:30 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium
Field Hockey vs. Daniel Webster College 6:00 p.m., Jack Barry Field
Men's Water Polo vs. Bucknell University 7:00 p.m., Zesiger Center

Saturday, Sept. 20, 2008

Rifle vs. University of the Sciences 9:00 a.m., duPont Gym
Sailing Hatch Brown Trophy 9:30 a.m., Charles River
Field Hockey Alumnae Meet 11:00 a.m., Jack Barry Field
Women's Volleyball vs. Smith College 11:00 a.m., Rockwell Cage
Men's Soccer Thomas Theurkauf Memorial Alumni Game
12:00 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium
Women's Volleyball vs. University of Massachusetts Boston
4:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage

Sunday, Sept. 21, 2008

Sailing Hatch Brown Trophy 9:30 a.m., Charles River

Monday, Sept. 22, 2008

Men's Soccer vs. Emerson College 4:30 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium



The MIT men's cycling team composed of Jason A. Sears G, Anthony J. Schrauth G, and Michael L. Garrett G take off from the line at the Collegiate Track Nationals.

Game of the Week
MIT Football Overpowers Massachusetts Maritime Academy in First Home Game

By James Kramer
DAPER STAFF

DeRon M. Brown '10 rushed for a career-best 251 yards and two touchdowns to lead MIT football to a 42-14 victory over the Massachusetts Maritime Academy on Saturday. Brown followed up last week's electrifying performance with the second-highest single-game rushing total in school history while the Engineers improved to 2-0 for the first time since 2004.

MIT set the tone out of the gate as it converted a successful onside kick. Although the Engineers failed to score their first time out, William J. Gibson '10 recovered a fumble on the Buccaneers ensuing possession to give the offense another opportunity to dent the scoreboard first. On the sixth play of MIT's second drive, quarterback Richard A. Mancuso '10 completed a beautiful 30-yard pitch-and-catch to Michael P. Fitzgerald '10, who leaped high into the air before coming down on his back in the end zone.

After forcing a quick three-and-out, the Engineers orchestrated their best drive of the day by covering 85 yards on nine plays en route to their second touchdown. Brown ignited the attack with strong running between the tackles while Benjamin L. Grannan '09 capped the drive with a six-yard rush to the left side. Opting for two after the score, rookie quarterback Sean P. Kelly '12 connected with Stephen L. Yablonski '11 in the right corner of the end zone as MIT

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DeRon M. Brown '10 rushes out from the defensive line in the Engineer's game against Massachusetts Maritime on Saturday, Sept. 13 at the Henry Steinbrenner Stadium. MIT overpowered Mass. Maritime 42-14 and led to their first 2-0 season start since 2004. Brown rushed for a career-best 251 yards and two touchdowns during the game.

MIT Sailing Team Hosts Nineteen Schools at MIT Invitational Last Sunday

By Nydia Ruleman

The MIT varsity sailing team took to the Charles River last weekend for the first regatta of the fall season. After a sixth place finish at the 2007 nationals, MIT's best showing in over forty years, the team hoped to start the season off right at its own home Invitational. The Engineers jibed and tacked their way to a third place finish.

With the cheers from the Red Sox game at Fenway Park audible from the dock, the spectators looked on as twenty-two teams competed in two divisions, each with seven races. After three consecutive first place races, skipper Philip C. Crain '12 and crew

Karlen E. Ruleman '09 finished in second place for Division A; Charlie D. Field '10 and Jillian R. Reddy '11, beating out the field in the final three races, secured the sixth spot.

Division B skipper Toan Tran-Phu '10 and crew Desiree D. Amadeo '11 took sixth and skipper Ezekiel F. Flaton '11 and crew Shannon E. Moran '12 placed ninth out of twenty-two boats. The MIT sailing team put together an impressive performance, finishing third behind Harvard University and Rhode Island College. The other half of the MIT sailing team competed at Yale's Harry Anderson Trophy and finished a respectable eleventh out of twenty. This weekend, the Engineers will host the Hatch Brown Trophy.

Julia N. Roberts '10 Strikes Twice To Lead Women's Soccer Past Emerson, 2-0

Midfielder Julia N. Roberts '10 scored twice midway through the second half and the Engineers' defense locked down Emerson's attack as MIT women's soccer secured a 2-0 victory at Roberts Field on Tuesday.

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Roberts broke a scoreless tie in the 60th minute after heading in a rebound that bounced off the top of the crossbar. Erica W. Little '11 set-up the finish with a cross from the left side while Roberts one-touched the rebound into the back of the net for her first career goal.

Less than two minutes later, the Engineers extended their advantage with another strike from Roberts. Midfielder Kathryn A. Pesce '10 was credited with an assist after sliding the ball to Roberts from the middle of the field while she got past an Emerson defender en route to her

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