

MIT Medical Reports Fewer Flu Infections Now than September

By Meghan Nelson
STAFF REPORTER

Cases of both seasonal and H1N1 flu have decreased steadily since mid-September, said MIT Medical Chief of Internal Medicine Howard M. Heller yesterday. H1N1 vaccinations have begun to arrive on campus, but will be distributed first to top-priority candidates, a group that, for the time being, only includes health care workers.

MIT Medical will announce the dates of H1N1 vaccine clinics for other priority vaccine recipients during the next two weeks.

Most cases of the flu have been mild so far, with only six students admitted to the MIT infirmary and one student hospitalized for flu over the past two months. All patients have recovered.

MIT Medical bases its estimate of flu incidence on the number of people coming into urgent care with upper respiratory illnesses. Last month, urgent care received about 60 to 80 patients daily, a third to a half of whom suffered from respiratory infections or influenza-like illnesses (ILIs).

Last week, Heller said, only 15 percent of patients at urgent care

had come in for respiratory infections or ILIs.

Calls from MIT Medical to Student Support Services excusing sick students have also decreased; in September, MIT Medical made between 10 to 26 such calls per day, while in the past week they only made fewer than half a dozen calls a day.

Over the past month, 45 students took advantage of the meal delivery service provided by MIT Campus Dining, according to Richard D. Berlin, director of campus dining. Most students have ordered just one or two meals, mostly dinner, before finding meals elsewhere, he said. While the meal delivery service is still available to sick students, how long it will continue is yet to be determined, said Berlin.

Heller explained that the reported decrease in ILIs does not necessarily indicate a decline of actual illness around the campus, because of unaccounted-for students who do not go to MIT Medical. “Word has gotten out about how to take care of yourself,” said Heller. Students know to stay at home if they are mildly ill instead of coming in to

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Saferide Changed Routes Due to Neighborhood Noise Complaints

By Maggie Lloyd
STAFF REPORTER

Some MIT shuttle services have changed their services this year in response to neighborhood complaints of disruptions along shuttle routes. Amidst neighborhood complaints and new funding, various MIT shuttle services have seen a change in routes this year: the Boston West Saferide is running smaller buses, and the Star Market grocery shuttle is running during later hours on Saturday.

Boston residents who live along

Saferide routes have complained that the Saferide rattles their windows and brakes squeakily late at night, according to MIT’s parking and transportation office. The criticisms were formally submitted to MIT by the office of Boston Congress representative Martin Walsh over a year ago, prompting negotiations for service adjustments between MIT Operations Manager Larry Brutti, Walsh’s office, and the Boston police.

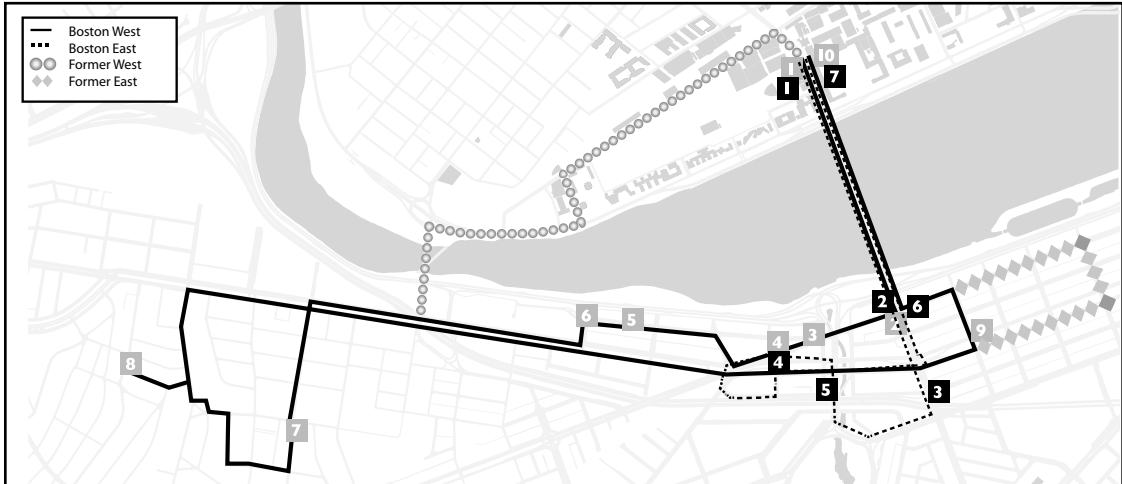
“We spent over a year working on the Saferide routes. The is-

sue is, over the years ridership has grown, so we’ve increased the size of the vehicles. The bigger vehicles take up more room and make more noise,” said Brutti.

In 2005, Saferide shuttled 250,000 riders; by 2007, the service was up to 350,000 riders a year. This year, Saferide has already served 278,000 riders, said Brutti.

Saferide’s presence in certain neighborhoods also violated a Boston law banning commercial ve-

Shuttles, Page 15



The new Boston West Route will no longer travel over the BU Bridge on its return into Cambridge, and Boston East will not venture as far into residential areas because of noise complaints at night.

Stubbe, Winner of National Medal of Science, Praised for Research Passion

By Sae Kyoung Jang

After studying chemistry, math, and art history in her undergraduate years, JoAnne Stubbe went into graduate school thinking she would study the chemical effect of light on paintings. She had no idea she would go on to unravel protein mechanisms that replicate and repair DNA and win a National Medal of Science, the nation’s top science award, for this work.

President Barack H. Obama presented the medal to Stubbe, a professor of chemistry and biology at MIT, along with eight other scientists at a White House ceremony on October 7.

The prize committee cited Stubbe’s “groundbreaking experiments establishing the mechanisms of ribonucleotide reductases, polyester synthases, and natural product DNA cleavers — compelling demonstrations of the power of chemical investigations to solve problems in biology.”

This work, and other research Stubbe has conducted throughout her career, has both expanded scientific knowledge and contributed to the design of drugs for cancer and sickle cell diseases.

Stubbe’s colleagues and students admire her passion for her work and hands-on approach to research.

She comes into the lab every day to look at raw data and check in with lab members: “I like to hear



ARFA ALJAZI—THE TECH

Professor JoAnne Stubbe received the 2009 National Medal of Science for her pioneering work in understanding the enzymes involved in DNA replication and repair.

about the pieces and solve the puzzle myself,” she said. “There’s nothing else that compares to the thrill of making a discovery and seeing everything falling into place.”

Stephen J. Lippard, a colleague

of Stubbe’s in the Department of Chemistry, said, “She is an intense and intelligent scientist and I greatly enjoyed working with her. She

Stubbe, Page 12

Harvard Admits to \$1.8 Bil. Blunder in Cash Holdings

By Beth Healy
THE BOSTON GLOBE

Harvard University, one of the world’s richest educational institutions, stumbled into its financial crisis in part by breaking one of the most basic rules of corporate or family finance: Don’t gamble with the money you need to pay the daily bills.

The university disclosed yesterday that it had lost \$1.8 billion in cash — money it relies on for the school’s everyday expenses — by investing it with its endowment fund, instead of keeping it in safe, bank-like accounts. The disclosure was made in the school’s annual report for the fiscal year that ended June 30.

Typically, companies and big institutions manage their cash conservatively in order to have it readily available, by keeping the money in such low-risk investments as money-market mutual funds.

But Harvard placed a large portion of its cash with Harvard Management Co., the entity that runs the university’s endowment and invests in stocks, hedge funds, and other risky assets. It has been widely reported that Harvard Management’s endowment investments were battered in the market crash — down 27 percent in its last fiscal year. Not revealed until yesterday was that the school’s basic cash portfolio had also been caught in the undertow.

“I think that was an interesting way to handle the grocery money,”

said Harry R. Lewis, a former Harvard dean who is now a professor of computer science at the university. He said the loss raises a basic question: “Did Harvard administration and Harvard Management have the kind of conversation that ordinary households have with their investment managers — about risk and liquidity and what they need the money for and when?”

Harvard chief financial officer Daniel S. Shore said the practice of having the endowment managers invest part of the university’s cash had paid off in previous years, when the stock market was rising. But it had a disastrous effect when the financial markets collapsed last year, causing huge losses.

“We were invested fairly heavily with them and that’s what led to the losses,” Shore said in an interview with the Globe. “The problem as much as anything was we weren’t as diversified as we could’ve been.”

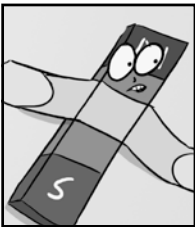
The Harvard endowment losses prompted university president Drew Faust to issue a sudden, jolting warning about the school’s finances in December. Since then the school has

Harvard, Page 12

In Short

¶ The MIT Post Office, slated for closure since July 30, will have an uncertain fate until early November, when a final decision on its future is due to be released. The post office remains on a new, shortened list of 371 post offices under consideration for closure, cut down from the nearly 760 originally considered. Post offices cut from the list have been deemed unfeasible candidates for closure.

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



Comics

CAMPUS LIFE

The Tech reviews the new iPod Nano. The verdict? Find out inside.

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Snakes, swordfights, and Uma Thurman

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WORLD & NATION

Apple's Profits Rise 47 Percent On Strong Mac Sales

By Brad Stone

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO

Apple, in its recent history, has overcome nearly every obstacle thrown its way. Now it has surpassed another: the burden of high expectations.

Apple managed to surprise optimistic investors, posting a 47 percent increase in profit in the fourth quarter and handily beating Wall Street's estimates. Renewed sales of Macintosh laptops and the continued popularity of the iPhone around the world helped to lift Apple's bottom line.

Shares of Apple have already nearly doubled this year, and on Monday, Apple rose \$11.58, or 6 percent, in after-hours trading, after closing at \$189.96 in the regular session. Shares passed \$200 for the first time since late 2007.

Apple, based in Cupertino, Calif., said it sold 3.05 million Macs in the quarter, up about 17 percent from the 2.6 million it sold in the same quarter last year. Global PC sales rose 2.3 percent in the third quarter of the year, according to the market tracking firm IDC.

Study Finds Growing Work For High School Counselors

By Jacques Steinberg

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The struggling U.S. economy has taken a toll on those directly responsible for advising students about the college admission process.

Nearly half of public schools have raised the caseloads of high school counselors this year, compared with last year, with the average increase exceeding 53 students, according to a study by the National Association for College Admission Counseling.

At the same time, the report said, the pressures on applicants (and, by extension, their counselors) are growing, as the number of applications to four-year colleges continued to rise, along with the number of students applying to colleges under early-decision programs.

In many respects, the report, "2009 State of College Admission," seeks to quantify the extent of the frenzy engulfing many of today's college applicants.

For example, about 22 percent of students who enrolled in college in the fall of 2008 applied to at least seven colleges, up from about 19 percent from a year earlier. Meanwhile, the average acceptance rate at four-year colleges declined slightly, to 66.8 percent in 2007, the last year for which the report provided full data in that category, from 71.3 percent in 2001.

Basic Medicare Premium To Rise 15 Percent Next Year

By Robert Pear

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

The basic Medicare premium will shoot up next year by 15 percent, to \$110.50 a month, federal officials said Monday.

The increase means that monthly premiums would top \$100 for the first time, a stark indication of the rise in medical costs that is driving the debate in Congress about a broad overhaul of the health care system.

About 12 million people, or 27 percent of Medicare beneficiaries, will have to pay higher premiums or have the additional amounts paid on their behalf. The other 73 percent will be shielded from the increase because, under federal law, their Medicare premiums cannot go up more than the increase in their Social Security benefits, and Social Security officials announced last week that there would be no increase in benefits in 2010 because inflation had been extremely low.

Kathleen Sebelius, the secretary of health and human services, urged the Senate to approve a bill, already passed by the House, to block the scheduled increase in Medicare premiums.

Afghan Leader Is Said to Accept Runoff Election

By Sabrina Tavernise and Helene Cooper

THE NEW YORK TIMES

KABUL

Under international pressure, President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan appears set to concede as early as Tuesday that he fell short of a first-round victory in the nation's disputed presidential election, but the path to ensuring that the country has credible leadership remains uncertain, U.S. and European officials said Monday.

The officials said Karzai was moving toward accepting the findings of an international audit that stripped him of nearly a third of his votes in the first round, leaving him below the 50 percent threshold that would have allowed him to avoid a runoff and declare victory over his main rival, Abdullah Abdullah.

Karzai's apparent capitulation came after an all-out push by Obama administration officials and their European allies. But even if Karzai ends his strong resistance to a runoff, that would not resolve the country's political crisis, officials say. It would be difficult to hold a new election quickly, as winter approaches, and

delaying the selection of a new government until the spring could allow the Taliban to make further gains across the country.

As a result, some Obama administration officials, who say a pending decision on whether to increase troop levels in the country depends partly on the resolving the election outcome, now argue that they should push Karzai and Abdullah to form a coalition government to avoid a runoff altogether.

During a hastily-arranged two-hour meeting with Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., an important foreign policy ally of President Barack Obama, and the U.S. ambassador, Lt. Gen. Karl W. Eikenberry, at the presidential palace in Kabul on Monday, Karzai, after initially hesitating, agreed to accept the findings, the officials said.

"He is going to announce his intentions," Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton told reporters at the State Department in Washington. "I am going to let him do that, but I am encouraged at the direction the situation is moving."

But several administration officials cautioned that Karzai could still change his mind.

For Karzai, the decision to acquiesce to the demands of the international community puts him in the position of disappointing his followers, including people who showed up at the polls despite widespread threats from the Taliban to disrupt the elections.

"The dilemma for Karzai is that because of the tribal nature of Afghan society, if a constituency is angry at having a significant number of votes denied and reacts by withholding their vote in the next round, it could change the result," said a senior administration official.

The United States, this official said, is sympathetic to Karzai's concerns, but Clinton urged him in calls over the last few days, to be a "statesman" and accept the results.

For the Obama administration, the decision prolongs an already lengthy election process that has left them with a variety of options, none of them ideal. There is a growing debate within the administration and among Western allies about whether to urge Karzai and Abdullah to try to form a power-sharing or unity government in lieu of a runoff, administration officials said.

Iran Issue Veiled Threats as Nuclear Talks Begin

By David E. Sanger

THE NEW YORK TIMES

VIENNA

Iran opened two days of nuclear talks with the United States, Russia and France on Monday with veiled public threats that it could back away from an agreement to ship more than three-quarters of its stockpile of nuclear fuel out of the country, unless the West acceded to Iranian demands to provide it with new fuel.

At the end of a nearly four-hour session, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mohamed ElBaradei, said little about the negotiations other than "We're off to a good start."

Other participants in the talks, which filled an oversize conference room at the agency's headquarters, said that although Iran's representatives did not reject outright the idea of sending the country's fuel to Rus-

sia and France for further enrichment, its negotiators stopped well short of reaffirming the statements the country made in talks on Oct. 1.

"This was opening-day posturing," one participant in the talks said, declining to be identified because all sides had agreed not to discuss the specifics of the negotiations. "The Iranians are experienced at this, and you have to expect that their opening position isn't going to be the one you want to hear."

The talks are advertised as a meeting of technical experts, but much more is at stake. If Iran carries through its plan to use its own low-enriched uranium — produced in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions — to fuel a reactor in Tehran used for medical purposes, U.S. officials say that doing so would set aside, for about a year, fears that Iran could use the fuel to produce

a nuclear weapon. After that, Iran's continuing production of uranium would refill its stockpiles.

"Our object is to get a sizable amount of low-enriched uranium out of the country of Iran, making the world more secure," said Robert Gibbs, President Obama's press secretary, at a White House news briefing.

A senior administration official said, "By the end of these next two days we'll know if the Iranians are serious and whether we have time" to pursue further diplomacy without fear that Iran is racing ahead to produce a weapon from fuel ostensibly intended for other purposes.

Iran's public statements about the agreement this month have not been entirely negative; some have expressed support for the deal. American officials say they still cannot determine Iran's real position, if it has decided on one.

WEATHER

An El Niño Winter

By Elizabeth Maroon

STAFF METEOROLOGIST

NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, recently stated that El Niño would be a dominant factor in this winter's climate. But how is it that one phenomenon apparently restricted to the tropics can affect climate around the world? Well, it's all due to the circulations in the atmosphere and ocean in the equatorial Pacific. Normally, there is great upwelling of the waters to the west of Peru; cold, nutrient-rich water is brought up and is blown westward by the trade winds, creating a "cold tongue" of water near the equator. More convection is seen to the west; but when El Niño conditions set up, the trade winds decrease; cold, nutrient-rich water does not upwell as much; and warmer waters set up further to the east than normal. As low pressure tends to coexist with warm waters, the pressure field in the Pacific tropics shifts, changing surface pressures and weather patterns, across the globe. However, despite all of these changes in the atmosphere, New England will not be affected significantly. For us, there are equal probabilities for a relatively cold or warm winter and for a relatively wet or dry winter.

But for the next few days here in Cambridge, we should see fairly mild and seasonably comfortable conditions, in great contrast to Sunday's Nor'easter which dropped large snowflakes on us as the day ended. High pressure off the Atlantic coast is keeping things clearer for us today, and a cold front tonight will pass through tonight bringing clouds with it. A warm front will keep temperatures fairly steady on Wednesday at night. On Thursday, we see the potential for temperatures well in the 60s°F if the cloud cover breaks enough; with any luck, Thursday should make up for this weekend's stormy weather.

Extended Forecast

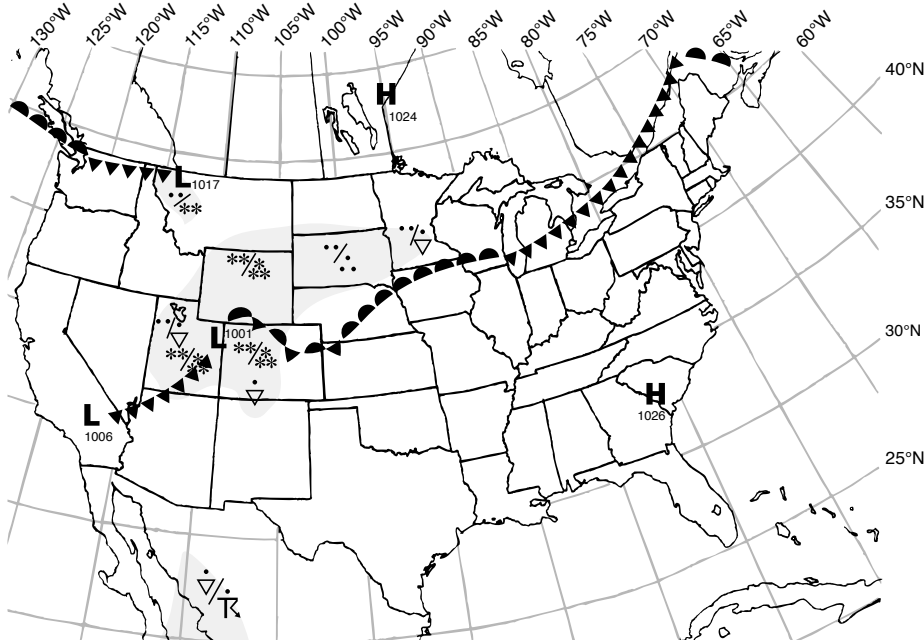
Today: Mostly sunny, with occasional clouds. High near 62°F (17°C), with westerly winds around 10 mph.

Tonight: Partly cloudy with a low near 46°F (8°C).

Tomorrow: Sunny with a high near 64°F (18°C). Light winds from the north. Increasing clouds at night, low around 47°F (8°C).

Thursday: Partly sunny with moderate winds shifting from the southwest to the northwest. High in the mid-upper 60s°F.

Situation for Noon Eastern Daylight Time, Tuesday, October 20, 2009



Weather Systems	Weather Fronts	Precipitation Symbols	Other Symbols
H High Pressure	Trough	Snow	Fog
L Low Pressure	Warm Front	Rain	Thunderstorm
S Hurricane	Cold Front	Light	Haze
	Stationary Front	Moderate	
		Heavy	

Compiled by MIT
Meteorology Staff
and The Tech

Financial Giants Donating Little to Obama & Democrats

By David D. Kirkpatrick
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

The Wall Street giants that received a financial lifeline from Washington may have no compunction about paying big bonuses to their dealmakers and traders. But their willingness to deliver “thank you” gifts to President Barack Obama and the Democrats is another question altogether.

Obama will fly to New York on Tuesday for a lavish Democratic Party fundraising dinner at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel for about 200 big donors. Each donor is paying the legal maximum of \$30,400 and is allowed to take a date. Four of the seven “co-chairs” listed on the invitation work in finance, and Democratic Party organizers say they expect that about a third of the attendees will come from the industry.

But from the financial giants like Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan Chase and Citigroup that received federal bailout money — and whose bankers raised millions of dollars for Obama’s election — only a half-dozen or fewer are expected to attend (estimated total contribution: \$91,200).

Part of the reason, several Democratic fundraisers and executives said, is a fear of getting caught in the public rage over the perception that Wall Street titans profiting from their government bailout may use their winnings to give back to Washington in return. And the timing of the event, as the industry lobbies against proposals for tighter regulations to address the underlying causes of last year’s meltdown on Wall Street, has only added to the worry over public appearances.

“There are sensitivities there,” said Scott Talbot, a lobbyist for the industry’s Financial Services Roundtable. Political contributions “can make a donor a target,” Talbot said. Many involved, though, say the low attendance from those Wall Street giants also reflected a broader disenchantment with Obama over the angry language emanating from the White House over the million-dollar bonuses and anti-regulatory lobbying.

“There is some failure in the finance industry to appreciate the level of public antagonism toward whatever Wall Street symbolizes,” said Orin Kramer, a partner in an investment

firm who is a Democratic fundraiser and one of the event’s chairmen. “But in order to save the capitalist system, the administration has to be responsive to the public mood, and that is a nuance which can get lost on Wall Street.”

Democratic fundraisers say the economic slump has dampened fundraising across every industry. Wall Street has lost Bear Stearns, Merrill Lynch and Lehman Brothers to consolidation in last year’s credit crunch. Some former Obama fundraisers on Wall Street have ascended to jobs in the administration, like Michael Froman, a former top Citigroup executive who is now an adviser on economics and national security.

Current Democratic fundraisers say their 2008 take from Wall Street may also have benefited from the personal connections of the party’s chief fundraiser that year, Philip D. Murphy, a former top executive at Goldman Sachs. (He is now ambassador to Germany). And as in recent years, Democrats are raising far more from Wall Street executives than Republicans, according to data sorted by the Center for Responsive Politics.

Justice Department Will Not Prosecute Medical Marijuana Use

By David Stout and Solomon Moore
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

People who use marijuana for medical purposes and those who distribute it to them should not face federal prosecution, provided they act according to state law, the Justice Department said Monday in a directive with far-reaching political and legal implications.

In a memorandum to federal prosecutors in the 14 states that make some allowance for the use of marijuana for medical purposes, the department said that it was committed to the “efficient and rational use” of its resources and that prosecuting patients and distributors who are in “clear and unambiguous compliance” with state laws did not meet that standard.

“It will not be a priority to use federal resources to prosecute patients with serious illnesses or their caregivers who are complying with state laws on medical marijuana,” Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. said in a statement accompanying the memo, “but we will not tolerate drug

traffickers who hide behind claims of compliance with state law to mask activities that are clearly illegal.”

The new stance was hardly an enthusiastic embrace of medical marijuana, or the laws that allow it in some states, but signaled clearly that the administration thinks there are more important priorities for prosecutors.

Emphasizing that it would continue to pursue those who use the concept of medical marijuana as a ruse, the department said, “Marijuana distribution in the United States remains the single largest source of revenue for the Mexican cartels,” and said that pursuing the makers and sellers of illegal drugs, including marijuana, would remain a “core priority.”

One prominent conservative, Rep. Lamar Smith of Texas, sharply criticized the Justice Department position, complaining that it would weaken federal enforcement of drug laws.

“By directing federal law enforcement officers to ignore federal drug laws, the administration is tacitly condoning the use of marijuana in the United States,” said Smith, the ranking Republican on the House

Judiciary Committee. “If we want to win the war on drugs, federal prosecutors have a responsibility to investigate and prosecute all medical marijuana dispensaries and not just those that are merely fronts for illegal marijuana distribution.”

For years, polls have shown widespread public support for making the drug available to relieve the suffering of people who are very ill, and the new position reflected President Barack Obama’s positions as a candidate and Holder’s declarations in the administration’s early days.

But repeated efforts in Congress to block federal prosecutions of medical marijuana have fallen short, and the new position was a sharp departure from the Bush administration, when the Drug Enforcement Administration raided medical marijuana distributors that violated federal statutes, even if the distributors appeared to be complying with state laws.

“The new policy came in a memo from David W. Ogden, the deputy attorney general, to the U.S. attorneys in the affected states, most notably California.

Going From Less to Zero Waste Catches on in U.S.

By Leslie Kaufman
THE NEW YORK TIMES

At Yellowstone National Park, the clear soda cups and white utensils are not your typical cafe-counter garbage. Made of plant-based plastics, they dissolve magically when heated for more than a few minutes.

At Ecco, a popular restaurant in Atlanta, waiters no longer scrape food scraps into the trash bin. Uneaten morsels are dumped into 5-gallon pails and taken to a compost heap out back.

And at eight of its North American plants, Honda is recycling so diligently that the factories have gotten rid of their trash dumpsters altogether.

Across America, an anti-garbage strategy known as “zero waste” is moving from the fringes to the mainstream, taking hold in school cafeterias, national parks, restaurants, stadiums and corporations.

The movement is simple in concept if not always in execution: Produce less waste. Shun polystyrene foam containers or any other packaging that is not biodegradable. Re-

cycle or compost whatever you can. Though born of idealism, the zero-waste philosophy is now propelled by sobering realities, like the growing difficulty of securing permits for new landfills and an awareness that organic decay in landfills releases methane that helps warm the earth’s atmosphere.

“Nobody wants a landfill sited anywhere near them, including in rural areas,” said Jon D. Johnston, a materials-management branch chief for the Environmental Protection Agency who is helping to lead the zero-waste movement in the Southeast. “We’ve come to this realization that landfill is valuable and we can’t bury things that don’t need to be buried.”

Americans are still the undisputed champions of trash, dumping 4.6 pounds per person per day, according to the EPA’s most recent figures. More than half of that ends up in landfills or is incinerated.

But places like the island resort community of Nantucket offer a glimpse of the future. Running out of landfill space and worried about the cost of shipping trash 30 miles

to the mainland, it moved to a strict trash policy more than a decade ago, said Jeffrey Willett, director of public works on the island.

The town, with the blessing of residents concerned about tax increases, mandates the recycling not only of commonly reprocessed items like aluminum, glass and paper but also of tires, batteries and household appliances.

Jim Lentowski, executive director of the nonprofit Nantucket Conservation Foundation and a year-round resident since 1971, said that sorting trash and delivering it to the local recycling and disposal complex had become a matter of course for most residents.

The complex also has a garage-like structure where residents can drop off books and clothing and other reusable items for others to take home.

The 100-car parking lot at the landfill is a lively meeting place for locals, Lentowski added. “Saturday morning during election season, politicians hang out there and hand out campaign buttons,” he said.

While Obama Deliberates, Military Brass Grow Restive

By Elisabeth Bumiller
THE NEW YORK TIMES WASHINGTON

After nearly a month of deliberations by President Barack Obama over whether to send more U.S. troops to Afghanistan, frustrations and anxiety are on the rise within the military.

A number of active duty and retired senior officers say there is concern that the president is moving too slowly, is revisiting a war strategy he announced in March and is unduly influenced by political advisers in the Situation Room.

Obama’s civilian advisers on national security say the president is appropriately reviewing his policy options from all sides. They said it would be reckless to rush a decision on whether to send as many as 40,000 more Americans to war, particularly when the unresolved Afghan election had left the United States without a clear partner in Kabul.

Although the tensions do not break entirely on classic civilian-military lines — some senior military officers have doubts about sending more troops to Afghanistan and some of Obama’s top civilian advisers do not — the strains reflect the military’s awareness that life has changed under the new White House.

After years of rising military budgets under the Bush administration, the new administration has tried to rein in Pentagon spending, and has signaled other changes as well, including reopening debate on the “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy governing military service by gay men and lesbians.

Where Land Slides, Scientists Try To Discern Why

By Henry Fountain
THE NEW YORK TIMES SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Dennis Staley and Jason Kean, researchers with the U.S. Geological Survey, were in Mission Canyon just above Santa Barbara, setting up a remote monitoring station to study how and when the runoff from coming rains might pick up soil and rock and become a destructive torrent of mud.

The two scientists were hauling gauges and sensors, solar-powered communications equipment, a surveying device with a tripod, and assorted mounting poles, clamps, cables, drills and batteries, as well as cement and other supplies.

Among the instruments Kean and Staley set up at the site was a simple rain gauge. “Rainfall is the key parameter for all this, so we’re always measuring rain,” he said. They also installed a device to measure the moisture content of the soil — the more saturated, the more runoff there will be.

The main piece of equipment, installed on a boom over a channel at the base of the canyon, is an acoustic sensor to gauge the runoff during a rainstorm. It measures the height of the flow, and when the data is coupled with measurements of the channel profile made using the surveying equipment, a rough volume can be calculated. Pressure data, from a transducer installed in a groove cut into the base of the channel, can determine whether the runoff is only water — not necessarily a good thing, since flash floods can be destructive, too — or whether the conditions were such that soil and rock became mixed in.

Controversy Builds in Texas Over An Execution

By James C. McKinley Jr.
THE NEW YORK TIMES HOUSTON

Questions about whether Gov. Rick Perry allowed the execution of a man some arson experts say may have been innocent, and then hindered an investigation into the evidence, continue to reverberate across Texas, where capital punishment has rarely stirred controversy.

Former Gov. Mark White, who while in office was a strong supporter of the death penalty, said Sunday that he believed that the state should reconsider capital punishment because there was too great a risk of executing innocent people.

“There is a very strong case to be made for a review of our death penalty statutes and even look at the possibility of having life without parole so we don’t look up one day and determine that we as the state of Texas have executed someone who is in fact innocent,” White, a Democrat who was governor from 1983 to 1987, told two Texas newspapers.

White’s remarks came with Perry, a Republican and staunch backer of the death penalty, under criticism for not granting a reprieve to Cameron T. Willingham in 2004, when an arson expert working with Willingham’s defense concluded that the evidence that had put him on death row was flawed.

Before Arms Pact Expires, U.S. Seeks to Keep Eyes on Russia

By Thom Shanker and Peter Baker
THE NEW YORK TIMES WASHINGTON

With a key arms control treaty set to expire soon, the Obama administration is searching for ways to keep inspectors in Russia or else it risks losing American eyes on the world’s second most formidable nuclear weapons arsenal for the first time in decades.

The administration has been negotiating a replacement for the pact, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START, which goes out of force on Dec. 5. But even if the talks produce a new agreement by then, the Senate and the Russian Parliament will not have time to ratify it before the old one expires — and some Republicans on Capitol Hill are warning that approval is far from certain.

In the absence of a treaty or an ad hoc but legally binding “bridge” authority, American inspectors would be forced to leave Russia when the treaty expired, and Russian inspectors would have to leave the United States. State Department lawyers are examining several options in hopes of preserving the ability to monitor and collect information about Russia’s nuclear weapons, administration officials confirm.

Under START, the United States is allowed a maximum of 30 inspectors in Russia to monitor compliance with the treaty. Russia likewise has interests in finding a bridge mechanism to continue its similar rights to inspections in the United States.

OPINION

Letters To The Editor



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MIT Can Benefit from Picower

MIT's favorite individual donor, Jeffry Picower, is likely soon to be bankrupted. The Madoff Trustee Irving Picard has a \$7.2 billion clawback suit against him (his lawyer has already said he's ready to make a deal), and it's likely the IRS will have big claims too, because Picower got billions in phony tax loss statements from Madoff.

As I see it, Picower is a motivated donor if ever there was one! Here's my suggestion: ask for the \$39 million that Picower "earned" in 2006 in just two weeks via the accounting magic of stocks bought four months before the account was opened. The Madoff Trustee repeatedly uses this example to show that Picower was in bed with Madoff and his gains were fraudulent. Perfect. If MIT can get this \$39 million, it can clean it up. Do you really think the Madoff Trustee would sue MIT for the return of a few measly million Picower dol-

lars?

Sure the Picowers' money might be tainted, but that didn't stop MIT from accepting \$10 million a year from the Picowers in 2001 to 2005. MIT has made no public comments that it regrets accepting this \$50 million for the Picower Institute for Learning and Memory, so why not ask for more? It's probably as close to free money as MIT is ever going to see. Offer to name something else after them; they seem to like this.

Don Fulton '64

The Brilliant and the Dangerous Ideas of The Institute-Wide Planning Task Force

Charles Barr

One of the best characteristics of MIT is the freedom the Institute offers to its students. Of course, we all have to satisfy the GIRs, but from sports to UROPs, MIT students have options. In harsh economic times, when we must cut back, do we have to cut back by reducing these options?

I do not think so. The Preliminary Report of the Institute-wide Planning Task Force includes outstanding, creative, and ingenious ideas for reducing costs. It provides a great deal for us to think about. Everyone who cares about MIT should read and consider it (log in with MIT certificates at <http://ideabank.mit.edu> to view the Report). The MIT community has to prioritize these ideas, from the most desirable to the most unbearable. Some of the ideas improve and expand upon the Institute's mission of bettering the world through educating more people. These superior recommendations both extend MIT to new groups while not harming the educational process. They offer more options, not less. We have to view the results of the Preliminary Report in terms of which suggestions give students the most amount of freedom.

The best ideas in the report are the ones that, rather than reduce costs by cutting services, increase revenue by offering new educational

products and opportunities. The proposals for a summer session, utilizing summer dorms more effectively, and offering e-learning for profit are all options, not mandates. Students can choose whether they want them or not.

There are two benefits to this kind of cost cutting. First, it does not reduce services. Instead, it provides new options, allowing students to choose when they want to take classes or, in the case of e-learning, where students want to learn. Second, these new opportunities do not force students into them — they merely offer additional options. If a student wants to go through MIT without ever taking a course during the summer session, that student could keep a classic schedule. I would certainly take and pay for summer courses. I could get requirements out of the way so I would have more time to take other courses during the fall and spring semesters. Plus, these recommendations are more than ways to cut costs. They could improve MIT even in better financial times.

There are, however, recommendations that the Institute should enact only as a last resort. Increasing undergraduate enrollment, decreasing graduate enrollment, and increasing the student to teacher ratio all have tangible harms on educational quality. We all understand that if necessary, the Institute may have to take more drastic action than the suggestions offered in the report. We still have to rank the recommendations within the report on their desir-

ability and implement the most desirable first. Increasing undergraduate enrollment will lead to increased crowding while decreased graduate enrollment will mean less research and a smaller pool for teaching assistants. Combining these two suggestions will lead to an increased student-teacher ratio.

Increasing this ratio has particular significance to MIT. One of the arguments that the Preliminary Report posits is that peer institutions have a higher student-teacher ratio than MIT. Page seventeen of the report cites Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and Stanford as having higher ratios. This is a logical fallacy. It is an "appeal to common practice." MIT needs a high student-teacher ratio because quantum physics is usually harder to understand than political science. Abstract and complex technical concepts require interaction between students and teachers. MIT students are already drinking from a fire hose. We should not have to drink alone.

MIT students operate on the edge. There is a delicate balance between insane workloads and total collapse. Take away the supports that students require to succeed, and they collapse. Give us options, and many of us will perform better. But if we have to work in a crowded and inhospitable environment, cost cutting will jeopardize our education and our sanity.

Charles B. Barr is a member of the Class of 2013.



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Condoms, Canoes, and Drunken Argentinean Men

The Truly Important Ways the Government Spends Our Money

Ryan Normandin

Taxes, a necessary evil of our society, represent the means by which we fund our government. Or rather, the way our government charges us for its bills. Did you know that the 16th Amendment to the Constitution, which established the income tax, was supposed to be temporary? Did those who ratified this amendment really think that the government would cut off funding to itself?

Representatives in the government should be aware of certain facts that most Americans would consider pertinent. For example, we are fighting a war in Afghanistan right now. And the economy just melted down, leaving millions jobless. And, by the way, our national debt is greater than at any time in history.

Being a logical individual, I would assume that the government would spend its money to deal with the issues that are currently threatening aspects of American life. But we all know what they say about assuming.

In fact, the government is not spending our money on these issues. Take the National Institutes of Health. The name conjures up an image of an important organization dedicated to fighting diseases that threaten American lives. Indeed, their web page states that: “The National Institutes of Health (NIH), a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary Federal agency for conducting and supporting medical research. Helping to lead the way toward important medical discoveries that improve people’s health and save lives, NIH scientists investigate ways to prevent disease as well as the

causes, treatments, and even cures for common and rare diseases.” For once, a government agency doing what it’s supposed to; isn’t that some kind of contradiction? But if something seems too good to be true, it usually is.

And that’s exactly the case here. The NIH decided to spend \$178,000 on answering a question that must surely puzzle most Americans: why Thai prostitutes have a high risk of contracting HIV. Thankfully though, if you weren’t planning on having your taxes go to studies like this, the NIH has a study for everyone! If you enjoy boating, look into their \$73,000 study on how dragon boating can help cancer survivors. Don’t know what dragon boating is? Don’t worry, neither do I, but I’m sure it’s pertinent to cancer. Alternatively, try their study for figuring out how canoeing helps cultural identity.

Maybe boating’s just not your thing. How about cocaine? There’s a study being funded to figure out exactly how snorting cocaine causes stress. Continuing along the drug topic, \$700,000 goes towards determining how taxes, trade, and politics affect tobacco sales in Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, and other Southeast Asia countries. I’m sure you can pick out one of these studies that will directly help pave the way to important cures for diseases.

But wait, there’s more! \$65,472 is being spent to determine the relationship between HIV and sex in St. Petersburg, Russia. You want something a little closer to home? The NIH also provides funding to researchers at Indiana University’s Kinsey Institute to study why men don’t like using condoms. In theory at least, a few interviews should make this

an inexpensive study. In reality, the bill is \$423,000. It makes me think about applying for a few hundred thousand in funding to determine why I like eating candy.

And while we’re on the sex topic, the NIH is also working to figure out why gay men in Buenos Aires engage in risky sexual behavior while drunk — and for the modest price tag of \$400,000. Let’s pause here. Why does anyone engage in risky sexual behavior while drunk? After all, it’s not like alcohol clouds judgment. Maybe the NIH should do a study on that as well.

But this entire topic shouldn’t be treated as a joke, because it’s not. This is our money, and the people spending it need a wake-up call. Maybe you think that some of the studies I lampooned above have potentially useful results. Maybe you think that other departments in the government waste far more money than the NIH does. This is true; I only use the NIH as an example, and any other government department would serve as an acceptable stand-in. The Pentagon, for instance, threw away \$33 billion in excess purchased goods between 2002 and 2004. The Department of Defense’s Inspector General discovered in 2002 that D.o.D. could not explain \$1.1 trillion in financial transactions.

Get real. Obama promised to go through the entire budget with a scalpel, cutting out unnecessary programs and spending. He needs to tell his department heads to do so. Every department in the government needs to take a look at how much they’re spending and what they’re spending it on. Obama also promised during his campaign to curb earmarks. What did he go on to do in the White House? He

signed a bailout bill filled with earmarks funding things like tax cuts for companies that made wooden arrows for children.

While he has been making some cuts, the spending that Congress is doing far outweighs those amounts. Obama’s most effective strategy would be to delegate the task of reviewing all the budgets to respective department heads (who will most likely delegate it to several other people). If every one of the government’s numerous departments finds ways to cut wasteful spending, we will all reap the rewards. It is simply unacceptable when the D.o.D. loses enough money to give every American in the country \$3,946.59.

When the government agencies are finished with prostitutes in Southeast Asia, I’ve got a great idea for a study: how about asking the American people where they want their money spent? Just send out a checklist with different categories. Imagine the ripples that would have in Washington. “The American people want us to oversee how the banks are spending the bailout money? And they don’t care about culture-enriching canoes? Are you telling me they actually want us to fund things that matter and will produce tangible benefits? They also want us to look at something called ‘unemployment’, whatever that word means.” But, sadly, there is a long waiting list of important studies to be conducted. After all, we still have to fund the NIH’s \$592,000 research studying if a mother having poor hygiene predicts neglectful or abusive behavior.

If you’re not sure whether you should be puking, laughing, crying, or screaming, don’t worry. Neither am I. Maybe we can fund a study to figure out which one we should do...

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CAMPUS LIFE

Tech Review: iPod Nano

This iPod Has Got Features!

By Michael McGraw-Herdeg
STAFF WRITER

WHAT IT IS: The latest generation “iPod Nano” represents Apple Inc.’s contributions to the hot world of portable music and video players, currently a market dominated by Apple Inc.

WHAT IT DOES: Plays music and videos. Records movies. Plays radio.

WHAT IT COSTS: 16GB: \$179; 8GB: \$149

After years of saying no, no, no, Apple has finally said yes in a satisfying way.

The “fifth-generation” iPod Nano, like its predecessors, is tiny, light, and easy to use as a music or video player. It’s also packed dense with features that previous iPods have ignored. Apple, traditionally a “do one thing

and do it right” kind of company, has added a dash of the “do more things and do them right, too” design philosophy they tried with the iPhone.

For years, iPods didn’t play radio. That just wasn’t what they did. Now they’ve added FM radio that uses your headphones as an antenna, offers a pretty good UI for browsing stations, and can temporarily record a station for up to 15 minutes, TiVo-style, with “Live Pause”. If you like a song, you might be able to flag it and buy it later using iTunes — a feature I didn’t try out.

Likewise: why bother strapping a pedometer to your hip for your daily mall walk? The Nano will now count your steps, using the built-in accelerometer introduced as an eccentricity in last year’s model.

Last year’s Nano used the accelerometer as a fun eccentricity — “shake that iPod!” to shuffle your music — and it’s nice to see the device put to more productive use. This year’s model has a similar novelty feature — teeny, tiny, kinda crappy external speakers. That’s right: the latest iPod is a tiny boom box. (Sadly, you can’t use it to blast the radio on the subway, because you need to have headphones plugged in to listen to radio.)

OK, those are important but pedestrian changes. What’s up with this video camera? It shoots 640x480 video at 30 frames per second out of a little lens on the Nano’s back. In steady lighting, with the camera held still, video looks good. Otherwise, your movies come out OK, but not great — good enough for YouTube. The built-in microphone records excel-

lent omnidirectional audio, with conversations clearly audible.

Apple claims 24 hours of audio playback; I wasn’t able to play music for long enough to test this claim. They claim five hours of video playback; I found I could watch about three and a half hours’ worth of video on transcontinental plane trips before my battery ran out.

The last time I reviewed an iPod Nano, basically my only “minus” was that there was no radio. I have no complaints this time.

If you want a tiny, portable Apple music player that plays radio and takes movies, the \$179 16GB iPod Nano is a fine choice. If you like the Apple look but don’t want the bells and whistles, check out Apple’s refurbished iPods instead — last generation’s 16GB Nano will run you \$129.

Brouhaha Rhythm

Snakes, Swordfights, and Uma Thurman

By Michael T. Lin
CAMPUS LIFE EDITOR

I watched *Kill Bill* (parts 1 and 2) the other night with a few of my friends, and as impossible as I would have thought it, Quentin Tarantino’s movies have gotten more “out there” since *Pulp Fiction*. Granted, my experience with Tarantino films is only about as much as most (and not nearly as much as I’d like), but I imagine it doesn’t take too long to at least begin to grasp his particular film style. I’d wager that Tim Burton is the only director with a more distinctive stamp than Tarantino’s. The specifics are a little fuzzy, but I think if I were to draw a Venn Diagram with circles labeled “lack of color,” “Johnny Depp,” and “Helena Bonham Carter,” the intersections of two or more circles would get me pretty close.

For those of you unfamiliar with Tarantino, he directed such films as *Pulp Fiction*, *Reservoir Dogs*, and the recent *Inglourious Basterds*,

which I still haven’t seen but want to, if only because the last Indiana Jones movie left me in Nazi-bashing withdrawal. In general, Tarantino films are known for what could politely be called “edginess” and not-so-politely called “indulgently graphic violence.”

Pulp Fiction is notorious for the shot immediately preceding the sentence, “Oh, man, I just shot Marvin in the face,” which basically covers the only major instance of gore in the entire film. *Kill Bill*, on the other hand, has an almost constant flow of comically impossible geysers of blood and suspiciously survivable amputations.

Filmmaking that defies all expectations of reality is far from exclusive to specific direc-

tors or genres. When people got shot in old Westerns, they’d slump over dead where they stood.

Nowadays, depending on the film, a person who gets shot can either fall over, stagger around for a bit, deliver a two-minute plot-essential monologue, or fly ten feet backwards in an elegant, slow-motion swan dive with a twist and a half. While delivering a plot-essential monologue. For dramas and romances, what they lack in gunplay, they make up for in disproportionately high incidences of am-

nesiacs and rousing speeches that don’t end in mocking laughter. At least in Tarantino films, the audience isn’t asked to take the violence as remotely realistic or even logical.

In *Kill Bill*, in contrast, hacking off an arm or head results in a macabre Kool-Aid fountain and several gallons of vampire food painting everything in a ten-foot radius and/or the walls and ceiling, depending on the size of the room. It doesn’t necessarily result in death. What this says to me is that in Tarantino-Land, not only are humans more resilient (and modular) than they are on Earth, but it is theoretically possible to lick your own elbow given enough tolerance for pain and a samurai sword.

Why do people enjoy the unusual and occasionally surreal style of Tarantino films? I’m guessing because it’s because they offer a complete, nothing-held-back moviegoing experience. (Or Samuel L. Jackson.) Why do they listen to the profanity, watch the violence, revel in the wanton and gratuitous? Same reason. Weirdly enough, I still find the idea of carrying a sword on to a commercial airliner seemingly without issue (it is Japan, after all) much more believable than the idea of reconstructing a fingerprint off of a fired bullet. (Christopher Nolan, I’m talking to you.) Now, if you’ll excuse me, I’ve got movie watching to do. I may not have a samurai sword, but I do have a hacksaw, and I’m going to lick my elbow eventually, even if it kills me.

Kill Bill ... an almost constant flow of comically impossible geysers of blood and suspiciously survivable amputations.

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2009

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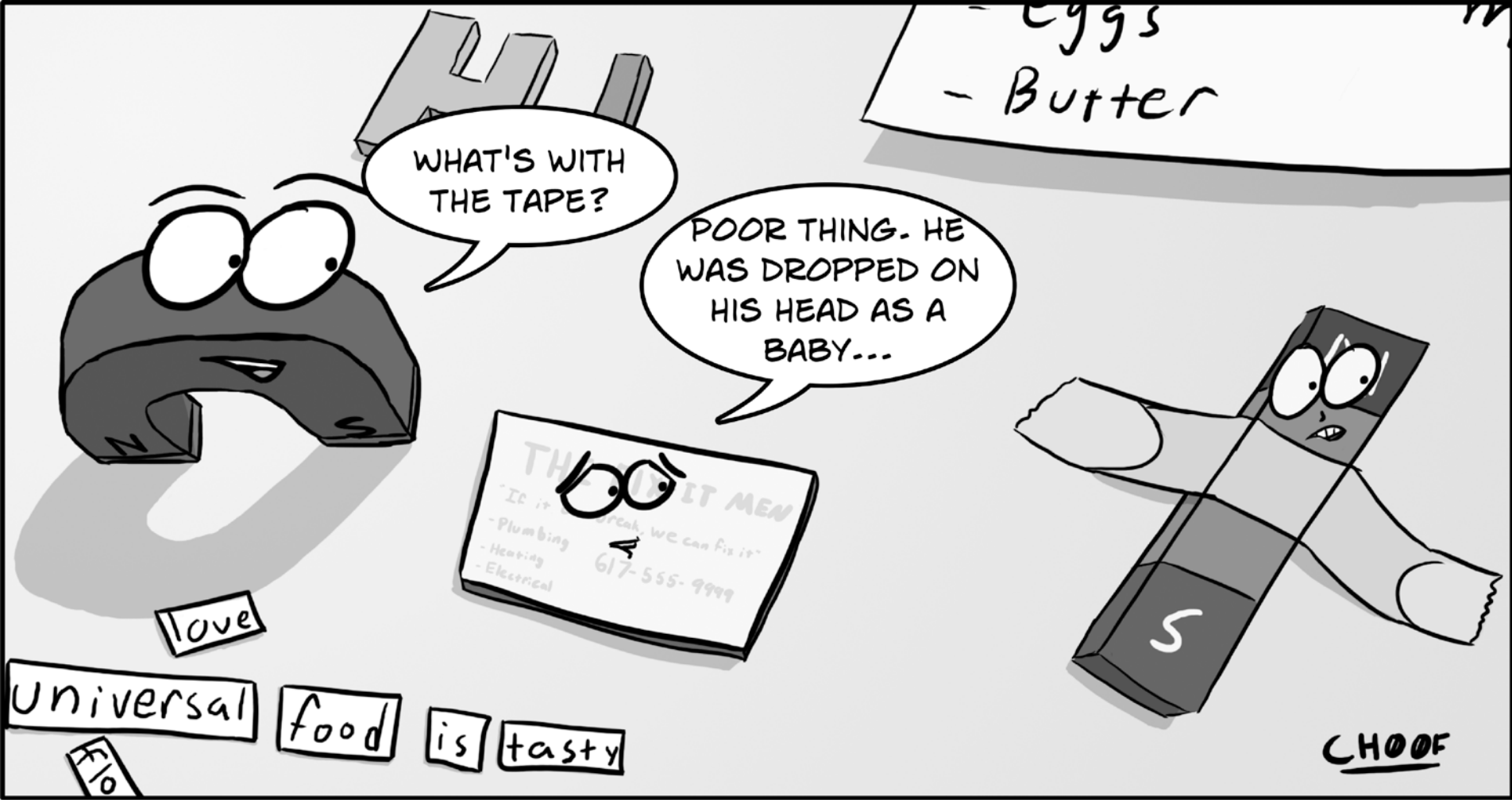
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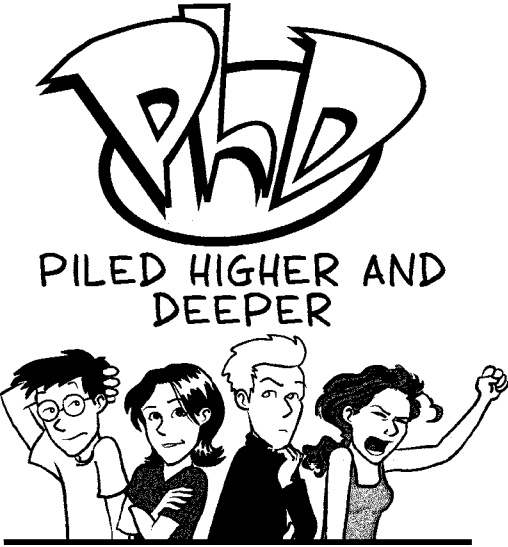
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Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 15

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- 1 Elec. units
- 5 Makes choices
- 9 Handed out
- 14 Actress Miles
- 15 Saucy
- 16 Permeate
- 17 Bahrain ruler
- 18 Buffalo's lake
- 19 Warfare tactic
- 20 X
- 23 Coal scuttle
- 24 Good buddy
- 25 Chew the fat
- 28 Pro __ (in proportion)
- 31 Delight
- 36 Novelist Bagnold
- 38 Sound quality
- 40 __ but wiser
- 41 X
- 44 Strainer
- 45 Honolulu cookout
- 46 Fair-to-middling
- 47 Opinion pieces

DOWN

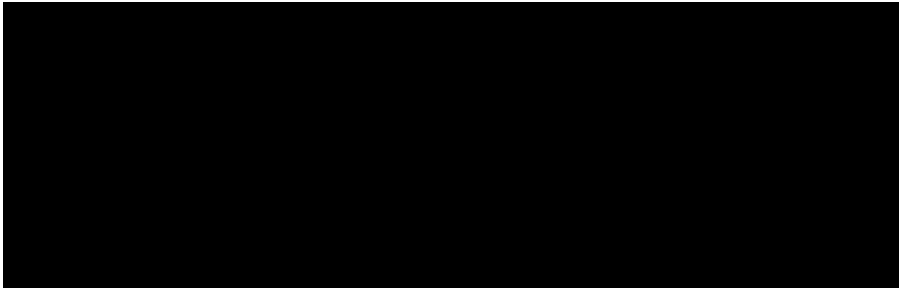
- 1 Profess
- 2 Interoffice note
- 3 Stiffly formal
- 4 Singer Vaughan
- 5 Schedule gap
- 6 Llama land
- 7 Barbershop

- 8 Pricey
- 9 Reject as invalid
- 10 Actor Jannings
- 11 Watch for the cops, maybe
- 12 Winter Olympics vehicle
- 13 Ager of parents?
- 21 Clause negator
- 22 Puff Daddy's style
- 25 Outlaw James
- 26 Side in a debate
- 27 Electrical lines
- 29 Drudgery
- 30 Per __ (yearly)
- 32 Building additions
- 33 So long, in Sonora
- 34 Perceive
- 35 Plant fungus

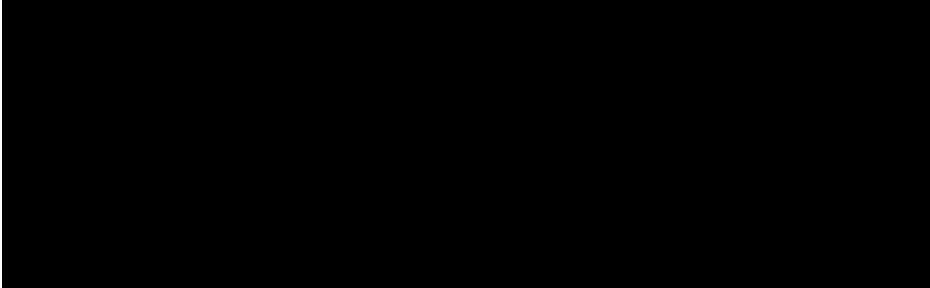
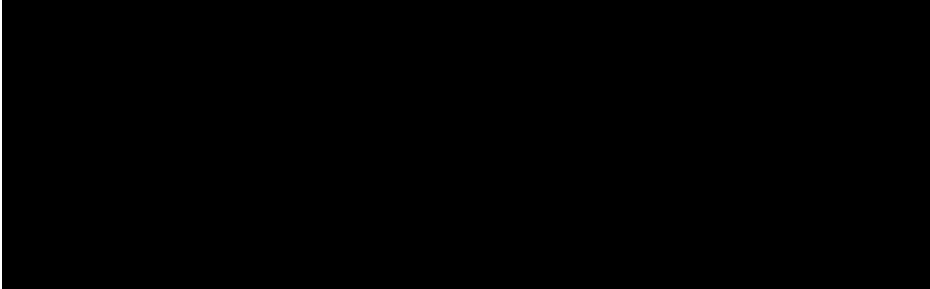
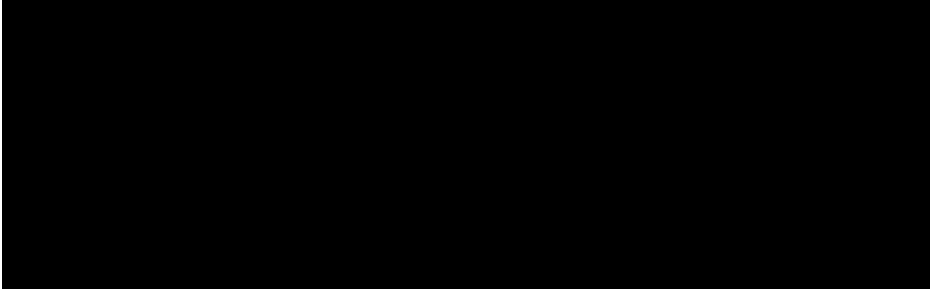
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- 56 Bryce Canyon state
- 57 Jules Verne's captain
- 58 Was aware of
- 59 "And Then There Were __"
- 60 Trademark ear cleaner
- 61 Bone of the forearm
- 62 Between jobs
- 63 Small duck
- 64 Ketch's sister

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
14					15					16				
17					18					19				
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68						69					70			
71						72					73			

Doonesbury
BY GARRY TRUDEAU

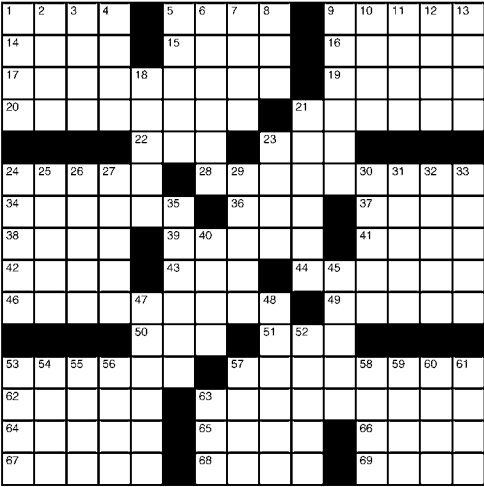


Dilbert® by Scott Adams



Additional Puzzle

Solution, page 11



ACROSS

- 1 Ring signal
- 5 Sphere starter?
- 9 Largest city in Nigeria
- 14 Winglike parts
- 15 Scott in a high court case
- 16 Honda's robot
- 17 Start of a quip
- 19 "Cosmos" author Carl
- 20 Sofa feature
- 21 Part 2 of quip
- 22 Word of assent

DOWN

- 23 Sellout letters
- 24 More than enough
- 28 Part 3 of quip
- 34 Soft hug
- 36 "Norma _"
- 37 Abu Dhabi leader
- 38 O.T. book
- 39 H.S. dances
- 41 Sitar melody
- 42 Unruly event
- 43 Flying Solo
- 44 Marshmallowy treats
- 46 Part 4 of quip
- 49 Of service

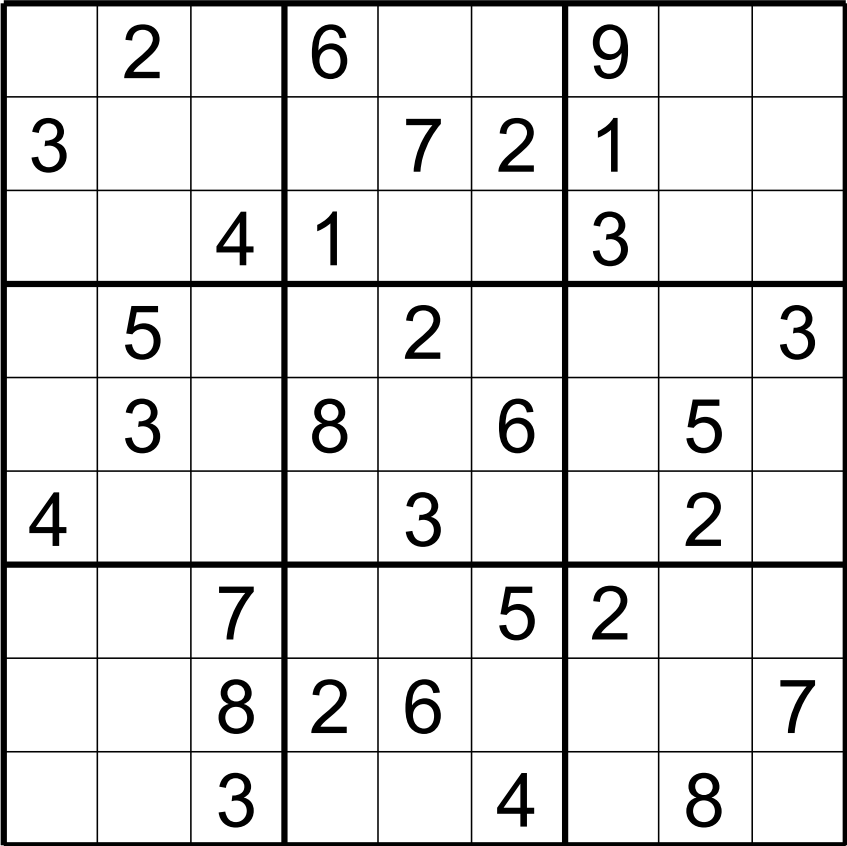
DOWN

- 1 Indiana senator
- 2 "The Time Machine" race
- 3 Glorify
- 4 _majesty
- 5 Sun-dried brick
- 6 Most loyal
- 7 Pinochle combo
- 8 Uneven
- 9 Saddle ropes
- 10 Hurry-up acronym
- 11 Caron movie
- 12 Actor Sharif
- 13 Loudness unit
- 18 Grant's successor

- 21 "Gunsmoke" star
- 23 "The King and I" location
- 24 Sour tasting, old-style
- 25 Glenn Close movie
- 26 Conclusive evidence
- 27 Brought about
- 29 Maine college town
- 30 EDS founder
- 31 Japanese porcelain
- 32 Star in Orion
- 33 Wipe from memory
- 35 Globe
- 40 Comic Martha
- 45 Humid
- 47 Infrequently
- 48 Left to finish
- 52 Root beer brand
- 53 Writer Ambler
- 54 Warrior Princess of TV
- 55 Bosc or Anjou
- 56 _ Royale National Park, MI
- 57 Biol. course
- 58 Webzine
- 59 _ of the above
- 60 Adorable
- 61 Belgian river
- 63 Dolt

su | do | ku

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.



Bonus Puzzle

Solution, page 14

DOWN

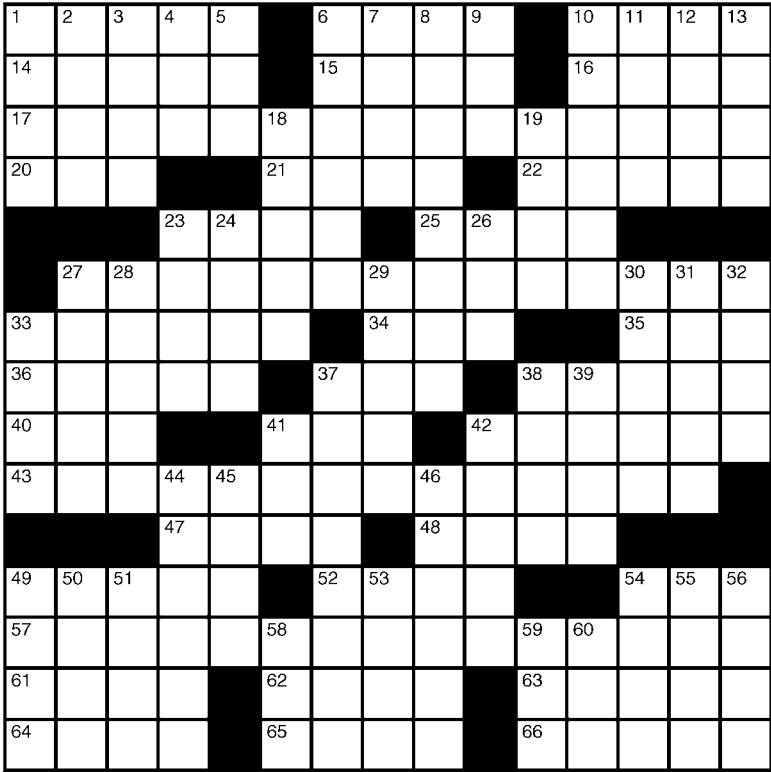
- 1 Water-to-wine town
- 2 Son of Adam
- 3 Very dry, in champagne
- 4 Statute
- 5 Static letters
- 6 Hired killer
- 7 Canyon's reply
- 8 Gets back
- 9 City near Frunze
- 10 Military division
- 11 Lion's fare
- 12 Cogito _ sum
- 13 Courts
- 18 Pine-sap product
- 19 Actress Skye
- 23 Vein yields
- 24 Leave text in!
- 26 Gomez's cousin
- 27 Taiwan Strait island
- 28 Mr. T's outfit
- 29 Fit of terror

- 30 Locality
- 31 Shoelace tip
- 32 Aerie
- 33 Secular
- 37 Charming
- 38 Penn or Young
- 39 Goofs
- 41 Picnic pest
- 42 Lifts at Aspen
- 44 Subatomic particles
- 45 Way of old Rome
- 46 Humiliated
- 49 Computer clutter
- 50 Ms. Bombeck
- 51 Putin's denial
- 53 Como _ Usted?
- 54 Chills and fever
- 55 Memory method
- 56 Granny, e.g.
- 58 Actress West
- 59 6-pack muscles

ACROSS

- 1 Broadband provider
- 6 Medal recipient
- 10 Old World merganser
- 14 Pres. James _ Garfield
- 15 Frosts
- 16 Architect Saarinen
- 17 Tony winner and her musical
- 20 Supermodel Carol
- 21 Melville novel
- 22 Preminger and Kruger
- 23 Greek peak
- 25 Luigi's Chianti
- 27 Tony winner and her musical
- 33 Type of sail
- 34 Skill

- 35 T-shirt size
- 36 Banned big bang
- 37 USNA grad.
- 38 Circus barkers
- 40 O.T. book
- 41 Black cuckoo
- 42 Three lines of verse
- 43 Tony winner and his musical
- 47 Kett of old comics
- 48 Prohibits
- 49 Have a feeling
- 52 Equipment
- 54 Biblical craft
- 57 Tony winner and his musical
- 61 Revival shout
- 62 Poker payment
- 63 Popeye's nemesis
- 64 Floor pads
- 65 Holy moly!
- 66 Trapshooting



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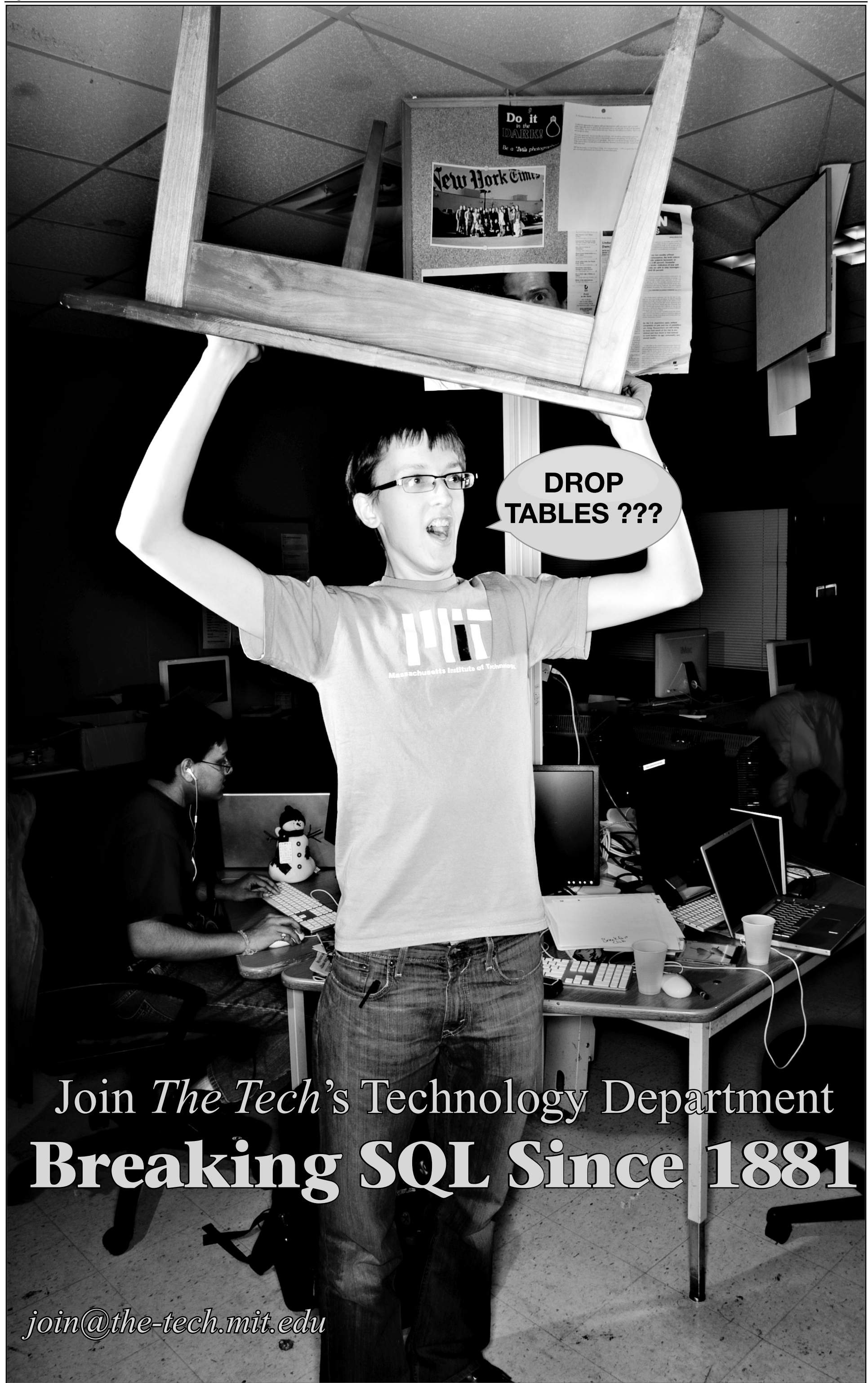
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Colleges Make Plates, Portions Smaller to Curb Overindulgence

By Tracy Jan
THE BOSTON GLOBE

Colleges trying to encourage a well-balanced diet have a message for students sizing up that all-you-can-eat smorgasbord in the dining hall: What you don't know can help you.

More than a dozen Massachusetts colleges have recently embarked on a stealth health campaign — covert operations to address the chronic problem of overindulging students throwing nutrition to the wind.

Portions have shrunk at Wellesley College, Tufts University, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Plate sizes have been reduced at Merrimack College, where newly trained servers are sneaking fresh vegetables onto plates alongside meat entrees.

Northeastern University is experimenting with tapas-style dining to encourage students to sample small plates of various cuisines. Babson College is dishing up 5-ounce servings of ice cream rather than 10. And at UMass, burgers now come as 2-ounce "sliders." Even chocolate chip cookies there are made with whole wheat — a sly substitution that escaped the notice of many a taste bud.

"I don't want to mother hen them, but I want them to eat healthy," said Ken Toong, executive director of dining at UMass-Amherst, which last September was among the first schools in the state to initiate the strategy, with the motto "Small plate, big flavor."

The move to encourage better dining habits at college grows out of concerns that the well-publicized youth obesity problem has migrated to the nation's higher learning campuses. Weight gain is real among some college students: A recent study in Nutrition Journal found that 1 in 4 freshmen surveyed gained an average of 10 pounds in their first semester as they adjusted to a new life of late-night eating, excessive drinking, and less exercise. But some doctors and nutritionists say they fear that among some students, the famed Freshman 15 — the amount of weight many first-year students are said to gain — has ballooned in recent years to the Freshman 30.

The problem is exacerbated as schools have, in recent years, tried to cater to students' increasingly sophisticated palates with tastier options and unlimited self-serve portions.

"The dining halls have become more and more like resorts in some ways, with large quantities of very palatable food," said Aviva Must, chairwoman of the public health and community medicine department at Tufts University School of Medicine. "The mentality is you're only there for an hour, so you better eat everything you want."

Merrimack, a Catholic college with 2,000 students in North Andover, is trying to curb that attitude by training servers to dish out smaller portions.

During a recent lunch, students received 3 ounces of freshly carved roast beef, one modest scoop of garlic mashed potatoes, and a side of red cabbage, carrots, and tomatoes elegantly arranged on a 7-inch square plate — smaller than the

round plates used in the past.

For some, the stealth health campaign isn't so stealthy. "The athletes say: 'What is this? This is bird food,'" said Varun Avasthi, district manager for Sodexo, the company that runs Merrimack's dining program.

Many of them circumvent the school's intentions by simply going back for more.

"Usually, I'll end up getting six or seven plates because there isn't enough food," said Neil Berzins, a husky Merrimack football player from Ipswich, as he tucked into three small slices of buffalo pork pizza before moving on to the roast beef. "I feel like we never get enough protein."

He left the table, already piled high with plates, for second, then third, helpings. Upon returning with two cheeseburgers and a side of French fries — the only fried item on the menu these days — Berzins promptly removed the lettuce and tomato and stacked the two meat patties on top of each other, creating what he described as his personalized Big Mac.

Other students grudgingly expressed appreciation for the balanced meals. Some admit that in years past, when students served themselves, they never would have touched the vegetables, heaping their plates with mounds of mashed potatoes instead.

"Before, I served myself more than I could eat because the plates were bigger," said Elizabeth Ortiz, a Merrimack sophomore from Chelsea.

Merrimack's new executive chef, Roshni Gurnani, has revamped the menu to feature healthier fare and ingredients. Chicken is roasted, no longer deep fried. Milk, instead of heavy cream, is used to make mashed potatoes, which is now flavored with garlic or wasabi, not butter. And students craving more protein are directed to the quinoa, beans, and tofu at the salad bar.

At UMass-Amherst, Toong has made similar adjustments, working with a dietician and his dining staff to fine-tune 4,000 recipes, cutting out trans fat and reducing sodium by 25 percent. Whole grain pastas and pizza crusts are now on the menu.

"It's just something we're doing and we don't even tell them," Toong

said. "They don't notice a difference."

Take the popular chocolate chip cookies, which come fresh out of the oven every 20 minutes, he said. When the school began using a whole wheat dough two years ago, it proudly advertised the healthier dessert with a sign. Students stopped lining up. But when the sign was removed, they returned, Toong said.

"People have a perception that if you see food labeled whole wheat or vegan, then it doesn't taste good," he said.

The UMass pastry chef also began using more fruit in his dessert creations — custard fruit tarts, strawberry shortcakes, and chocolate-covered strawberries. In moderation, of course. Desserts have shrunk to bite-size, allowing students to satisfy their sweet tooth with fewer calories.

The shift to a healthier diet costs roughly the same as before, said dining managers at several campuses. Fresh, local produce and better cuts of meat are more expensive, but the smaller portions mean less food is wasted.

Some universities encourage healthy eating without resorting to clandestine tactics. Harvard University lists the calorie counts of each dish at the food stations. Boston University highlights healthy dishes at each meal with a special logo and posts nutrition tips in its dining halls. Bay Path College in Longmeadow displays signs describing how much exercise is required to burn off certain foods. Others offer online nutrition journals.

Medical specialists say the stealth health method is an improvement over limitless calorie-laden portions. But to truly transform students' eating habits, they say, colleges should pair under-the-radar campaigns with overt education.

"Whatever restraining influences parents might have had when the teenagers were at home are unshackled when kids go off to college," said Dr. David Ludwig, director of the Optimal Weight for Life program at Children's Hospital Boston. "Unless we educate this generation to improve their eating habits, what's going to happen when they're not in the cafeteria or when they graduate?"

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Solution to Additional
from page 8

B	E	L	L	A	T	M	O	L	A	G	O	S		
A	L	A	E	D	R	E	D	A	S	I	M	O		
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Harvard Lost Cash by Mistake, Putting It in an Unsafe Place

Harvard, from Page 1

laid off 275 staff, offered voluntary retirement to others, imposed salary and hiring freezes, halted its campus expansion in Allston, and borrowed \$1.5 billion with a bond offering to boost its cash position.

Shore said that the layoffs and other measures were not linked to the losses in the cash portfolio and that the debt offering ensured the school would be able to meet its obligations.

Meanwhile, at Harvard Management, the \$11 billion in endowment losses prompted firings of top investment professionals and an internal restructuring to get its risk-taking ways in check.

At Stanford University, which has experienced a similar decline in its endowment and also undertaken layoffs, spokeswoman Lisa Lapin said it would be highly unusual for the California school to put funds from its general account into long-term investments.

"We wouldn't take a cash account and invest it with the endowment," Lapin said.

At Harvard, Shore would not say exactly how much cash the university had placed with endowment managers. The school's annual report said Harvard had been working to reduce the amount but ran into difficulty when the financial crisis made it harder for the endowment manager to sell investments.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 2008, Harvard reported having \$3.2 billion of "university balances" in its general operating account; by year's end, June 30, 2009, it had \$506.3 million in that account.

Part of that decline came from another costly financial blunder last year. It cost Harvard \$500 million to get out of a complicated investment in interest-rate swaps. These investments, aimed at protecting the university against rising interest rates, backfired when rates instead fell.

Harvard would not identify which officials had specifically elected to have the endowment manage its cash. In a statement yesterday, Harvard treasurer James F. Rothenberg said the fault for the losses doesn't "sit with a single individual: the corporation plays a role, the university's financial team, including the CFO, play a role, and I play a role as treasurer."

He noted that the university had installed both a new financial chief, Shore, and a new head of Harvard Management, Jane Mendillo, in the past year. Mendillo replaced Mohamed El-Erian; Shore succeeded Elizabeth Mora. Another top Harvard official, Edward Forst, an executive vice president who was deeply involved in the university's finances, left in August after less than a year on the job.

"We've always benefited from strong managers. The results reported today have to do with the global financial crisis more than anything else," Rothenberg said.

University officials also moved to reduce some of the financial risk the school has faced. Last summer, the school assembled a 10-member financial management committee, including faculty members and outside investment experts, to advise Shore and other members of the financial staff. Forst, a former executive at investment bank Goldman Sachs, remains a member of that committee, which meets monthly.

Shore said the losses have caused him and others at Harvard to greatly emphasize managing its risks. "I think we'll be in a much better position going forward," Shore said.

Stubbe's Students and Colleagues Praise Her Dedication to Research

Stubbe, from Page 1

keeps standards high. She's one of the people I enjoy talking with about science and getting feedback from."

Stubbe's students say her passion extends beyond the lab and into the classroom: "She definitely cares about teaching. Anyone who's taken her classes can attest to that. There's no other teacher at her level who cares as much," said Vinay Tripuraneni '11, an undergraduate student in her lab.

"She explains things very well and is always really excited to teach," said Karis E. Stevenson '12, a student in 5.07 (Biological Chemistry I), which Stubbe is teaching this term.

In the past, Stubbe has had to teach classes that she had never taken as a student: "You have to read a bunch of papers, really think about what you read, synthesize what is important, and present that information to the class."

In one such experience, she co-taught a course that guided students in developing proposals to treat diseases including malaria and

hepatitis C, and presenting them to companies.

Stubbe arrived at MIT in 1987 after teaching at the University of Wisconsin. "In the end, my science has changed for the better here, through working with intelligent scientists who are able to talk across disciplines," she said of her experience at MIT.

Stubbe has spent sabbaticals in x-ray crystallography, yeast genetics, and inorganic chemistry: "I try to learn new technology in areas peripheral to what I work on in the lab to bring new dimension," she said.

Stubbe feels "exceedingly lucky" to be doing her work. "Very few people can get jobs where they like to come to work all the time and are really excited about what they do."

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YUANYU CHEN—THE TECH
The violinists of the MIT Symphony Orchestra stood for the entirety of their performance of Symphony no. 38, “Prague” by Mozart at the MITSO Family Weekend concert this past Thursday in Kresge Auditorium.



MELISSA RENÉE SCHUMACHER—THE TECH
The MIT Festival Jazz Ensemble performs “Quietude” by Thad Jones at the “Technology on the March” Family Weekend Concert on Friday evening.

Musical Groups Perform During Family Weekend



YUANYU CHEN—THE TECH
Adam K. Boyles, director of the MIT Symphony Orchestra, conducts John Williams’s “The Cowboys Overture” at the MITSO Family Weekend concert this Thursday in Kresge Auditorium.

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MIT Capriccio members Serdar Karatekin '10, Xavier R. Gonzalez '10, and Manuel L. Rivera '10 perform during the 4th annual Cena a las Seis in Morss Hall on Saturday. Other events included performances by MIT Casino Rueda, Mariachi Veritas de Harvard, Ken Lopez '12, and an address by keynote speaker Dr. José Oscar Mur-Miranda '95.

JESSICA LIU—THE TECH

You deserve a factual look at . . .

Arabian Fables (I)

How the Arabs soften up world opinion with fanciful myths.

Josef Goebbels, the infamous propaganda minister of the Nazis, had it right. Just tell people big lies often enough and they will believe them. The Arabs have learned that lesson well. They have swayed world opinion by endlessly repeating myths and lies that have no basis in fact.

What are some of these myths?

The “Palestinians.” That is the fundamental myth. The reality is that the concept of “Palestinians” is one that did not exist until about 1948, when the Arab inhabitants of what until then was Palestine, wished to differentiate themselves from the Jews. Until then, the Jews were the Palestinians. There was the Palestinian Brigade of Jewish volunteers in the British World War II Army (at a time when the Palestinian Arabs were in Berlin hatching plans with Adolf Hitler for world conquest and how to kill all the Jews); there was the Palestinian Symphony Orchestra (all Jews, of course); there was The Palestine Post, and so much more.

The Arabs, who now call themselves “Palestinians,” do so in order to persuade a misinformed world that they are a distinct nationality and that “Palestine” is their ancestral homeland. But, of course, they are no distinct nationality at all. They are entirely the same — in language, customs, and tribal ties — as the Arabs of Syria, Jordan, and beyond. There is no more difference between the “Palestinians” and the other Arabs of those countries than there is between, say, the citizens of Minnesota and of Wisconsin.

What's more, many of the “Palestinians,” or their immediate ancestors, came to the area attracted by the prosperity created by the Jews, in what previously had been pretty much of a wasteland.

The nationhood of the “Palestinians” is a myth. The “West Bank.” Again, this is a concept that did not exist until 1948, when the army of the Kingdom of Transjordan, together with five other Arab armies, invaded the Jewish state of Israel, on the very day of its creation.

In what can almost be described as a Biblical miracle, the ragtag Jewish forces defeated the combined Arab might. But Transjordan stayed in possession of the territories of Judea and Samaria and part of the city of Jerusalem. The Jordanians promptly expelled all Jews from the area that they

occupied, destroyed all Jewish institutions and houses of worship, used Jewish cemetery headstones to build military latrines, and renamed as “West Bank” what had been Judea and Samaria since time immemorial.

The attempt, quite successful, was to persuade an uninformed world that these territories were ancestral parts of the Jordanian Arab Kingdom (itself a very recent creation of British power diplomacy). Even after the total rout of the Arabs in

the 1967 Six-Day War, in which the Jordanians were driven out of Judea/Samaria and of Jerusalem, they and the world continued to call this territory the “West Bank”, a geographical concept that cannot be

found on any except the most recent maps.

The concept of the “West Bank” is a myth.

The “Occupied Territories.” After the victorious Six-Day War, during which the Israeli army defeated the same cabal of Arabs that had invaded the country in 1948, Israel remained in possession of Judea/Samaria (now renamed “West Bank”), which the Jordanians had illegally occupied for 19 years; of the Gaza strip, which had been occupied by the Egyptians but which (hundreds of miles from Egypt proper) had never been part of their country; and of the Golan Heights, a plateau of about 400 square miles, which, though originally part of Palestine, had been ceded to Syria by British-French agreement.

The last sovereign in Judea/Samaria and in Gaza was the British mandatory power — and before it was the Ottoman Empire. All of Palestine, including what is now the Kingdom of Jordan, was, by the Balfour Declaration, destined to be the Jewish National Home. How then could the Israelis be “occupiers” in their own territory? Who would be the sovereign and who the rightful inhabitants?

The concept of “occupied territories” in reference to Judea/Samaria (often called the “West Bank”) and Gaza is another of the many myths created by Arab propaganda.

Unable so far to destroy Israel on the battlefield — though they are feverishly preparing for their next assault — the Arabs are now trying to overcome and destroy Israel by their acknowledged “policy of stages”. That policy is to get as much land as possible carved out of Israel “by peaceful and diplomatic” means, so as to make Israel indefensible and softened up for the final assault. The web of lies and myths that the Arab propaganda machine has created plays an important role in the unrelenting quest to destroy the State of Israel. What a shame that the world has accepted most of it!

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Gerardo Joffe, President

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H1N1 Flu Vaccines Being Given to High Risk Patients Only

H1N1, from Page 1

MIT Medical, as promoted by fliers and announcements around campus. “We know there are a lot of students out there who have influenza and other respiratory infections but aren’t necessarily coming in here.”

Still, by monitoring the campus activities, MIT Medical is confident that the actual incidence of flu is decreasing.

MIT Medical is no longer performing rapid flu testing to confirm flu diagnoses, except in high-risk cases, so the exact number of flu cases is unknown. Medical stopped testing partly because Massachusetts state government stopped mandating testing and because the test is only 70 percent accurate anyway.

Doctors now simply use clinical judgement to gauge patients’ treatment, Heller said.

Doctors estimate that while a minority of patients with flu symptoms have the flu, 95 percent of people who have contracted the flu at this point in the flu season have the H1N1 strain, said Heller.

Although cases decreased since last month, MIT Medical does not know whether H1N1 cases peaked in September or will spike up again. The incidence of regular flu generally peaks in January, said Heller, but predicting the course H1N1 will take is difficult.

Some H1N1 Vaccines Arrive, Slowly

MIT Medical received its first shipment of 500 H1N1 vaccines last Friday, but they are not yet available for the whole MIT community. Health care workers will be vaccinated first, as required by Massachusetts state government, which is distributing the vaccinations for free.

As more vaccines come in, MIT Medical plans on distributing vaccinations based on the Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommendations, which prioritize pregnant women and people with other

medical conditions, such as asthma and diabetes. H1N1 vaccine clinic dates should be announced by the first week of November.

MIT Medical requested vaccinations for 30,000 people, but it does not know when the next shipment will come. “We are totally at the mercy of the state,” Heller said, and although the CDC reports that there should not be a shortage, it published on its website that “availability and demand can be unpredictable.”

Heller described how the H1N1 clinic will be conducted, whenever it occurs: “It is a military type operation,” running such large-scale clinics, said Heller, “first of all, finding a space that’s big enough to accommodate thousands of people, and then getting the doctors, nurses, and MIT EMTs, requires a lot of planning.” Having trained for such a scenario in years past, MIT Medical is ready for the task; “We’ve got it all planned, but we don’t have a date.”

Demand for regular flu vaccinations increased this year, but MIT Medical is suffering from a shortage of vaccines and is not expecting another shipment. Only those at high risk of complications from the flu will be allowed to make appointments for the remaining vaccinations. Last year MIT Medical administered 7,200 regular flu vaccines, while in the first two months of this year alone it administered between 5,500 and 6,000 vaccines, including 1,035 at last Thursday’s student clinic.

Regular flu vaccinations do not protect a person from the H1N1 strain, so Heller suggests that people receive the H1N1 vaccine when it becomes available. Even if a person was diagnosed with flu earlier this year, because MIT Medical did not test specifically for which strain it was, Heller recommends people receive both vaccinations as a precautionary measure.

Heller praised the MIT community for doing what it can to limit flu infections: “I think the fact that so many different parts of MIT work really hard and really well together to get the word out” has helped slow the spread. “No one thought we’d be preventing H1N1 at MIT, what we were hoping was that we’d slow it down.”

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Solution to Bonus

from page 8

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

Solution to Sudoku

from page 8

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

Commercial Vehicle Law Causes Major Boston East Change

Shuttles, from Page 1

hicles from some neighborhoods, including the section east of Massachusetts Avenue close to Commonwealth Avenue. Certain routes were easier to deal with than others, according to Brutti. Boston Daytime’s route was the first to be modified. Next, the Boston East route lost five stops east of Massachusetts Avenue. “That’s where I needed to go, near the Pru and the frats,” said Yingxia Wang ‘12. Boston East now primarily serves the Kenmore Square area.

With its new shorter route, Boston East now arrives every 20 minutes instead of every 30. Boston West proved to be the most challenging route to alter without bothering residents or violating Boston law, said Brutti. The city of Boston allowed Saferide’s smaller 15-passenger vehicles to continue the Boston West route and granted one stop at Hereford Street for the students living east of Massachusetts Avenue, said Brutti. The shuttle now crosses the Harvard Bridge, not the BU bridge, on its way back to campus. Brutti recommends that MIT students wanting to cross Harvard Bridge plan to ride the larger Boston East bus rather than squeeze into the small Boston West vehicles. The Star Market grocery shuttle, which has started running between noon and 4 p.m. on Saturday afternoons instead of 8 a.m. to noon on Saturday mornings, has also seen increased ridership this year, according to Vrajesh Modi ‘11, chair of the

UA’s Special Projects Committee. On its first day running this year, 80 students took the ride to the grocery store and 60 rode the shuttle back to campus. Modi said close to no riders were using this shuttle at the end of last spring. The shuttle has also started stopping at all West Campus dorms and East Campus, instead of stopping at just East Campus, Ashdown, Burton-Conner, Westgate, and Eastgate, as it did last term. Earlier this fall, Modi asked store Manager Peter Edmonds to sponsor the grocery shuttle. Edmonds agreed, and now the shuttle is fully paid for by Star Market. Last year, the shuttle was sponsored by the Graduate Student Council, the Office of Campus Dining, and Star Market. Modi said there are currently no plans to reestablish last spring’s Trader Joe’s and Whole Foods shuttle despite students’ strong, positive feedback regarding the service. A private donor funded the shuttle as a pilot program until May 23, *The Tech* reported last spring.

Solution to Crossword
from page 7

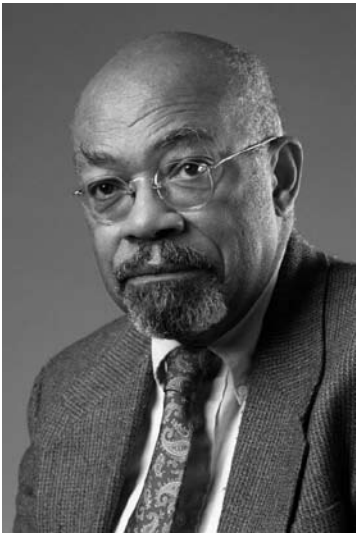
A	M	P	S		O	P	T	S		D	E	A	L	T
V	E	R	A		P	E	R	T		I	M	B	U	E
E	M	I	R		E	R	I	E		S	I	E	G	E
R	O	M	A	N	N	U	M	E	R	A	L	T	E	N
			H	O	D			P	A	L				
J	A	W		R	A	T	A		P	L	E	A	S	E
E	N	I	D		T	O	N	E		O	L	D	E	R
S	T	R	I	K	E	I	N	B	O	W	L	I	N	G
S	I	E	V	E		L	U	A	U		S	O	S	O
E	S	S	A	Y	S		M	Y	T	H		S	E	T
			W	A	S			W	E	S				
U	N	K	N	O	W	N	Q	U	A	N	T	I	T	Y
T	E	N	O	R		I	T	L	L		I	D	E	A
A	M	E	N	D		P	I	N	K		F	L	A	W
H	O	W	E	S		S	P	A	S		F	E	L	L

Chaplain to Institute Robert M. Randolph presents the
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Finding God in Godforsaken Places

With Hubert Locke

Wednesday October 21
7pm
4-231



Locke, a moral leader, author, Holocaust scholar, and authority on police and urban affairs, is the retired professor and Dean Emeritus of the Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs at the University of Washington. His research and publications on the role of the churches during the Holocaust have earned him national as well as international acclaim. His writings on the criminal justice system have been published widely, and his essays have appeared in *The New York Times*.

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SPORTS

Injury-Afflicted MIT Football Team Blown Out by Western N.E.

By Russell Spivak
SPORTS STAFF

The MIT Engineers arrived in Springfield this past weekend looking to spoil Western New England College's homecoming, but the Golden Bears proved to be too much for Tech. The stands were filled to watch the Golden Bears defeat the Cardinal and Grey 59-21.

The game began with an inauspicious start for the Engineers, as WNEC was able to return the opening kickoff for a touchdown. The Engineers were unable to rebound, as they turned the ball over on downs for the following possession. WNEC extended their lead on the final score of the quarter with a 38-yard field goal with 9:28 left.

The second quarter was a one-sided battle, as the Golden Bears' won 28-7 on 3 rushes and one kick return for a touchdown. The Engineers were able to get onto the board, however, with a 79 yard run by Captain All-American DeRon M. Brown '10.

Brown added his second touchdown of the day with 9:58 left in the 3rd quarter to cut the Golden Bears' lead to 38-14, but two more scores by the home team left the score at 52-14. Stephen L. Yablonski '11 gave MIT its final score of the day with a 3-yard rush, followed by another Golden Bears touchdown on the ensuing possession, the final of the day.

Injuries to the Engineers played a role in the one-sided victory: wide receiver Michael P. Fitzgerald '10 was sidelined with a concussion from last week's game, center Joshua P. Steimel '12 tore his MCL in practice, defensive back Aaron M. Fittery '13 left the game in the first quarter with concussion-like symptoms, and Captain Alexander F. Rubino '10 left the game in the 3rd quarter after pulling his hamstring on an interception return.

"We aren't going to blame any

game on injuries," said Brian H. Mickle '10. "While having some of those guys in the lineup would have helped, it's part of football; we need to be ready. It's just like coaches always say: we are only as strong as our number twos."

The loss was a setback for MIT, who is now 1-2 in NEFC Boyd Division play.

According to Jordan N. Meenan '10, "the rest of the season will be a definite test of character. We will see how much determination and resolve we have to come back from two straight losses."

The Engineers play the Salve Regina University Seahawks Saturday at 1 p.m. for Senior Day, the last home game of the season.



Erika C. Granger '10 slides to the ground as she scores the first goal of the game for the Engineers during the women's soccer game against Smith College on Saturday at Steinbrenner Stadium. The Engineers won 6-0 under overcast skies.



Cecily L. Joujon-Roche '12 spikes the ball during the women's volleyball game against St. Lawrence University in Rockwell Cage on Saturday. MIT defeated St. Lawrence to place second in the MIT Quad Tournament. Eastern Connecticut State University and UMass Boston also participated.

SCOREBOARD

Field Hockey	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
Smith College	1
MIT	3

Football	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
Western New England College	59
MIT	21

Men's Soccer	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
U.S. Coast Guard Academy	2
MIT	1

Women's Soccer	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
Smith College	0
MIT	6

Women's Volleyball	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
Eastern Connecticut State College	0
MIT (18-4)	3
University of Massachusetts-Boston	3
MIT	2
St. Lawrence University	0
MIT	3

Men's Water Polo	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
Fordham University	7
MIT	6
Sunday, October 18, 2009	
Mercyhurst College	13
MIT	16
Connecticut College	6
MIT	18

Head of the Charles	
Saturday, October 17, 2009	
Men's Heavyweight - Club 4	29th of 55
Women's Lightweight - Club 4	23rd of 54
Women's Openweight - Club 8	25th of 41
Sunday, October 18, 2009	
Men's Heavyweight - Championship 8	33rd of 37
Men's Lightweight - Lightweight 8	17th of 21
Women's Lightweight - Lightweight 4	11th of 13
Women's Lightweight - Lightweight 8	12th of 14
Women's Openweight - Championship 8	23rd of 32

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UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, October 20, 2009	
Women's Soccer vs. Wheaton College	4 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium
Women's Volleyball vs. Babson College	7 p.m., Rockwell Cage
Wednesday, October 21, 2009	
Men's Soccer vs. Elms College	4 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium

? a) Depression is a bunch of symptoms exhibited by weak people.
b) Depression is an unbearable suppression of brain activity that can strike anyone.

Straightening out all the misconceptions, the correct answer is 'b'. It's a concept we should all understand and remember, and here's why. Depression strikes millions of young adults, but only 1 out of 5 ever seeks treatment for it. Too many just drag themselves along or eventually seek relief through suicide. Why not treatment? Partly lack of awareness. Partly the unwarranted negative stigma. This is what needs fixing. This is where we need you to change your attitudes. It's an illness, not a weakness. And it's readily treatable. Spreading the word and making this common knowledge is everybody's assignment.

UNTREATED DEPRESSION
This space donated by The Tech #1 Cause of Suicide