ARC-led Plan Aims For Caltech Rose Float

By JON FOSTER

Though ill-publicized, an ARC-led measure that would add a Caltech-prepared "float" to the So­ ical Rose Bowl parade and perhaps even grant academic credit to stu­ dent participants has won broad support among ASCIT leaders. ASCIT President Ted Jou '03 has proposed that Caltech enter a float in the Rose Bowl parade, probably an effort starting in the spring for next year's parade. The idea is still under consideration, with ARC chair Baut Khan '03 looking into the possibility of mechanical engi­ neering credit for participants. Jou has also discussed the issue with Hall Daily, vice president of Government and Community Rela­ tions and coordinator of Caltech's 1991 Centennial Float. That float cost $150,000 and a professional float-building company was hired to construct the bulk of the float.

So far, the project appears to have generated little buzz among Caltech students. Only three students showed up at an October 16 meet­ ing for interested students. An in­ formal poll of random students showed that most were not really aware of the idea, despite a corpora­ tion-wide ASCIT e-mail on the subject and several mentions of the event in the CaltechDaily.

The last time Caltech appears to have taken any notice of the event was in 1991. In celebration of Caltech's centennial, coordinators commissioned a float for the pa­rade. Based on design proposals by Caltech students, the float was sup­ posed to feature a Ruhe-Golberg machine which ended with an apple falling on Isaac Newton's head; however, the mechanism never worked as designed and the float participated in the parade without any moving parts.

Since that auspicious event, Caltech has not had a float in the parade, although nearby California Polytechnic University at Pomona has always contributed a float. Jou believes this disparity is part of the reason Caltech is not very well known to the general public.

"A lot of Techer's have the same story about Cal. Poly.," he said. "But not of Caltech. It may be that the fact they have a football team and a lot more students, but maybe it's because every year on 'New Year's Day,' right through our backyard, on national TV, a Cal. Poly. float is in the Rose Parade but there's no Caltech float.

Jou remains an enthusiastic sup­ porter of the plan, arguing that it would bring Caltech needed recognition.

"The main goal of the Rose Float project is to create some positive publicity for Caltech," he explained, and "to increase the visibility of Caltech's accomplishments on the world level. Boosting student morale and instilling school spirit would be an extra bonus. I think building a float and seeing it in the Rose Parade would give students something to be proud of and could make stu­ dents happier and more proud of the fact they go to Caltech."
World News: Ivory Coast Calmed, Zimbabwe Starved, Golfers Warned

By SAM HSIUNG

Intelligence officials warned US senators last week that they may be targets of 13 Qaeda snip­pers as golf courses. Security offi­cials have also been notified about the threat, but it is not known which agency notified them. How­ever, FBI agents have interviewed a suspect from al Qaeda who boasted about al Qaeda training snipers. This news comes at a time when a sniper killed 9 people around the Washington, D.C. area during these past two weeks. The FBI has not yet confirmed any direction from al Qaeda or al Qaeda terrorists.

Ivory Coast Enacts Tough Terror Decree

In the wake of the Bali night club bombing last week, which killed over 183 people, In­donesia has enacted a new decree designed to contain terror. Indonesia is a multi­ethnic Muslim nation in the world, has finally responded to threats of calls for a crack down on terrorist activities. The decree includes new restrictions that sentence any­one who commits an act of terror to punishment ranging from four years to capital punishment, including one controver­sial provision calling for firing squads to pub­licly execute certain offenders. The use of any biological or chemical weapons would be punishable by death.

France Welcomes US Offer

France has cautiously agreed to a US compromise offer on Iraq Friday. According to officials say there are still some issues concerning the language of the offer that remain. French President Jacques Chirac, said discussions of new Security Council resolutions were moving steadily ahead and that there is no longer any "opposition be­tween French and American positions." These comments strengthen signs that the five members of the United Nations Secu­rity Council are moving ahead on how to handle the situation in Iraq.

Ivory Coast: Another Cease­fire

After a month of fighting and a broken stalemate government troops and rebels have now again agreed to a cease­fire measure. France, who currently has troops in the region, said it would monitor the truce. The US State Department still urges all Americans to leave the Ivory Coast however.

Food Program Suspended in Zimbabwe

6.7 million Zimbabweans are in danger of starvation after the World Food Program has suspended all food aid responding to direct threats from ruling Zimbabwean party activ­ists.

SEPIA FLIGHT

A TREASURY OF KOHLHAUSE LATTICE SHIP

Continued from Page 1, Column 3

Kohlhase wanted the public to share in the excitement of space exploration. In the 1970s and 1980s, he wrote articles in widespread, semi­technical magazines such as Astronomy and Sky and Telescope to popularize the mis­sions he was working on.

As an extension of his public outreach ef­forts, Kohlhase wanted to create movies of the probe­flys for the public to see. For this, he worked with James Blume, a pioneer in computer graphics, to create three­dimen­sional models that could be animated to cre­ate realistic sequences. Later, Kohlhase and Blume worked together to create several special effect sequences for the PBS se­ries Cosmos.

All of this work increased Kohlhase's in­terest in art. In addition to photography, he now creates scenes of other worlds, as well as virtual sculptures, using three­dimensional modeling software. To this end, Kohlhase is working on "2004: A Light Knight's Odys­sey," a fully digital "edutainment" film still under development.

Kohlhase retired from NASA in 1998 to devote more time to art. Still, his mission­design and risk­management skills are in de­mand and he now works as a consultant for NASA and JPL on Mars missions. Doing this only a day or two each week still leaves Kohlhase time to create artistic pieces.

Among his many activities, Kohlhase also fosters a deep love of the natural world. A large number of his photographs focus on the natural world and maintain an on­going excitement for solving problems and creating things.

Charles Kohlhase has extraordinary skills. Not only is he an exceptional builder, but also an amazing artist. One could say that he lives his philosophy: "constant learning, love of the natural world and maintaining an on­going excitement for solving problems and creating things."

Polo Posts Trio of Losses, Track 11th in Regionals

By BRENTON REGER

The Beavers finished up the season at the SCIAC tournament hosted by University of Redlands. The team dropped two on Saturday to La Verne and Occidental and added another loss to Pomona­Pitzer on Sunday to finish the tournament.

Cross Country NCAA Regionals

Under the guidance of coach Scott Jung, the men's and women's competed last week in the NCAA regional championships. The team's men placed 11th overall. Gustavo Olmo '06 came in 51st at 28:17; Eric Anderson '03, 53rd at 28:22; J.R. Heberle '04, 63rd at 29:05; David Genschick '06, 78th at 30:24; Steve Berardi '04, 79th at 30:27; and John Yao '04, 87th at 31:52.

For the women, Tamara Becher '04 placed 43rd at 24:40; Andrea Vasoncellos '05, 45th at 24:47; Kamalah Chang '05, 79th at 26:11; Kim Poppendorf '06, 97th at 27:18; Tracy Janov '05, 100th at 28:23; Rachel Yoboy '06, 101st at 28:26; and Kathleen Kierman '04, 104th at 28:41.

SEISMOLOGISTS EXAMINE CAUSES OF ALASKAN QUAKE

By ROBERT TINDOL

Geologists just back from a reconnaissance of the 7.9 magnitude Alaska earthquake of November 3 confirm that rupture of the Denali fault was the principal cause of the quake.

According to Caltech geology professor Terry Sieh, Central Washington University geology chairwoman professor Charles Rahm and Peter Hauser of the U.S. Geological Survey, investigations over a week­long pe­ riod revealed that the Denali rupture was 330 kilometers long. The principal rupture was a 210­kilometer­long section of the Denali fault, with hori­zontal shifts of up to nearly nine meters, the equivalent of an 80­foot step. This rupture was the same in class as those that produced the San Andreas fault's two historical great earthquakes in 1906 and 1872.

Continued on Page 8, Column 3
"What I Love" Sets Sights on Morale, to Mixed Reactions

Continued from Page 1, Column 5

grants," noted Andrea McColl '03, a writer and former student. "Our souls are crushed."

Reactions to the event differed vastly. Protesters burned flyers along the Olive Walk. Many students said that it was not an effective medium for problem solving. The event mainly confirmed the opinions of those who already enjoyed Caltech, they reasoned, while neglecting the truly bitter. However, others were satisfied.

"Rather than really being a "love fest," the goal was to foster interaction between students, faculty, administrators and alumni about what things we want to see preserved about Caltech and what things we'd rather see changed. I think it accomplished that goal reasonably well," remarked Joe Jewell '93, ASCET secretary.

Faculty and administrators hailed the event as a good way to begin dialogue, although they were discouraged and surprised to hear complaints about students feeling broken and the need for change.

Dr. Hahn said, "I think it was beneficial; any exchange between the students and the administration about Caltech undergraduate education and the environment is a positive step.

Tivo!, an alum, identified two major issues plaguing student-administrator communication. First, the reality: when the administration makes decisions about student life without undergraduate input, clashes result. Second, the perception: when the students do not have a voice, they feel as though they have no voice at all.

"The most important part of this event is that real progress is made and communications to the students," he noted.

Wang is unsure whether What I Love about Caltech will occur next year, but she is already planning an ongoing initiative to improve student communication through formal dialogue between the different groups on campus.

In a larger sense, student morale has been largely a decline since the 1970s. Tivo!, who led the alumna organization for years, noted that alumna who graduated in the 1960s generally have a tendency to give time and money to Caltech. However, the desire to support the school dropped in graduates from the 1970s and 1980s, he said—possibly a morale-driven slump.

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"The event was invaluable to me because I could hear lots of people talking that I may not have talked to before," she said. "I think we have to pull ourselves out of [the slump], but it'll take teamwork." Since the conception of What I Love about Caltech, plans for improving morale have surfaced. Recent suggestions include forming a board to entertain academic concerns: organizing a new faculty orientation to alert them to Caltech's specific issues; requesting that professors reach out to disinterested students and create so-called "struc­tural safeguards" so that communication lapses between students and administration are errors rather than the norm.

Additionally, Ms. Marshak plans to create formalized ways to maintain continual, honest dialogue between students and administrators. Already, she has arranged admin­istrators to speak to ASCET, BHC, and other student leaders about the Caltech budget issues.

"It's crucial for students to understand issues and voice opinions," she said. "Everybody can be reasonable if he or she has the information. I want students to have the same information that I do."

GradPreview Hosts Prospective Students

Jointly hosted by the Division of Engineering and Applied Sciences and the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, last week's GradPreview event saw hundreds of prospective graduate students converge on campus for tours, food and an overview of graduate study in chemistry and engineering at Caltech.

Coordinators aimed the two-day preview gathering at "high-achieving undergraduate programs that have a strong track record of the student's full cost: the meals, the tours, the accommodations, the travel—everyone the Office of Graduate Studies' $350 application fee for candidates who ultimately end up applying to Caltech for graduate school.

The admissions process itself for GradPreview was somewhat exclusive, requiring a full-blown application form, letters of recommenda­tion and a minimum 3.5 grade-point average. Additionally, candidates need to be "African American, Latino and His­panic, Asian Pacific Islander, and Native American students, junior

iors and seniors who are interested in pursuing graduate studies in chemistry, chemical engineering, or the applied sciences."

The end result was a well-re­ceived and honest glimpse into the life of a Caltech graduate student.

On Thursday night, candidates mingled with faculty, administra­tors and each other for dinner in Chandler, and on Friday night, in the Athenaeum for a wrap-up session.

Over the course of the day, the students—all current under­graduate sophomores, juniors and seniors—also enjoyed explanatory sessions on minority undergrada­uate research fellowships—other­wise known as MURFs—and fi­nancial aid options for graduate students.

The event was organized by Patricia Kua, associate dean of Graduate Studies, Brandy Jones, assistant director of Minority Stu­dent Affairs, and several represen­tatives from the individual depart­ments.

"It is focused on the transplantation of microencapsulated insulin-secreted cells (islet of Langerhans) with the objective of alleviating diabetes of their need for supplemental insulin. This propri­etary technique of protecting the islets within a membrane or microcapsule has allowed the Company to develop a procedure whereby diabetics may be cured of their need of supplemental insulin by a simple injection of the encapsulated cells into the abdominal capacity without the need for lifelong immunosuppression. This product (BetaRxTM) is expected to be the first widely available, effective, long-term therapy for diabetics. We are currently seeking the following candidates:

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Ph.D. in Molecular Cell Biology or a related field with a strong publication record and a proven ability to develop and implement robust research strategies.

2. Senior Scientist:
Conduct cell biology, molecular biology and biochemistry research related to the growth and differentiation of pancreatic b-cells. Contribute to the development and clinical testing of the Company's cell therapies for the control of diabetes and its complications.

Ph.D. in cell biology or a related field with a strong publication record and a proven ability to develop and implement robust research strategies.

3. Research Associate:
Biotechnology or biopharmaceutical company experience and/or tissue engi­neering experience highly desirable.

4. Research Assistant:
Research Associate will be involved in cell and tissue culture, immunocytochemistry, DNA binding and RTPCR. BA/BS degree in Life Sciences. 2 years experience desirable.

AmCyte is privately held and well financed. The company operates in modern, spacious and well-equipped facilities located in Santa Monica, California. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package. Interested candidates should contact us via email at hrco1234@AmCyte.com or by fax at (310) 453-6178.

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Icelandic Sigur Ros's ('Over-reaching')

Music Critic Jonathan Chang Describes Sigur Ros's New Release

By JONATHAN CHANG

Icelandic music has never been more popular. Sigur Ros, an electronic band from Iceland, has been gaining a lot of attention in recent years. Their music is often compared to that of Bjork, but they have their own unique style. The album is titled "('Over-reaching')" and is available on MCA Records.

The album features eight tracks, each with a different sound and style. The first track, "Suspense," is a slow, mournful piece that sets the tone for the rest of the album. The second track, "Starry Eyed," is a more upbeat track that features some electronic beats and keyboards.

Track three, "Preparing to Fall," is a more experimental piece with some interesting soundscapes. The fourth track, "How Does a Rose Grow?" is a more traditional sounding piece with some brass and strings.

The album ends with "The Hands That Built America," a powerful and emotional piece that features some vocals and a powerful drum beat.

Overall, the album is a great listen for fans of electronic music and those who enjoy Sigur Ros's unique sound. The album is available now and is sure to be a hit. 

--Jonathan Chang

"I believe the goal of a newspaper is to educate readers, to entertain readers."
WANTED! ASCIT seeks new temporary treasurer for the first half of the winter term. Duties include processing payment and check requests, submitting purchase orders, preparing and presenting monthly budget summaries to the Board of Directors and attending weekly Board meetings. ASCIT membership and a desire to represent the best interests of the members are essential. Accounting experience preferred but not required. This is not a paid position. Signups are outside SAC 33. Please direct any questions to the current treasurer, Janet Zhou at janet@caltech.edu.

Library Alert: There will be no direct access to HSS books from Monday Nov. 25 to approximately Tuesday Jan. 2, 2003. Please plan ahead for end of fall term HSS research. Items from the HSS book collection will be available only by paging request between Nov. 25 and Jan. 2, 2003. Requests will be made during working hours at the Millikan Circulation Desk or at any time online at http://library.caltech.edu/services/inventform.htm.

During this period, the new compact will be installed in the basement of Millikan library and the books will simultaneously be in transit to the new location. The basement space will not be accessible to library users until the installation and move are complete. Students need to be aware that they will not be able to retrieve books quickly at night and on weekends. All books requested will be held for pickup at the Millikan Circulation Desk.

The Monticello Foundation and Robert and Delphla Noland Summer Internships 2003:

The Deans Office is accepting proposals for the Monticello Foundation and the Robert and Delphla Noland Summer Internships. Three to five Caltech undergraduate women (current freshmen, sophomores and juniors) will be given an opportunity to participate in research projects outside the Caltech-IPF community for ten weeks during the summer. Each student will receive a $5,000 stipend. Applicants are required to identify the projects in which they wish to participate. All arrangements with the principal researcher will be the responsibility of the student. Interested? Identify a sponsor for your experience at a research facility for a ten-week period. In a short essay, describe your project and submit it to the Deans Office, 210 Center for Student Services, along with two faculty recommendations. Proposals are due Monday, March 3, 2003.

World AIDS Day - December 1, 2002. Around the globe, this day is set aside each year to commemorate the work accomplished concerning HIV/AIDS and to raise awareness of the remaining work that still needs to be completed. On Monday, December 2, Caltech will remember World AIDS Day by distributing red ribbons for faculty, staff and students to wear. Baskets of ribbons will be in Chandler, the Red Door and Broad Café and throughout the Center for Student Services building. The AIDS Service Center will be on campus and available to answer questions and pass out literature and other prevention materials outside the Red Door Café from noon to two p.m. In the surrounding community, All Saints Episcopal Church and local HIV/AIDS organizations will have informational tables from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the church on Sunday, December 1 and a candlelight memorial at 7 p.m.

Caltech Library System Presents: The following session is approximately one hour of formal instruction in the Sherman Fairchild Library Multimedia Conference Room (328). Pre-registration is preferred. December 3, Noon: "Copyright for Researchers in Academia". For further information, please contact Kathleen McGuire at x713 or kmcullee@library.caltech.edu. For a complete list of SEPP seminars and Harris Lectures scheduled for this academic year, please visit our Web site: http://library.caltech.edu/sev/SEPP.html.
Forgive 9/11, Says Peace-loving Reader

Dear editors,

Please read this letter with the understanding that it was written from the heart, with love and sincere sympathy for those who have suffered profound losses. It is not intended to be religious or aggravating, disrespectful or unpatriotic.

Forgiveness always alleviates anger. It brings us into unification, peace, healing and clarity. Costs of not forgiving: The costs of not forgiving are immense. This is how we can win the generic war on terrorism. We can heal. We can overcome. We are a resilient people in a free country.

Forgive now: It is time to forgive 9/11 now. We live in an accelerated world and we don’t have the convenience of withholding our forgiveness on an extended schedule. We can trade rage and indignation for peace and clarity.

Randolph Sill
forgive911@aol.com

Benefits of forgiving: fortunately, the benefits of forgiving are equally immense. If you, personally, will make this change of heart, you will feel a renewed sense of power, trust and optimism. As a country, we can undermine terrorism with forgiveness. This is how we can win the generic war on terrorism. We can heal. We can overcome. We are a resilient people in a free country. Our power is not in our military strength, it is in our ability to win our nation’s values of democracy, independence and justice.

Forgive now: It is time to forgive 9/11 now. We live in an accelerated world and we don’t have the convenience of withholding our forgiveness on an extended schedule. We can trade rage and indignation for peace and clarity. Forgiveness is the key, forgiving 9/11 now is the answer.

Randy Sill
Saturday a week ago, Alan Wang ’04 organized a meeting to retrospectively discuss Caltech. This was a thing that many students liked, and a thing that many students did not. There were several reasons why this was the case, including the fact that it was held in person, and the fact that it was held outdoors. Some students found this to be a disservice to themselves, while others found it to be a disservice to their peers.

As for the undergraduates, they are part of a cohort of intellectual equals perhaps for the first time in their life. That is mostly a plus, although it brings a stake. The one constant in the lives of many students, is the constant of the best of the best has its downsides too. A ranking develops with the Absolutely Superbly Excellentise. Some students—summa cum laude, as they say in English—are at the very top and the very bottom. Those are the students that are only excellent at the bottom. So the excellent students, the top students, are the best at being the students who are the best at being the students.

As the undergraduates, we do not mean much since, in life after school, the students at the bottom well may outdo those at the very top—but to get that to the downgrades. They will not believe you, no, all the proofs of inferiority they need is right there in the results of the latest midterms. Head­ up, all; don’t you love the many chances of doing research on exist­ ing projects? Don’t you also feel the good will extended by the staff, by everyone, to the students? Have you the extraordinary degree to which the student body can make its voice heard, even though it does not always look that way?

One of the surprising things that sometimes happen is that a group of students, a number of speaker who said they love our beauti­ ful campus. And I thought that this was a hard-hated, slide-rule-tinging... not anymore, but in the pre-computer days, every self-respecting student had a slide rule dangling from his belt and our hard-balled students would rather be called in by the dean than be caught admitting the Flowers, the green glass and the spectacular views on clear days. But maybe I am wrong. There were signs of aesthetic sense before, as when Throop Hall was to be de­ molished after the 1911 earthquake and there were plans for a monu­ mental staircase on the level of Guggenheim and Thomas to that of Millikan library. The re­ sult of the outcry against the steps was the gurgling brook and frogs and crayfish ponds, the rocks for turtles to sun themselves on, the benches for people to eat their lunches on and so forth.

“My grandfather said the ice used to leave in June. Now it goes out in March.”

It was a beautiful afternoon, with piles of cheeses and salsa and gal­ lon of lemonade to help wash down piles of doughnuts so high that even the students could not consume them all. I wish to be told there were not that many students there, but those that were sure paid/strict attention to the doughnuts. I do not exaggerate. It was a beauti­ ful afternoon, unusually balmy in fact, pushing the nineties, in No­ sa­ sea’s. A silver article in the yearbook was transported to the south­ ern hemisphere, to Australia.

The unusual weather will do to have with global warming of course, which leads us to a recent article in Harvard Magazine, dis­ cussing “Changing Our Climate, Causes and Choices.” The talk about an apparent change of latitude of fair Fradella was echoed in J. Shaw’s article by the observation of the inhabitants of Little Diomede Island in the Alaskans who told a visiting climate researcher that “My grandfather said [the ice] used to leave in June. Now it goes out in March.” The article goes on to dis­ cuss the likely role of the changes in carbon dioxide concentration over the last century and a half in causing the ice “meltdown.” But, they point out, it was not the melting of sea ice on which, would add to its water in the oceans. New York could have five to six feet of water standing in the streets if sea ice should be a storm surge. That’s another thing that we can be glad of at Caltech, Pasadena is high enough so that we will hardly be spared that kind of fate. By today, when we become beachfront property in the next quark that we visit or our feet will be wet, only. But we’ll have a nice view of the sunset over the Pa­ cific.

There was something very pe­ rsonal statement in the article how­ ever. It explains that carbon dioxide released into the atmo­ sphere by human activities “is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quar­ ter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular.

Right on, professor; it will take a long time. I bet that even Caltech freshmen would not have time, and that’s another thing I love about Caltech, the ability to solve problems. When you finish your homework sets, see if you can find a way to get through it on time. An A­ seemed to freshen for the freshmen and two friends who tell me what’s going on in a little bit of the class.

Today in Caltech History

The unusual weather will do to have with global warming of course, which leads us to a recent article in Harvard Magazine, discussing “Changing Our Climate, Causes and Choices.” The talk about an apparent change of latitude of fair Fradella was echoed in J. Shaw’s article by the observation of the inhabitants of Little Diomede Island in the Alaskans who told a visiting climate researcher that “My grandfather said [the ice] used to leave in June. Now it goes out in March.” The article goes on to discuss the likely role of the changes in carbon dioxide concentration over the last century and a half in causing the ice “meltdown.” But, they point out, it was not the melting of sea ice on which, would add to its water in the oceans. New York could have five to six feet of water standing in the streets if sea ice should be a storm surge. That’s another thing that we can be glad of at Caltech, Pasadena is high enough so that we will hardly be spared that kind of fate. By today, when we become beachfront property in the next quark that we visit or our feet will be wet, only. But we’ll have a nice view of the sunset over the Pacific.

There was something very personal statement in the article however. It explains that carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by human activities “is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular. A student is taken up by land plants [by photosynthesis] and another quarter is taken up by the oceans, with carbon dioxide dissolving into the sea water. By the way, the area is insular.
Alaskan Fault Ruptured Eastward, Seismologist Ji Finds in Excursion

Continued from Page 2, Column 5

These three ruptures are the large- est such events in the Western Hemisphere in at least the past 150 years. Like California’s San Andreas, the Denali is a strike-slip fault, which means that the blocks on either side of the fracture move sideward relative to one another. Over millions of years, the cumu- lative effect of tens of thousands of large shifts has been to move south­ ern Alaska tens of kilometers west­ ward relative to the rest of the state. These shifts have produced a set of large aligned valleys that arch through the middle of the snowy Alaska range, from the Canadian border on the east to the foot of Mount McKinley on the west. Along much of its length the great fracture traverses large glaciers. Surprisingly, the fault broke up through the glaciers, offsets large crevasses and rocky ridges within the ice. At the crossing of the Trans­ Alaska pipeline, approximately in the center of the 320-kilometer rupt­ ture, the horizontal shift was about four meters. Fortunately, geotechnical studies of the fault prior to construction led to a special design that would have allowed for shifts greater than this without failure of the pipeline. The earthquake shook loose thousands of snow avalanches and rockfalls in the rugged terrain adjacent to the fault. Although most of these measured only a few tens of meters in dimen­ sion, many were much larger. In some places enormous blocks of rock and ice fell onto glaciers and valley floors, skidding a kilometer or more out over ice, stream and tundra. The team of investigators included geologists from several insti­ tutions, including Caltech’s Division of Geological and Plan­ netary Sciences, the U.S. Geologi­ cal Survey, Central Washington University and the University of Alaska.

The rugged range is traversed by just two highways and so the sci­ entists used helicopters to access the fault ruptures in the remote and rug­ ged terrain. Before departing for the field, the geologists had learned from seismologists the basic char­ acter of the rupture.

Within a day of the quake, Caltech seismologist Chen Ji had deter­ mined that the shift along the fault was principally horizontal, but that the initial 20 seconds of the east­ ward-propagating crack was along a fault with vertical motion. This fault was discovered midweek, near the western end of the principal horizontal shift. Along this Alaska­ meter-long fault, a portion of the Alaska range has risen several meters.

Perhaps the most surprising dis­ covery in the field was that the fault rupture propagated only eastward from the epicenter and left the west­ ern half of the great fault broken. Several of the team wonder if, in future great quakes, the first is the first in a series of large events that will eventually include breaks farther west toward Mount McKinley and Denali National Park.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4

Kohl-ing, and support our home-brewed artist.

Who and what will emerge victorious in this year’s Mech.E. 72 con­ test?

Most students know at least one story of their own. As a child, I had always loved cars, and my parents were always willing to take me to car shows and races. My favorite car was the Ferrari 365 GTB/4 Daytona. I remember standing in awe as the cars roared past me, their engines thundering in the background.

Today, I am an engineering student at Caltech, and I have the opportunity to design, build, and race my own car. I am part of a team that is working on a project to design a solar-powered race car. Our goal is to create a car that is not only fast, but also sustainable. It is a challenging task, but one that I am determined to complete.

The car itself is a marvel of engineering. It is lightweight, aerodynamic, and powered by solar panels. The team has worked tirelessly to optimize every aspect of the car, from the frame to the engine. We have even added a unique feature: a solar-powered air conditioning system.

The race season is fast approaching, and I am excited to see what my team and I can accomplish. I am confident that we will be able to design a car that is not only competitive, but also environmentally friendly. I look forward to seeing the results of our hard work and dedication.