Fletcher, Loram Coast to 'Exciting' Victory, Plan 'Transparent' Approach

By ADAM SEARS

Not everyone voted in last week's elections, but those who did seemed to favor more revolutionary candidates.

Tom Fletcher '04 and Galen Loram '03 emerged victorious amidst record turnout in a tight first round of student government run-offs last week.

Loram, who won the ASCIT vice presidential race, provided a fresh perspective on the office he stands poised to fill. Without expending any effort on campaigning, he rose to the top and defeated second-place finisher Anita Choi '04. Loram said that while he'd considered the idea of running for office a couple times, suggestions by others prompted him to take action. After no one appeared to challenge Choi, he made up his mind. "I just thought that giving people a choice was really important," he said.

Loram said he was very excited for the students he represents and always keep an ear open for their concerns. And by the sound of it, he already has a couple of ideas for how to exercise the power vested in him to change the state of student affairs. For example, some students around campus believe that the role of Resident Assistants should be discussed more thoroughly. In the past, they acted almost as a house's "mother," counseling students in need and looking out for their best interests. However, as the natural will of administration runs its course, some students have lamented that RA's are being manipulated by the administration.

Additionally, Loram believes that ASCIT has a long way to go in promoting the Honor Code and educating students about collaboration policies. Current attempts to prepare freshmen to deal with the policies are better than nothing, but he envisions a new style of approach. "My job is to make something exciting," Loram said. Although he hasn't yet been contacted about an introductory meeting, Loram is looking forward to "learning the ropes" and meeting the new BoD that will be elected.

The Presidential election lasted to a fourth round, when Fletcher finally edged out competitors Julian Wang '04, Libin Zhang '05 and Janet Zhou '05. Fletcher, a strong proponent of improved communication throughout campus, is also relatively new to ASCIT. Instead of breaking his platform, he sees it as a benefit, allowing him to more easily take control and direct ASCIT in a radically new way.

Towards promoting discussion and "transparency" in the often shrouded bureaucracy of ASCIT, he plans to boost the effectiveness of the Tech in reporting on important matters and hold overwhelmingly public forums on the Olive Walk and elsewhere such that under­graduates will have every chance to participate.

According to ASCIT bylaws, "a candidate must win an absolute majority of votes" in order to win.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Newly elected ASCIT Vice President Galen Loram Loram '03 emerges victorious amidst record turnout in a tight first round of student government run-offs last week. As chairman of the Board of Control, Loram will tap his sensitivity in his effort to manage fairly the disciplinary body.

By MATTHEW WALKER

Saturday afternoon, Stephen Wolfram entertained a large crowd in Beckman Auditorium, unpacking ideas presented in his recently published book, A New Kind of Science. After a moment of silence for the crew of the Columbia, Provost Steve Kozinn introduced Wolfram, who kicked off the afternoon with a presentation by Wolfram about his new paradigm.

Beginning with the question "How does anything complex form in nature?" Wolfram proceeded to outline the ideas on which he based his research. His initial thrust came from mathematical analysis, which had solved his past problems in math and physics which he then strove to apply to all of science.

What was discovered, however, was that it didn't work for his more complex scientific problems, so he switched his focus to simple solutions, working on the assumption that nature follows certain rules. In the same way his Mathematica software uses primitives to solve most every math problem, he reasoned that nature has its own "primitives" that govern everything.

Cellular automata, Wolfram explained, are an example of the way nature might work. Generating the 256 simplest such "automata," he found that even simple rules can produce complex, evolving results. In fact, the set of rules denoted as rule 30 displayed a pattern so random that he configured Mathematica to use the rule as its pseudo-random number generator.

With the computing power of Mathematica's arsenal, Wolfram was able to quickly check an increasing number of simple programs. His success at finding simple programs that generate complex results led him even further to believe that "Nature has a special secret to create complexity following simple programs." One area that Wolfram said will be revolutionized by cellular automata is the study of Chaos.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

SPRING FEST. 'RAISES BAR' ON CULTURE

Winnet Fair Bridges Chinese Tradition, Modernity

By O.J. CARLTON

No, I don't understand the words that are coming out of your mouth. Depressed at having missed out on celebrating the coming of 2003 with the Western world, I decided I could redeem myself by ringing in the year of the goat. I attended this year's Spring Festival thinking at worst I'd lose $3 and a couple of hours, but was pleasantly surprised more than once at the vivacity, creativity and pride that went into preparing a memorable one for all in attendance.

I've attended my share of Caltech parties, including events put together.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Theory, Rule 30, he explains, shows that a system can generate its own randomness. To verify this theory, one would need perform an experiment, such as one involving turbulence, twice under the exact same conditions to ensure that the randomness is exactly the same in both.

Wolfram also said that cellular automata will replace the theory of natural selection in biology. Both the patterns on mollusk shells and the shape of leaves can be nearly duplicated by cellular automata, he said.

The grand aim of his research, he suggested, would be to find a program that reproduced the universe. Wolfram speculated that such a program would be very small, with little definite structure. The only component of the initial universe would be space, which he hypothesized to be a collection of points in a network, connected to other points.

Wolfram made the analogy that space is to those points as water is to its constituent molecules. The time factor would be represented by taking steps in the program; the update of the universe. The universe created by such a program would have numerous arms, but a theory that Wolfram called "causal invariance" explains that it doesn't matter when a given set of conditions is updated since the end result is the same. He further claimed that causal invariance implies some connection by implying space-time invariance.

Other simple programs generate other known portions of physics, he said, adding, "There's a whole large scale of physics waiting to be exploited.

A final idea outlined by Wolfram was the idea of computational irreducibility. He thinks that theory will reach a point where it can no longer be simplified to formulas. Rather, running governing models will be more akin to programming. Fortunately, Wolfram also laid out his notion of an upper limit of sophistication in computation in the universe and that the upper limit is
Watson Lecture Delves Into Technicalities Of Fuel Cells as Generators of Clean Power

By JON FOSTER

Delivered only a day after President Bush's State of the Union speech placed great impor-
tance on the need for alternative-energy cars, Materials Science Associate Professor Sossina Haila's Watson lecture last Wednesday night on the practicality of efficient, zero-emission fuel cells came at a particu-
larly auspicious time.

Dr. Haila works in developing fuel cells as efficient and clean generators of power. Al-
though she admitted that fossil fuels are plentiful, she opened her talk with a discussion of their drawbacks, the two biggest being geopolitical uncertainty and environmental harm.

She said it is too early to tell what effect the increasing levels of carbon monoxide will have on the earth, but maintained that the only real way to find out is to continue changing things, "and that happens" — and "I don't want to do that experiment," she said.

Fuel cells are not a new source of energy but only a conversion device and in many cases using them as electricity sources would still produce harmful carbon monoxide. In-
stead, their major advantages over regular combustion engines lie in efficiency, espe-
cially at small sizes, and zero-emission of the energy associated with weight gain.

Fuel cells produce electricity by harnessing the energy in chemical bonds. When hy-
drogen and oxygen are bound up in water they are in a lower energy state; all fuel cells do is find a way to exploit this tendency to-
wards a lower energy state. The key is an elec-
trolyte which grants to charged ions but not electrons or neutral atoms. In a basic type of fuel cell, hydrogen, want-
ing to reach the other side of the electrolyte to combine with the oxygen it sheds its electrons. These electrons then pass through an electric circuit, providing electric current as they do, and reach the other side where they recombine with protons and the oxygen to form water.

If free hydrogen were easy to obtain and transport, that would be all there was to it. With pure hydrogen as fuel, the only undesirable side-effect of a fuel cell's operation is dihydrogen monoxide. Unfortunately, free hydrogen is difficult to obtain and in or-
ter to carry enough compressed hydrogen gas in a small enough space to power an electric car using current technology you'd need 5000 psi tanks. A pressure that high might make drivers nervous and the sheer weight and necessary for the tanks adds about 720 kilos.

For these reasons, there is much interest in making more efficient fuel cells. Fuel cells are naturally more efficient at high tempera-
tures, but high-temperature fuel cells are of-
ten a poor choice for something calling for frequent on-off switching, since it takes a while to heat the cell.

One of the two projects Dr. Sossina's group has been pursuing, she said, is placing a high-
temperature fuel cell in a heat exchange tun-
er. This heat exchanger, which is affectionately known as a "Swiss Roll" and whose function is to easily keep the central fuel cell at a high tempera-
ture during the day, even if the central device is operating in a low-temperature environment.

At this time, the design for the interior fuel cell's specifications specifies a group of walls having trouble inserting it into the "Swiss Roll." With producing such devices.

The other major project has been her group's attempt to find a new material to serve as the electrolyte which will selectively carry only specific charged ions. The current favorite is a polymer electrolyte membrane, but this must be kept saturated with water with its cool temperatures—which also de-
crease efficiency—and is unfortunately per-
methane, which is a prime candi-
date for providing hydrogen into the system.

Dr. Sossina's group has been working on solid acids as a substitute. Several solid acids pro-
vide the necessary action to carry ions across the substance where the temperature is high enough, but commonly used ones are slowly poisoned over time and lose their ef-
ce. They are now looking at silicates and gernimates, which might show similar behavior without becoming poisoned.

Fuel cells are still fantastically expensive. In December, Toyota and Honda, both re-
ally had commercially available fuel cell cars, but at an estimated $1 million apiece they were being leased only to large facilities like the University of California and the city of Los Angeles. The hope is that continued de-
velopment and refinement will bring the cost down and make these cars realistic choices for consumers—and fuel cells a viable method for clean electricity generation.

But Dr. Sossina said she sees no reason to wait for power circumstances to become dire.

As the anonymous quote on her last slide for the lecture said, "The stone age didn't end because we ran out of stones."
King’s ‘National Self-Determination’ Still Relevant in Modern-day Israel

Self-declared Zionist Responds to ‘Anti-Semitic’ Letter on King, Jr.

By ALEX TOBIAS

I am writing in response to Dario Amodei’s letter to the editor in the previous issue. While I agree with Mr. Amodei that it would have been nice for those who posted the flyers entitled “Martin Luther King on Zionism” to have identified themselves, I take issue with almost everything else in his letter.

To state that the political situation in the Middle East with respect to Israel is “completely different from the one that [Martin Luther King Jr.] was addressing” is a gross error in judgment. Except for a recent escalation in violence directed randomly at civilians—also known as “terrorism”—much remains unchanged in the region except for the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, immediately after which it was attacked by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in an effort to destroy the fledgling country.

Israel is still by far the smallest country in the region; Israel is still a democratic country surrounded by undemocratic ones, many of which are actively hostile toward it; Israel must still fight for recognition as a country by many other nations in the world; and Israel still provides all of its Arab citizens—today, one-third of its population—with full rights and privileges, unlike the surrounding countries which expelled most if not all of their Jews long ago.

Mr. Amodei states: “Zionism now almost universally refers to militant support for Israel.” If by “militant,” he means “Zionists strongly believe in the need for lifelong self-defense,” then I agree. But, Mr. King believed in the same definition. On anti-Zionism, he wrote: “And what is anti-Zionism? It is the denial to the Jewish people of a fundamental right that we justly claim for the people of Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere. It is discrimination against Jews. In short, it is anti-Semitism.” Let my words echo in the depths of your soul: When people criticize Zionism, they mean Jews—make deserts about it.

It seems that Mr. Amodei has adopted the anti-Zionist definition of the word “terrorism” which Arturs T. Blums strongly supports the idea that the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere are actual supporters of the populations which long ago crossed into the Americas. Now you might ask what has to do with the word of today, but, to me, it is still to deflect, distort and hatred and incomprehension that our ancestors built this nation by building around the world among the many who once looked up to us but are now are sorely disappointed at our talk disparagingly about the indigenous populations first from Africa, then to the Americas. Can you imagine… the realization these people drew their livelihood from, the same realization that feed on lichen they find under the seasonal snow in the lifeless-land—-even in Ihilson’s, even-in-Day’s-lan of night lodgings. Can you imagine, the narrator ex- plained, I had to spend the night in a tent made of skins within a yurt made of felt... brrr... Note that our primitive peoples he was visiting, had no experience to the members of other groups.

And that is where the stories intersect. None of us stands alone. We all belong to and part of groups and to the long-existing in the superiors of “our group over others.” Each group develops an internal cohesion and perforce this must be at the expense of our relations with the members of other groups. And so we had the 21st-century genocidal and his cohorts against the things. Ronald Lawrence, is focused on the transplantation of microencapsulated insulin-secreting cells (islets of Langerhans) as the objective of alleviating diabetics 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 process, known as BiolaromaTM, 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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From Proud Narrators
To Clans, Honor Code
Revel Responds to ‘Beringia’ Television Special

By JEAN-PAUL REVUEL

Not long ago I saw part of a program tracing the migrations of human populations from Africa into Asia and from there into North America. The last step in that track was the Bering Strait through some 4000 years ago—maybe, starting as early as 30 or 40 thousand years ago—because at these times the sea level was greatly lowered by glaciation elsewhere. This resulted in the for- mation of a land bridge, Beringia, between Siberia and what is now Alaska.

Genetic evidence based on analysis of the DNA sequences in yeast chromosomal DNA can be used to construct “genecological” trees and to follow the migration of populations. The outcome of such studies on indigenous populations in Siberia and Alaska strongly supports the idea that the peoples whose descendents are now heading reinterior in central Siberia were actually the ancestors of the populations which long ago crossed into the Americas.

Now you might ask what has to do with the word of today, but, to me, it is still to deflect, distort and hatred and incomprehension that our ancestors built this nation by building around the world among the many who once looked up to us but are now are sorely disappointed at our talk disparagingly about the indigenous populations first from Africa, then to the Americas. Can you imagine… the realization these people drew their livelihood from, the same realization that feed on lichen they find under the seasonal snow in the lifeless-land—-even in Ihilson’s, even-in-Day’s-lan of night lodgings. Can you imagine, the narrator ex-
Dr. Fletcher: The man is opaque, but his plan is evident. Illustrated above, the future Gelt Casino in the Palestinian reservation will be an Indian-style gaming casino. Ariel Sharon is confident that the Palestinians will end their struggle for peace with a Jewish state. Now, if the recent ASCIT Board ran against gambling, but I also once thought there was something to it.
BoD Approves Pair of Amendments For Vote
Class Officer Amendment

The class officer amendment is being proposed primarily for one simple reason: to keep the ASCIT Board of Directors from forgetting the fact that class officers are supposed to be elected along with the other officers. Last year, the BoD approved a bill that I did not realize until the very last moment, when I was putting in my final sign-ups for the new officers. This amendment also provides a provision for the seniors class to recall their officers if they are not doing a good job. Currently, there is no way for class officers to be voted out of their positions from their class. This amendment is certainly not a strange bylaw, but it certainly doesn’t hurt either.

By Ted Jow ’03

Online Voting Amendment

The online voting amendment aims to eliminate completely all paired online votes as the official method by which all votes are taken. This will benefit the student body because it will make it easier for the ASCIT Board of Directors to poll the entire student body when important issues arise. Online voting will eliminate many errors from the voting process and will allow results to come quickly and reliably. It will also prevent “double voting,” which is not being policed at all right now. Some people may have concerns about the reliability of the system possible negative effects on turn-out. However, since online voting is more convenient and there are no separate votes with no technical problems and voter turnout has been higher than ever for ASCIT elections.

By Ted Jow ’03

Looking for some Lovin’ this Valentine’s Day?

Next week’s TECH will feature a special “Singles” section. For $5, you can have your very personal ad! Just send in whatever you want to say (must fit in a 1.75” x 1” box) to business@tech.caltech.edu, and send $5 to MSC 9286, c/o The California Tech. See flyers in the Library, Dining Hall, or around campus for more information. Deadline is February 10.

Before the end of the year, a “class officer” amendment was approved for the ballots (5, 10). The big T. T. rally was put to the current BoD and IRC in the bicentennial year for the year. The BoD has no objections. Kim has drafted a letter for the IRS, which the BoD comments on briefly. It should be sent to our accountant and to the IRS shortly.

Marconi reports that Daniel’s press-conference

Vice-President for Student Affairs Margo Mastik has volunteered the use of her home for the ASCIT Installation Dinner, which will be on Friday, February 28.

The ASCIT BoD thanks her for this generous offer, but wonders if she has a pool table. The ASCIT Game won’t play itself, either.

Former Tennis Editor Alvaro Masin is seeking interest in operations for the 2003 Tennis. Nominations will be made for the positions and leveraged purchased for the BoD house venue later.

Meeting adjourned at 11:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Aaron McGruder (2/4, Beckman Auditorium)

Respectfully submitted,

By

By

Ted Jow ’03

Ted Jow ’03

Ted Jow ’03

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Ted Jow ’03

Ted Jow ’03

Ted Jow ’03

Ted Jow ’03

Ted Jow ’03
by Tim Wan, Mike Yeh, Ben Lee

Crippling Depression

www.CripplingDepression.com feedback@crripplingdepression.com

All characters are purely fictional. Any resemblance to any persons living or dead is coincidental. The views expressed are those of the authors, not those of the newspaper staff or Caltech.

There have been no updates since 2003. Any current events would be noted.

Dear Crippling Depression,

I am just wondering why you've changed the name of your magazine? I was just wondering why you've changed the name of your magazine? It's not an exercise out of a text-book. You've changed the name of your magazine? It's not an exercise out of a text-book.

Sincerely,

Yamilely (Emilly) Bautista-Navarro

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THE CALIFORNIA TECH NEWS

FEBRUARY 3, 2003

Caltech, McKeown Team With Local High Schools

By MARK WHEELER

They stream out of deep space, traveling at speeds close to that of light, constantly bombarding Earth and literally passing through our bodies: “subatomic shrapnel,” as one magazine described them, energetic matter known as cosmic rays. For the past year, Los Angeles-area high school students and their teachers have teamed up with a Caltech physicist to, in a sense, “catch” these ultra-high-energy rays on their own campuses. Students and their science teachers from the Pasadena Unified School District, Los Angeles Unified School District and other districts in southern California have been involved in the development and construction of detector hardware, the associated electronics and the computer equipment to form a networked system among 30 southern California high schools.

The project is called the California High School Cosmic-Ray Observatory (CHICOS). Ultimately, says Caltech Physics Professor Robert McKeown, at least 90 detectors will be installed, scattered widely throughout Southern California.

A large array of detectors will enable the study of these ultra-high-energy cosmic rays through the detection of “showers,” several kilometers in radius, of secondary particles they create in the Earth’s atmosphere. Such rays are the highest-energy particles ever observed in nature and have captured the fancy of the astrophysics and particle physics community.

Thus, while establishing a state-of-the-art experimental facility, the project is also providing an exceptional educational experience for local high school students. When a majority of the sites are operating, Dr. McKeown expects the project will yield enough significant scientific results to be reported in the scientific journals.

Cosmic rays are comprised of an array of subatomic “stuff”: protons; “muons,” uncharged elementary particles; and gamma ray photons, bits of light emitted spontaneously from radioactive substances. They are of interest to scientists for a couple of reasons.

For one, studying their composition tells how the galaxy has continued to evolve chemically since the solar system was formed. This helps us to understand how the solar system got the chemical composition that it has. In turn, this tells us something about our origin.

Further, as energetic as they are, cosmic rays may emanate from cataclysms of staggering proportions, including the Big Bang, shock waves from supernovas collapsing into black holes and matter that’s accelerated as it is sucked into massive black holes. Knowing where these particles originate and how they attain such colossal energies will help scientists understand how these violent objects operate.

“The idea is, ‘what do these things point back to?’” said Dr. McKeown. “And, can we learn something about where they come from as a result of that? This is real science. Maybe these things will point back to some exploding object in the sky, which is exciting to kids. And to me, for that matter.”

The timing of when the showers hit the different schools is what tells scientists like Dr. McKeown a lot about where they came from. The cosmic rays will generate a “panorama” of rays that, as it falls, gets bigger and bigger. The particles will hit one detector first, then another sometime later. The detectors at the center of the shower will have stronger signals than the detectors farther away.

Once the center of the shower is detected, the direction of the shower can be determined from the relative times. This is where the high school kids come in; using trigonometry, they can reconstruct the direction of the showers, taking into account the orientation of the earth at that time.

The program also incorporates a high-school-teacher education component coordinated by Ryoichi Seki at California State University, Northridge. Teachers are developing curriculum materials to help their students participate in this research. Caltech also hosts a summer workshop where physics teachers and students can participate in the construction of new detector stations for deployment at additional sites.

“One of the things I like to show the students and teachers is that this really is a current and ongoing research project,” said Dr. McKeown, “so it’s not an exercise out of a textbook but real science.”

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106

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106

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35

Caltech

76

Occidental

173

Caltech

117

LA VERNE

119

Women's Swimming and Diving

Caltech

62

POMONA-PITZER

179

CALTECH

145

Whitman

72

Caltech

76

Occidental

173

Caltech

117

LA VERNE

119

The women had several solid performances this week. Saskya Bylerly '03 had three first place finishes as well as adding a strong leg of the 400 medley relay. Jacki Wilbur '04 had some fast times as she took the 50 free and 100 free.

Men's Basketball

Caltech

27

CLAREMONT-MUDD-SCRIPPS

88

Caltech

73

REDLANDS

123

Caltech

27

CAL. LUTHERAN

83

Caltech

73

WHITTIER

123

The Beavers played tough against the Bulldogs at home last week. The big difference seemed to come in numbers as the Bulldogs subbed in five at a time to outlast the Beavers. Caltech had four players in double digits. The Beavers also pulled in 43 rebounds with Jonathan Bird (9) leading the category. The men dropped two the following week as they faced two very tough teams.

Women's Basketball

Caltech

16

CAL. LUTHERAN

57

Caltech

32

LA VERNE

68

Caltech

27

CLAREMONT-MUDD-SCRIPPS

83

Caltech

25

REDLANDS

70

The ladies dropped two conference games this week, both at home. Ada Yu '03 led the Beavers in both match-ups, putting in 19 on the week and adding 12 rebounds. The ladies travel to CMS and Redlands this week. The following week, Yu continued to lead the women's team scoring 18 and 13 points and grabbing 14 rebounds. The Beavers take on Whittier and Occidental this week in their final week of first round SCIAC play.

Athletes of the Week

Sina Yeganeh '04 from track took first in the 100-meter with a blazing time of 10.78. In addition she added a 2nd place finish in the 200-meter with a time of 23.21 and ran a 52.1 in the 4x400. Samaa Ibrahim '04 also had a great meet with top finishes. She led the meet in the 1500 with a time of 5:20, took second in the 400 at 56.5 and third in the 800 at 2:30. She also ran the first leg of the 4x400, which finished with a time of 4:48, good enough for third place.

Dr. Adami questioned Wolfram's ideas on natural selection, but Wolfram replied that he had focused on previously unstudied topics, rather than well-documented phenomena. Dr. Koonin ended the discussion in asking the panelists if they thought Wolfram's ideas would lead to a paradigm shift and all responded negatively. Dr. Stevenson thought that the ideas seemed more like "the emperor's new clothes." Dr. Preskill dis­minished the ideas as too simple and Dr. Adams explained that there were too many open­ended statements.

Wolfram rebutted by reminding the audi­ence that skepticism had all said the same things before other paradigm shifts. Wolfram finds his scientific roots at Eton, Oxford and Caltech, where he became the youngest recipient of the MacArthur Award in 1981. His most famous scientific achieve­ment was the discovery of cellular automata. In 1986, Wolfram founded Wolfram Research, Inc. and created Mathematica, which is regarded as the world's premier advanced mathematics software and also which enabled Wolfram to make great strides in his research for A New Kind of Science.
At a colorful lavender cosmetics stall, a Thai dancer performs for the crowd.

Chances for a permanent or temporary internship opportunities—offered to students through the group's Web site and through individual counseling sessions—were transliterated for the rest of us, including several rounds of charades. A graduate student, Xiu, dressed in an exquisite red and gold satin dress, decorated with Chinese lettering in what I assume to be a traditional, it needs to be, starting now. An unexpected highlight came from Eli Jorne, a graduate student in applied physics who at first glance doesn't appear Chinese at all, who gave a passionate rendition of a Chinese—think—song entitled "Girl, Please Look this Way." He does not give commencement speeches, said Mr. O'Rourke. Caltech is traditionally at a disadvantage in the run for a "high profile" name, in Mr. O'Rourke's words, because administrators do not convey honorary degrees or agree to exorbitant speaking fees. They pay only travel and lodging for the chosen speaker.

The students voted for the best performance, noting his astute embarrassment to win two door prizes in a later contest involving songs with the word "goat." You had to be there.

They were transliterated for the rest of us, including several rounds of charades. The clues and answers were tailored by just about every student together by just about every student with some degree of authority when I say that the Caltech C outdid my career of twenty decompressions has the Winnett lounge been confused at hearing it full speed without subtitles, but once you've survived an ACM 95c lecture, you can make sense out of anything. Party games were a lively diversion, including several rounds of charades. The clues and answers were tailored by just about every student with some degree of authority when I say that the Caltech C outdid my career of twenty decompressions has the Winnett lounge been pressed for the rest of us, but for all practical purposes the game was rigged in favor of those who actually knew how to read all the little pictures. The most popular category seemed to be "idiom," which generally meant I was hosed. Later, however, I managed to re-deem myself. I used my mad linguistic skills, knowledge of song lyrics and utter imperviousness to embarrassment to win two door prizes in a later contest involving songs with the word "goat." You had to be there.

An unexpected highlight came from Eli Jorne, a graduate student in applied physics who at first glance doesn't appear Chinese at all, who gave a passionate rendition of a Chinese—think—song entitled "Girl, Please Look this Way." At least one listener complimented him on his performance, noting his astute embarrassment to win two door prizes in a later contest involving songs with the word "goat." You had to be there.

Actually, it's not correct to say he played the Pennsylvania. This soloist managed to play two of them at once. In tune. And in harmony. The instruments resembled a much finer version of the plastic recorders children play in school, which know culture isn't a competitive sport, but I may just be persuaded otherwise. goats and sheep and interpretive Tai Chi dancing. All in all, I'd say the Chinese C has raised the bar for heritage, I know culture isn’t a competitive sport, but I may just be persuaded otherwise. goats and sheep and interpretive Tai Chi dancing. All in all, I'd say the Chinese C has raised the bar for heritage, I know culture isn’t a competitive sport, but I may just be persuaded otherwise. goats and sheep and interpretive Tai Chi dancing.