Researchers map genetic variation

Researchers at the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard and colleagues published new papers last week that bring scientists closer to their ultimate goal — to grasp the core mechanisms of human biology and disease — by developing a comprehensive catalog of the genetic diversity in the human genome sequence across human populations. The first step toward grasping those core mechanisms was realized in 2001, with the completion of the human genome sequence.

The new Broad papers describe both the content and uses of a comprehensive genomic catalog, known as HapMap, that maps common human DNA sequence variations, enabling systematic testing of genetic variants for their association with disease and their place in human evolutionary history.

HapMap gets its name from “haplotypes” — collectively inherited groups of human genetic variants that are located physically close to one another in the genome. Built upon the foundation laid by the human genome sequence, the HapMap is a powerful new tool for exploring the root causes of common diseases. We absolutely require such a resource so that we can develop new and much-needed approaches to understand these diseases, such as diabetes, bipolar disorder, [and] cancer,” said David Altshuler, director of the Broad’s Program in Medical and Population Genetics and an associate professor at Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School. Altshuler and Peter Donnelly, of the University of Oxford in England, are two of the authors of an Oct. 27 paper in Nature.

Diseases run in families, and perhaps half the risk of any given common disease can be explained by genetic differences inherited from one’s parents. Inheritance also plays a role in the different responses people can have to a drug or to an environmental factor. A “map” to discern the range of genetic contributions to common diseases and responses to therapies was proposed 10 years ago. With HapMap, technology has caught up to biomedical research needs.

“The data from the HapMap project allows scientists to select the particular DNA variants that provide the greatest information in the most efficient manner, lower research needs. “The data from the HapMap project allows scientists to select the particular DNA variants that provide the greatest information in the most efficient manner.”

The McGovern Institute was created at the start of this new century, with a mandate to lead the world into a new era of systems neuroscience, the study of brain systems and behavior,” said Professor Robert Desimone, McGovern’s director.

The McGovern Institute for Brain Research at MIT will celebrate the formal opening of its new home in the brain and cognitive sciences complex this Friday, Nov. 4. As part of the event, Massachusetts Sen. John Kerry, television host and author Jane Pauley, Nobel laureate Dr. Eric Kandel and Robert M. Metcalfe (S.B. 1968), the inventor of the Ethernet, are all scheduled to speak to a capacity crowd in the third-floor atrium of the new complex between 9:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. The community is invited to tune in via a live webcast, at http://web.mit.edu/mcgovern/opening_webcast.shtml.

As leaders in their own fields, each speaker will bring a unique perspective to the future impact of neuroscience on society — ranging from treatments for brain disorders, to education, to the development of new technologies and industries.

The theme of the gala celebration is neuroscience and society, a topic of particular significance to donors Lore Harp McGovern and Patrick J. McGovern, Jr., MIT Class of 1959. The McGovern family founded the McGovern Institute with the largest donation ever made to MIT in the hopes that neuroscience research could play a leading role in improving the quality of human life and humans’ ability to acquire knowledge and use it effectively.

“The McGovern Institute was created at the start of this new century, with a mandate to lead the world into a new era of systems neuroscience, the study of brain systems and behavior,” said Professor Robert Desimone, McGovern’s director.

The work of Media Lab graduate student James Patten is now on view at the Museum of Modern Art.
Faculty named to professorships

A number of faculty members have been appointed to named professorships. All appointments are for three-year terms and became effective July 1 unless otherwise noted.

Assistant Professor Nittrit Bergman, of the Sloan School of Management, has been appointed to the Grover Hermann Professorship. The Edgerton Professorships were established in 1973 by the MIT Corporation to honor the late Professor Edgerton’s scientific contributions.

Assistant Professor Andrew D. Edney of biological engineering was named to the Thomas D. and Virginia W. Cahot Career Development Professorship. This is one of two chairs established by the Cahots in the fields of engineering and molecular or cellular biology.

Assistant Professor Daniel Frey of mechanical engineering has been named to the Robert N. Noyce Career Development Professorship.

John D.E. Gabrieli, professor of brain and cognitive sciences, has been appointed to the Grover Hermann Professorship in Health Sciences and Technology, for a five-year renewable term. This chair was established in 1977 by the MIT Corporation to honor the Grover Hermann Foundation.

Scott Hughes, assistant professor of physics, was named this year to the Patil Family Career Development Professorship. The Class of 1956 established this chair in celebration of its 50th reunion.

Hiroshi Ishii, associate professor of media arts and sciences, and Gareth H. McKinley, associate professor of electrical engineering and computer science, have been named to two-year terms as Class of 1960 Chairs.

Noel B. Jackson, associate professor of literature, is the next holder of the Homer A. Burnell Career Development Professorship. The chair was established from the bequest of Homer A. Burnell (1898-1928) to support a junior faculty member.

David Jones, assistant professor of science, technology and society, was appointed to the Leo Marx Career Development Professorship in the History and Culture of Science and Technology. The professorship honors the late Emeritus Leo Marx, who has taught in the STS program for many years.

Roger Dale Kamm, professor of mechanical engineering and biological engineering, is the next holder of the Gershonham Professorship, a five-year renewable term. Kenneth Gershonham and his wife established this chair in 1980 “to support MIT’s strong interest in combinatorial chemistry and its applications.”

Professor emeritus Alvin Drake dies at 70

Alvin W. Drake, a professor emeritus of electrical engineering and computer science who was respected among colleagues and students alike for the vitality of his teaching and the vigor of his research, died at his home near his Falmouth home on Sunday, Oct. 30. He was 74.

Drake, a native of Bayonne, N.J., specialized in decision analysis, applied probability, applications of operations research to public systems, and organ banking.

Drake’s best-known MIT course, Probabilistic Systems Analysis (6.041), was “legendary,” according to Richard Larson, MIT’s Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering and of Engineering Systems. “He taught students to think in terms of basic principles, in the MIT way.”

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MIT Tech Talk

News

MIT, Nokia join to advance mobile computing

MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) and Nokia Research Center last week announced a research collaboration to advance the state of the art in mobile computing and communications technologies. CSAIL and Nokia will establish a new research facility — the Nokia Research Center Cambridge — near the MIT campus, where researchers from MIT and Nokia will work closely together on a new venture in mobile computing.

"Information and communication technologies are becoming ever more critical in all aspects of our personal and professional lives," said MIT President Susan Hockfield. "By carrying out long-term investments now in mobile computing, we can ensure that information and services, peripheral devices, sensors and other devices. Research will address new communication platforms that incorporate speech and handwriting modalities, new mobile computing platforms — including low power hardware and software platforms — and wireless communications, as well as new software architectures.

Researchers will also add new ways of managing information. The use of Semantic Web technologies — an extension of the current Web developed in part at CSAIL and at the Nokia Research Center — will enable devices to more intuitively and automatically understand connected terms, information and services.

Approximately 20 researchers from MIT and 20 researchers from Nokia will participate in joint projects under the direction of a joint steering committee. Dr. James Hicks from Nokia Research Center Cambridge has been named director of the Nokia Research Center Cambridge. Professor Arvind, Johnson Professor of Computer Science and Engineering, will be the program director.

"This is a totally unique kind of collaboration for both MIT and Nokia," said Professor Rodney Breslow. "Unlike most university-industry alliances, there will be no geographical space — often at opposite ends of the globe — the joint laboratory with Nokia will bring together people to work in close physical proximity in an open, creative and dynamic environment.

The Nokia Research Center Cambridge will be located in Kendall Square and will begin operations on Jan. 1. Five initial research projects have already been planned.

Professor dismissed for research misconduct

MIT announced last week that Luk Van Parisis, an associate professor in biology, has been terminated for research misconduct. The university launched an investigation in August of 2004 when members of his research group brought allegations of research misconduct to the attention of the MIT administration. During the course of the investigation, Van Parisis admitted to fabricating and falsifying research data in a paper and several manuscripts and grant applications. The investigation found no evidence that his co-authors or the members of his research group were involved in the misconduct or were aware of it when it occurred. "In a single individual admitted that he fabricated and falsified data," said Associate Provost and Vice President for Research Alice Gast, who oversees allegations of scientific and academic misconduct at MIT. "We are very concerned that his actions not cast a shadow over his co-authors or members of his research group, none of whom was involved in the misconduct.

"Integrity in research and scholarship is a bedrock principle of MIT. Research misconduct violates this principle and MIT takes any allegation of research misconduct very seriously," said Gast. "We acted immediately when Van Parisis brought to our attention and began a very thorough and confidential investigation to determine the facts. MIT continues to investigate the misconduct and whether other individuals were involved.

Van Parisis was placed on leave immediately after the allegations were reported and has had no access to his lab or office since then.

Van Parisis’s area of research is in the use of short-interference RNA (or RNAi) in studying disease mechanisms, especially in autoimmune diseases. It can be categorized as basic scientific research related to normal immune cell function and defects in these cells during disease development. His work did not involve medical research. He had no significant area of research, and scientists in the field of RNAi would find many researchers at MIT continue to make legitimate and important advances, some of which are related to the treatment of diseases such as cancer, diabetes and arthritis.

MIT is working in collaboration with the co-authors and in consultation with the Office of Research Integrity in the National Institutes of Health to assure that any research involving human subjects is conducted in compliance with federal regulations where research involves federal funding, as some of Van Parisis’ work did, federal regulations specify that any research involving human subjects must be reviewed and approved by an institutional review board prior to initiating any research.

See MISCONDUCT

MIT doctor gives comfort to hurricane victims

Sasha Brown

Dr. Barbara O’Pray of MIT Medical had wanted to work on the peacetime hospital ship the S.S. Hope ever since she was a little girl.

"It’s something I always wanted to do," O’Pray said, though she never got the chance. "Most of the opportunities are so far away," she explained.

When Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast, however, there was suddenly a need for doctors close to home. Although the S.S. Hope was retired in 1974, O’Pray got the chance to serve aboard the S.S. Comfort, one of two naval hospital ships that have taken its place.

O’Pray used two weeks of her vacation time to provide health care for victims of the Aug 25 hurricane that devastated New Orleans and parts of the Gulf Coast.

"Immediately after Hurricane Katrina struck, I was looking for a way to volunteer," O’Pray said. She served in the region from Sept. 13 through 29.

The 900-foot-long, 100-foot-wide ship can hold 1,000 hospital beds and has 10 operating rooms. At the time O’Pray was there, there were 250 beds on the ship.

Commissioned in 1958, the S.S. Hope was the world’s first peacetime hospital ship. Project HOPE (Health Opportunities for People Everywhere), which partnered with the U.S. Navy, continues the mission of providing health education and humanitarian assistance with two ships as well as land-based training and education programs on five continents, including North America.

Following the hurricanes, the Comfort’s emergency room saw about 200 patients a day although they spent most of their nights on the ship. O’Pray and her fellow volunteers spent a lot of days off the boat, helping out as needed in affected neighborhoods.

"People were overwhelmed," said O’Pray. "The doctors were overworked. The hospitals were understaffed."

For many residents of Biloxi, Miss., the mainstay shrimping industry was in ruins. Many residents’ homes were destroyed, leaving many residents’ days after in affected neighborhoods.

"The problems she encountered varied. We didn’t see a lot of acute injuries," said O’Pray. "But we saw a lot of chemical burns and skin infections from the dirty water as well as ‘routine problems that had nowhere else to go.’"

There were also a number of patients suffering from post-traumatic stress symptoms, she said. One patient suffering from insomnia had spent five days trapped in his house in New Orleans and three days in hospitals before making it to his brother’s house in Gulfport.

In some cases, Project HOPE set up clinics to care for people waiting in line for help from the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Red Cross. Although drinks were available, the wait could last from 10 to 15 hours, and "people were dropping like flies," said O’Pray.

O’Pray, who is a pediatrician, evaluated a 10-year-old boy with appendicitis in the emergency room at Columbia Garden Park Hospital in Gulfport who had to be referred to the ship for surgery because there were no local surgeons available.

"He had a fever and was dehydrated," said O’Pray. "We couldn’t get to him on the boat, so we had to get to them."

Although it was difficult for O’Pray to spend time away from home and work, the experience was well worth it, she said. "This is something I have always wanted to do.”
Museum exhibit shows wireless campus never sleeps

Denise Brehm

MIT unwired last month when Information Technologies installed the last of 2,800 wireless access points, making the MIT campus one of the largest geographic entities — about 9 million square feet — served by a single wireless network.

Blanket wireless service is reason enough to celebrate on a campus where most of the 10,000 students own laptop computers and many work into the night — and sometimes into the wee hours of the morning. E&T and the MIT Museum are commemorating the achievement with an exhibition called 'iSpots,' which features three electronic, real-time maps of campus wireless use projected onto large Plexiglas rectangles that appear to float in the room.

Laptops and WiFi are creating a revolutionary change in the way that people work,” said Carlo Ratti, architect and director of the SENSEable City Lab in MIT’s Department of Urban Studies and Planning. “iSpots aims to visualize these changes by monitoring the traffic on the wireless network and showing how people move around campus.”

“The maps provide quantitative evidence that the people on campus really are using WiFi nearly 24 hours a day. I suspect that MIT today represents the world of the future in this regard,” said Ratti.

“Having a fully wireless campus means people can be assured of using their computers anywhere they go,” said Jerrold Grochow, MIT’s vice president for information services and technology. “As more IP-based devices come into being, I imagine that wireless will begin to anticipate these changes. Grochow holds at about one-third of the peak usage. Business hours (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) are the peak time for total wireless use on campus, with administrative and classroom buildings starting to increase at about 8 a.m.

The Pacific-Sedimentary graduate residence hall (NW86) and MIT Sloan (E51) frequently tie for most wireless use, according to line and ground.

Architecture graduate student Andres Sevtsuk has been one of the primary researchers on the iSpots project. Other researchers on the iSpots project include undergraduate Xiongjiu Liao, junior Jia Lou and Mark Silis, manager of network and infrastructure. “Planning is inherently engaging with urban studies and planning graduate students,” said Sevtsuk, who has been one of the primary researchers on the iSpots project. Other researchers on the iSpots project include undergraduate Xiongjiu Liao, junior Jia Lou and Mark Silis, manager of network and infrastructure.

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Earthquake vigil held

Eighty MIT students stood together on the steps of the Student Center on Thursday, Oct. 27 in a candlelight vigil to raise money for the victims of the Oct. 8 earthquake that devastated parts of Pakistan, Afghanistan and India.

According to the Pakistani students at MIT (Paksmit), the vigil was one of many taking place on campuses around the region. Harvard University, Wellesley College, Mount Holyoke College, Tufts University, Brandeis University, Boston University, Rutgers University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Berkske College, Hampshire College, Dartmouth College and New York University all participated.

Although 80,000 people died and more than 3 million were left homeless in Pakistan, the country most devastated by the earthquake, entire villages in the Kashmir region and northern Pakistan have been destroyed, and the death toll is still expected to rise.

On Oct. 9, Paksmit started collecting funds in Lobby 10, and over the following week collected more than $1,000. Paksmit also brought the Pakistan Association of Greater Boston and the Association for the Development of Pakistan together in an online collection effort, which raised $125,000 in just 72 hours.

Concerned by the lack of attention in the media, senior Moharik Imam of Paksmit has been working to raise awareness about Pakistan and the earthquake.

During the vigil, which was rescheduled from Tuesday, Oct. 25, due to rain, Paksmit showed a video depicting the beauty of Kashmir and what the people were like as well as the “utter devastation that followed,” said Imam.

Candles were available for a suggested donation of $2, although many people gave more. More than $750 was raised. “We wanted to find a way to bring the campus together,” said Imam. “A lot of people came up to us afterward to say how touched they were.”

Yo ho ho! Sea chanteys inspire singers

Sasha Brown
News Office

It is easy to sing a sea chantey: Just say: “Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum,” as Lynn Noel, one of the founding members of a group of singers that brings its special brand of maritime history to the MIT Museum each month.

It’s an exuberance and enthusiasm in these songs, like the smell of salt on your face,” Noel said.

The sea chantey developed to help coordinate the work on a ship, said David Kessler, program assistant in the MIT Sloan School of Management, who co-produced the program with Noel, an Arlington resident.

At its heart, the sea chantey is working music, with songs for pumping water from a ship, hoisting at a capstan to trim the sails.

Hauling chanteyes come in two basic types: one for long, slow jobs, called drag chanteyes, and one for short, quick jobs called short drag chanteyes.

Traditionally chanteyes were mostly sung a cappella, although sometimes there would be a fiddle or banjo,” Kessler said.

Both the chantey and melodeon (button accordion) might also have been used as accompaniment.

Noel and Kessler, along with MIT alumni Jeff Keller (S.B. 1988) and Michael Bergman (F.L.D. 1969), brought the chantey songs to MIT and to Boston this summer, both San Francisco and New York City have monthly sing alongs.

New York’s is held in the historic South Street Seaport. With its history of sailing and rowing, Boston was ripe for a monthly sing, Noel and Kessler said. “Boston really deserved to have its own sea music community,” said Noel.

The group first met at the MIT Sailing Pavilion in July and August. Roughly 30 chantey singers from all over the state sat on the deck, near the water. “There is a degree of authenticity you get when you are right out on the water singing about the water,” said Noel.

The group received an opportunity to bring the past into the present. Noel said just last week, a group of 100 singers came together to celebrate the bicentennial of the Battle of Trafalgar, the famous 1805 sea battle in which Britain’s fleet, commanded by Admiral Horatio Nelson, defeated the French under Napoleon. “It is a form of living history,” said Noel.

Although the majority of chanteyes at the Boston sing are in English, the songs show up in almost every language in the world. Last month, an MIT graduate student who attended a sing performed a Polish chantey.

In the time before motors, “sailing ves- sels were moved by hand and heart,” said Noel. These songs keep that memory alive, celebrating the sea and all the hard work that went into exploring it.

“They are an experiential education,” Noel said. “They have a real context, the songs allow you to travel the world without leaving your chair.”


Despite the job market, many are interested in their culture — chanteyes are fun and easy, and help me appreciate the beauty of Kashmir and what the people were like as well as the “utter devastation that followed,” said Imam.

For more information, or to join in, visit launchgroups.yahoo.com/group/NE_ChanteySings/.

MCGOVERN

Continued from Page 1

tor. “What sets the McGovern Institute apart is not just a commitment to systems neuroscience but also the talent and teamwork of 12 world-class scientists. This is scientific collaboration at the highest level.”

As a bonus, guests at Friday’s celebration will be among the first to tour the new Athinoula A. Martinos Imaging Center at the McGovern Institute.

The new brain imaging center is the bridge where brain knowledge meets human action and behavior, where knowledge from basic neuroscience research will be filtered in to how the human brain works and how it can go wrong,” said John Gabrieli, head of the imaging center, an associate member of the McGovern Institute, and the Grover Hermann Professor in Health Sciences and Technology and the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences.

“Brain imaging is the only non-invasive way you can look at the organization of the human brain,” said Nancy Kanwischer, Investigator at the McGovern Institute and the Ellen Swallow Richards Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience. “It’s the closest we can come to these direct measurements of the brain in normal human subjects.”

Previously, she says, researchers undertaking human brain imaging studies had to go to the Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging at Massachusetts General Hospital’s Charlestown campus. Now, in addition to that complementary facility, faculty and students will have easy access to MIT’s own center, and there are plans to incorporate brain imaging into such classes.

The imaging center was made possible by generous gifts from the Martinos family, the McGoverns and an anonymous donor. The Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology (HST) program, the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, and MIT’s Office of the Provost contributed significant space, money and human talent.

MIT’s new 411,000-square-foot brain and cognitive sciences complex, to be dedicated Dec. 2, will be the largest neuroscience center in the world. In addition to the McGovern Institute, it will house the MIT Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences and the Picower Institute for Learning and Memory.

“This state-of-the-art building gives us the resources needed for collaboration, as well as the ability to take full advantage of the stunning array of new enabling technologies — brain imaging, genetics, molecular biology and computer modeling,” Desimone said. “Our location at the epicenter of these burgeoning transformations could not be more ideal.”
HAPMAP
Continued from Page 1

information and costs and increasing the power of genetic research," said Mark Daly, assis-
tant professor at Massachusetts General Hospi-
tal, and an associate member of the Broad Institute. Daly led the team that statistically analyzed the data. HapMap not only builds on the 2001 completion of the human genome sequence, but also Francois Molotov placed the massive effort to characterize and catalog the mill-
ions of individual differences (single nucleotide polymorphisms or SNPs) across the genome in the human population. Based on their initial SNP and sequence data, the haplotype structure of the human genome was recognized as early as 2001. Broad Institute scientists led or contributed significantly to all of these efforts.

The HapMap project has also spurred research into new methods and technology for testing genetic variations in DNA, making it possible to undertake comprehen-
sive biological research on patient samples at a lower cost. Stacey Gabriel, director of the Broad Institute’s genetic analysis platform, noted, “Several years ago, determining the genotype of a single SNP in a patient cost nearly a dollar, and we could do hundreds a day. Today, the prices have dropped in many cases to a fraction of a penny per geno-
type, and we can do millions a day. This is the difference between not being able to do the studies, and getting them done rapidly and well.”

The availability of rich “real world” data in HapMap has also led to the real-
ization that previous computer models of human genetics are simply too limited, and can even lead to false conclusions about the role of genes or genetic loci in different diseases.

In a paper to be published in the November issue of Genome Research, Stephen Schaffner, Altshuler and their colleagues at the Broad Institute used HapMap’s rich, real world data not only to demonstrate the limitations of prior comput-
ger genetic models, but also to provide updated models for the use of the entire scientific community that more closely approximates the reality of human genetic
type.

Although much of the interest in Hap-
Map focuses on disease genetics, its data are equally powerful in uncovering poten-
tial sites of natural selection in the human genome. Parisa Sabeti, Eric Lander and colleagues at the Broad Institute, together with Stephen O’Brien and his colleagues at the National Cancer Institute, used the HapMap to re-examine earlier work on natural selection on CCR5-32, a genetic trait in a T-cell receptor that confers strong resistance to infection by HIV and that has been implicated in resistance to the bosnian plague.

“With the benefit of greater genotyp-
ing and empirical comparisons from the HapMap, we were able to show that the pattern of genetic variation seen on CCR5-32 does not stand out as exceptional relative to other loci across the genome and is consistent with neutral evolution,” said Sabeti, a student at Harvard Medi-
cal School and a postdoctoral fellow at the Broad Institute. “In fact, the CCR5-32 allele is likely to have arisen more than 5,000 years ago, rather than during the last 1,000 years as was previously thought.”

Their findings, reported in the Novem-
ber issue of Nature, show that the HapMap also gives scientists unprece-
dented ability to identify novel candidates for natural selection.

HapMap data are freely available in several public databases, including the HapMap Data Coordination Center, the NIH-funded National Center for Bio-
technology Information’s SNP database (dbSNP) and the JSPN Database in Japan.

PROFS
Continued from Page 2

ing humanitarian advance with technologi-
cal progress.” Germenshausen was a mem-
ber of the MIT Class of 1915 and one of the founders of EGGK Inc.

Professor Monti Krogieer of biology is the next Whitehead Professor for a five-
year renewable term.

The husband of a professor of phys-
ic, is the next holder of the Cecil and Ida Green Distinguished Professorship for a five-year renewable term. This chair was established in 1941 by a generous bequest in memory of George F. Ida, who was a member of the MIT Class of 1922.

Christopher Moore, assistant profes-
sor of biology and forest science, is the next
taker of the James F. Crow of genetics and Forest White, assistant professor of bio-
logical engineering, were named to the Mi-
tutor of the Institute. The Mitsui Chairs were established in 1890 through a gift from Pentti J. K. Kouri (Ph.D. 1975), one of the oldest and largest industrial orga-
nizations in Japan.

Assistant Professor Thomas Peacock of mechanical engineering is the next hold-
ner of the Atlantic Richfield Career Devel-
opment Professorship. The chair, which was established in 1980 by a grant from the Atlantic Richfield Co., was endowed in 1981 by a grant from John D. and Cath-
eryn MacArthur Foundation Professorships.

Edward Baron Turk, professor of foreign languages and literatures, was appointed to the Class of 1954 Career Development Professorship. The Class of 1954 established the Chair at its 40th reunion.

Assistant Professor Timothy M. Swager of chemistry has been selected as a John D. MacArthur Professor for a five-year, renew-
able term. This chair was established in 1981 by a grant from John D. and Cath-
eryn MacArthur Foundation Professorships.

Assistant Professor Troy Vanhorn of mechanical engineering is the next holder of the Paul M. Cott Career Development Professor-
ship. This chair was established with a gen-
erous contribution from Cott, who earned a degree in chemical engineering in 1947, to support a junior faculty member with a strong interest in materials and chemical sciences.

Misconduct—Continued from Page 3

ments, the associate provost and vice pres-
ident for research appoints an impartial committee to review the findings and make recommendations to the provost and the board of trustees.

Federal and MIT rules require that investigations be conducted in strict confi-
dence to protect the integrity of the review process and to avoid unjustified damage to innocent colleagues and collaborators.

The final report of the investigation will be sent to the Office of Research Integrity, which will conduct its own confidential review of the matter and make judgments public when that review is complete.
Jankowski takes wry look at human condition

Lauren Maurand
Office of the Arts

Christian Jankowski, a German-born performance and installation artist, has shown his work in more than 10 countries, but the current exhibition of his work at MIT’s List Visual Arts Center is the first large-scale survey of his work to tour the United States.

“Christian Jankowski Everything Fell Together,” which opened earlier this month and kicked off the List Center’s 20th-anniversary season, includes 10 film and video installations as well as 54 photographs.

Jankowski often collaborates with others — including children, magicians, customs officials, artists, therapists, psychics and theologians — and his work frequently involves a surprising turn of events and a subtle but engaging sense of humor.

“The Holy Artwork” (2001) in the piece that garnered Jankowski recognition in the United States when it was shown in the Whitney Biennial in New York City in 2002. In this 15-minute video, Jankowski approaches and collapses at the feet of a televangelist and remains there while the man sermons a sermon about art and God.

This is typical of Jankowski’s method, which List Curator Bill Arning describes as “looking at various social systems and inserting himself into them in a way that makes you see them anew.”

In “The Matrix Effect” (2000), his first show in the United States (held at the Wadsworth Athenaeum Museum of Art in Hartford, Conn.), Jankowski conducted interviews with such famous artists as Sol LeWitt, Louise Lawler and Christo, then cast children to re-enact the interviews, putting the time of his older colleagues into perspective and hinting at the agelessness of art while also highlighting the awkwardness of “artspeak.”

The participatory centerpiece of the List exhibition is “This Day We Met,” a karaoke installation in which exhibition visitors can choose from a selection of several thousand songs and perform them to the background of four Korean-produced videos that feature the artists.

The preacher in “The Holy Artwork” talks about art as an event, and nothing could be more apt in describing Jankowski’s work. Jankowski deals with shame, eating habits, animalization, dreams and ambitions, and the nature of art as it relates to life. The result is imagery that actively giving the preacher a chance to expound upon artwork and God.

The show runs through Jan. 3.

For more information, call x3-4680.

Lynn Heimemann of the Office of the Arts contributed to this story.

Alumnus wins theater award

MIT alumnus Carlos Armesto is one of 24 recipients of the 2005 Princess Grace Awards, given to “aspiring young theater, dance and film artists in America.”

Armesto graduated in 1997 with degrees in chemical engineering and theater arts. His award includes an apprenticeship with the Ensemble Studio Theatre (EST) in New York City, where he is co-director of the EST/Sloan Project. The company commissions, produces and promotes plays exploring the workings of science and technology.

“This is a fast-paced, high-stakes, high-energy theater where we develop a lot of new work with many high-profile artists,” Armesto said.

The Princess Grace Foundation presented its awards on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at a black-tie gala hosted by CNN’s Larry King at Manhattan’s Cipriani 42nd Street. Joining Monaco’s Prince Albert II in honoring awardees was Princess Grace Kelly, who was known for helping artists, and Princess Grace of Monaco (formerly Lauren Maurand), who was known for helping artists.

The awards are named in honor of the late Princess Grace of Monaco (formerly Lauren Maurand), who was known for helping aspiring artists achieve their goals. Several black-tie grants were awarded in 1984, the Princess Grace Foundation has awarded over $4 million to more than 400 young artists, including Stephen Hillenburg, creator of Nickelodeon’s SpongeBob SquarePants, and Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Tony Kushner.

Student’s work on view at MoMA

Ana Maria Cardenas shops with the aid of one of MIT graduate student James Patten’s inventions, now on view at New York’s Museum of Modern Art.

“When you go shopping, do you wish you knew more about the companies that made the foods you buy?” Thus begins a tongue-in-cheek video for the “Swipe ‘n Grip,” one of a series of “Corporate Fallout Detectives” developed by Media Lab graduate student James Patten and now on view at New York’s Museum of Modern Art as part of an exhibition titled, “SAFE: Design Takes on Risk.”

Designed for consumers to bring to the grocery store, the device scans bar codes and makes a clicking noise based on the environmental or ethical record of the manufacturer, thus concentrating issues of corporate accountability and individual choice.

The first major design exhibition at MoMA since the museum reopened in November 2004, “SAFE” presents more than 300 contemporary products and prototypes designed, according to MoMA’s web site, “to protect body and mind from dangerous or stressful circumstances, respond to emergencies, ensure clarity of information, and provide a sense of comfort and security. Patten says his creation is a “completely real, functioning device” containing a database with information on the ethical and environmental records of thousands of companies.

“For some people, the clicking sound it makes brings back ominous memories of Geiger counters sold to the public in the Cold War era,” he says. “The hope is that hearing this sound, combined with the sight of someone scrutinizing products in a store, will cause people to think about their buying decisions in a different way.”

The show runs through Jan. 3.

Artist gathers New Orleans survival stories

Displaced from his home in New Orleans by Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans poet, filmmaker, educator and critic Kalamu ya Salaam is leading an effort to record the experiences of scattered New Orleanians during and after the devastating storm and to share these stories with the world via the Internet.

Salaam will discuss his project and web site on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 7 p.m. in Room 4-415.

Salaam likened this project to those of the 1930s Works Projects Administration, which collected the stories of those who had experienced slavery.

“We collect the stories of people who survived a defining moment in American and world history,” Salaam writes on his web site.

“Too often when major historic events take place, those who live at the margins of the mainstream are ignored,” Salaam writes. “We know what the presidents and generals did; we know what the business leaders and major cultural figures thought; but do we know anything about the poor, the disenfranchised, the people of the dome, the overpass, as well as those who left the city on Sunday and as of Tuesday night had no city to return to?”

Salaam, who is living temporarily in Nashville, will also read from his past and current work about New Orleans and displacement.

The event is sponsored by the MIT Program in Writing and Humanistic Studies. For more information, call x3-7894.
Go Online! For complete events listings, see the MIT Events Calendar at: http://events.mit.edu.

**EDITOR’S CHOICE**

**“MACBETH”**
Kresge Little Theater
8 p.m.

Shakespeare Ensemble fall production. S8, S6 students. Nov. 35.

**MCGOVERN INSTITUTE OPENS**
Opening and dedication of the McGovern Institute for Brain Research, speeches by Eric Kandel, Robert Metcalf, Jane Pauley.

**ARTHUR MILLER LECTURE**
Talk by President Susan Hockfield on science and ethics.

**MIT EVENT HIGHLIGHTS NOVEMBER 2-6**

**MIT EVENT HIGHLIGHTS NOVEMBER 7-13**

**MONDAY**

**November 7**

- **“Challenges for a Mexican Recovery”** Talk by Pedro Aspe Armella, Neron. Room E51-386. 252-1483.

- **English Ballad Workshop** Brian Peters performs English ballads. 7:30 p.m. Killian Hall. 258-5629.

- **Trivia Night** Hosted by Tim Graves. Must be 21+. ID required. 8-11:30 p.m. The Thirsty Ear Pub. 258-9754.

**TUESDAY**

**November 8**

- **Election Day**
  - Pastry Sales Pastrines from Chinatown. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Lobby 10.
  - Wollf lecture Talk by Professor Nad Thomas, director of the Institute for Soldier Nanotechnology. 3:30-4:30 p.m. Room 10-250. 258-8816.

- **Goldman Sachs Asia Panel** Panel of representatives from Goldman Sachs in Asia. 7:30-8 p.m. Room 5-234.

- **Israel Dancing** For a Mexican American folk fiddler. 7:30 p.m. Killian Hall. 258-5629.

- **Election Day Contra Dance** Music by Apple Crisp with caller Tony Salten. $5, students free. 8-10:30 p.m. Lobby 13. 354-0894.

**WEDNESDAY**

**November 9**

- **Terrorism** Talk by Jessica Stein of the Kennedy School of Government. Noon. Room E51-386. 252-7529.

- **“Listen to the People: The Neo-Quirin New Orleans Project”** Talk by New Orleans poet, filmmaker and critic Kalamu ya Sallam. 7 p.m. Room 4-163. 253-7894.

- **“Emerging Muslim Identities in Diasporic Communities”** Film: “A Fend Kiss.” Ken Loach, UK, 2004. 7 p.m. Room 2-105. 253-4717.

- **Israeli Dancing** 8-11 p.m. Lobby 13. 484-3267.

- **Israel for Peace** Lecture by Professor Joseph Z. Patashnik, director of the Program for International Education. Noon. 24-401. 253-7410.

**THURSDAY**

**November 10**


- **“Now Playing: Photographs by Joe Seaward”** Reception. 6 p.m. Wiesner Student Art Gallery. 253-7019.

- **“Star Wars: Musical Edition”** Presented by the MIT Student Film Society. 8:30 p.m. Room 16-205. 252-0875.

- **“Song of Songs”** By Simon Rattle, conductor and music director of the London Symphony Orchestra. 8 p.m. Kresge Little Theater. 253-2966.

- **“Goodnight Moon”** By the New York City Opera. 8 p.m. Kresge Little Theater. 253-7529.

**FRIDAY**

**November 11**

- **Veteran’s Day MIT Holiday**
  - *“Chungking Express”* Ocean Engineering at MIT. Latest advances in underwater research. 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Hart Nautical Gallery. 253-5942.

- **“SPOTS: Living and Working in MIT’s Wireless Campus”** The SPOTS, Produced by MIT’s SENSEable City Lab, documents the MIT wireless network. Noon-5 p.m. $5 adults, $2 students and seniors, free w/ MIT ID. Ongoing exhibit. 253-4444.

- **Dialogue and Music for Peace** Concert for Earthquake Victims Performers from MIT, Harvard, Wellesley, Berklee and Brandeis. All proceeds go to Hurricane Katrina and Pakistan earthquake relief. $5 minimum donation. 3-5 p.m. Walter Mannonal.

**SATURDAY**

**November 12**

- **Deep Frontiers: Ocean Engineering at MIT**
  - *“The Power and Weakness of Randomness in Computation”* Talk by Professor Paul Wigderson of the Institute for Advanced Study. 4-5:30 p.m. Room 32-123. 253-6824.

- **“Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs”** By the Boston Opera. 8 p.m. MIT Walking Tour. 253-2966.

- **“Theatre of the Oppressed”** By the Latin American Theater. 8 p.m. MIT Walking Tour. 253-2966.

- **MIT Film Festival** Documents the MIT wire for the MIT Film Festival. 4-8 p.m. 253-4814.


**SUNDAY**

**November 13**

- **MIT Lecturer Concert:** "National Security in the 21st Century” The second annual mara-thon concert of political music by contemporary American composers, including performances by Ensemble Newspeak, the Boston/Tucson duo Non-Zero, and Music and The Arts Lecturer Curtis Hughes. 3 p.m. Killian Hall. 253-2826.

- **"Charlies and the Chocolate Factory"** Film. Nov. 7. 252-0506. Room 46-203. 253-3791.

- **International Folk Dancing** 6-11 p.m. Lobdell Dining Hall. 253-FOLK.