

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Olin's unofficial,
student-run news
source.

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FREE, AS IN BEER

It (Still) Happens Here

**Trigger Warning: This article
contains an account of sexual assault.**

Anonymous
Contributor

Last year, at the start of October, I sat down to a table in the dining hall and picked up the newly released issue of Frankly Speaking. Across the header in large font was an eye-catching title: "It Happens Here". Along with many other students at Olin, I took in the account of rape and allowed it to permeate my thoughts for a few days. I participated in discussions, watched the mild aftermath, and soon fell back into a comfortable lull. I let the story quickly become a distant memory, unaware that soon I would experience an assault of my own.

I am coming forward (albeit anonymously) to also admit that I was sexually assaulted. At Olin. By a fellow Oliner. I was not drunk. I was not at a party. He was someone I knew and trusted. I assumed that meant I was safe.

This article is one that I have struggled with writing for a long time. It is happening now in light of incredible support from OSL, both in my personal healing process and in the writing of this article. It is also inspired by my need to let other Oliners, who may be in similar shoes, know that they are not alone.

Let's face it: we go to a very small school. For the most part this can be comforting. It feels safe and homey. But to someone who is a survivor of assault and must see their perpetrator almost every day, it can also feel suffocating. I've been in his classes. I've sat at his lunch tables. I even phrase these sentences as if he has more of a right to be there than I do. It's hard not to.

Since coming out to some of my closest friends about my assault, I have found several other students who have experienced assault or rape themselves.

Whether at Olin or not, this is a situation that should not go overlooked. Our school is full of survivors. Survivors who brought the skeletons in their closets with them to college, or survivors like myself, who entered college in ignorance of the dark possibilities.

It's hard for me to write this article, because it feels like my larger goal falls into two juxtaposed situations. On the one hand, I believe it is important to share my own story – letting other Oliners who are survivors of sexual assault know that they are not alone. On the other hand, I feel a need to focus on prevention and bystander interference. This is where my story falls short in reaching my point. I was not drunk. I was not at a party. I promised a boy he could sleep over as a joke, allowed him to coerce me into letting him through the door. Then I froze up and pretended I was asleep after he ignored my

attempts to push him away so that it wouldn't wake my roommate.

I also feel like I owe everyone explanations, as if it's important why I don't use the word rape, or there is some obligation for me to provide evidence, to validate my experience. I fear that some of you will read this and call me "the girl who cried wolf." I understand to some level that I shouldn't need to validate my experience with assault to all of you, but the larger part of me knows that saying that is much easier than feeling it. Anyone who has survived an assault and then experienced the culture of victim-blaming and slut-shaming that we live in understands how hard it is to tell anyone their story. How hard it is to convince yourself that it was real, that it was a valid trauma, that it is okay to tell people and they won't blame you for your own assault. If we could be more aware of the guilt and shame that survivors may already be feeling, we wouldn't be so quick to push more upon them. We could make this community one in which survivors feel safe to seek the help they need.

My hope is that the community can begin some very important discussions in light of this article's publication. Recently, the honor board attempted to start a discussion about rape at Olin on the Sexuality mailing list. The results were, for me, incredibly disheartening. After three on-topic posts, the conversation quickly derailed to

a different topic, leaving the opportunity for incredibly thought-provoking discussion behind. Why do we find it so difficult to talk about this important subject? How can we hope to incite change, when we are so quick to sweep the issue of assault under the rug?

"My hope is that the community can begin some very important discussions."

We need to start a discussion about how we treat each other within this community and how we practice both prevention and recognition of this issue. Although parties and alcohol were not a factor in my experience with assault, I know that they are statistically a common factor in college cases. Keep

"There is so much more we could be doing to look out for each other and to build a safer home."

an eye on your friends. Be aware of how much the people around you are drinking and how in control of their own decisions they currently are. Even outside of parties, I'm sure that there are ways we can prevent assault. My being a survivor barely makes me any more

capable than the rest of our community of figuring these techniques out. I don't have the answers, but I'm ready to start targeting the questions.

There is so much more we could be doing to look out for each other, to build a safer home where assault occurs less and to create a space where survivors feel comfortable enough to seek the help they might need. OSL has done so much for me throughout my healing process, and I honestly wish other Oliners recognized how valuable a resource – not only Alison, Nick, and Rae-Anne – but the whole R2 team are.

OSL provides a talk with BARCC (Boston Area Rape Crisis Center) every spring that students can register for. This year it falls on March 3rd from 7 PM to 9:30 PM. Although it will likely be too late to sign up by the time this is published, I hope that those of you reading this consider signing up next year, or alert OSL if this type of programming is something you want to see more of at Olin. At the very least I hope you take a moment out of your day to think about the people you care about and how you might make Olin a better place for them, both to prevent sexual misconduct and properly recognize its aftermath.

If you or someone you know needs help, call this 24-hour Boston area rape crisis hotline (800) 841 - 8371 or visit www.barcc.org/help/



Elizabeth Mahon
Columnist

A relatively successful, if obscure, SNES add-on was called the Satellaview. Released in 1995 in Japan, this add-on received data broadcasted by satellite.

The satellite that gave the system its name was provided by a satellite radio channel called St.Giga, which was known for its experimental setup, with 24/7 ambient music provided through subscriptions. The change to more commercial fare that the Satellaview brought was risky, but turned out to be financially a good move, as at its peak there were over 200,000 Satellaview subscribers. Data was broadcasted on a schedule, where certain programs could only be downloaded at certain times of day – akin to traditional radio or TV than an on-demand system.

There were many different types of data broadcasted. There were so-called “magazines”, that were collections of simple images and audio data. There were gameplay guides. There was add-on data for certain games, such as new stages. But most importantly, there were games themselves. These were split into two categories: “Soundlink” games that were only broadcasted live and included voice actors playing the part of characters in the game making announcements, and

non-Soundlink games, that could be downloaded, saved, and played at any point. A unique feature of the Satellaview was the “event” games, which were altered versions of a normal game that gave the player codes to mail to St.Giga upon completing the game or dying. Sending these codes in gave the player the opportunity to get a prize, such as a T-shirt or keychain.

Nintendo supported the Satellaview whole-heartedly, with many games that were released on the platform. Two Legend of Zelda games – an updated version of the original NES version and Ancient Stone Tablets, a sequel to A Link to the Past¹ – were released, as well as Kirby minigames and Mario quiz games. They were not the only company to see value in the Satellaview system, as both Square (makers of Final Fantasy) and Enix (makers of Dragon Quest) made several games for the Satellaview.²

The Satellaview was supported for five years, with the last broadcast occurring in June of 2000 – an impressively long lifespan, given that the Nintendo 64 came out in 1996. However, Nintendo cut support in April 1999, leaving St.Giga to take charge alone for the last year with rereleases only.

In the years since it was cut, it's become the subject of a preservation project run by fans. Many were attracted by the unique entries of fa-

mous series on the system. However, the nature of the Satellaview has made it difficult to completely archive and emulate. The fact that newer downloads overwrote old ones has meant that later games dominate the data found, and there is no way of knowing what data is on a cartridge just from looking at it. Furthermore, some of the data was not saved – it was put in working memory or displayed immediately. All of the music for Soundlink games, for instance, falls in that category. While Satellaview games are quite similar to SNES games, they aren't quite the same, and as such emulators often have to be specifically tweaked to play Satellaview games. Not only that, but different games work better on different emulators.

Nintendo did not return to the concept of downloadable digital software for another seven years, until the 2006 release of the Wii and the accompanying WiiWare service. This improved on some of the shortcomings of the Satellaview – games could be downloaded at any time rather than waiting for a specific timeslot, and storage capacity was much larger – but lost some of the unique features, such as the contests.

[1] <http://bszelda.zeldalegends.net/info.shtml>

[2] <http://superfamicom.org/blog/>



GREEN SPACE*

There has been a lot of talk recently about insects being the new sustainable source of protein, as they have a high nutritive value and a ubiquitous presence. However, there is another source of sustainable protein that is being produced daily and thrown away without a second thought. The human placenta, the organ that connects the fetus to the uterine wall, can be cooked, sliced, dehydrated, encapsulated into

a pill, or frozen in small chunks that can be blended into a smoothie.

Analogous to a chicken egg, the placenta is a power pack intended to feed the fetus with vitamins, minerals, and nutrients. When it's cooked with onions, it tastes just like liver. It is a good substitute for chopped beef in lasagna or meatballs in spaghetti. It can be dehydrated and preserved for months as jerky. Chock

full of iron and protein, the placenta is made by the body, for the body.

Though placentas are by no means a solution to world hunger, using them as a food source could be a step in the right direction. So forget about industrial agriculture, intensive farming, and insects; the placenta is the new way of life.

Janie Harari
Contributor

The Olin Library

Uncovered

Have you ever used a library Subject Guide? What are Subject Guides (also referred to as Lib-Guides), you ask?

Subject Guides are sets of web pages intended for research assistance and other useful resources compiled by us, your friendly librarians and student library workers! You may find Subject Guides for specific Olin courses or assignments, or, you will find them on general topics. Some subject

guides are simply a more in depth explanation about our library resources.

A link to our Subject Guides can be found on our library homepage, (library.olin.edu) under Library Services & Collections.

Subject Guides can be searched in many ways; by subject, librarians or student workers (who created the pages), or even by tags.

From the Subject Guides homepage you

can also sign up to receive alerts whenever new guides are published.

We hope you will take a moment to look at these pages and find them useful. If you wish we had a guide on a topic that is not listed, please let us know! We'll do our best to create it. Email library@olin.edu with suggestions or feedback or, as always, stop by and see us.

Kelly McDaniel
Columnist

Board of Trustees Meeting

CORe Update from the Finance & Facilities Committee

Dan Kearney
Contributor

The Board of Trustees Finance and Facilities Committee meets quarterly with some members of Olin College to discuss the college's finances and receive updates on facilities. I sat in on this quarter's meeting and want to share the important topics with the rest of the student body.

- Tuition will increase by about 3.5% (tentatively) to \$43,500 per year. Room will stay the same price at \$9000 and board will increase by 3.3% to \$6,200. Total cost increase just under 3%. This is less than last year.
- Tuition cost is mid-pack compared to other elite institutions (before applying the scholarship).
- Olin has higher than average reported housing costs when compared to other elite institutions, but much of this can be attributed to other schools having low-quality, low-cost first year housing that decreases the average cost.
- While many members of the board are interested in returning to a full-tuition scholarship, the board is not pursuing it at present, as the school needs that revenue at present time.
- Olin currently has the lowest average graduate indebtedness of all schools in Massachusetts, though this will likely change.
- Many upgrades to facilities, such as the dining hall dishwasher, the Milas Hall roof, IT upgrades, and a new Olin van, took place this year.
- Planned facilities upgrades are electronic transcripts, a new content management system (Drupal), repair of AC furniture and dorm furniture, replacing the police car, new A/V equipment

for Milas Hall, improved infrastructure for IT.

- Olin's spending was better than the approved budget and revenue was higher than expected.
- Models suggest that the endowment will most likely continue to grow well into the college's future.
- The money raised from half-tuition is significant and helps keep Olin financially sound.
- The Board's top priority for tuition is to keep Olin affordable through excellent financial aid.

The Committee members asked me, point-blank, what investment the student body would most appreciate. I told them that we could benefit from more project space. The large project building is a great asset, and I think that more space for individual projects, engineering teams, and research could really kick our efforts up a notch.

NOT XKCD by Kai

HIPPIE CANNIBALS

OH DEAR CHICKEN -
YOUR SHRIVELED
FLESH UPON MY
GLUTONOUS PLATE.



THE PAIN AND CRUELTY
YOU ENDURED UNDER
HUMAN TREATMENT
JUST FOR THE SAKE OF
BEING FOOD.



WASTE OF RESOURCES
- CORRUPTION FOR
WHICH YOUR CARCASS
WAS SPAWNED!



THROUGH ME, I WILL
ENSURE DEATH WAS
NOT IN VAIN AND YOUR
MEMORY WILL LIVE ON.



(I HAVE ALWAYS FELT RITUALISTIC CANNIBAL LOGIC WOULD HELP VEGETARIANS AND CARNIVORES REACH A COMPROMISE. I MEAN, SOMETIMES YOU ARE HUNGRY AND THERE IS NO OTHER OPTION, RIGHT?)

Argument Against Marriage

Kai Austin
Editor

When Oklahoma proposed a bill to make all marriage illegal, I was beyond ecstatic. Granted, the reason for this bill was to ensure the LGBT community never got a chance to tie the knot without infringing on anyone's rights. However, I was still ecstatic. Forget about same-sex marriage, I genuinely wanted it to happen. Why? Because in my mind, the concept of marriage is kind of a joke.

I know this topic is loaded, and what I say might offend you. Those of you who know me should know I am aromantic-asexual. Additionally, I am anti-romantic and anti-sexual (which is what is sounds like). However, I understand that other people have different views. You are perfectly welcome to disagree. I am also not singling out any marriage in particular (if yours is working out, that is awesome). But as I said, I believe that the institution of marriage – no matter what biological being you are conjoining your life with – has become a huge joke. It has no place in the modern world. It is outdated, a social guise, not for everyone, over idealized, all round completely pointless, and is slowly destroying our society. Yes, I said that.

So what is marriage anyway? Well, a “traditional marriage,” as ordained by the oddly similar norm of cul-

tures from around the world from BC until the last hundred years or so (let's just say Europe for example sake), is when the parents of a fam-

"The institution of marriage has become a huge joke."

ily go off and find a suitable partner for their son/daughter, who is probably less than 10 years old, and then hold the ceremony binding the two families when the kids (specifically the girl) hit the baby-making age. England was sensible and ordained the legal age of consent as 12 years old, until 1885 when the age of consent rose to 16.

"Women were eye candy, social tokens, baby making machines, and property."

Of course, that did not mean everyone married young. Daughters of poorer families might have never married and were just sold into prostitution. Young betrothal was more common with rich people. But arranged marriages? Fairly universal.

Such betrothals were often designed to be advantageous in nature, to keep peace between families, for political gain, for financial

gain, or for a boost in social status. The girl would also get someone to take care of her until the end of her short life. Brownie points if the betrothed actually loved each other. If they did not, well – who cared? Women were eye candy, social tokens, baby making machines, and property.¹ And the men needed offspring.

Often the families would exchange a dowry or bride price, and all would be good. The happy couple lived together. The man had his life, the woman had hers. The woman was probably in some sort of servitude position to her husband. Other than that, their lives never crossed. And so life would continue until the wife died from child birth (or was divorced for being infertile²) and then the husband would go off and get a new wife. Unless of course he had a mistress, as it was socially acceptable for men to have mistresses until the 19th century, especially if he was wealthy.³ It made sense, because his marriage was a social farce to begin with, so why not have someone to love? Assuming a man was wealthy though, he could have multiple wives instead of mistresses (monogamy was only a trend near to the geographic poles of the world you went⁴). A child of a wife could carry on his or her father's name. A child born out of wedlock was doomed to be a social outcast, slave, or the lesser human of the family.

In short, traditional marriage is a social play when a man and a woman, or a boy and a girl, tie the knot in hopes of the boy's family getting socially acceptable offspring to carry on the family name and the girl getting financial support and someone to take care of her. The families also get a boost socially. According to the Wikipedia definition: "marriage is a socially or ritually recognized union or legal contract between spouses that establishes rights and obligations between them, between them and their children, and between them and their in-laws." So yeah – of course marriage was necessary throughout history! Everyone had to know about a couple if they did not want to be the shunned talk of the town.

Modern day marriage...? Tradition has long died. Religion, for one, has worked its way into marriage, specifically in Christian monogamy. The Catholic church was well aware marriage was man-made and did not put any claim on marriage as a sacrament until the 1200s.⁵ Yes, you can argue that Jesus established marriage as between a man and woman (in a polygamist society of all things) – but that is false. Jesus taught that it was better to be unmarried and celibate.⁶ Paul further endorses that notion later in the Bible as an ideal that Christians should strive for, saying that men should only marry if they had issues with lust.⁷ As for love? Love has become a huge core reason for why

people "should" get married – when even love really never had anything to do with it. Love was not an established reason for marriage until the 1800s.⁸ And here is where the punch line begins.

"Love was not an established reason for marriage until the 1800s."

Nowadays we go out and put marriage on a shiny pedestal like it is a landmark in life. That one day we will all find someone we will spend the rest of our life with, because the ultimate goal of life is to find someone we will spend the rest of our life with. All problems will be solved if we can find that person. Problems like peer pressure to get married, dancing around in relationships, feeling inferior because other people are dating or married when you are not, and having people wonder what is wrong with you when you show no interest in any of it in the first place.

"People want to have someone to love, because love is a beautiful thing."

Some people destroy themselves to fit in the marriage box – letting their self-esteem be ripped apart, sacrificing their hopes and dreams, settling down against their better nature

to marry someone just for the sake of being married. They may marry for financial benefits (of which there are an absurd amount). They may marry because people condone their partner and everyone else seems to be getting married. They may marry to provide a father/mother to their children. But I know someone who ended up in an abusive relationship because of similar mentality. Does it not matter if you sacrifice your own health and happiness just so you can keep up a facade for others, much less your children, that everything is okay?

People want to have someone to love, because love is a beautiful thing. People want to have someone love them back, because love is a rare thing. And because love is beautiful and rare, marriage has begun to look like a beautiful thing as well! Dedicating the rest of your life to someone and having them give it back to you, yes, that is magical. But marriage is not beautiful, not rare, and not magical. Marriage is a relationship. Like any relationship, there are ups and downs, there is emotion. Two different people intersecting their worlds cannot expect the result to be perfect or without its bumpy patches. People are people, and people change over time. Like every bumpy road, it may split into two. It may have a dead end. It may even be the wrong road.

So why is it still the pinnacle of our expectations? With marriage up there on the shiny pedestal, the thing

that everyone “has to have”, when did people throw out its value to settle for less? Is it because they jump on the first chance of a happy ending? Or is it because if they are married, things will work out? Because marriage is love and love will triumph over all? Or maybe it is because they hold such high standards for their marriage that the shock of it not meeting those standards corrodes whatever excitement there was in the first place, so they start looking all over again?

Marriage is said to be restrictive. Marriage is teasingly complained about as losing all freedom, not being able to go out and do what you want to do, keeping your other life a hush, hush from your dearly beloved because they would not approve. Does that not spit on what marriage is supposed to be in the first place? Why have secrets with someone who is supposed to be your conjoined life partner? Someone who is supposed to know you and accept the things you do? Someone who puts their trust and faith in you? Someone you should love and accept and trust in return? Someone you should not hold any secrets from – because this other person in your life is supposed to be the best of all best friends?

When the talking stops, the marriage stops – the lack of communication is one of the leading causes of divorce.⁹ The desire to fill the unsatisfied void marriage and love were supposed to compensate for leads to boredom and infidelity. An

uneven contribution to a marriage also causes strain, with one person more committed to it than another, or neither partner committed enough and both blaming one another for not living up to expectations. The upheaval over gender equality and stereotypes within marriages certainly does not help. Men and women do not live separate lives like they used to, demanding the need for communication even more. Might I remind you gender equality is still fairly young and struggling to take root. Eye candy has been upgraded into a life partner.

"Marriage is said to be restrictive."

Yet we question why marriages end in divorce, why 40-70% of people cheat.¹⁰ Didn't they love one another? The answer to that is, what are you talking about? Marriage has never been about love. Marriage is a social guise, warped and twisted to be an ideal magical happy ending that makes everything better when in truth, nothing changes. People are still people. Marriage is just a way for people to go about doing what they do without others turning around and gossiping. Because even in the 21st century, we still shame people for being born, having children, or just outright going at it outside of wedlock, as ridiculously common as that is. Marriage is a way for people to put a wall up and say “I'm not available,

don't try” – because nothing but marriage makes people even respect those words, much less take them seriously. But if you want to talk about love, marriage is the only way you can live your life with someone you love and not be condemned to hell for it. Without it, love is questioned, the relationship is questioned, the loyalty is questioned, the commitment is questioned – like it might end one day. Because clearly, unless you have a ring on your finger, your relationship is not real.

And that's the punch line.

[1] <http://www.imow.org/economica/stories/viewStory?storyId=3650>

[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Female_infertility

[3] <http://www.livescience.com/37777-history-of-marriage.html>

[4] <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/07/130729172244.htm>; and *The Lucifer Principle* by Howard Bloom

[5] <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/belief/2009/apr/24/religion-gay-marriage-america>

[6] Luke 20:35

[7] 1 Corinthians 7:7-8

[8] <http://www.livescience.com/37777-history-of-marriage.html>

[9] <http://divorcesupport.about.com/od/isdivorcethesolution/a/Three-Major-Causes-Of-Divorce.htm>; <http://magazine.foxnews.com/love/expert-survey-reveals-number-one-reason-couples-divorce>

[10] http://www.salon.com/2011/06/12/infidelity_3/

Airplane Approximation

"What percent of humans who have ever lived on earth have flown in an airplane?"

Raw Responses

0.005%, 0.01%, 0.05%, 0.35%, 0.325% - 0.442%, 1%, 20%, 20%, 20%, 29.4%, 40%

Brett Atkinson (0.35%)

Estimate that there have been around 110,000,000,000 humans in the history of humanity. If that is the case, then with 7,000,000,000 people alive today, then the current population makes up about 6.5% of humans ever. Using 5% of today's population as the number of people who have flown, plus a small number for those who have died post-invention of the airplane, you come up with a tiny percentage a little more than one third of a percent.

Julian Morris (0.325% - 0.442%)

Number of people who have ever been born- 107,602,707,791¹

Number of people in 2011- 6,987,000,000¹

Number of people in 1950- 2,516,000,000¹

Percentage of people who have flown on the airplane in 2004 - 5%²

I will assume here that 5% of the people in 1950 and 2011 have flown, and that all of those people that traveled back in 1950 are now dead. Not true at all, but it's gonna get me some

numbers.

Percentage of people who are alive in 2011 who have flown:

$$\frac{7.0e9 * 0.05}{1.1e11} = 0.325\%$$

Percentage of people who have flown overall:

$$\frac{(7.0e9 + 2.5e9) * 0.05}{1.1e11} = 0.442\%$$

So my best guess is that the percent of humans who have ever flown in an airplane is between 0.325% and 0.442%.

[1] <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2002/HowMany-PeopleHaveEverLivedonEarth.aspx>

[2] <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/4346>

Sanjoy Mahajan (1%)

The part that I was most interested in is "how many people have ever lived?" Here is a rough estimate.

Maybe 20,000 years ago, there were maybe a few thousand people (early humans wandering out of Africa). Thus, world population has multiplied by 10^6 in 20,000 years. That's 20 doublings in 20,000 years, or 1000 years per doubling. As a rough approximation to this somewhat exponential growth, I'll just pretend that human population was zero until 1000 years ago, when it instantly jumped



to the present value of 7 billion.

1000 years is about 14 life expectancies, so the number who ever lived in the 1000 years is $14 * 7$ billion or about 100 billion.

For the fraction who have ever flown, most flying has happened in the last 40 years. A large fraction of Americans have flown, and maybe many Western Europeans (though they have decent trains, so don't need to fly so much). Maybe 1 billion have flown.

Thus, my estimate is 1 percent of humans who ever lived have flown.

Meg Lidrbauch (0.005%)

There have been loads of people on planet Earth since the start of man. I don't know the exact number, but it's very large. I feel like a sizable percentage of the people who fly today fly for business, with just a small percentage representing first-time fliers. Then there's a significant percent of the world's population (I'm thinking of Africa, mainly) who don't have access either monetarily or locationally to an airplane.

Next Month

"How many mirrors were broken on the most recent Friday the 13th?"

CORe Updates

Newspapers

We received a lot of positive feedback on the newspapers in the dining hall and are continuing to provide them. Based on feedback, we are getting the New York Times as well as the Boston Globe.

Weight rooms

CORe and OSL teamed up to get a new set of weights for the EH gym. We now have a dumbbell set that goes up to 55lbs. Enjoy!

Speakers for team rooms in EH

We got a set of usb speakers for a team room in EH. Think this a good idea? Let us know and we'll set up the rest of the team rooms.

Kitchens

Major kitchen rehaul coming up! After taking stock of the kitchens, we've decided that it's time to replenish the supplies. We'll be getting a lot of equipment based on the feedback from surveys.

Poolroom

In the next few weeks we'll be replacing the old, very broken, and now disposed of ottomans in the pool room with better storage/seating/things you can stand on.

Voter Registration on Campus

CORe is working with nonprofit TurboVote to see if integrating a voter registration into an already existent Olin system makes sense.

<3 CORe

Awesome or Important Skills

"If you could choose one skill to rock at, what would it be? Why?"

Communicating with people. Talking to people is hard. If you can communicate effectively, you can accomplish so much more and get people to work with you. Without this skill, you'll constantly face opposition and frustration.

Anonymous Contributor

I think prototyping is an

awesome ability, whether it be for ME, electrical or code. If you can push your prototypes past the early way-too-hack versions, then what you're doing a bunch of rapid design and analysis projects, which is just super fun.

Anonymous Contributor

Emotionally and off the top of my head, I would say being good at Pokémon. I'm actually not very good, despite the fact that I love the

series. So I would like it if my skill matched my attachment to the series.

From a more practical point of view, being known for being good at public speaking would probably be good for my desired career path.

Elizabeth Mahon
Columnist

For next month: "What is one thing you think could be done to make Olin a better place?"

Honor Board MadLibs

Cases before the Honor Board are wide and varied. Topics range from personal differences and academic dishonesty to misuse of public materials. Above all, the Honor Board is a means for Olin Community members to work out their differences safely and confidentially. Find a friend and fill out the MadLibs in the paragraphs below to learn about a past case.

During _____ (*big annual event*), a small group of _____ (*type of person, plural*) wanted to make some _____ (*plural noun*). The previous night, _____ (*quantity*) of the group involved in this incident had _____ (*verb ending in "ed"*) in the lounge because a fire alarm had been set off by _____ (*plural noun*) while they were making _____ (*food/drink*) in

another room. In an effort to avoid setting off the room's smoke alarm, the group decided they wanted to see if they could turn off the alarm. They examined the smoke alarm, and noticed a _____ (*adjective*) _____ (*adjective*) _____ (*noun 1*) on the smoke alarm head. After a brief discussion, _____ (*name of a person 1*) was chosen to _____ (*verb*) the _____ (*noun 1*) to see what would happen. When he pushed the button, the alarm in _____ (*name of person 2*)'s room immediately went off. _____ (*name of a person 1*) pushed the button again hoping to silence the alarm but that did not silence it. The _____ (*profession 1*) on call responded to the alarm and then called _____ (*organization 1*) to let them know that there was not in fact a real _____ (*noun*)

in the room.

Because the alarm was not tripped by _____ (*plural noun*), _____ (*organization 1*) was able to silence and reset the alarm. The largest inconvenience was for those in the surrounding rooms, the _____ (*profession 1*) on call, and _____ (*organization 1*). The _____ (*profession 1*) on call and _____ (*organization 1*) were able to intervene before _____ (*other organization*) was notified.

This story was loosely based on an Honor Board case from Spring 2012 about tampering with the smoke detectors in the residence halls.

You can read the case abstract for this case titled "Do Something Abstract: Tampering With a Fire Alarm" and others at *HonorBoard.Olin.Edu*.

MEET THE OLINER

Jens Veulemans



Class of 2015
Foreign Exchange Student
from Leuven, Belgium

- Frat party hops with his bandmates playing the snare drum or trombone
- Likes watching American war or Disney movies with cute girls
- Recently ordered the

5,000 page paper McMaster catalog just in case the internet goes down

Jessica Diller
Columnist

A Puzzle by Midnight Math

New Puzzle

A prince is surveying his kingdom. No matter where he stands, if he walks 100 paces forward in a straight line, turns to the left 90 degrees and walks 100 paces forward again in a straight line, again turns 90 degrees to the left and walks 100 more paces in a straight line, he arrives where he began walking. Where is he? (Bonus points, who is he?)



Previous Puzzle

Correct Answers

Tom Pandolfo

Greg Edelston

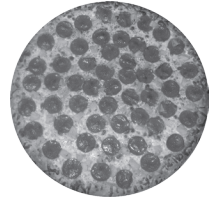
Answer: "Each The general form is as follows, with n being the number of cuts available and S being the maximum number of resulting slices:

$$n + (n - 1) + (n - 2) + \dots + 2 + 1 + 1 = n(n + 1)/2 + 1$$

This is because each chord can intersect with, at most, the number of chords that have already been made. If a chord

intersects with 3 other chords, then it must pass through (and thereby bisect) four existing slices of the pizza. Thus, the 1st cut will increase the maximum number of divisions of the pizza by 1, the 2nd will increase it by 2, the 3rd by 3, and so on. Starting with one slice (the whole pizza), this results in a maximum of 56 slices for 10 cuts."

Proof by Tom Pandolfo.



Send in your solutions (with proofs) to midnight.math@outlook.com. If you are correct, you will be given the highest of accolades: your name mentioned here, next issue.

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Editor-in-Chief: Lyra Silverwolf

Editors: Kai Austin, Anne-Marie Buchenan, Juanita Desouza, Pratoool Gadtaula, Julianne Jorgensen

Contributors: Brett Atkinson, Kat Brookshier, Devynn Diggins, Jessica Diller, Janie Harari, Ian Hoover, Dan Kearney, Meg Lidrbauch, Sanjoy Mahajan, Elizabeth Mahon, Kelly McDaniel, Julian Morris, Tom Pandolfo

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