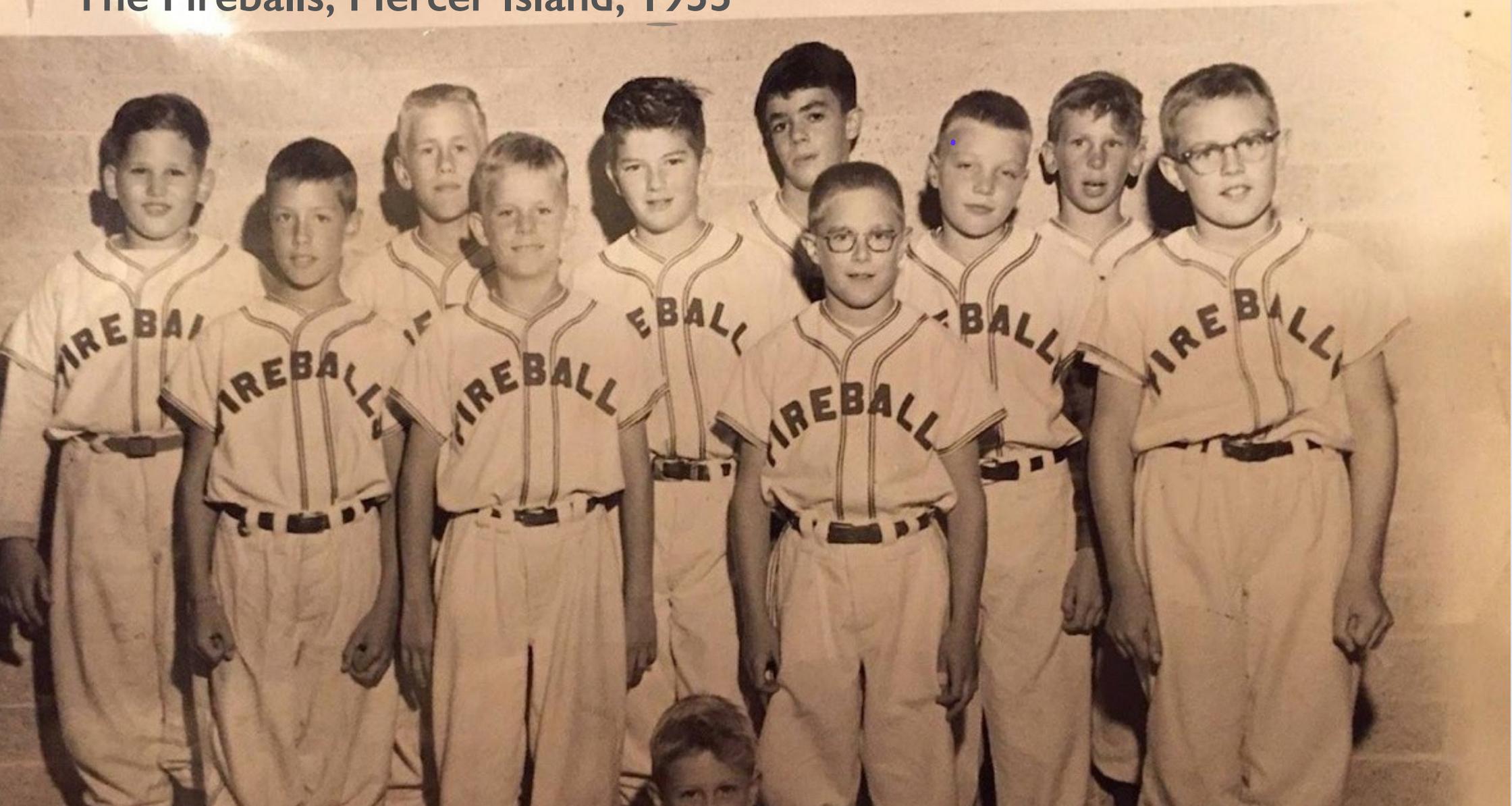




Adventures of a Media Dinosaur

The Fireballs, Mercer Island, 1955



**Batted .750 Became
professional golfer**



Batted .250. Went to MIT

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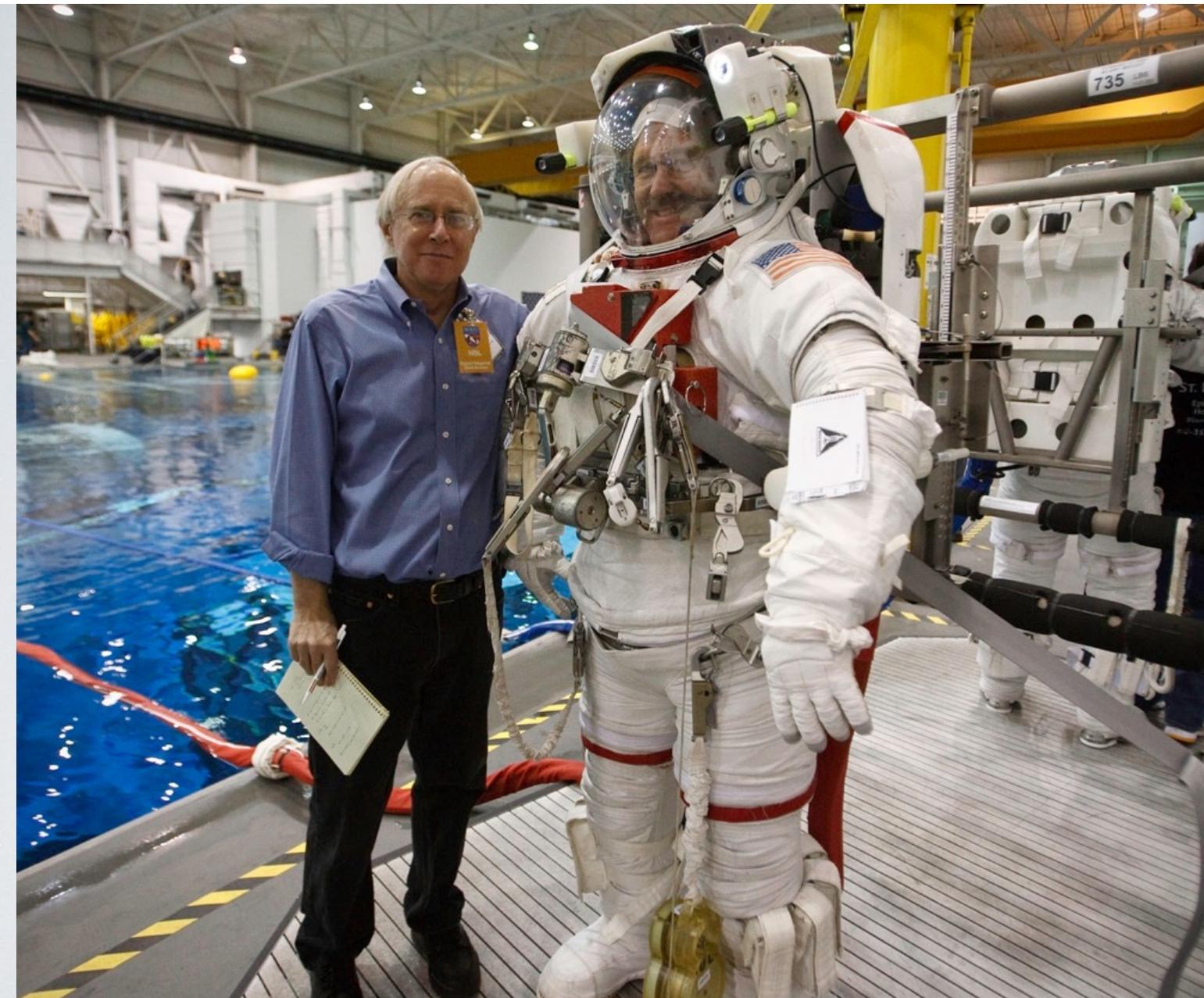
SUBJECT NUMBER	SUBJECT NAME	G R A D	SUBJECT UNITS			GRADE	SUBJECT NUMBER	SUBJECT NAME
			Lec. Rec.	Lab. Thesis	Prep.			
			CLASS 1966 FIRST TERM 1962-63	FIRST-YEAR ELECTIVE				
5.01	GENERAL CHEMISTRY	0	6	0	S	8.321T	QUANTUM THEORY I	
8.01	PHYSICS	4	2	5	C			
14.70	INT PSYCHOLOGY	4	1	6	B			
18.01	CALCULUS	3	0	5	B			
18.02	CALCULUS	3	0	6	S			
21.01	INT TO HUMANITIES	3	0	6	B			
		3	0	5	B			
CLASS 1966 SECOND TERM 1962-63								
5.02	GENERAL CHEMISTRY	4	2	5	C			
8.02	PHYSICS	4	1	6	B			
18.03	CALCULUS	3	0	6	C			
18.04	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	3	0	6	D			
21.02	INT TO HUMANITIES	3	0	5	A			
SEM12	UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR	0	6	0	F			
CLASS 1966 FIRST TERM 1963-64 COURSE 8								
8.031	PHYSICS	4	1	5	A			
14.79	PSYCH OF LANG & COMM	3	0	5	D			
18.05	ADV CALCULUS FOR ENG	3	0	6	D			
21.03	MOD WEST IDEAS & VAL	3	0	5	A			
CLASS 1966 SECOND TERM 1963-64 COURSE 8								
5.64	STRUCTURAL CHEMISTRY	3	0	5	F			
6.14	ELECTRON NETWKS & DEV	4	2	6	C			
8.041	PHYSICS	4	1	5	C			
14.84	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	3	0	5	B			
21.04	MOD WEST IDEAS & VAL	3	0	5	B			
CLASS 1966 FIRST TERM 1964-65 COURSE 8								
8.05	PHYS OF ATOMS & MOLEC I	4	0	8	C			
8.08	ELECTRONICS	4	0	6	D			
8.09	EXPER...							







Miss Halley Comet Deluxe
Alice Springs, Australia. April 1986



**Houston,
January, 2009**

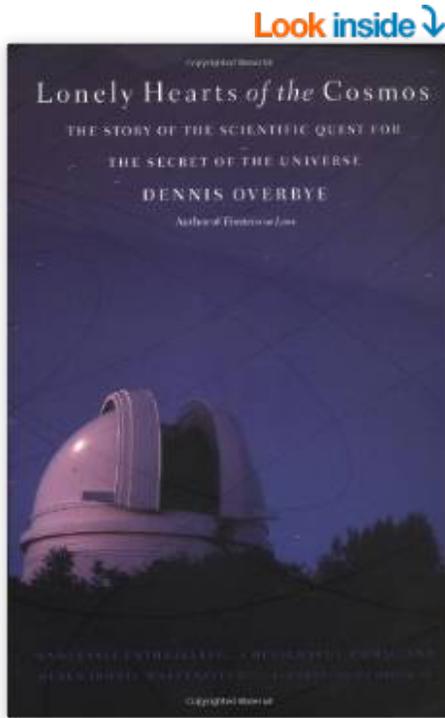


“Fidelito” and I
Baltimore, 2015



Text

Edinburgh, later



[See this image](#)

Lonely Hearts of the Cosmos: The Story of the Scientific Quest for the Secret of the Universe

Paperback – November 2, 1999

by [Dennis Overbye](#) (Author)

[21 customer reviews](#)

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In southern California, nearly a half century ago, a small band of researchers -- equipped with a new 200-inch telescope and a faith born of scientific optimism -- embarked on the greatest intellectual adventure in the history of humankind: the search for the origin and fate of the universe. Their quest would eventually engulf all of physics and astronomy,



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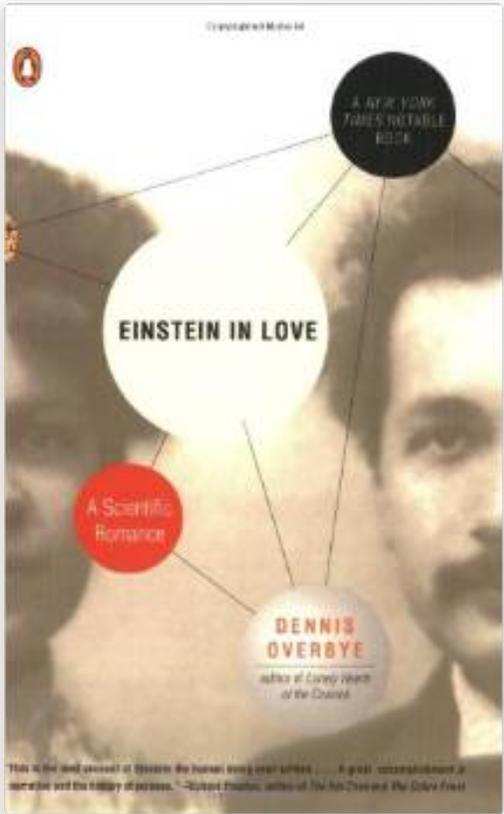
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Einstein in Love: A Scientific

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by [Dennis Overbye](#) (Author)

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In Einstein in Love, Dennis Overbye has written the first profile of the great scientist to focus exclusively on his early adulthood, when his major discoveries were made. It reveals Einstein to be very much a young man of his time—draft dodger, self-styled bohemian, poet, violinist, and cocky, charismatic



The Amazon Book Review

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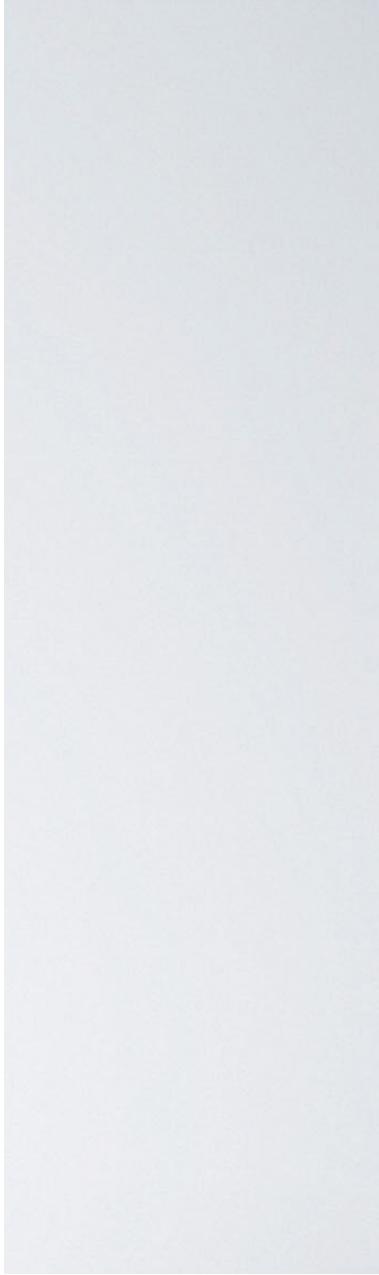
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An Inside View of the Gray Lady

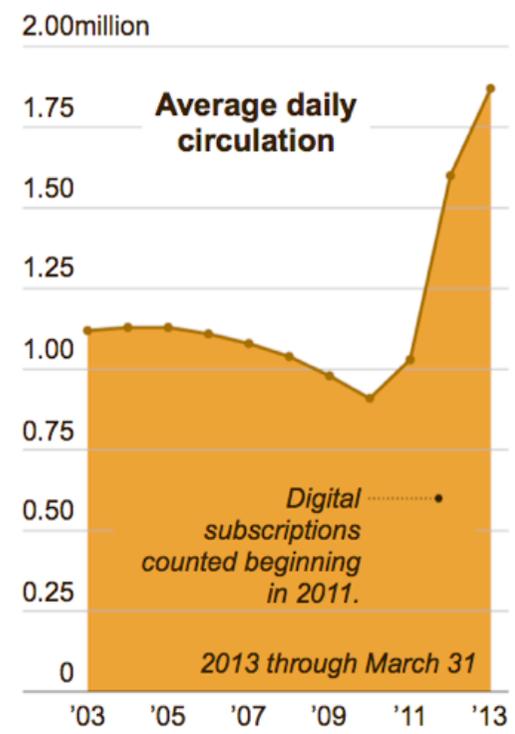
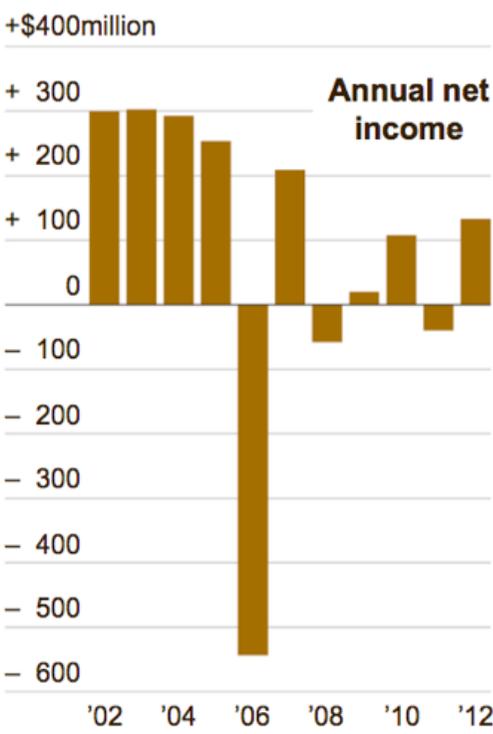
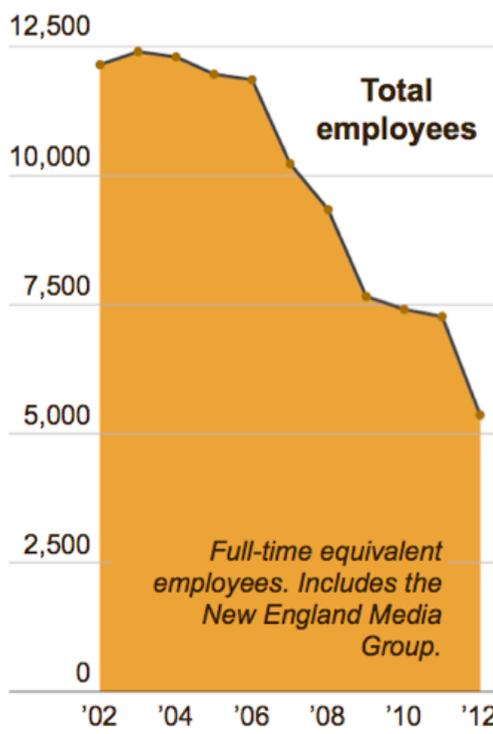
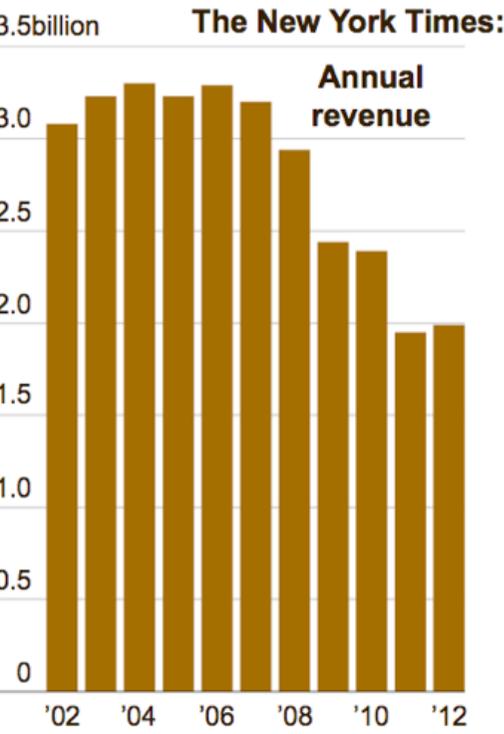


A Slimmed-Down Newsroom

[Related Article »](#)

The New York Times Company shed many assets and trimmed its payroll following a steep decline in revenue.

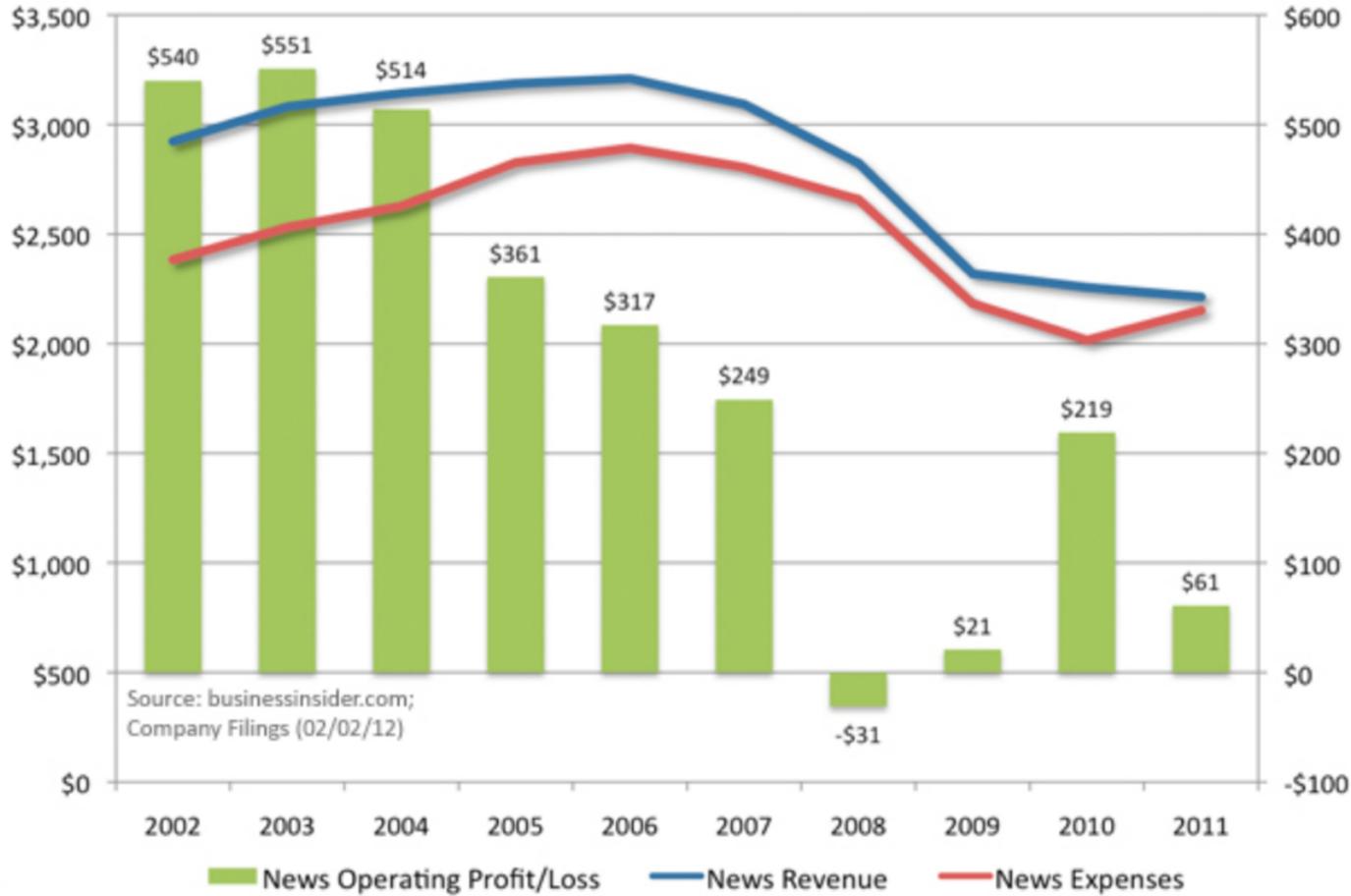
But after a huge loss in 2006, the company has been posting more profits than losses and its online and mobile business strategy has greatly helped to increase its paid circulation.



The Incredible Shrinking New York Times

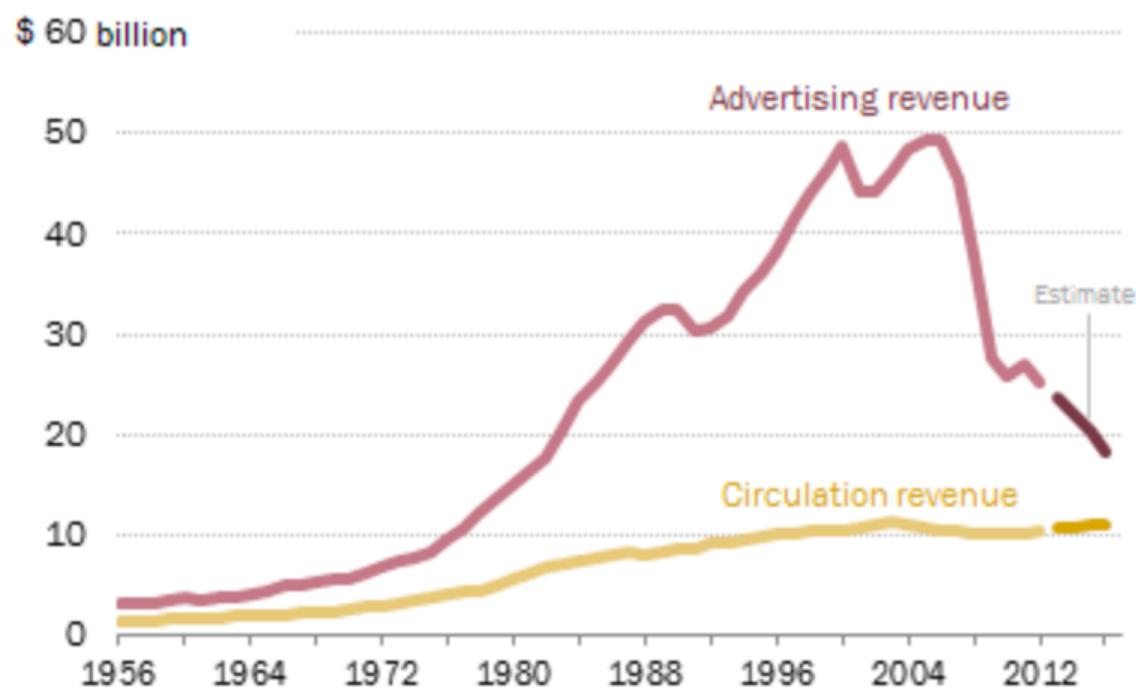
News Revenue/
News Expenses
In Millions

News Operating
Profit/Loss
In Millions



Newspapers' circulation revenue climbs steadily even as advertising declines

Total revenue for U.S. newspapers in U.S. dollars



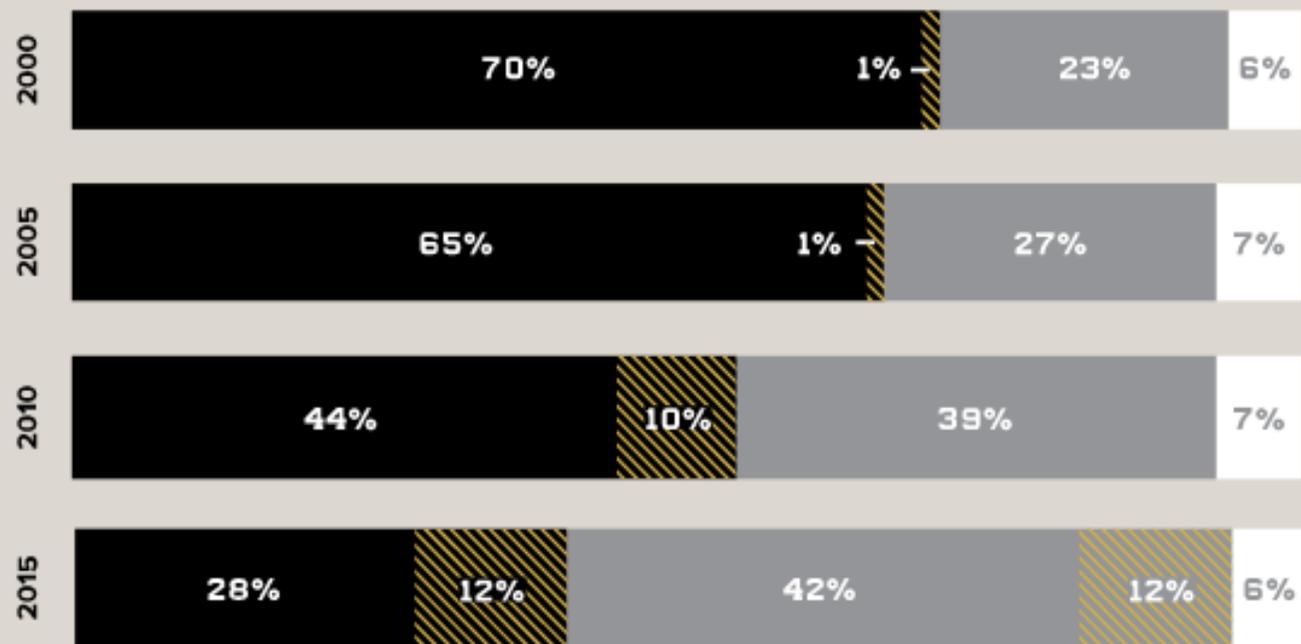
Note: Break in line indicates switch to estimated revenue. There are no data for circulation revenue in 1990.

Source: News Media Alliance, formerly Newspaper Association of America (through 2012); estimate based on Pew Research Center analysis of SEC filings of publicly traded newspaper companies (2013-2016).

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The Business Section

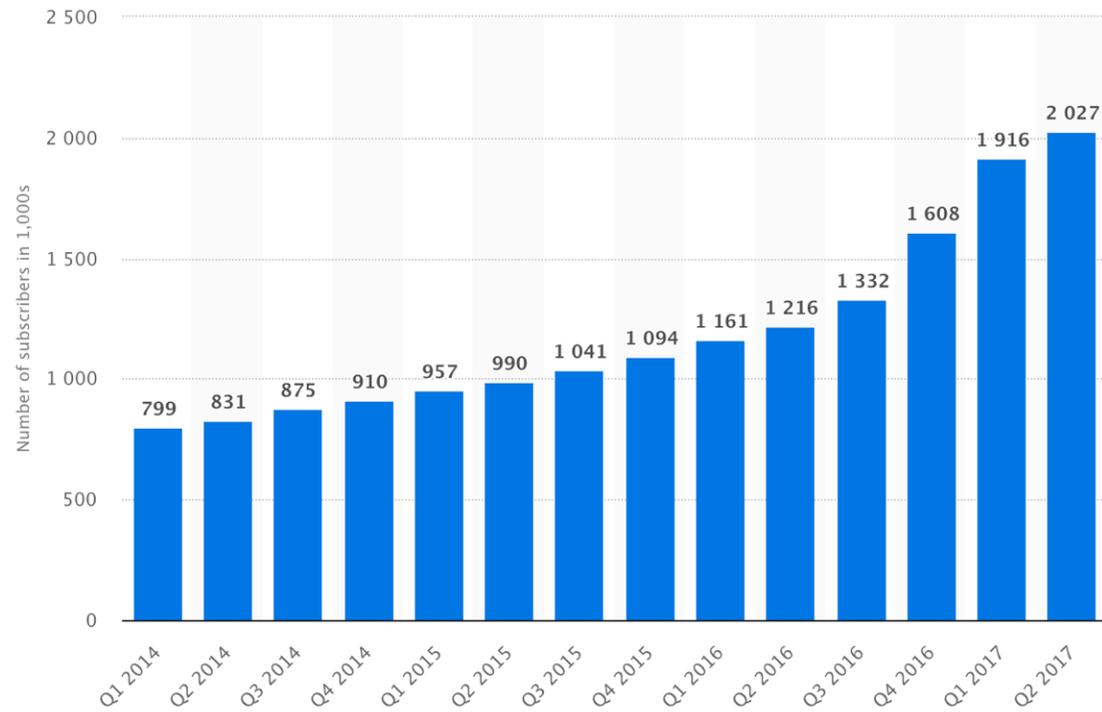
The sources of revenue at the *Times* have shifted dramatically in the 21st century.



REVENUES: ADVERTISING - ■ Print ■ Digital CIRCULATION - ■ Print ■ Digital Subscription OTHER - ■

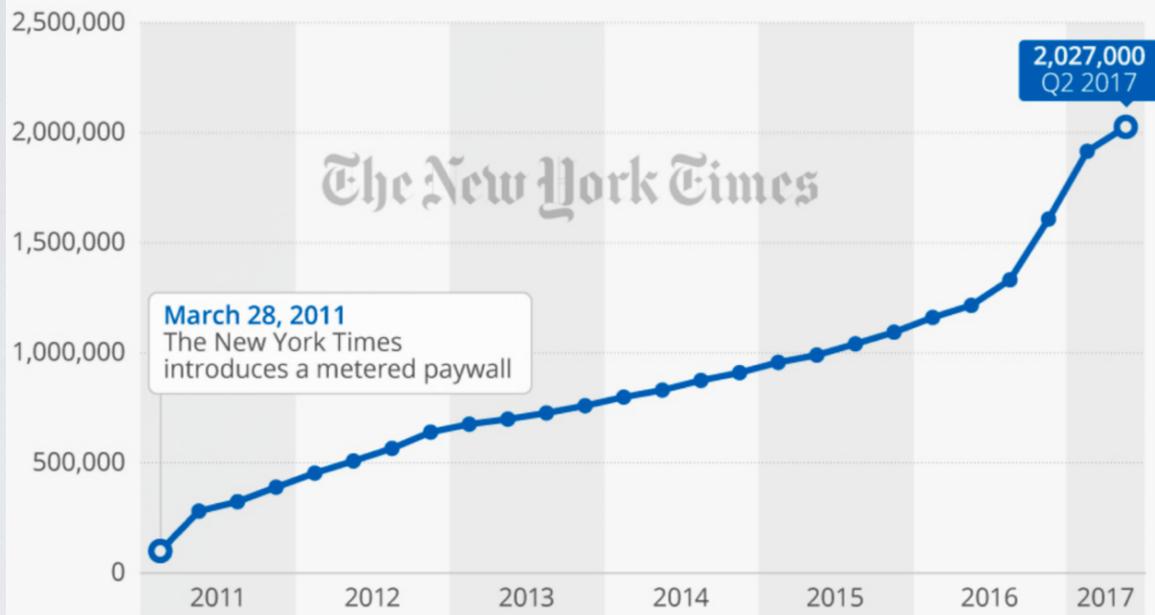
Media & Advertising > Books & Publishing > New York Times Company: digital news subscribers Q1

Number of paid subscribers to New York Times Company from 1st quarter 2014 to 2nd quarter 2017 (in 1,000s)



The New York Times Passes 2 Million Digital Subscriptions

Paid digital-only news subscriptions of The New York Times



Source: The New York Times

statista

The New York Times Company (NYT) [★ Add to watchlist](#)
NYSE - Nasdaq Real Time Price. Currency in USD
19.35 -0.05 (-0.26%)
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Increasingly, social media and apps are **at the center** of news consumption. As reported in the New York Times **Innovation Report**, visits to the New York Times home page are declining precipitously. In contrast, traffic from social media continues to be **on the rise**, with nearly **20% of views** for some news sites coming from Facebook alone.



Sam Kirland, Poynter; Source: *New York Times Innovation Report*

As more of news media's traffic and revenues come from social media, we were curious about just what kind of news drives likes and shares. Exactly what kinds of articles are successful on



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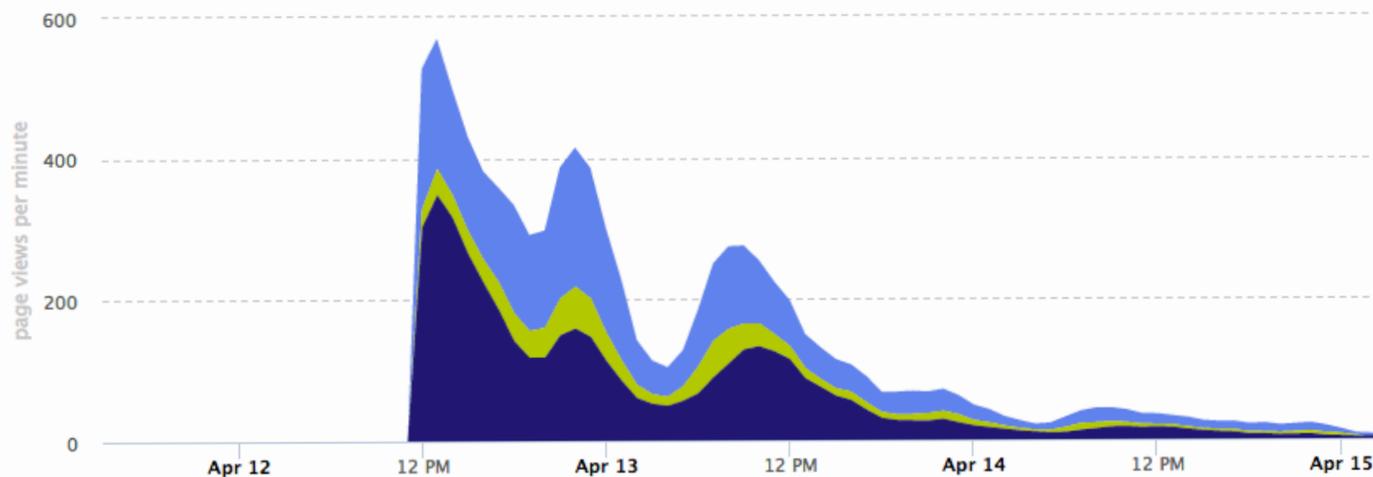
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New York Times correspondent [William L. Laurence](#) (left), with P.R.O. Maj. George Monahan, on the island of Tinian before the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

CITY EDITION

FIRST ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON JAPAN; MISSILE IS EQUAL TO 20,000 TONS OF TNT; TRUMAN WARNS FOE OF A 'RAIN OF RUIN'

HERMAN W. JOHNSON, REPUBLICAN DEAN IN THE SENATE, DIES

Washington, Aug. 9.—Herman W. Johnson, Republican dean in the Senate, died here today at the age of 75. He was a member of the Senate from 1913 to 1921 and again from 1925 to 1933. He was a prominent figure in the Senate, known for his leadership and his role in the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act.

KYUSHU CITY RAZED REPORT BY BRITAIN

London, Aug. 9.—A report from British sources today said that the city of Kyushu in Japan had been almost completely destroyed by the atomic bomb. The report stated that only a few buildings remained standing and that the city was in a state of complete ruin.

NEW AGE USHERED

Washington, Aug. 9.—The dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan today ushered in a new age in the history of the world. The bomb, which was called "Fat Man," was the most powerful weapon ever used in war. Its explosion was heard for miles around and it caused a massive firestorm that destroyed the city of Nagasaki.

Steel Tower 'Vaporized' In Trial of Mighty Bomb

Washington, Aug. 9.—A steel tower in Nagasaki, Japan, was completely destroyed by the atomic bomb today. The tower, which was one of the tallest buildings in the city, was reduced to a pile of rubble. The explosion was so powerful that it caused a massive firestorm that spread across the city.

MARRIAGE IS AGAZED, CHINESE WIN BUREAU

London, Aug. 9.—The Chinese government today announced that it had won a major victory in the battle of the air. The Chinese Air Force had shot down several Japanese bombers and their crews were being held as prisoners of war. The Chinese government also announced that it had agreed to a marriage arrangement with the Japanese government.

YORKY'S SET VEST FINE IN COMMANDS DESTROYED

London, Aug. 9.—The Japanese government today announced that it had destroyed four target areas in Norway. The target areas were the headquarters of the Norwegian government, the Norwegian parliament, the Norwegian army, and the Norwegian navy. The Japanese government also announced that it had set a fine on the Norwegian government for its actions during the war.

TOKYO STRAIGHTS, JAPAN'S NEW BOMB

London, Aug. 9.—The Japanese government today announced that it had developed a new type of atomic bomb. The new bomb, which was called "Fat Man," was the most powerful weapon ever used in war. It was capable of destroying a city and causing a massive firestorm.

Turks Talk War if Russia Presses; Prefer Vain Battle to Surrender

London, Aug. 9.—The Turkish government today announced that it was prepared to fight a long and hard battle against the Soviet Union. The Turkish government stated that it would not surrender to the Soviet Union and that it would continue to fight until it was completely destroyed.

War News Summarized

London, Aug. 9.—The following is a summary of the news from the front lines of the war. In the Pacific, the Japanese have advanced on the island of Iwo Jima. In the Atlantic, the British navy has sunk several German submarines. In the Mediterranean, the British army has captured several German positions.

Reich Exile Emerges as Heroine In Denial to Nazis of Atom's Secret

London, Aug. 9.—The German government today announced that it had developed a new type of atomic bomb. The new bomb, which was called "Fat Man," was the most powerful weapon ever used in war. It was capable of destroying a city and causing a massive firestorm.



THE BLASTING POWER OF THE NEW BOMB

A high speed test of the atomic bomb today showed that it is capable of destroying a city. The test was conducted in the desert and showed that the bomb was capable of causing a massive firestorm that would spread across the city.

At the time of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan, the city was in a state of complete ruin. The bomb, which was called "Fat Man," was the most powerful weapon ever used in war. Its explosion was heard for miles around and it caused a massive firestorm that destroyed the city.

The atomic bomb was developed by the United States and was used for the first time in war on August 9, 1945. The bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki, Japan, and caused a massive firestorm that destroyed the city. The atomic bomb was the most powerful weapon ever used in war.

In the
belly
of
the beast



FITNESS

Coca-Cola Funds Scientists Who Shift Blame for Obesity Away From Bad Diets

By ANAHAD O'CONNOR AUGUST 9, 2015 5:25 PM 1246 Comments



An image from a video by the Coca-Cola Foundation. In November 2012, the foundation announced a \$3 million grant to Chicago's Garfield Park Conservatory Alliance. The

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Think Like a Doctor: A Knife in the Ear Solved!

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'Body' Report Cards Aren't Influencing Arkansas Teenagers

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition

Today, sunny much of the time, some clouds late, high 51. Tonight, becoming rainy, low 39. Tomorrow, rain, tapering to showers late, high 52. Weather map is on Page B20.

VOL. CLX . . No. 55,345

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2011

\$2.00

NUCLEAR CRISIS GROWS FOR A STRICKEN JAPAN AFTER RADIATION SPEWS FROM A REACTOR FIRE



HIROAKI OHNO/SHYU, VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS

Soldiers carried a tsunami victim who was found alive Monday, buried in rubble in Minamisanriku in northern Japan, an area of widespread damage.

WORKERS TOLD TO GO

Residents Ordered to Stay
Indoors — Premier
Pleads for Calm

This article is by Hiroko Tabuchi, David Sanger and Keith Bradsher.

TOKYO — Japan's nuclear crisis verged toward catastrophe on Tuesday after an explosion damaged the vessel containing the nuclear core at one reactor and a fire at another spewed large amounts of radioactive material into the air, according to the statements of Japanese government and industry officials. In a brief address to the nation at 11 a.m. Tokyo time, Prime Minister Naoto Kan pleaded for calm, but warned that radiation had already spread from the crippled reactors and there was "a very high risk" of further leakage. Fortunately, the prevailing winds were sweeping most of the plume of radioactivity out into the Pacific Ocean, rather than over populated areas.

The sudden turn of events, after an explosion Monday at one reactor and then an early-morning explosion Tuesday at yet another — the third in four days at the plant — already made the crisis at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station the worst nuclear accident since the Chernobyl reactor disaster a quarter century ago.

It diminished hopes earlier in the day that engineers at the plant, working at tremendous personal risk, might yet succeed in cooling down the most damaged of the reactors, No. 2, by pumping in sea water. According to government statements, most of the 800 workers at the plant had been withdrawn, leaving 50 or so workers in a desperate effort to keep the cores of three stricken reactors cooled with seawater pumped by fire-fighting equipment, while the same crews battled to put out the fire at No. 4 reactor, which they claimed to have done just after noon on Tuesday.

That fourth reactor had been turned

Anxiety and Need Overwhelm a Nation

By MARTIN FACKLER and MARK McDONALD

NATORI, Japan — What the sea so violently ripped away, it has now begun to return. Hundreds of bodies are washing

tional police said early Tuesday that more than 15,000 were missing, though just 2,475 deaths had been confirmed

For Elderly, Echoes of War's Horrors

By MARTIN FACKLER

NATORI, Japan — Hirotsato Wako stared at the ruins of his small fishing hamlet: skeletons of shattered build-

for bodies. And most of those bodies were old — too old to have outrun the tsunami.

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Microbe Finds Arsenic Tasty; Redefines Life



Henry Bortman

Felisa Wolfe-Simon takes samples from a sediment core she pulled up from the remote shores of 10 Mile Beach at Mono Lake in California.

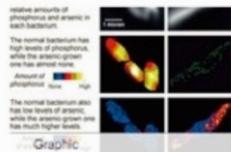
By DENNIS OVERBYE
Published: December 2, 2010

Scientists said Thursday that they had trained a bacterium to eat and grow on a diet of arsenic, in place of phosphorus — one of six elements considered essential for life — opening up the possibility that organisms could exist elsewhere in the universe or even here on [Earth](#) using biochemical powers we have not yet dared to dream about.

The bacterium, scraped from the bottom of Mono Lake in California and grown for months in a lab mixture containing arsenic, gradually swapped out atoms of phosphorus in its little body for atoms of arsenic.

Scientists said the results, if confirmed, would expand the notion of what life could be and where it could be. "There is basic mystery, when you look at life," said Dimitar Sasselov, an astronomer at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics and director of an institute on the origins of life there, who was not involved in the work. "Nature only uses a restrictive set of molecules and chemical reactions

Multimedia



Grown in Arsenic

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Plutonium Is Unsung Concession in Iran Nuclear Deal

By **WILLIAM J. BROAD** SEPT. 7, 2015

They Tried to Outsmart Wall Street



Nicole Bengiveno/The New York Times

NEW THEORIES After spending 20 years in the study of physics, Emanuel Derman applied his thinking to stock options.

By **DENNIS OVERBYE**
Published: March 9, 2009

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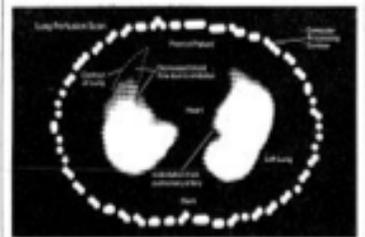
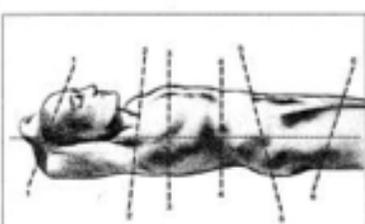


January 28, 1986

Doomsday Debate: How Near Is the End?

BY MICHAEL C. MOSELEY

The world is in a state of peril, and the end is near. At least, that's what some people believe. In a new book, "The End of the World: A Scientific Perspective," author Michael C. Mooney explores the various theories of the end of the world, from the biblical to the scientific. He examines the possibility of a nuclear war, a global pandemic, a massive asteroid impact, and the possibility of a global climate change. He also discusses the possibility of a global war, a global pandemic, a massive asteroid impact, and the possibility of a global climate change. He also discusses the possibility of a global war, a global pandemic, a massive asteroid impact, and the possibility of a global climate change.



An illustration of the body, with a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan, showing a cross-section of the body. The scan is a series of small, white, circular images arranged in a circle, representing the internal organs and structures of the body.

New Views Into the Body Aid Diagnosis

More sophisticated techniques for imaging the body are helping doctors diagnose diseases more accurately and earlier. These techniques include computerized axial tomography (CAT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET). These techniques allow doctors to see inside the body in ways that were previously impossible. They can see the structure of the body, the function of the organs, and the presence of tumors and other diseases. These techniques are also being used to study the brain and the nervous system, and to understand the underlying causes of various diseases.

Science Watch: Microbe Weaponry

A major concern of the scientific community is the possibility of the development of biological weapons. These weapons are made from microorganisms that have been modified to cause disease and death. They are highly contagious and can be easily spread. The development of these weapons is a serious threat to global security. Scientists are working to understand how these weapons are made and how they can be prevented. They are also working to develop ways to detect and neutralize these weapons.

Marking of the Minutes
The history of timekeeping is a long and fascinating one. It begins with the ancient Egyptians, who used a system of hieroglyphs to mark the hours. The Greeks and Romans also used similar systems. In the Middle Ages, mechanical clocks were invented, and the modern clock was developed in the 17th century. Today, we use atomic clocks, which are the most accurate timekeepers ever invented.

Mapping the White
The white population of the United States is a diverse group. It includes people of many different ethnicities and backgrounds. The white population is the largest and most influential in the United States. It has played a major role in the development of the country. The white population is also the most educated and wealthiest. It has the highest life expectancy and the lowest infant mortality rate.

Teachers Are Asked For Proof of Skills

Concern is growing over the quality of education in the United States. Many parents and educators are worried that the current system is not providing students with the skills they need to succeed in the 21st century. They are calling for a new system that focuses on teaching students how to think, solve problems, and work with others. They are also calling for a system that holds teachers and schools accountable for the quality of their work. They are asking for proof of skills, and they are demanding that the government do more to support education.



Paul W. Hodge
Education
Teachers' unions, Page 5



INSIDE
Faces are found to be lapidarily expressive, Page 4
Style: Will's spring look; Kees van den Akker's pajamas, Page 7
Arts: Two new books about Sahag, Page 11

Alcoholism Defeated Alexander the Great, Research Asserts

Historian Describes A 'Textbook Case'

By JOHN NIBLE WILFORD

IN THE B.C., after years of conquering and a mounting obsession, Alexander the Great lay in bed in Babylon. He had a tremendous thirst and called for wine. He drank it, became delirious and died four months later at the age of 32.

Over the years, historians and biographers have offered various explanations for Alexander's death. Some have suggested that he was poisoned, while others have argued that he died of a fever. In 1987, a team of researchers from the University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, published a paper in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* suggesting that Alexander died of alcoholism.

The researchers, led by Dr. John Nible Wilford, a professor of history at the University of Toronto, analyzed ancient accounts of Alexander's life and death. They found that Alexander had a long history of heavy drinking, and that his death occurred shortly after a particularly heavy drinking session.

Although he seemed to believe in his own divinity and invulnerability, Dr.

Wilford said, Alexander was a "textbook case" of alcoholism. He described Alexander as a "textbook case" of alcoholism, noting that he had a long history of heavy drinking and that his death occurred shortly after a particularly heavy drinking session.

Dr. Wilford's research is based on a study of ancient accounts of Alexander's life and death. He found that Alexander had a long history of heavy drinking, and that his death occurred shortly after a particularly heavy drinking session.

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Before Proof of Cancer, 'High Risk' Women Opt For Breast Surgery

By LOUIS LOMAX

A GROWING number of women, considered to be at high risk for developing breast cancer, have opted to have their breasts removed before cancer is actually found.

The trend, while considered a milestone in cancer prevention, is raising questions about the criteria used to determine which women are likely to develop cancer, and who should undergo breast removal before cancer is discovered.

The inquiry into the criteria is being led by the American Cancer Society, which is conducting a study to determine which women are most likely to develop breast cancer.

Dr. John Nible Wilford, a professor of history at the University of Toronto, analyzed ancient accounts of Alexander's life and death. He found that Alexander had a long history of heavy drinking, and that his death occurred shortly after a particularly heavy drinking session.

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Chess Computers Move Toward Mastery Over Humans

Computer analysis of a chess position

Some computer programs are programmed to evaluate every possible move from the starting position, while others evaluate only selected moves based on rules derived from analysis of human play. In the position depicted at left, the computer, White, knows it has an advantage because if it has a fork, which is more powerful than Black's knight, and three more pawns. All the possible moves that a player can make in a given game are called a ply.

By JOSEPH WILLIAMS

WITH A laptop and two pawns, playing at the board, I played a game of chess. I was a piece of equipment, but I was also a player. I was a piece of equipment, but I was also a player. I was a piece of equipment, but I was also a player.

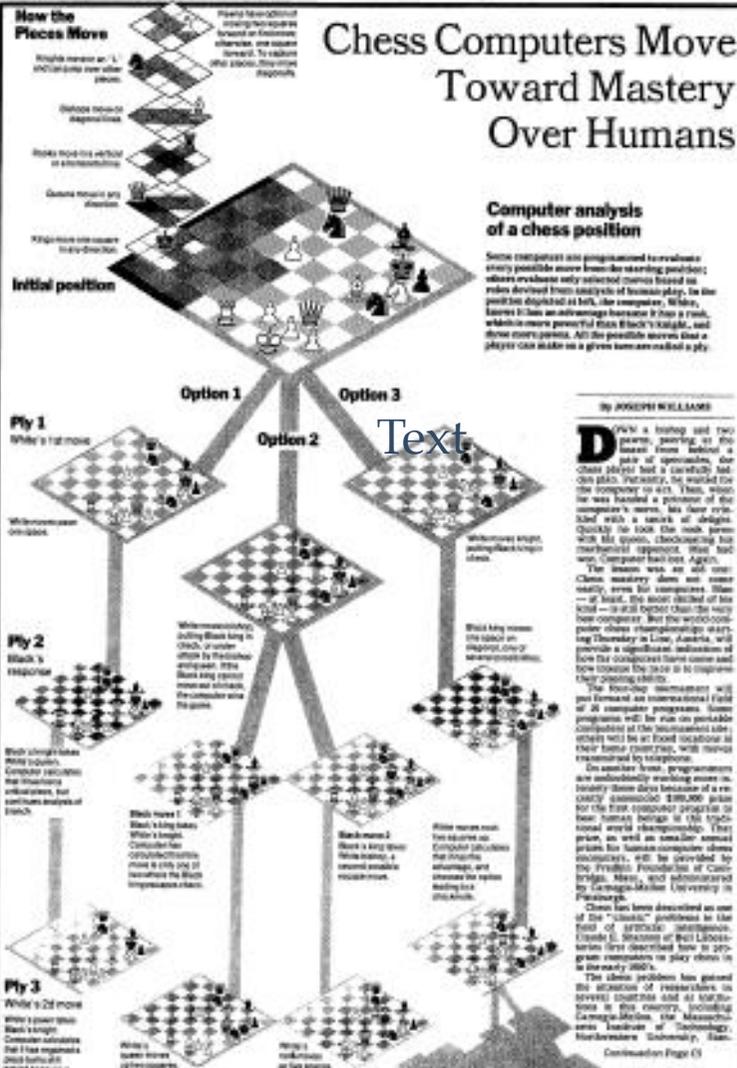
The program was an old one, Chess 4.0, and it was not very good. It was not very good. It was not very good. It was not very good.

On another level, programmers are increasingly working more intelligently than before because of a variety of reasons. One reason is that the time required to play chess is now being reduced by the use of computers.

Chess has been described as one of the "classic" problems in the field of artificial intelligence.

The classic problem has gained the attention of researchers in several disciplines and is continuing to attract interest.

Continuation Page C5



The New York Times

Scientists Find That Tiny Pipes Offer Big Payoffs

By KENNETH CHANG

After shrinking electronics into microelectronics and machines into micromachines, scientists have become microplumbers, too.

By carving mazes of pipes the width of a human hair into silicon, glass and plastic, they have developed devices that shuttle around minuscule amounts of liquid, mix them together, run chemical experiments or analyze bits of DNA floating within. They are essentially condensing entire chemistry laboratories — including the expertise of the technicians — onto small chips, with the promise of the usual benefits of miniaturization: faster, cheaper, better.

The technology, known as microfluidics, could lead to easy-to-use hand-held devices to scan the air and detect anthrax and other deadly pathogens in minutes, rather than the hours or days that laboratory tests currently take.

"The field is about to break wide open in a major way," said Dr. Stephen R. Quake, a professor of applied physics at the California Institute of Technology. "We'll see the first real applications."

The first commercial products are on the market, designed to sort snippets of DNA or screen thousands of potential drug compounds quickly and automatically. More fanciful microfluidic contraptions include tiny jaws built at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque that can snare individual blood cells out of the bloodstream for testing.

For some time, biologists have been using hair-width pipes to perform one of the repetitive chores of molecular biology: separating clumps of molecules like proteins or pieces of DNA. Tiny amounts within tiny glass tubes separate much more quickly than they do with traditional methods.

In the late 1980's, Dr. J. Michael Ramsey, a scientist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, who is a pioneer of microfluidics, imagined that more sophisticated devices could be made by

Continued on Page 2



The End of Everything

The Universe Might Last Forever, Astronomers Say, But Life and Intelligence Might Not

By DENNIS OVERBYE

In the decades that astronomers have debated the fate of the expanding universe — whether it will all end one day in a big crunch, or whether the galaxies will sail apart forever — aficionados of eternal expansion have always been braced by its seemingly endless possibilities for development and evolution. As the Yale cosmologist Dr. Beatrice Tinsley once wrote, "I think I am tied to the idea of expanding forever."

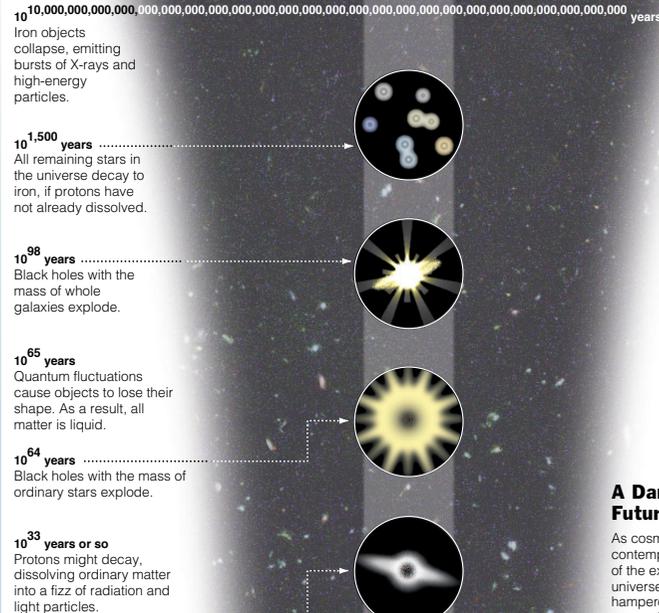
Life and intelligence could sustain themselves indefinitely in such a universe, even as the stars winked out and the galaxies were all swallowed by black holes, Dr. Freeman Dyson, a physicist at the Institute for Advanced Study, argued in a landmark paper in 1979. "If my view of the future is correct," he wrote, "it means that the world of physics and astronomy is also inexhaustible; no matter how far we go into the future, there will always be new things happening, new information coming in, new worlds to explore, a constantly expanding domain of life, consciousness, and memory."

Now, however, even Dr. Dyson admits that all bets are off. If recent astronomical observations are correct, the future of life and the universe will be far bleaker.

The worst possible universe for the quality and quantity of life?

In the last four years astronomers have reported evidence that the expansion of the universe is not just continuing but is speeding up, under the influence of a mysterious "dark energy," an antigravity that seems to be embedded in space itself. If that is true and the universe goes on accelerating, astronomers say, rather than coasting gently into the night, distant galaxies will eventually be moving apart so quickly that they cannot communicate with one another. In effect, it would be like living in the middle of a black hole that kept getting emptier and colder.

In such a universe, some physicists say, the usual methods of formulating physics may not all apply. Instead of new worlds coming into view, old ones would constant-



A Dark Future?

As cosmologists contemplate the fate of the expanding universe, they are hampered by

Science Times
more recently

Chasing the Higgs Boson

At the Large Hadron Collider near Geneva, two armies of scientists struggled to close in on physics' most elusive particle.

By DENNIS OVERBYE

Published March 5, 2013 | [252 Comments](#)



MEYRIN, Switzerland — Vivek Sharma missed his daughter.

A professor at the University of California, San Diego, Dr. Sharma had to spend months at a time away from home, coordinating a team of physicists at the Large Hadron Collider, here just outside Geneva.

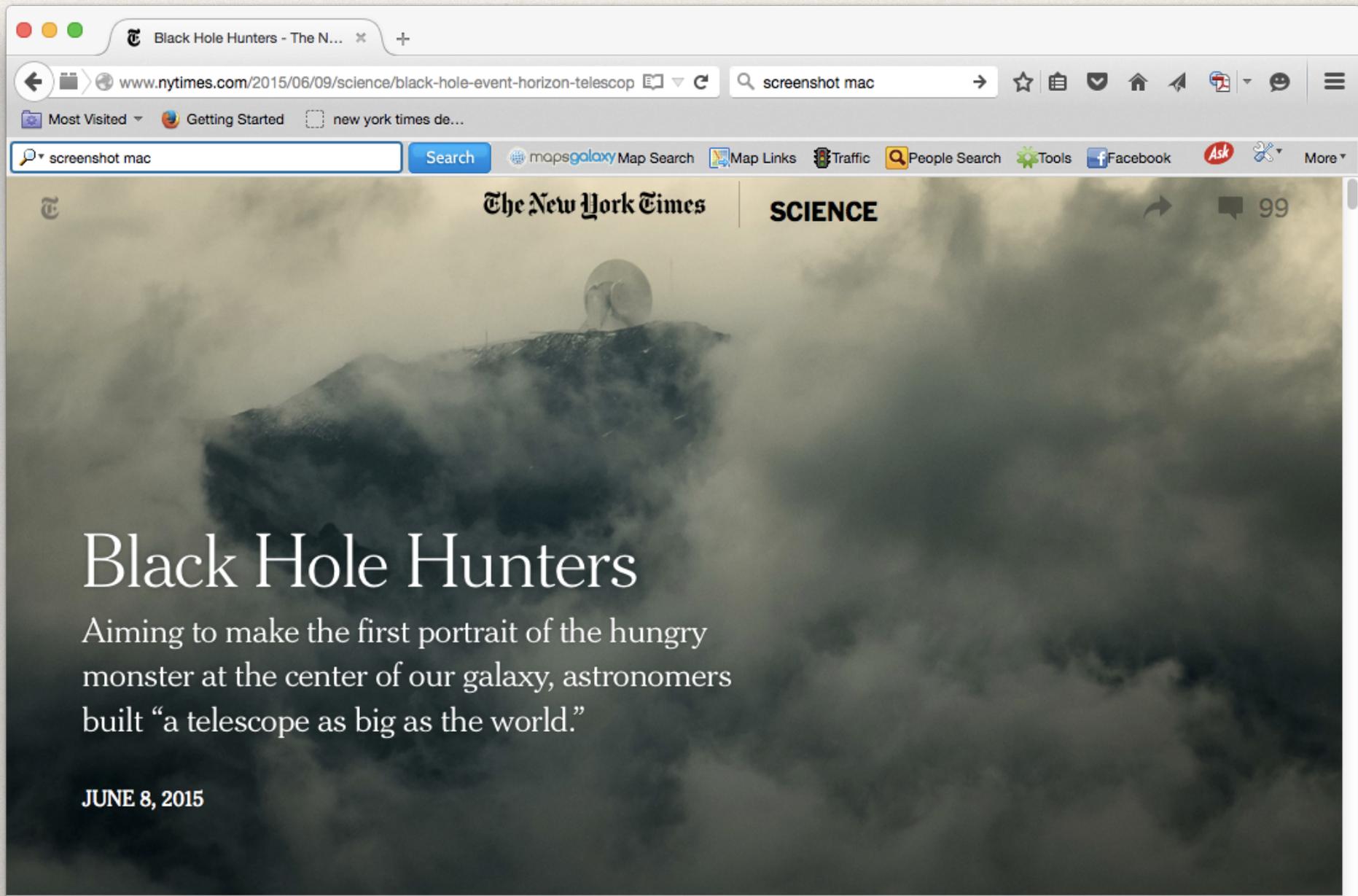
But on April 15, 2011, Meera Sharma's 7th birthday, he flew to California for some much-needed family time. "We had a fine birthday, a beautiful day," he recalled.

Then Dr. Sharma was alerted to a blog post. There it was reported that a rival team of physicists had beaten his team to the discovery of the Higgs boson — the long-sought "God particle."



Illustration by Sean McCabe/Photographs by Daniel Auf der Mauer, Tori Altk, Fabrice Colfani, Fred Merz
Peter Higgs, center, of the University of Edinburgh, was one of the first to propose the particle's existence.
From left, physicists at CERN who helped lead the hunt for it: Sau Lan Wu, Joe Incandela, Guido Tonelli and Fabiola Gianotti.

March 4, 2013



Black Hole Hunters - The N... x +

www.nytimes.com/2015/06/09/science/black-hole-event-horizon-telescop screenshot mac

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The New York Times

SCIENCE

99

Black Hole Hunters

Aiming to make the first portrait of the hungry monster at the center of our galaxy, astronomers built "a telescope as big as the world."

JUNE 8, 2015

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Pages 30 forecast)
Sunny today; fair tonight
Variable cloudiness tomorrow.
Temp. range: 79-54; yesterday: 65-53.

VOL. CXIV., No. 39,199.

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Times Square, New York, N. Y. 10036

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1965.

TEN CENTS

LINDSAY PROPOSES ADDING CIVILIANS TO POLICE BOARD

4 Would Supplement 3 From
Department Now on Panel
to Review Complaints

ONE PATROLMAN URGED

Citizen Members Preferred
With Judicial Training—
Rights Groups Critical

Text of Lindsay's speech
is printed on Page 12.

By RICHARD WITKIN
Representative John V. Lindsay, in the first major speech of his mayoral campaign, proposed last night the addition of four civilians to the Police Department's three-man board for reviewing complaints of police brutality.

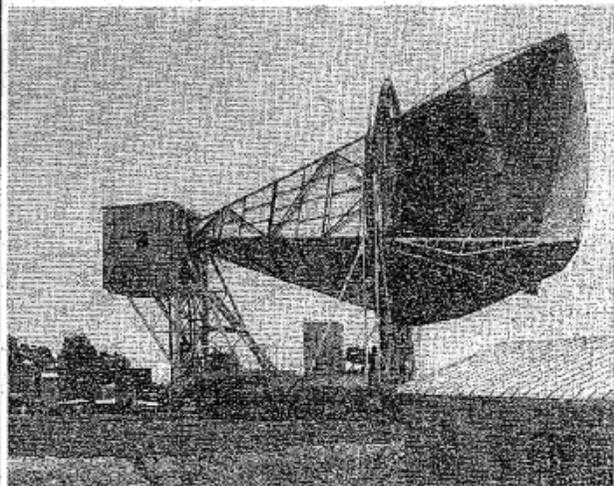
The Manhattan Republican suggested that the four new members be picked by the Mayor from a list submitted to him by a committee composed of "men and women of unquestionable stature."

Final responsibility for any disciplinary action against accused policemen would rest with the Police Commissioner. This is standard with virtually all civilian-review plans.

Middle Road Sought

Mr. Lindsay said "It is time for a change" in the sensitive area of police-citizen relations.

Signals Imply a 'Big Bang' Universe



Horn antenna, used in space exploration, at the Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N. J.

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Scientists at the Bell Telephone Laboratories have observed what a group at Princeton University believes are remnants of an explosion that gave birth to the universe.

These remnants are thought to have originated in the burst of light from that cataclysmic event.

Such a primordial explosion is embodied in the "big bang" theory of the universe. It seeks to explain the observa-

tion that virtually all distant galaxies are flying away from the earth. Their motion implies that they all originated at a single point 10 or 15 billion years ago.

The Bell observations, made by Drs. Arno A. Penzias and Robert W. Wilson from a hill-top in Holmdel, N. J., were of radio waves that appear to be flying in all directions through the universe. Since radio waves and light waves are identical, except for their wavelength, these are thought

to be remnants of light waves from the primordial flash.

The waves were stretched into radio waves by the vast expansion of the universe that has occurred since the explosion and release of the waves from the expanding gas cloud born of the fireball.

In what may prove to be one of the most remarkable coincidences in scientific history, the existence of such waves was predicted at

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

BEAME'S DEMAND FOR AUDIT AT FAIR UPHELD BY COURT

Appeals Bench Unanimously
Backs City Controller—
Pickets Win Case

By R. W. APPLE JR.
Special to The New York Times
ALBANY, May 20—The right of City Controller Abraham D. Beame to look into the financial records of the World's Fair was unanimously affirmed today by the Court of Appeals.

The court issued no opinion. It simply filed an order upholding the decisions of two lower courts, one of which had described the Controller's demand for access to the fair's books as a "fitting and proper" performance of his duties.

Mr. Beame said in Manhattan that he would send auditors from his office to the fair's headquarters at Flushing Meadows, Queens, as soon as possible.

The Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State, held also today that four members of the Congress of Racial Equality had violated no laws by picketing the Florida Pavilion at the fair on April 28 of last year.

Dissenting Opinion

In this case, the court split, 5 to 2. Associate Justices John Van Voorhis and John F. Scoppa, the dissenters, argued that the pickets were guilty of both disorderly conduct and illegal trespassing on the fair's private property.



Associated Press Wirephoto
VISITS TROOPS IN SANTO DOMINGO: Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance is flanked by Lieut. Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr., commander of U.S. forces in Dominican Republic, and Lieut. Al Fiers of the Marine Corps. Lieutenant Fiers was cut by barbed wire in recent fighting.

24-Hour Dominican Truce Is Accepted by Both Sides

By TAD SZULO

Special to The New York Times

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 20—A 24-hour truce in the Dominican civil war will begin at noon tomorrow to allow the removal of the dead and wounded from this city's battlefield and facilitate the reorganization of hospitals.

U.S. LEAFLET RAID

But despite the ceasefire on

U.S. SAID TO DECIDE NOT TO STOP JUNTA IN SANTO DOMINGO

While Administration Insists
It Is 'Impartial,' It Makes
Distrust of Rebels Plain

COALITION HOPES FADE

American Aides Described
as Dismayed by Indecision
and a Lack of Leaders

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Johnson Administration was reported today to have decided not to impede the fighting advance of the junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera into one of the two major rebel strongholds in Santo Domingo.

Although insisting that the United States remains "impartial" between the warring Dominican factions, Administration officials made plain their distrust of the rebel side and their bitterness over the casualties it had inflicted upon United States troops.

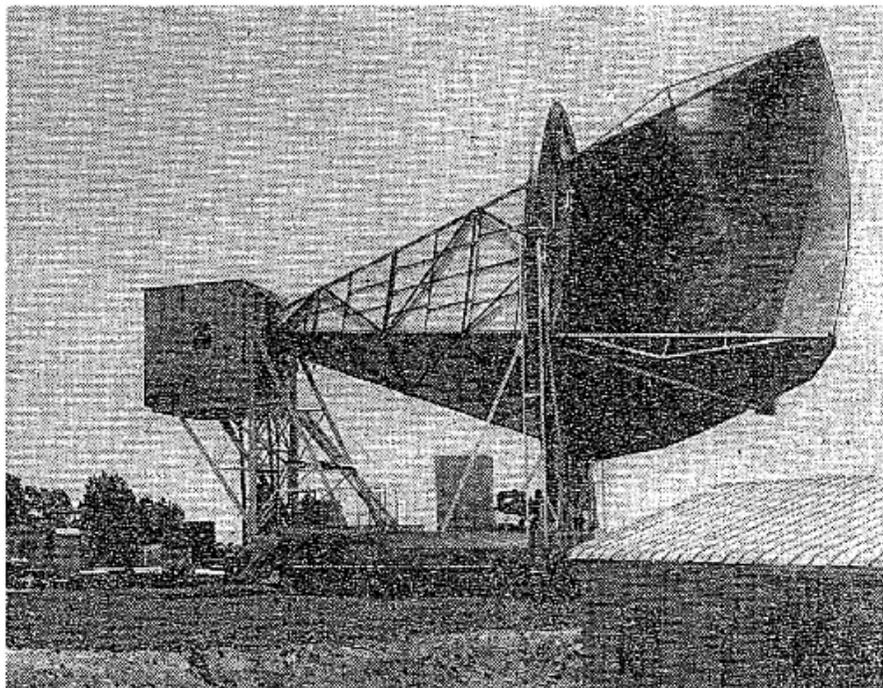
There was no doubt in the minds of officials that the 21,400 United States troops in the Dominican capital could impose a cease-fire by threatening or using force. But any move to halt the troops loyal to General Imbert was being rejected here as a violation of United States "neutrality."

KENNEDY CRITICAL OF PARTY IN STATE

Jersey Central Asks \$5.6 Million Subsidy

PLAN IS SPEEDED ON NEW AIR INTR

Signals Imply a 'Big Bang' Universe



Horn antenna, used in space exploration, at the Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N. J.

By WALTER SULLIVAN

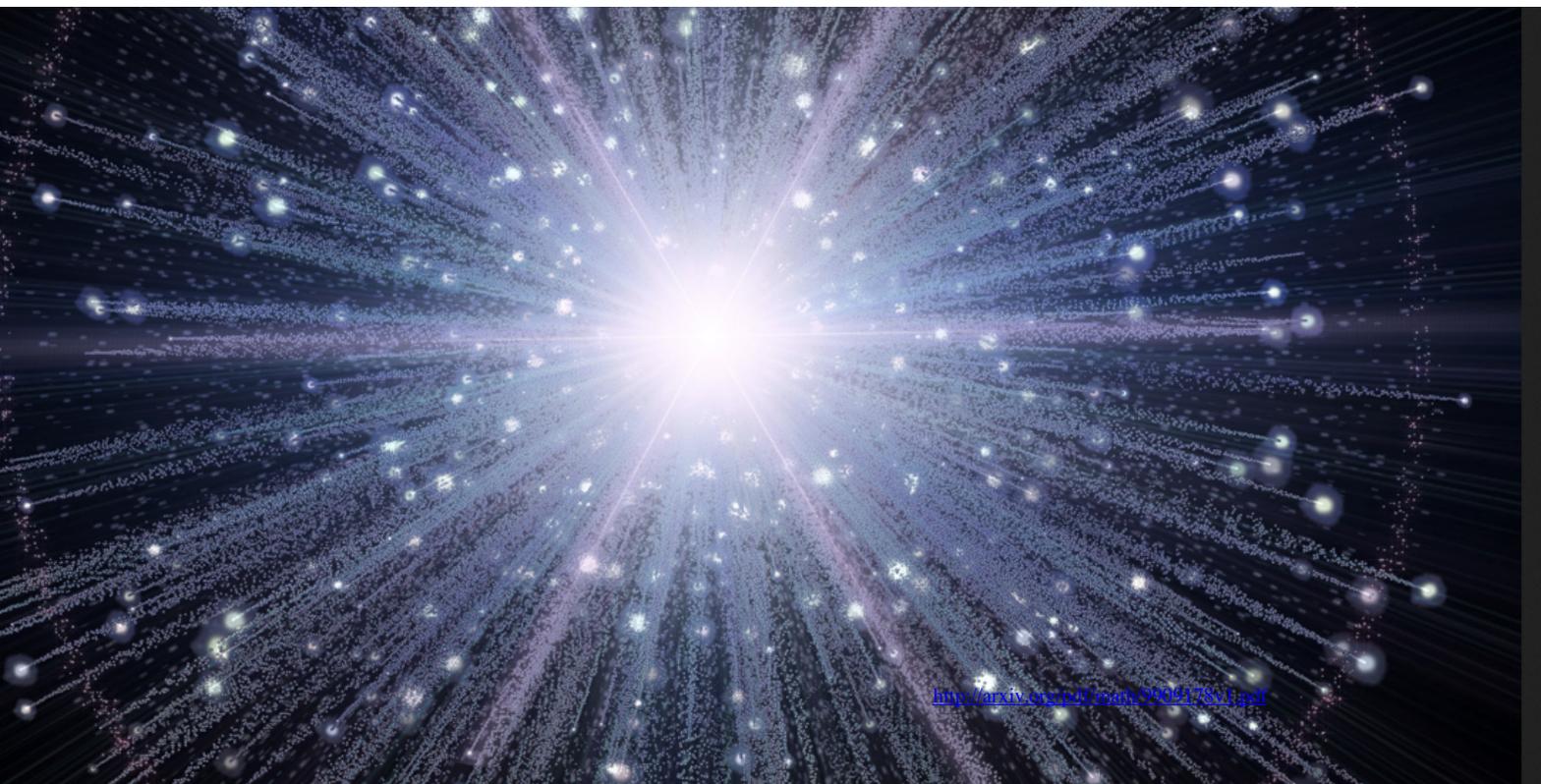
Scientists at the Bell Telephone Laboratories have observed what a group at Princeton University believes may be remnants of an explosion that gave birth to the

tion that virtually all distant galaxies are flying away from the earth. Their motion implies that they all originated at a single point 10 or 15 billion years ago.

The Bell observations, made

to be remnants of light waves from the primordial flash.

The waves were stretched into radio waves by the vast expansion of the universe that has occurred since the explosion and release of the



A possible explanation for the observed excessed noise temperature is the one given by Dicke, Peebles, Roll and Wilkinson (1965) in a companion letter in this issue.

**“It Has Not
Escaped Our
Notice”**

Watson and Crick, *Nature*, 1953

Watson and Crick Discover the Genetic Code, April 25, 1953

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

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VOL. CII, No. 34,750

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1953

LATE CITY EDITION

Five CENTS

EISENHOWER URGES 'PROMPT' APPROVAL FOR OFFSHORE BILL

Deeply Concerned With Delay in Administration Program, Letter to Anderson Says

MORSE HOLDS THE FLOOR

Sets Records for Continuous Speech, Prolonging Session Hours Past Midnight

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25—President Eisenhower took a lead in the prolonged fight over the offshore bill yesterday with a public plea for "prompt" passage of the measure, which the Senate has been debating since April 1.

"I hesitate to express an opinion on legislative procedure," he said in an open letter to Senator Clement P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, "but I am deeply concerned with the delay on the offshore Administration program in the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Anderson is a key strategist in the group of about twenty-five senators whose announced opposition has prevented the measure from coming to a vote. The debate continued all day yesterday and into the early morning hours with Senator Wayne Morse, Independent of Oregon, holding the floor most of the time.

When Senator Morse passed the microphone last night, he looked the record for a single speech for this session of Congress. Twenty credits Senator Lester Holt of Alabama and J. William Fulbright of Arkansas held equal spots for seven hours earlier in the debate on the issue.

At 2:45 A. M., Senator Morse had held the floor for more than 37 1/2 hours, surpassing the longest record of Senator Adam J. Bland of Missouri, who spoke for more than twenty hours without leaving the chamber on March 18, 1946, in debate on a measure.

The Eisenhower letter was in response to an April 23 request by Senator Anderson and twenty-four colleagues for the President to clarify the Administration's position on the issue.

Reveals Testimony at Issue

The pending bill would give special status to offshore oil and gas. It would allow the Government to take over offshore land within their boundaries—within 12 miles for most but ten and one-half miles for the Gulf of Mexico for Texas and Florida.

Mr. Anderson's letter was the first of a series of letters to the President from the Administration's opponents.

Javits Offers 4-Point Plan For a City Coalition Regime

Republican Is Against the Manager Scheme and Asks For a Calling on Foes

By JAMES A. HAGERNEY

Representative Jacob K. Javits, opponent of a Republican-Union coalition for Mayor, proposed yesterday a four-point program upon which he believes the Republican, Liberal and City Union parties and the civic groups and a latter city administration can unite.

Speaking at a luncheon of the "Team" Men's and Young Women's Organizations of New York, Mr. Javits outlined his program as follows:

1. A team for city administration distinguished by its integrity, character and record, composed of men and women who have not been implicated in the failures from which the city is suffering and who can command a broad base in political and citizen support.
2. A firm financial base for the city, based upon the fact that the people, considering their resources, income and standing in the world, are entitled to and should receive financial, municipal services and municipal administration.
3. An overhaul of the structure of the city government, particularly for more efficient handling of the city's affairs.
4. A program for the city's economic development.



Jacob K. Javits

operation of municipal services. Restoration of the national partnership between the city, state and nation.

During that he, Mr. Javits, as a member of the city government, particularly for more efficient handling of the city's affairs.

Excerpts from speech by Mr. Javits appear on Page 13.

4 Police Guilty, 5 Cleared Of Failing to Curb Bookies

Four policemen, including Deputy Inspector Daniel A. Monegan, were found guilty yesterday of failing to suppress open bookmaking in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Five others, who stood up for the law, were cleared.

RACKET RULE TIED TO CLAREMONT PIER

Handlers of Defense Cargoes Tail Senators of Subjection to 'Crimes and Corruption'

By SYLVAN BRASHER

WASHINGTON, April 25—The Government's decision to take over the New York Harbor area for the handling of defense cargoes has been tied to a scandal involving the handling of defense cargoes in the New York Harbor area.

RIDGWAY STRESSES WEAKNESS IN NATO BUT SEES SOLUTION

Council Asked to Speed Steps to Meet 'Grave Deficiencies'—Urges European Army

By G. I. SWILVERBERG

PARIS, April 24—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, told the North Atlantic Council this afternoon that his analysis showed Europe was unable to face a Soviet attack.

He declared that at the moment the Atlantic alliance does not have the resources to meet such a threat, which is a relatively short period.

He declared that at the moment there were certain "grave deficiencies" and called for prompt remedial action of these categories: to attain the Allied position, to meet the Soviet threat, to meet the Soviet threat, to meet the Soviet threat.

General Ridgway's latest statement was made after a secret document, which had been circulating among the nations, was made public.

The document, which was made public, stated that the nations of the Atlantic alliance were unable to meet the Soviet threat.

General Ridgway's latest statement was made after a secret document, which had been circulating among the nations, was made public.

Churchill Kneels to Queen And Arises as Sir Winston

Statesman Is Made Knight of Garter, Top Honor in Gift of Sovereign

By RAYMOND DANIELL

LONDON, April 24—Churchill was dubbed knight and knighted with the insignia of the Garter, the highest and oldest order of knighthood within the gift of the sovereign.

From now on, the bare of Winston's right for survival in the last war will be known as Sir Winston. His wife will be Lady Churchill. The title is for life, and is hereditary.

Mr. Churchill is the eighth knight of the Garter since the reign of King Edward III in 1351.

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Mr. Churchill is the eighth knight of the Garter since the reign of King Edward III in 1351.

MacArthur Sees Key to Peace In Threat to Bomb Red China

WASHINGTON, April 24—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur believes that a warning to the Kremlin of the power of the United States to destroy the industrial base of Communist China and put its armies off-balance is the key to peace.

DONN UPPER HOUSE VOTES PACT DELAY

Decides 20-18 to Await Court Ruling—Admirer to Press for President's Signature

By GEORGE HENDERSON

WASHINGTON, April 24—Senator Donnell today voted 20-18 to delay the ratification of the Korean armistice pact until after the Supreme Court has ruled on the constitutionality of the pact.

SOVIET URGES TALK BUT BIDS U. S. DROP ITS 'PRECONDITIONS'

Reply to Eisenhower Declares Russia Is Ready to Discuss Wide Peace Settlement

By HARRISON E. SALINGER

MOSCOW, Saturday, April 25—Soviet leaders, Pravda said today, are prepared for a broad-based discussion of international problems, either directly or through the United Nations, but find no evidence in President Eisenhower's April 23 speech of an American desire to take upon itself a fair contribution toward international peace.

In an editorial that occupied the whole front page, the official Communist party newspaper said that the United States had not shown any willingness to discuss the Korean problem. It said that the United States had not shown any willingness to discuss the Korean problem.

CHIDES HIM FOR DEMANDS

Full-Page Editorial Condemns President Qualifies Offer With One-Sided Stand

By HARRISON E. SALINGER

MOSCOW, Saturday, April 25—Soviet leaders, Pravda said today, are prepared for a broad-based discussion of international problems, either directly or through the United Nations, but find no evidence in President Eisenhower's April 23 speech of an American desire to take upon itself a fair contribution toward international peace.



Sir Winston Churchill

June 27, 2000

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
New York: Today, afternoon thunderstorms, high 88. Tonight, showers and, low 67. Tomorrow, partly cloudy with showers in a.m., high 88. Yesterday, high 88, low 74. Weather map, Page D8.

VOL. CXLIX . . . No. 51,432

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 2000

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75 CENTS

Genetic Code of Human Life Is Cracked by Scientists

JUSTICES REAFFIRM MIRANDA RULE, 7-2; A PART OF 'CULTURE'

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 26 — The Supreme Court reaffirmed the Miranda decision today by a 7-2 vote that erased a shadow over one of the most famous rulings of modern times and acknowledged that the Miranda warnings "have become part of our national culture."

The court said in an opinion by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist that because the 1966 Miranda decision "announced a constitutional rule," a statute by which Congress had sought to overturn the decision was itself unconstitutional.

Miranda had appeared to be in jeopardy, both because of that long-ignored but recently rediscovered law, by which Congress had tried to overturn Miranda 22 years ago, and because of the court's perceived hostility to the original decision.

The chief justice said, though, that the 1968 law, which replaced the Miranda warnings with a case-by-case test of whether a confession was voluntary, could be upheld only if the Supreme Court decided to overturn Miranda. But with Miranda having "become embedded in routine police practice" without causing any measurable difficulty for prosecutors, there was no justification for doing so, he said. (Excerpts, Page A18.)

Multiple-Party Ballot

By [Name]

Justice Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas cast the dissenting votes.

The decision overturned a ruling last year by the federal appeals court in Richmond, Va., which held that Congress was entitled to the last word because Miranda's presumption that a confession was not voluntary unless preceded by the warnings was not required by the Constitution.

The decision today — only 14 pages long, in Chief Justice Rehnquist's typically spare style — brought an abrupt end to one of the oddest episodes in the court's recent history, an intense and strangely delayed re-fighting of a previous generation's battle over the rights of criminal suspects. Miranda v. Arizona was a hallmark of the Warren Court, and Chief Justice Rehnquist, despite his record as an early and tenacious critic of the decision, evidently did not want its reputation to be an imprint of his own tenure.

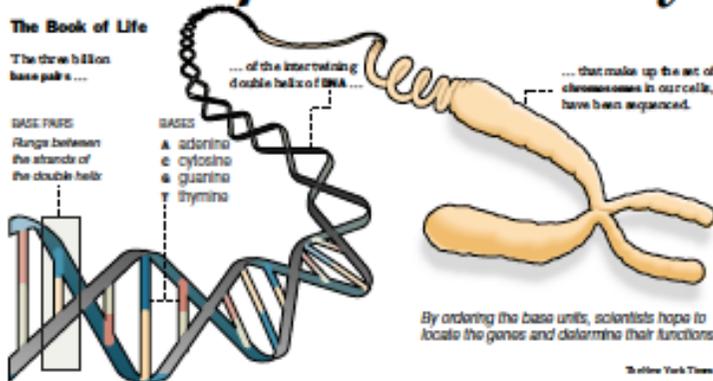
There was considerable drama in the courtroom today as the chief justice announced that he would deliver the decision in the case, Dickerson v. United States, No. 98-5328. The announcement meant that he was the majority opinion's author. Given his statements over more than 25 years about Miranda's lack of constitutional foundation, there was the distinct possibility that he was about to announce that Miranda had been overturned.

The Book of Life

The three billion base pairs ...

BASE PAIRS
Range between the strands of the double helix

BASES
A adenine
C cytosine
G guanine
T thymine



... of the interlocking double helix of DNA ...

... that make up the set of chromosomes in our cells, have been sequenced.

By ordering the base units, scientists hope to locate the genes and determine their functions.

The New York Times

Science Times

A special issue

- Putting the genome to work.
- Some information has already paid research dividends.
- Two research methods, two results.
- From Mendel to helix to genome.
- More articles, charts and photos of the genome effort.

Section F

Francis S. Collins, head of the Human Genome Project, left, with J. Craig Venter, head of Celera Genomics, after the announcement yesterday that they had finished the first survey of the human genome.



Paul Riedman/The New York Times

A SHARED SUCCESS

2 Rivals' Announcement Marks New Medical Era, Risks and All

By NICHOLAS WADE

WASHINGTON, June 26 — In an achievement that represents a pinnacle of human self-knowledge, two rival groups of scientists said today that they had deciphered the hereditary script, the set of instructions that defines the human organism.

"Today we are learning the language to which God created life," President Clinton said at a White House ceremony attended by members of the two teams, Dr. James D. Watson, co-discoverer of the structure of DNA, and, via satellite, Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain. (Excerpts, Page F8.)

The team's leaders, Dr. J. Craig Venter, president of Celera Genomics, and Dr. Francis S. Collins, director of the National Human Genome Research Institute, praised each other's contributions and signaled a spirit of cooperation from now on, even though the two efforts will remain firmly independent.

The human genome, the ancient script that has now been deciphered, consists of two sets of 23 giant DNA molecules, or chromosomes, with each set — one inherited from each parent — containing more than three billion chemical units.

The successful deciphering of this vast genetic archive attests to the extraordinary pace of biology's advance since 1953, when the structure of DNA was first discovered and presaged an era of even bolder reverses.

A Pearl and a Hodgepodge: Human DNA

By NATALIE ANGER

The human genome, the sum of all genetic material housed in nearly every cell of the human body, is very,

Collins, director of the National Human Genome Research Institute. "We only have to do this once, reading out the sequence of our own instruction book, and here we are on the brink of it."

Though scientists underscore the importance of their accomplishment by calling the genome a "portrait of who we are," they quickly appended that: people are not, and never will be, mere products of their genes.

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More ▾

14 of 120



[media-list] NASA TV VIDEofile Rundown for Tuesday February 4, 2014 - 9 a.m.  

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Valentine, Andre (HQ-NB050)[INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES INCORP

9:04 AM (1 hour ago) ☆



to media-list ▾



NAS

NASA TV VIDEofile RUNDOWN for Tuesday February 4, 2014 - 9 a.m.

(All times Eastern)

Media Channel (#103) 4 - 8 and 9 - 11 a.m.; 12 - 3, 4 - 7, 8 - 9 and 10 p.m. - 3 a.m.

Public Channel (#101) 4 - 7 and 9 - 10 a.m.; 12 - 1, 6 - 7, and 10 - 11 p.m.

ITEM 1 - SPACE STATION CREW MEMBER DISCUSSES LIFE IN SPACE WITH HIS ALMA MATER - JSC (NEW)

Aboard the International Space Station, Expedition 38 Flight Engineer Koichi Wakata of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency relived old memories with students and instructors from his alma mater, Kyushu University in Japan and officials from the Fukuoka Prefecture during an in-flight event Feb. 4. Wakata received a doctorate degree in aeronautical engineering from Kyushu in 2004. The veteran astronaut, who arrived at the station in early November, will become the first Japanese commander of the complex in March for two months during the Expedition 39 increment. Wakata is scheduled to return to Earth in mid-May on a Russian Soyuz spacecraft.

TRT:

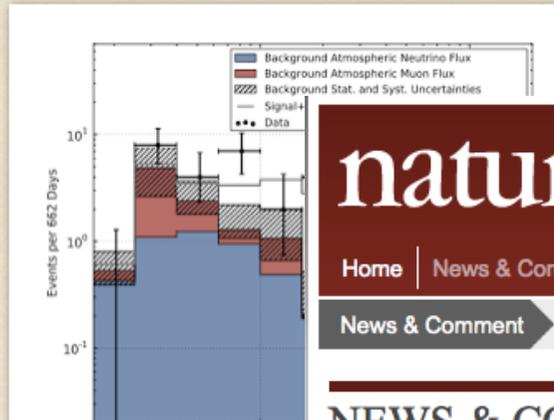
Résonances

Particle Physics Blog

Friday, 13 September 2013

Storm in Ice Cube

IceCube is a neutrino detector located right at the South Pole. Most of what they see are atmospheric neutrinos produced when cosmic rays hit Earth's atmosphere. Obviously, nobody would be freezing his off in the Antarctica for that. The goal of IceCube was always to catch neutrinos of astrophysical origin, thus inaugurating neutrino astronomy. Finally, last year they



About Résonances

Résonances is a particle physics blog from Paris. It's about the latest news and gossips in particle physics and astrophysics. The posts are often spiced with sarcasm, irony, and a sick sense of humor. The goal is to make you laugh; if it makes you think too, that's entirely on your own responsibility...

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BAD ASTRONOMY

THE ENTIRE UNIVERSE IN BLOG FORM

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Policy: A single market for European research

European collaboration is not far behind that in the United States, but there is still work to be done on cross-border funding and financial

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SCIENCE

LIGO Detects Fierce Collision of Neutron Stars for the First Time

By DENNIS OVERBYE OCT. 16, 2017



For the first time, astronomers have seen and heard a pair of neutron stars collide in a crucible of cosmic alchemy. By DENNIS OVERBYE, JONATHAN CORUM and JASON DRAKEFORD on October 16, 2017. Photo by Robin Dienel/Carnegie Institution for Science. Watch in Times Video »



The conversation has been moved to the trash. [Learn more](#) [Undo](#)

1-50 of 130   

-  **ESA/Hubble Informa** ESA/Hubble Science Release heic1717 - Hubble observes **10:06 am**
-  **ESO education & Pu** ESO — ESO Telescopes Observe First Light from Gravitat **10:06 am**
-  **Jamie Rogers** Astrophysicists from GW help Confirm First Observation **10:04 am**
-  **Andre Salles** Scientists spot explosive counterpart of LIGO/Virgo's late: **10:04 am**
-  **Imagine Science Filr** Hitchhiker's Guide to ISFF10 Monday 10/16 - You still have **10:04 am**
-  **Motley Fool Funds** Are You Ignoring The Next Bull Market? - Are You Ignoring **10:03 am**
-  **Williams-Hedges, De** Caltech-led Teams Strike Cosmic Gold - Caltech LIGO Pres **10:03 am**
-  **CNRS Presse** [CNRS Presse] Gravitational waves shed first light on mer **10:02 am**
-  **Zachary Chizar** NEWS: first LIGO gravitational wave discovery from collid **10:02 am**
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-  **INFN Catia Peduto** [press] CS congiunto INFN, INAF, ASI, MIUR: UNA NUOVA **10:00 am**
-  **Scoop Notifications** production: 17ligo published - Hi Dennis Overbye - 17ligo h: **10:00 am**
-  **Scoop Notifications** production: out-there-kilonova-explosion published - Hi D: **10:00 am**

Language Log

« *Transsexual, transsexual, and restricted Google searches* | [Main](#) | [Bletchley Park in the Lateral Interparietal Cortex](#) »

January 08, 2004

A SHORT SHARP SLAP FOR DENNIS OVERBYE

I'd like to take a minute of Language Log time to slap Dennis Overbye real hard upside the head, if that's all right.

But first, a cordial word to the many good friends of mine who sent me the opening paragraphs of Dennis's article "Falling Physics, When the Weather Outside is Frightful", which appeared in the *Science Times* section of the *New York Times* (12/23/03, p. D3) and which Bill Poser recently [commented on](#), all thinking I would be delighted with it: **stop** sending me this article, you idiots. All of you. Stop it.

And now to Dennis. Those who disapprove of violent punishment may choose not to watch this.

Dennis, your article about the physics of snowflakes begins with some boring crap about weather that turns one more time to the tired old [nonsense about the Eskimos](#) and their legendary snow vocabulary, only this time it's about New Yorkers, and all their snow words are unprintable, ha ha hee hee; oh, stop it, Dennis, I am laughing so-o-o uncontrollably (**not!**).

But it's worse than that. Your limp and worthless joke about having many words for snow that are all obscene expletives turns out not even to be original. A correspondent points out to me that this passage appears in Terry Pratchett's 6th Discworld novel, [Wyrd Sisters](#):

but not math, to back up his suggestions, he's not convinced his colleagues.

Meanwhile, the media takes the five words "There Are No Black Holes" and creates almost pure fiction, fiction that has almost nothing to do with the reality of the science. Well done, media, well done. Sometimes you're just like a black hole: information comes in, and after being completely scrambled beyond recognition, comes back out again through a mysterious process that makes no sense to anyone. Except that in your case, it's very clear that information is lost, and misinformation is created.

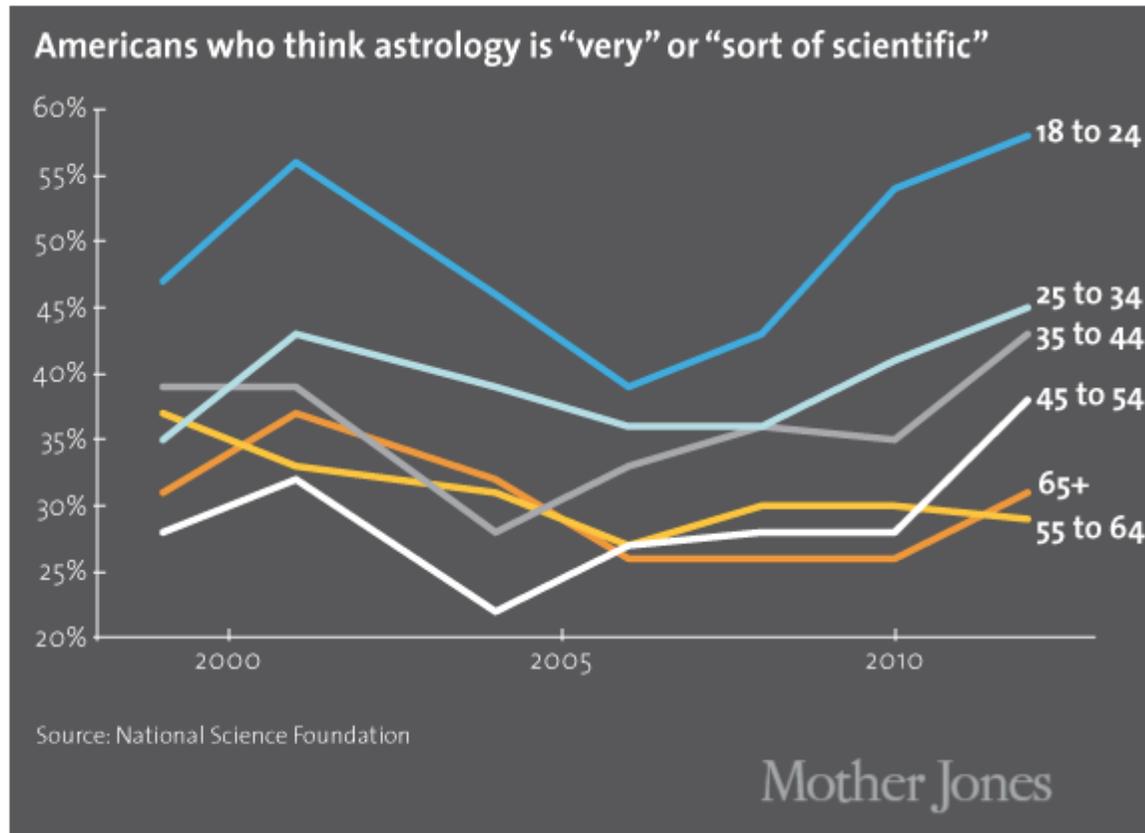
Wow! That's a new theory of black holes! (I'll write a



I'm sure you were trying to be something of an ambassador for science. Most of your articles have some degree of kitsch in them i suppose to generate appeal -- i'll never forget the time you said jabba the hut lives at the center of the galaxy -- good one. but i've always felt that the Times should read a bit higher than USA Today and going to print with a sensationalized and incorrect headline shows, i think, some disrespect for scientific accuracy in reporting.

I take my job as educator seriously, and I would greatly appreciate it if I didn't have to spend time undoing nonsensical claims my students might read in a supposedly first-rate paper. Especially when I'm paying real money to subscribe to said paper.

down of the changes in Americans' astrology beliefs by age group:



A Streetcar Named Desire



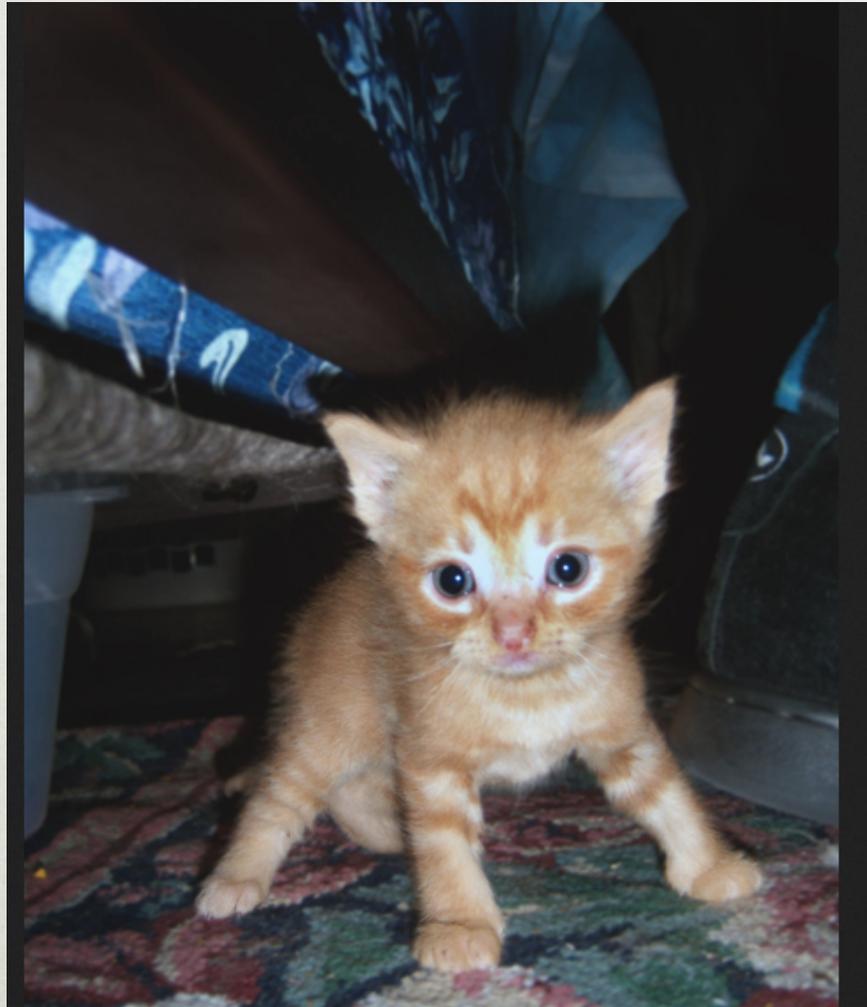
Blanche DuBois
"Whoever you are, I
have always depended
on the kindness of
strangers."

Mar. 29, 1976

THE NEW YORKER

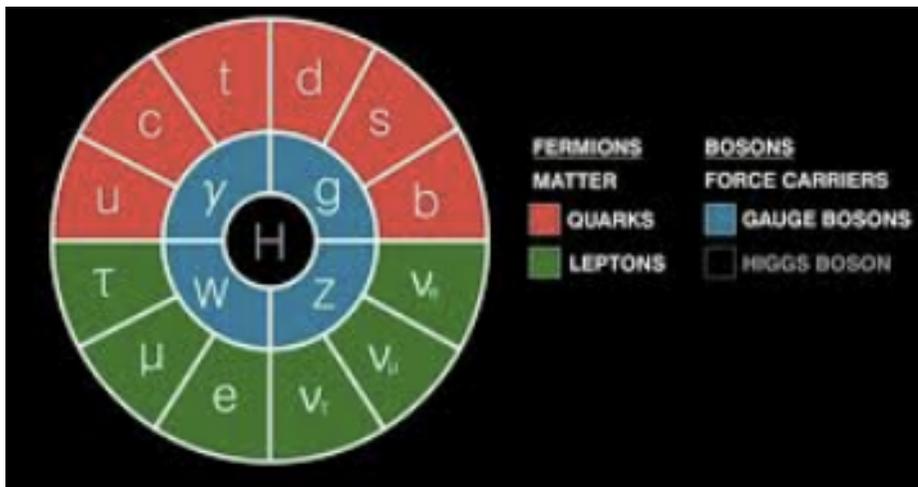
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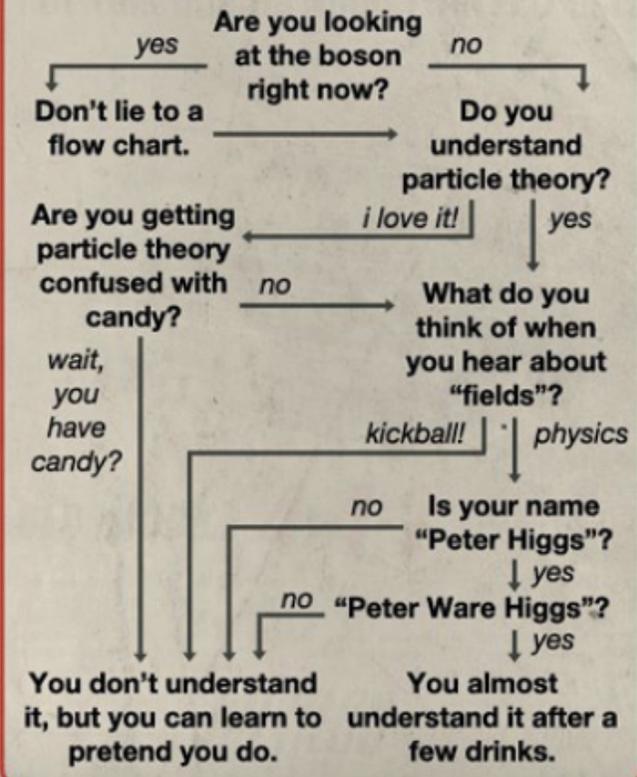


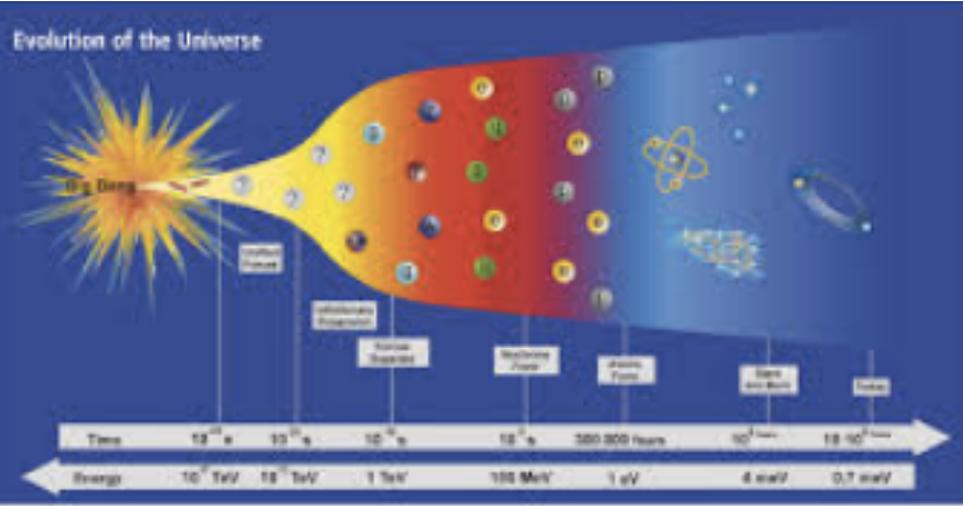


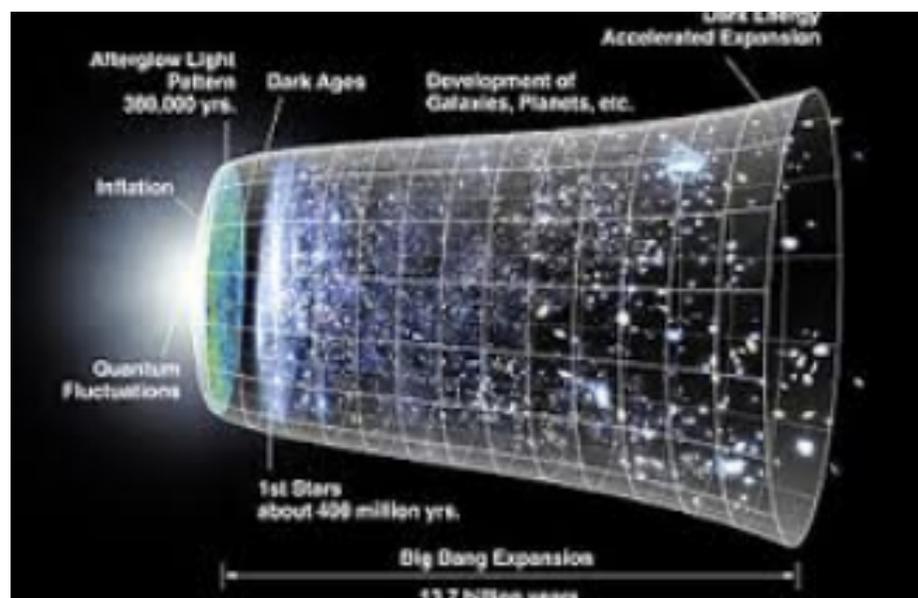
CERN Land

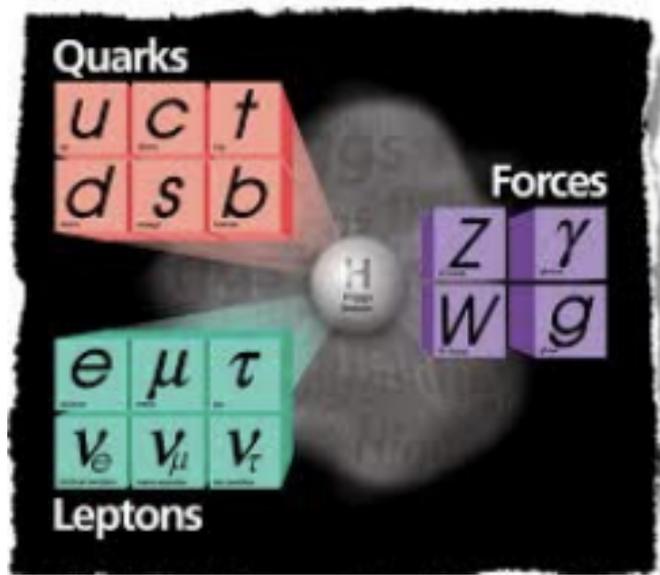


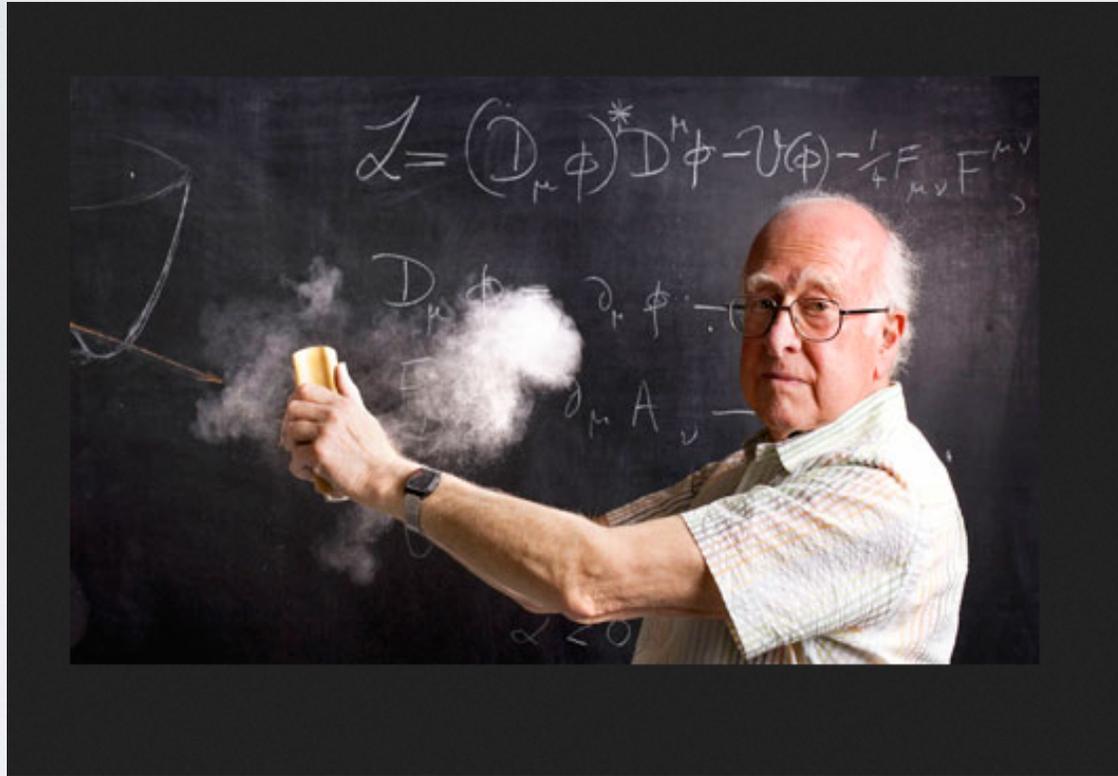
Do you understand the "Higgs Boson"?





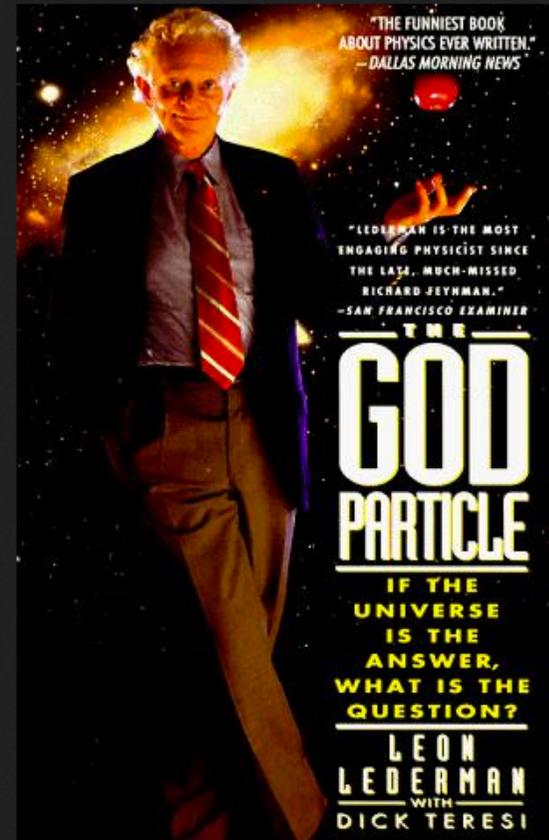




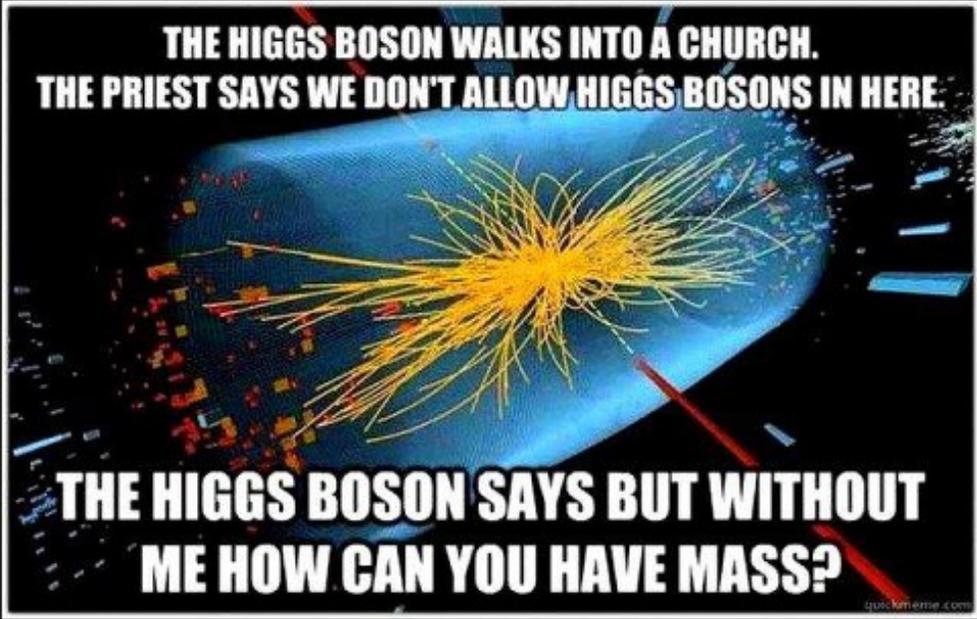


Peter Higgs

Leon Lederman, former Fermilab Director



**THE HIGGS BOSON WALKS INTO A CHURCH.
THE PRIEST SAYS WE DON'T ALLOW HIGGS BOSONS IN HERE.**



**THE HIGGS BOSON SAYS BUT WITHOUT
ME HOW CAN YOU HAVE MASS?**

quotememe.com

REACTIONS TO THE LATEST HIGGS BOSON ANNOUNCEMENT...

MAYBE WE WILL BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND HOW MATTER HOLDS TOGETHER!



SCIENTISTS

MAYBE WE CAN DEVELOP A NEW GENERATION OF WEAPONS!



MILITARY

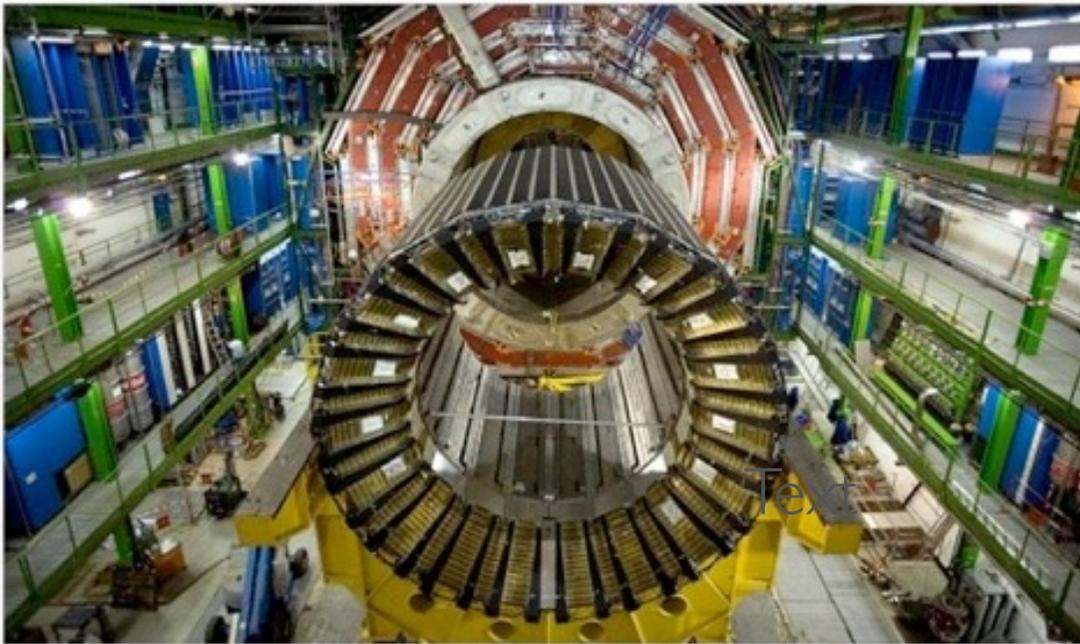
GOSH, I WONDER WHAT KIM KARDASHIAN IS DOING RIGHT NOW.



THE PUBLIC

CGM
CITIZEN
CARTOONISTS
COURTESY OF
CARTOONISTS
COURTESY OF

A Giant Takes On Physics' Biggest Questions



Valerio Mezzanotti for The New York Times

At Cern, the Large Hadron Collider could recreate conditions that last prevailed when the universe was less than a trillionth of a second old. Above is one of the collider's massive particle detectors, called the Compact Muon Solenoid. [More Photos >](#)

By DENNIS OVERBYE
Published: May 15, 2007

Correction Appended

300 FEET BELOW MEYRIN, Switzerland — The first thing that gets
you is the noise.

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“If we don’t see anything then in some sense we theorists have been talking bullshit all these years.”
-- John Ellis, CERN

The Day After Tomorrow?



3 MAR 21 2008
at 3:00 p.m.
SUE BERTIA, CLERK

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF HAWAII

--0000--

LUIS SANCHO, WALTER L. WAGNER,)
)
Plaintiffs)
)
vs.)
)
US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,)
FERMILAB, CENTER FOR NUCLEAR)
ENERGY RESEARCH (CERN),)
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,)
DOE ENTITIES 1-100,)
)
Defendants)
_____)

Civil No. _____

**COMPLAINT FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER,
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION,
AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION**

C.V.08 00136 HG KSC

**COMPLAINT FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION, AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION**

COME NOW Plaintiffs LUIS SANCHO and WALTER L. WAGNER, and for
causes of action allege as follows:

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
Today, sunny, a brisk wind, quite cool. High 41. Tonight, clear, some drizzle, chilly, low 28. Tomorrow, mostly sunny, light winds, high 49. Weather map, Page D8.

VOL. CLVII, No. 54,264

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 2008

\$1.25



In Somalia, a Government and Its People Try to Survive
A woman and child wait for food in Mogadishu, where the government is teetering. Page A6. More photos at nytimes.com/world.

U.S. Airstrikes Aid Iraqi Army In Basra Siege

By ERICA GOODE

BAGHDAD — The American military conducted airstrikes Thursday and Friday to back up stalled Iraqi forces in Basra and battle Shiite militias in Baghdad as continued violence and political infighting worsened the prospects for any timely reconciliation among Iraq's warring factions.

Although American officials have emphasized that the campaign in the southern port city of Basra is directed by Iraqi forces, the Iraqis have failed so far to wrest control of neighborhoods in Basra from Shiite militias and asked the Americans and British to step in. The Iraqi military does not have jet fighters.

In Baghdad, American helicopters exchanged fire with Mahdi Army militia members in the Shiite neighborhood of Sadr City, and rockets crashed into the office of Iraq's Sunni vice president in the heavily fortified Green Zone, killing a security guard.

The operation to deepening the country's sectarian and political fissures, once American military officials repeatedly urged Iraqi leaders to address during the past months of decreased attacks.

At the same time, the surge in violence around Iraq has underscored the fragility of the security gains of recent months. Just a few weeks ago, many people in Baghdad were being confident enough to venture out to restaurants, visit friends and have some sense that they might make

Continued on Page A8

Asking a Judge to Save the World, and Maybe a Whole Lot More

By DENNIS OVERBYE

More lightning in Iraq. Somalia in chaos. People in this country aren't doing their mortgages and in some places now they can't even afford rice.

None of this nor the rest of the gramares on the front page today will matter a bit, though, if two men pursuing a lawsuit in federal court in Hawaii turn out to be right. They think a giant particle accelerator that will be built

Endorsement Points Up Obstacles for Clinton

This article was reported by Adam Nagourney, Patrick Healy and Jeff Zeleny and written by Mr. Nagourney.

The surprise endorsement of Senator Barack Obama by a popular senator in a battleground state on Friday underlined the ferment in the Democratic nominating race and the serious obstacles facing Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton as she tries to reverse her candidacy.

Compounding the challenge, one of Mr. Obama's most prominent supporters, Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, said Mrs. Clinton should quit the race because she hurt Mr. Obama "more than anything John McCain has

A Senator Speaks Out and Another Urges Her to Quit Race

Clinton said she was in the contest to stay.

"I believe that a spirited contest is good for the Democratic Party," Mrs. Clinton said in a late-afternoon news conference in northwestern Indiana, a few miles from Mr. Obama's home on the South Side of Chicago. "We will have a united party behind whoever that someone is."

The Clinton campaign allowed resolve in the face of the developments, rallying supporters and donors and ordering prominent surrogates to fight back. Mrs. Clinton told aides that she would not be "bottled out" of the race.

In a conversation with two Democratic allies, she compared the situation to the "big boys" trying to bully a woman, according to interviews with them.

On the campaign trail, Mrs. Clinton said she was in the contest to stay.

"I believe that a spirited contest is good for the Democratic Party," Mrs. Clinton said in a late-afternoon news conference in northwestern Indiana, a few miles from Mr. Obama's home on the South Side of Chicago. "We will have a united party behind whoever that someone is."

The developments, including the endorsement of Mr. Obama by Senator Bob Casey of Pennsylvania, a state where Mrs. Clinton is looking for a large primary victory, occurred as uneasiness grew among Democrats over a race that has become closer, more extended and more bitter than expected. In interviews,

Continued on Page A12



While Hillary Clinton leads in the polls in Pennsylvania, Barack Obama has his supporters, too.

TREASURY'S PLAN WOULD GIVE FED WIDE NEW POWER

Proposal Envisions More Oversight, but Avoids Call for Tighter Regulation

By EDMUND L. ANDREWS

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department will propose on Monday that Congress give the Federal Reserve broad new authority to oversee financial market stability, in effect allowing it to send SWAT teams into any corner of the industry or any institution that might pose a risk to the overall system.

The proposal is part of a sweeping blueprint to overhaul the nation's hodgepodge of financial regulatory agencies, which many experts say failed to recognize rampant excesses in mortgage lending until after they set off what is now the worst financial calamity in decades.

Democratic lawmakers are all but certain to say the proposal does not go far enough in restricting the kinds of practices that caused the financial crisis. Many of the proposals, like those that would consolidate regulatory agencies, have nothing to do with the turmoil in financial markets. And some of the proposals could actually reduce regulation.

According to a summary provided by the administration, the plan would consolidate an alphabet soup of banking and securities regulators into a powerful trio of overseers responsible for everything from banks and brokerage firms to hedge funds and private equity firms.

While the plan could expose a growing and diverse number of experts agree that the financial system needs an overhaul, Joe Nocera writes, Page C1.



Henry M. Paulson Jr.

High Rice Cost Creating Fears Of Asia Unrest

By KEITH BRADSHIRE

HANOI — Rising prices and a growing fear of scarcity have prompted some of the world's largest rice producers to announce drastic limits on the amount of rice they export.

The price of rice, a staple in the diets of nearly half the world's population, spiked double on international markets in the three months that has pinched the budgets of millions of poor Asians and raised fears of civil unrest.

Shortages and high prices for all kinds of food have caused tensions and even violence around the world in recent months. In January, thousands of troops have been deployed in Pakistan to guard trucks carrying wheat and flour. Protests have erupted in Indonesia over soybean shortages, and China has set price controls on cooking oil, grain, meat, milk and eggs.

Food riots have erupted in recent months in Guinea, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, Uzbekistan and Yemen. But the moves by rice-exporting nations over the last two days — meant to ensure scarce supplies will meet domestic needs and drive prices on the world market even higher this week.

This has led the necessity of rice-importing nations, already increasingly desperate for supplies. On Tuesday, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo of the Philippines said she would

Continued on Page A7

Growing Gulf Divides China And Old Foe

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

SHANGHAI — Across much of the Western world, the Dalai Lama is known as the heroic spiritual leader of a humble community of Buddhists, beloved in Hollywood, Congress and the White House, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Chinese leaders cast him in a different light. They call him a separatist and a terrorist, bent on killing innocent Han Chinese and "splitting the motherland." That split in perceptions, which has grown immeasurably wider in the two weeks since violent unrest rocked Tibet, is breeding pessimism that Chinese leaders are willing — or perhaps even able — to embark on a new approach to Tibet even as it threatens to cast a long shadow over their role as hosts of the Olympic Games this summer.

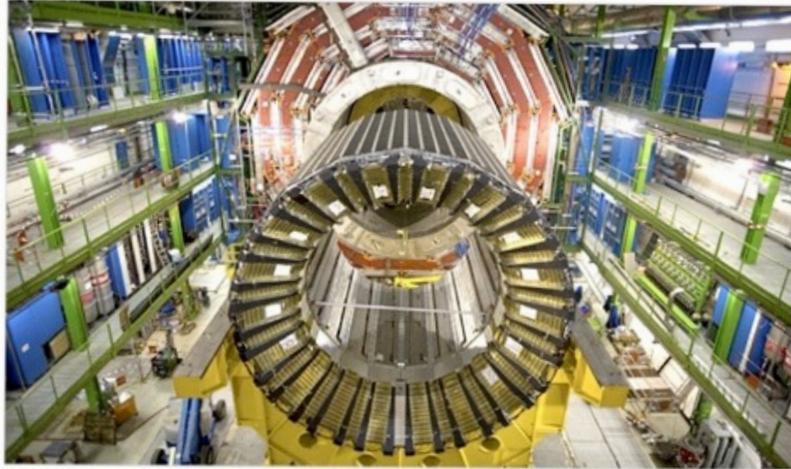
President Hu Jintao, whose rise to leadership of China's Communist Party was built partly on his record as party boss in Tibet during a period of unrest in 1989, has shown no signs of making a historic gambit for peace there.

Rather, he seems to be warning that China can handle down, keep a tight lid on Tibet through the Olympics and wait for the Dalai Lama to die, the analysts say.

"I would obviously like for there to be a policy debate, but I see an opposition of one," said

Continued on Page A5

Asking a Judge to Save the World, and Maybe a Whole Lot More



Valerio Mazzanotti for The New York Times

Part of a detector to study results of proton collisions by a particle accelerator that a federal lawsuit filed in Hawaii seeks to stop.

By DENNIS OVERBYE
Published: March 29, 2008

More fighting in Iraq. Somalia in chaos. People in this country can't afford their mortgages and in some places now they can't even afford rice.

Related

Times Topics: CERN

None of this nor the rest of the grimness on the front page today will matter a bit, though, if two men pursuing a lawsuit in federal court in [Hawaii](#) turn out to be right. They

think a giant particle accelerator that will begin smashing protons together outside Geneva this summer might produce a black hole or something else that will spell the end of the [Earth](#) — and maybe the universe.

Scientists say that is very unlikely — though they have done some checking just to make sure.

The world's physicists have spent 14 years and \$8 billion building the Large Hadron Collider, in which the colliding protons will recreate energies and conditions last seen a trillionth of a second after the Big Bang. Researchers will sift the debris from these

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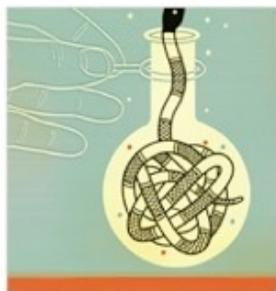
Worries about what might be

ESSAY

Gauging a Collider's Odds of Creating a Black Hole

By DENNIS OVERBYE
Published: April 15, 2008

In [Walker Percy's](#) "Love in the Ruins," the protagonist, a doctor and an inventor, recites what he calls the scientist's prayer. It goes like this:



Harry Campbell

Related

[Asking a Judge to Save the World, and Maybe a Whole Lot More](#)
(March 29, 2008)

[A Giant Takes On Physics' Biggest Questions](#) (May 15, 2007)

[Physicists Strive to Build A Black Hole](#) (Sept 11, 2001)

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To most physicists, this fear is more science fiction than science fact. At a recent open house weekend, 73,000 visitors, without pitchforks or torches, toured the collider without incident.

Nevertheless, some experts say too much hype and not enough candor on the part of scientists about the promises and perils of what they do could boomerang into a public relations disaster for science, opening the door for charlatans and demagogues.

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THE TREE OF LIFE
SUMMER

"Lord, grant that my work increase knowledge and help other men.

"Failing that, Lord, grant that it will not lead to man's destruction.

"Failing that, Lord, grant that my article in Brain be published before the destruction takes place."

Today we require more than prayers that a scientific experiment will not lead to the end of the world. We demand hard-headed calculations. But whom can we trust to do them?

That question has been raised by the [impending startup of the Large Hadron Collider](#). It starts smashing protons together this summer at the European Center for Nuclear Research, or Cern, outside Geneva, in hopes of grabbing a piece of the primordial fire, forces and particles that may have existed a trillionth of a second after the Big Bang.

[Critics have contended](#) that the machine could produce a black hole that could eat the [Earth](#) or something equally catastrophic.



Walker Percy
1916--1990



Lord, grant that my discovery may
increase knowledge and help other men

A dramatic sky with dark blue clouds and bright light breaking through, creating rays of light. The light is concentrated in the upper center, with rays extending downwards and outwards. The overall tone is deep blue with bright white and yellow highlights from the light source.

Failing that Lord, grant that it will not
lead to man's destruction.



Failing that Lord, grant that my
article in *Brain* be published
before the destruction takes place

Protons and Champagne Mix as New Particle Collider Is Revved Up

By DENNIS OVERBYE

Published: September 10, 2008 | 139 Comments

BATAVIA, Ill. — Science rode a beam of subatomic particles and a river of Champagne into the future on Wednesday.

[Enlarge This Image](#)



Anja Niedringhaus/Associated Press

After 14 years of labor, scientists at the [CERN](#) laboratory outside Geneva successfully activated the [Large Hadron Collider](#), the world's largest, most powerful

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New Particle Collider to Be Shut Down for Repairs

By DENNIS OVERBYE

Published: September 20, 2008

The giant [Large Hadron Collider](#), the world's largest and most expensive scientific experiment, will be shut down for at least two months, scientists at the European Center for Nuclear Research, or [CERN](#), in Geneva said Saturday.

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The shutdown casts into doubt

Multimedia



Giant Particle Collider Struggles Fizzles(?)



Valerio Mezzanotti for The New York Times

Many of the magnets meant to whiz subatomic particles around the 17-mile underground Large Hadron Collider outside Geneva have mysteriously lost their ability to operate at high energies.

By DENNIS OVERBYE
Published: August 3, 2009

The biggest, most expensive physics machine in the world is riddled with thousands of bad electrical connections.

Related

Collisions: When Mortals Work on Cosmic Time (August 9, 2009)

Times Topics: Large Hadron Collider

A Giant Takes On Physics' Biggest Questions |  Video: Going Underground (May 15, 2007)

Readers' Comments

Readers shared their thoughts on this article.
[Read All Comments \(141\)](#) »

Many of the magnets meant to whiz high-energy subatomic particles around a 17-mile underground racetrack have mysteriously lost their ability to operate at high energies.

Some physicists are deserting the European project, at least temporarily, to work at a smaller, rival machine across the ocean.

After 15 years and \$9 billion, and a [showy "switch-on" ceremony](#) last September, the [Large Hadron Collider](#), the giant particle accelerator outside Geneva, has to yet collide

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COMMENTS

(141)

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“Fizzles?”

News when it doesn't work

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New York Observer Hires Known Fraud Ryan Holiday to Help Run Tech Blog
(http://valleywag.gawker.com/i-devoted-a-lot-of-my-love-and-time-and-energy-to-betab-1513496775/@maxread)

Why Won't Mean Poor People Let the Rich Come Down and Join Them? (http://gawker.com/why-wont-mean-poor-people-let-the-rich-come-down-and-j-1513478046/@maxread)

Here's a GIF of Dame Helen Mirren Twerking
(http://defamer.gawker.com/watch-helen-mirren-become-the-new-dame-of-twerking-1513346535/1513443809/@maxread)

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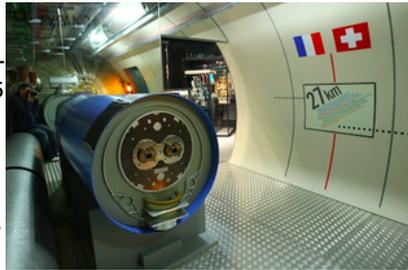
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Did Someone Just Find the 'God Particle'? (http://gawker.com/5585561/did-someone-just-find-the-god-particle)



OMG science gossip! Rumors are circulating that the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois has found the elusive Higgs Boson (nicknamed the "God Particle"). Does this mean we finally finished science?

The discovery of the Higgs Boson, which in theory explains the existence of mass in the universe, would be a Big Deal for physicists. It's the only particle predicted by the standard model of particle physics that hasn't been found yet, and if it can be proven to exist, it would confirm the model—and conversely, if it's proven to be nonexistent, it would mean new models

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315 Physicists Report Failure In Search for Supersymmetry

The negative result illustrates the risks of Big Science, and its often sparse pickings.

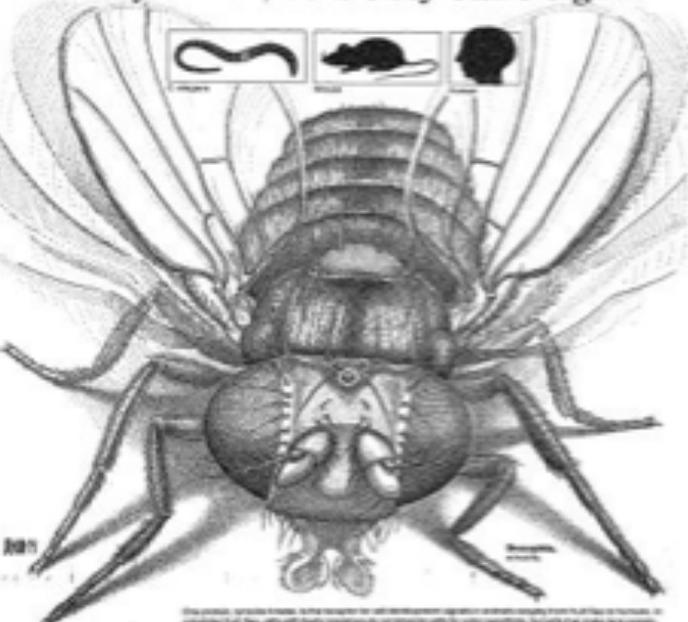
By MICHAEL S. GREEN

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE physicists gathered in a conference room at the University of Maryland to report the results of a search for supersymmetry, one of the most ambitious theories in particle physics. The search, which involved the use of a 200-ton detector, ended in failure. The negative result illustrates the risks of Big Science, and its often sparse pickings.

Defenders see the experiment as useful though not decisive in gauging the nature of matter.

Supersymmetry is an extension of the Standard Model of particle physics. It predicts that for every known particle there is a partner particle with a spin that differs by half a unit. The search for supersymmetry is one of the most ambitious in particle physics. It involves the use of a 200-ton detector, the Superconducting Supercollider, which is being built at the University of Texas at Austin. The search for supersymmetry is one of the most ambitious in particle physics. It involves the use of a 200-ton detector, the Superconducting Supercollider, which is being built at the University of Texas at Austin.

From Fly to Man, Cells Obey Same Signal



The genetic signal that controls the development of all vertebrates appears to be the same in flies, mice, and humans, according to a new study. The study shows that the same genetic signal controls the development of all vertebrates, from flies to humans.

THE GENETIC SIGNAL that controls the development of all vertebrates appears to be the same in flies, mice, and humans, according to a new study. The study shows that the same genetic signal controls the development of all vertebrates, from flies to humans.

The study, which was conducted by a team of scientists from the University of California, San Diego, and the University of Texas at Austin, shows that the same genetic signal controls the development of all vertebrates, from flies to humans.

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Middle Class Shell
Mayan shells, known as 'shell money', were used as a form of currency. The shells were drilled with holes and strung together to form necklaces or bracelets. They were used as a medium of exchange in the Mayan civilization.



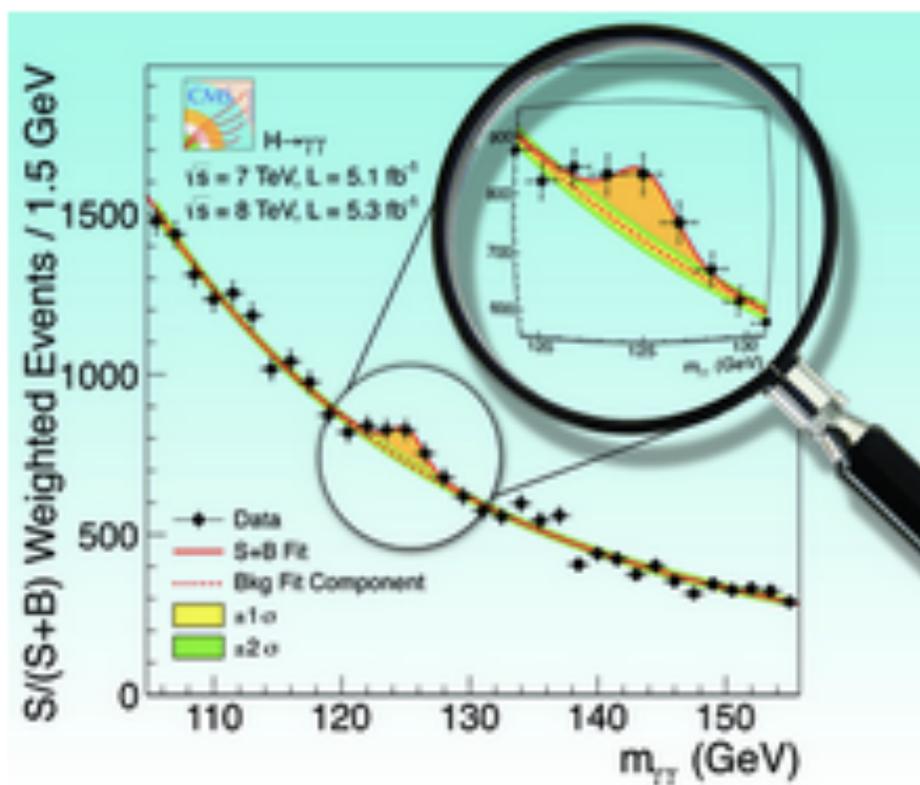
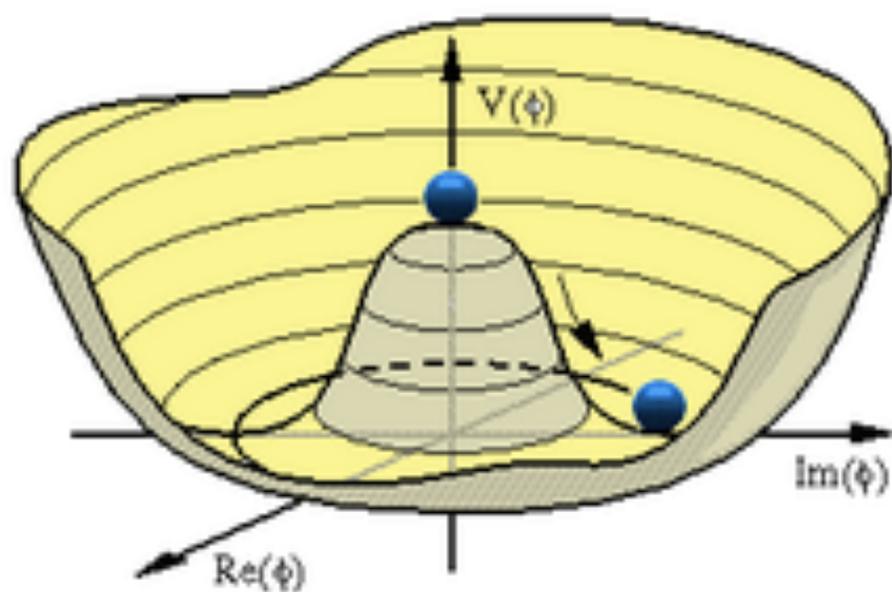
Mayans Had a Middle Class, Too

A complex social structure emerges from the ruins.

DURING THE EARLY MIDDLE PERIOD, the Mayan civilization was at its height. The Mayans had a complex social structure, with a ruling class, a middle class, and a commoner class. The middle class consisted of merchants, artisans, and farmers who were wealthy enough to own land and hire laborers.

The middle class played a crucial role in the Mayan economy. They acted as intermediaries between the ruling class and the commoners, facilitating trade and the flow of goods and services. The middle class was also responsible for the construction and maintenance of the Mayan pyramids and other monumental structures.

CMS Higgs Physics Results



Data Hints at Elusive Particle, but the Wait Continues



Salvatore Di Nolfi/KEYSTONE, via Associated Press

From left, Rolf Heuer, the director general of CERN — the European Organization for Nuclear Research — and Guido Tonelli, the spokesman for the Compact Muon Solenoid team of researchers, at a presentation at CERN about developments in the search for the Higgs boson.

By DENNIS OVERBYE

Published: December 13, 2011 | 195 Comments

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June 28, 2012

**Four Seasons
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Physicists Find Elusive Particle Seen as Key to Universe



Pool photo by Denis Balibouse

Scientists in Geneva on Wednesday applauded the discovery of a subatomic particle that looks like the Higgs boson.

By DENNIS OVERBYE

Published: July 4, 2012 | 122 Comments

ASPEN, Colo. — Signaling a likely end to one of the longest, most expensive searches in the history of science, physicists said Wednesday that they had discovered a new subatomic particle that looks for all the world like the [Higgs boson](#), a key to understanding why there is diversity and life in the universe.

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[The Lede Blog: What in the World Is a Higgs Boson? \(July 4, 2012\)](#)

Like Omar Sharif materializing out of the shimmering desert as a man on a camel in “Lawrence of Arabia,” the elusive boson has been coming slowly

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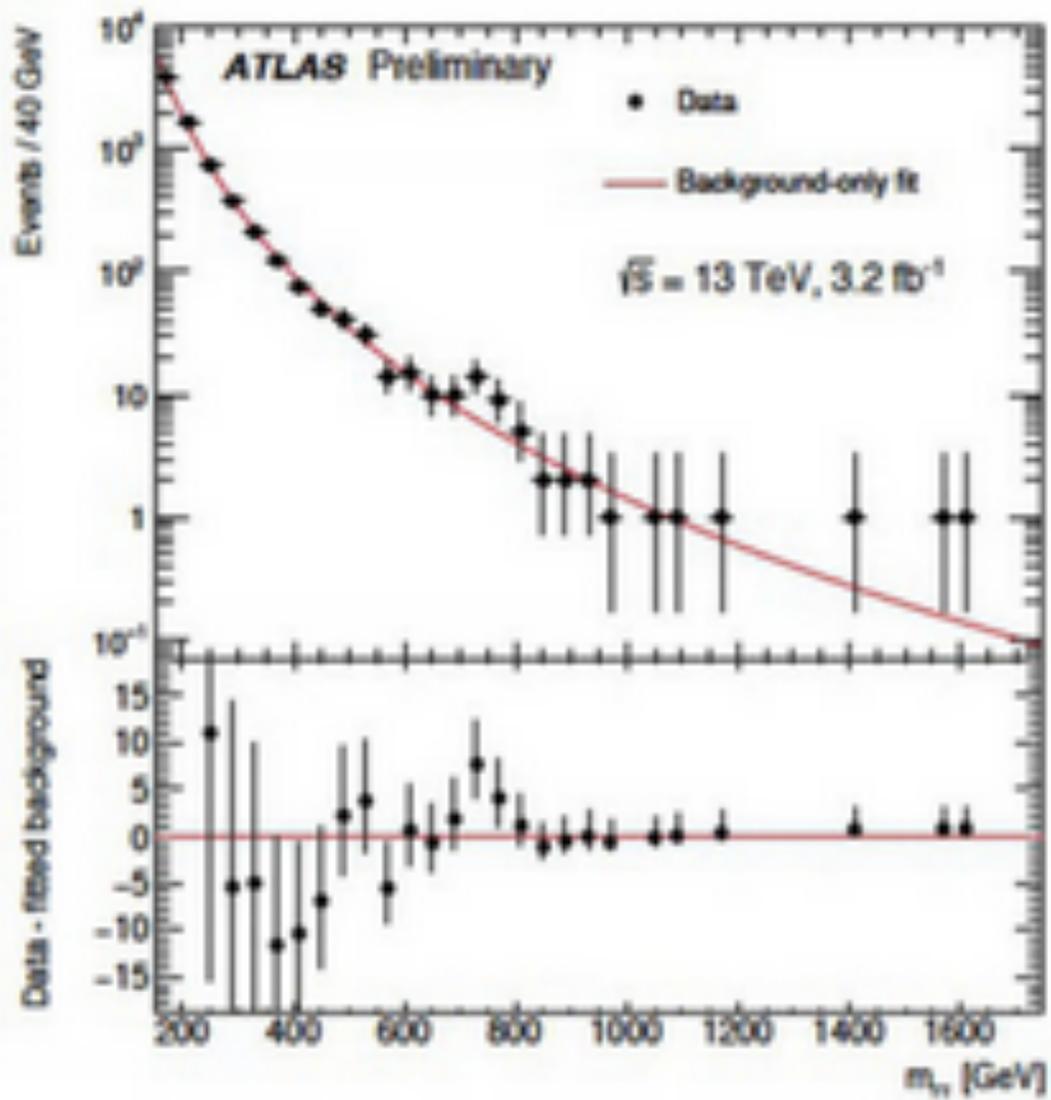
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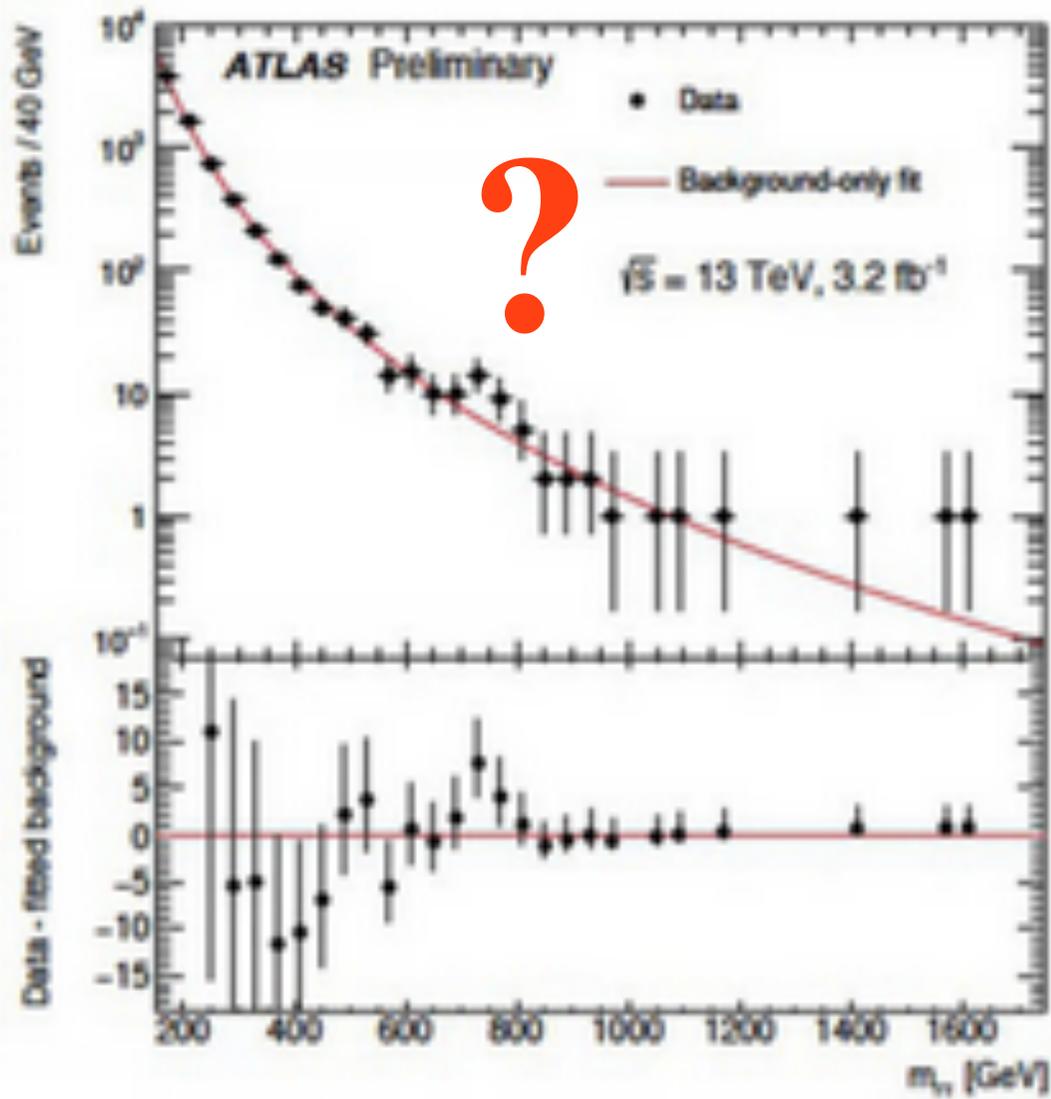
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*It's your universe,
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