

FOCUS

Technique • Friday, April 15, 2005

INTRAMURALS HIT BIG TIME

Over 60 teams from all over the nation converge this weekend on the CRC for the National Intramural Basketball Championships. **Page 32**

A TWIST ON CHEKOV

DramaTech's play *Anton in Show Business* opens this weekend, chronicling three actresses who bring Chekov, and culture, to San Antonio. **Page 21**



Forum highlights academic freedom



By Andrew Saulters / STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Georgia senator Bill Hamrick (left), co-author of SR661, a resolution on an academic bill of rights, and Public Policy professor Barry Bozeman discussed the many facets of the issue of academic freedom at a town hall meeting sponsored by SGA and Diversity Forum on Monday.

By Jennifer Lee
Focus Editor

Sponsored by SGA and Diversity Forum, a town hall meeting on the topic of academic freedom was held this past Monday.

Spurred by events in last year's legislature, the motivation for the event was to of course promote discussion, especially since academic freedom "hadn't been addressed on this campus in any shape, form or fashion," said Stephanie Ray, associate dean of students and director of diversity issues.

Guest speakers included Bill Hamrick, a Republican state

senator from Georgia's 30th District and chair of the Senate's Higher Education Committee during the previous legislative season, and Barry Bozeman, Regents' professor in the School of Public Policy.

The emcee for the event was Charles Brown, business director for GTRI and chair of the Diversity Forum, who began by introducing the four panelists, who each spoke at length about their own take on academic freedom.

Brown began with Senator Hamrick, who spoke mainly about the history of Senate Resolution 661, a resolution

passed last session in favor of an Academic Bill of Rights which Hamrick co-authored with fellow senator Eric Johnson.

The resolution was originally heavily based on the Academic Bill of Rights as outlined by the Students for Academic Freedom, a "national coalition of independent campus groups dedicated to restoring academic freedom" in higher education, according to their website.

However, during committee hearings, Hamrick said, "We discovered that there was a lot of concern among the universities, among the professors, and we also realized that there were a lot of

students who had stories to tell... I was convinced that there was enough concern that we wanted to at least see if we could find a compromise." The final version of the resolution that was passed was a modified, less controversial version.

Bozeman then took the podium to give a general overview of academic freedom as it pertained to professors and the classroom. He presented examples of faculty bylaws from other universities and statements on professorial ethics from the American Association of University Professors as evidence that laws and

"I really enjoyed listening to the senator; I think he was very frank."

Daniel Rubenfield
INTA major

legislation—"Even good, well-meaning [ones] such as SR661," he said—were not necessary in the light of the extensive body of guidelines on teaching that already exists.

Bozeman also outlined what should be done in place of legislation, emphasizing the importance of awareness among both faculty and students.

Then the two student panel-

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Study shows U.S. losing edge in innovation

By Vilas Viswanathan
Contributing Writer

Some argue that the United States' global primacy depends in part on its ability to develop new technologies and industries faster than anyone else. For the last five decades, U.S. scientific innovation and technological entrepreneurship have ensured the country's economic prosperity and military power.

Today, however, this technological edge—so long taken for granted—may be slipping, and one of the more serious challenges, according to Public Policy professor Diana Hicks, is coming from Asia.

Hicks, who has recently presented findings on the topic of the U.S.'s role in innovation, said, "We see that while fewer U.S. citizens study for science and engineering Ph.D.'s, the growth in foreign students studying here has leveled off."

She suggested that this may be connected to the growth in other countries. Part of Hicks' research examines indicators that demonstrate the determination of Asian policymakers to strengthen their R&D systems and knowledge economies. According to Hicks, Asian countries have rapidly built their science and technological capabilities.

Over the past few years, the U.S. has witnessed a 19 percent decline in the number of Asian students pursuing doctoral degrees while many foreign governments have been strengthening their educational and research programs.

China, South Korea and Taiwan increased gross R&D spending by about 140 percent, while the U.S. increased its investments by only 34 percent. Finally, the U.S.'s

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Men's a cappella group to release first studio CD

By Narendhra Seshadri
Contributing Writer

In your average student's room, you'd expect to find computers, video games, posters, cooking utensils, ramen noodles and in some cases a significant other.

For Jason Ardell, a fourth-year Computer Science major and the business manager of Sympathetic Vibrations, Tech's all-male a cappella group, you'd find a full recording studio in his room for the group's first studio CD, *Techtonic*.

The transformation was accomplished with the help of the group's founder, alumnus James

Clawson, who loaned the group an expensive microphone and recording software. Mattresses and a box spring were used to prevent the computer noise from interfering with the recording.

According to Ardell, the group has had weekly practice sessions since November. Each member averaged close to 20 hours a week in the studio, and Ardell and fifth-year Aerospace

Engineering major Roger Lee spent close to 300 hours recording and editing the tracks. They also had the CD professionally mixed and mastered.

The *Technique* sat down with Sympathetic Vibrations group members Ardell, Lee, third-year Mechanical Engineering major Brad Range, alumnus Russell Hallman, and third-year Industrial Engineering

major Dan Richard to talk about the upcoming CD.

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How did you guys come up with this name?

"Recording in a studio can make anyone into a self-conscious perfectionist..."

Dan Richard
Third-year IE major

Range: [Techtonic] has Tech in the title, and tonic, the root

of a chord in music, and implies vibrations like those caused by earthquakes—and we rock just about that much.

Ardell: Our [proposed] album titles ran the full gamut from self-titled to inside jokes. During one particularly long weekend of editing/recording I was having breakfast at Waffle House...[and] I just randomly came up with the title *Techtonic*.

[Other names considered: Six Mile Boyz, Speed Scrabble, and Goblet of Fun.]

How was the recording experience in a studio?

Range: We did not have any experience with [studio recording] before this CD. It is completely different from performing live, because instead of singing with the rest of the group and relying on the other

members for timing and intonation, we listen to a MIDI recording and record one person on one part at a time.

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Photo courtesy Jason Ardell

Fourth-year CS major Jason Ardell (left) edits while alumnus Russell Hallman sings into the microphone at their makeshift studio in Ardell's room. After months of recording and editing, their group, Sympathetic Vibrations—Tech's all-male a cappella group—is set to release its first studio CD next week.

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Ardell: From a producer’s perspective, you get to be as nitpicky as you want, and you’re not worried about time and budget constraints. It has really helped us be able to get a great sound without having to pay a lot for studio time. The difference in quality between a live CD and this studio CD is unimaginable.

What are other differences between recording in a studio and performing live?

Hallman: When [recording] live there is an issue of stage presence as well as sound quality. In the studio, you are the audience, and being pleased with your own sound is much harder to achieve than pleasing someone else.

Richard: Studio recording feels more serious because in a live venue, if you screw up a note or two, you can at least refocus your audience’s

attention on other aspects of your performance, like your energy and stage presence. In recording, the only thing that matters is the music. No one wants pay for a CD with a bunch of mistakes in the recordings...Recording in a studio can make anyone into a self-conscious perfectionist.

Ardell: It’s vastly different than performing live, simply because you have to put all the visual performance energy into your voice. Also, in the studio, you don’t have 350 fans feeding you adrenaline, so you have to come up with it all yourself.

How did you obtain funding for this CD?

Range: The mixing and mastering process is expensive, because it requires a trained ear and involves putting all the different voice parts together and adding effects.

Ardell: A number of SympVibes members have made donations to pay for the up-front costs of mixing, mastering, licensing, duplication

and marketing, and we’ve used some group funds that we’ve saved over the past few years—we are hoping to sell lots of CDs to pay them back.

“[A cappella sound engineer] Dave Sperandio mixed and mastered our edited tracks...they have turned out better than any of us dreamed.”

Jason Ardell
Fourth-year CS major

How satisfied is the group with the CD? What does it mean to you all?

Ardell: Dave Sperandio, one of the best a cappella sound engineers in the business, mixed and mastered

our edited tracks, and they have turned out better than any of us dreamed.

Lee: It’s about the payoff of seeing your hard work come to fruition. You start with these raw materials, and you labor over them and in the end, you can hear the result of your efforts. Plus, it’s nice to have something tangible to take away from something so important to my college experience. How many people can say, “Yeah, that’s me on a CD”?

Ardell: I’m very pleased we were able to release this CD prior to my graduation because it gives me a sense that I’ve left somewhat of a legacy at Tech...having done so much of the recording and editing myself, I feel like I’ve accomplished something that has huge impact for the a cappella club...The first studio CD is a major step for any collegiate a cappella group, and hopefully it will be a stepping stone for our sister group Nothin’ but Treble to release their studio album.

Richard: Recording a CD makes

me feel like less of an average singer and more of a professional musician. The first time I listened to “Paperback Writer” and “Reptilia” [songs I sing the solo on], I felt like I had made Paul McCartney and Julian Casablancas proud.

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The CD will be released and available for purchase at the group’s Spring Concert on April 22 and 23, 8 p.m. in the Old Architecture Building.

Until then, though, the group is working hard to publicize their CD. They’re sending letters to friends and family. Hallman is burning a few tracks to CD to share with friends, as a preview of the CD.

Besides the usual publicity, getting the word out “ultimately comes down to the same thing as our concert fan base...it’s all word of mouth,” said Range. “So this is me, telling you that you should buy one.”

For more about the CD, visit **www.SympVibes.com**.

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ists spoke. Jessica Smith, a senior in Biology, spoke about the need for an Academic Bill of Rights, giving Tech-specific examples of situations where students felt their rights were violated. "We need education, not indoctrination...scholarship, not partisanship," Smith said.

Alan Bakowski, a graduate student in Public Policy, took the opposite stance, speaking against an Academic Bill of Rights, saying that such a bill would be better described as academic "protection." "If...[students] are able to stand up and say I disagree with my professor...then you're also talking about students who are mature enough to not need the protectionism that academic freedom for students is supposed to [provide]," he said.

The four panelists spoke for the first hour of the town hall, and then took the stage to answer questions from the audience.

The question-and-answer portion, which lasted the full second hour of the town hall meeting, addressed a wide range of related issues: the role of legislature and media, appropriate grievance procedures, academic freedom in engineering versus liberal arts classes, and the need for self-governance among faculty.

Kirk Bowman, a professor in the School of International Affairs, asked the Senator whether the resolution had been made based on real data. "I find it a little disconcerting that public policy is being made on a series of anecdotes," Bowman said, noting that he teaches a class in empirical methods.

"The legislature is always acting on anecdotal situations," Hamrick replied. "[There are] many laws that have evolved out of one story or one situation...it's just part of the reality of the process."

Jason Bond, a third-year International Affairs major, asked what

should be done about bad professors. Bozeman acknowledged the difficulty of this question, noting the difficulty in understanding "what a bad professor is."

In extreme cases, he said, identifying a poor professor becomes easier. "Then the question becomes, what can you do about that?" he said. "It's very difficult...for the same reasons that you would have a difficult time judging and taking actions on the basis of behavior of your friends."

Another student asked about the tangible results of SR661. Hamrick, who continually emphasized throughout the meeting that a resolu-

"We need education, not indoctrination... scholarship, not partisanship."

Jessica Smith
Biology major and panelist

tion was not the same as law, nevertheless suggested that it promoted discussion. "Hopefully this [forum] is a tangible result," he said.

Brown added, "I think it got the attention of the administrations at the universities...I know that discussion happened here at Georgia Tech because of the resolution."

Ray, who supervised and organized the forum, said she was pleased with the overall event, especially the turnout. The meeting, held at the Clary Theater in the Student Success Center, had a nearly-full house, with Ray counting 85 people at one point during the evening.

"This is such a busy time for Georgia Tech students; so that lets me know...that the campus is very concerned about diversity of opinion in the classroom and academic freedom," Ray said.

She was also impressed with the faculty participation. "At least 15 faculty...came to the program," she said. "I cannot recall...a time when we had as much faculty and student interaction in an evening program...the exchange of ideas that went on between students and faculty was incredible."

Many students attended the event because of personal connections to the issue or the panel members, but were pleasantly surprised.

"I didn't put a whole lot of thought into it," said Troy Watson, a first-year Mechanical Engineering major who was friends with Smith. "I guess I could have thought of some of this on my own, but [it was] definitely very beneficial to make me think about both sides of the story," he said.

Similarly, Bob Grant, a third-year Mechanical Engineering major, said that though he didn't necessarily agree with some of the discussion, it was worthwhile. "I always heard the case for [an Academic Bill of Rights], but I hadn't heard as much of the case against it," he said, adding that he found Bozeman's talk informative.

Other students spoke positively about Senator Hamrick. "I really enjoyed listening to the senator; I think he was very frank—good personality," said Daniel Rubenfield, a second-year International Affairs major.

Indeed, at one point in the discussion, the senator quipped, "Let me say that I'm an Auburn graduate, and we're at Georgia Tech, and [the discussion] is getting dangerously close to going over my head," to appreciative laughter from the audience.

Ray, like many of the forum's participants, thanked the senator for coming, noting the value in being able to hear the story "from the horse's mouth." "I was very honored that he came...it took a lot of courage," Ray said. "He didn't have to; I think there was always the possibility that he could've taken a lot of heat."



By Jon Kaye / STUDENT PUBLICATION

Coffee stand locations, though numerous, provide small mystery

By Swathy Prithivi
Contributing Writer

They're something most students take for granted—you come out of class wishing you had some coffee, so you head to one of the little coffee stands sprinkled around campus.

But who owns and operates these cafes? How many of them are there around campus? And who decides where they go?

The 'Nique set out to explore the cafes, the coffee and the people serving it up.

The different cafes around campus and their operating hours are as follows:

CoC: M-F 7:45 a.m. to 5 p.m.
MRDC: M-F 7:45 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Old Architecture: M-Th 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; F 7:45 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Ford ES&T: M-Th 7:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.; F 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
IBB: M-F 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Surprisingly, the cafes are actually owned by different management.

The little cafes in the CoC, MRDC and the Architecture building are owned and operated by an

outside company, Java World.

The rest of the cafes in the IBB and Ford buildings, as well as the restaurants around campus such as West Side Diner, are run by Sodexho, a food and facilities management services company who collaborate with Tech to form the Dining arm of Auxiliary Services.

So why the different ownership and operation of the cafes?

"Some cafes were already set up by Java World when Sodexho got to campus. Sodexho just added onto the already existing locations," said Darcy Domino, the district marketing manager of Tech Dining Services.

Java World started three cafes in 1995 on Tech's campus. "Here was a need for cafes as the other food courts were far away, and demand was there, as students stay up late and have heavy work loads," said Stacy Fames, the owner of Java World.

"The number of people at any given time in the building and the added fact of no other food service

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SUMMER EDITORS
FOR THE TECHNIQUE!**

Tech Up Close

**CAN YOU FIGURE OUT WHERE ON CAMPUS THIS
PICTURE WAS TAKEN?**

Email focus@technique.gatech.edu if you think you know the answer; check to see if you won in a later issue.



Answer to previous Tech Up Close:
Lights on a Georgia Tech Police
Department car

First five correct submissions:
Monique McIntosh, Kelly Lyons,
James Tucker, Dennis Kast,
Ben Coffey

THIS WEEK'S PHOTO:



By Michael Skinner / STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

**GO ONLINE AND
SUBMIT SLIVERS**

**THEN CHECK NEXT
WEEK ISSUE TO SEE
YOUR COMMENTS
PRINTED**

Innovate from page 13

share of scientific papers published worldwide fell from 38 percent in 1988 to 31 percent in 2001, while European and Asian papers have been on the upswing.

These are just some of the facts that seem to allude that the United States, a global leader in innovation is now facing stiff competition for resources and recognition.

Through competitive tax policies, increased investment in research and development and preferential policies for science and engineering personnel, Asian governments are improving the quality of their science.

Outsourcing R&D

Outsourcing R&D has become a cost-cutting measure now practiced by many companies. By doing this, corporations can freeze a portion of their R&D budgets while growing their product offerings.

Even R&D powerhouses such as IBM, HP and Motorola have frozen or even reduced their R&D budgets since 2000.

Cost cutting is not the only reason why corporations prefer to outsource their R&D.

"Engineering is a huge part of the economy...[it's] a political argument that could be used to get support out of Washington for engineering research, as engineering supports the bulk of economic activity in this country," Hicks said.

What we now have are the following indicators: increased R&D spending by Asian countries com-

pared to the U.S., fewer doctoral degrees being pursued by both Asian and U.S. citizens in the U.S., a trend to export resources and personnel to Asia and a faster growth of scientific publications in Asia and Europe compared to the U.S.

An Air of Complacency

Another part of the problem stems from the lack of awareness among the U.S. population, many of whom believe that the U.S. has always been the leader in science and technology and can afford to turn a deaf ear to the developments in Asia and Europe.

"The U.S. is very complacent," Hicks said, adding that there are "several layers of complacency" that contribute to the population's lack of awareness.

"There's a bigger issue of us in the U.S. which is a lack of sensibility about global issues and global needs and cultures. We have been fairly isolated until just recently and maybe 9/11 was part of the problem," said David Sutherland, a visiting professor in the College of Management and CEO of the Business Innovation Consortium. "We have not been a globally-oriented country and a large percentage of the population has very little idea as to what goes on in other countries."

"The U.S. has basically [gotten] fat, happy and lazy...people aspire to be professional athletes or music stars," said Robbie Ludlow, an MBA candidate in the College of Management. "We have had a monopoly on the economy; we're very wealthy and we have lost our motivation."

Sutherland emphasized that cre-

ating more motivation and awareness was imperative.

"If we don't create more sensibility about global issues, the global economy will be overtaken. Others have it—if we look at China, India, they are beginning to understand and develop their position in a global economy," Sutherland said.

"First is our awareness of what's possible in a global economy," he said. "Second is our intellectual capability—if we don't develop or even maintain what we currently have in terms of intellectual capability, we

will be overtaken."

Innovation at Tech

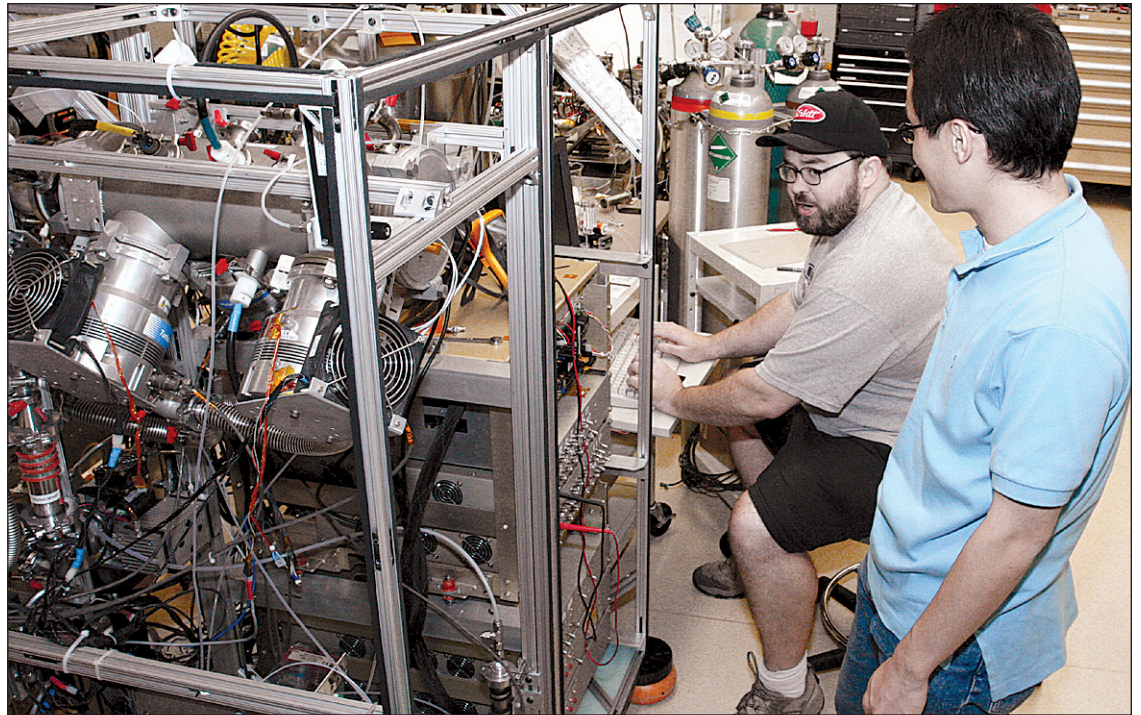
So what does this mean to students at Tech? Should we feel obligated to pursue higher degrees? What is Georgia Tech doing to support innovation?

"Georgia Tech is revamping its international emphasis, like its new program in Singapore," Hicks said. "It is preparing its students for the future, as people take advantage of these opportunities to develop both technical and cross cultural

skills."

In addition, Hicks said, "Wayne Clough is a leader in the Council of Competitiveness National Innovative Initiative, and his recent report addresses what can be done to keep our nation at the innovative frontier."

The United States is still the most innovative nation in the world. But will the United States own the technology of the future? "Probably not all of it," Hicks said. "We will have to compete even harder just to maintain our current position."



By Wei Liao / STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

EAS graduate students Steven Sjostedt and Sae Wung Kim measure ambient trace gases in lab. According to Public Policy professor Diana Hicks, the number of both American and foreign students pursuing doctoral degrees in the U.S. has decreased, a statistic that doesn't bode well for U.S. innovation.

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being around justified the need for cafes in the locations that we're at," she said.

Currently, Java World has "no plans to expand at the moment, as Georgia Tech and Sodexo decide on locations first," Fames said.

According to Domino, the locations for the cafes were "determined on a case-by-case basis."

The main priorities in placing cafes were "not over saturating any given area, handling as many people as possible, volume in and around the buildings, demand and need, meeting economic need and the most important of them all, return on investment," she said.

"The hours for each of them were determined by the different traffic flows. We wanted them to be open at high volume times and hit peak traffic," she said.

It seems like Domino and Fames have their locations right; the cafes' diverse locations are popular among students.

Biomedical Engineering senior Kris Heffernan said, "The cafes are awesome. The people who run it and the coffee make it worth going there. I never mind the wait because it always nice getting a smile from the person behind the counter."

Niloofar Ghaemi, a Mechanical Engineering junior, frequents the cafe in MRDC because "it is very close to my dorm, all my classes are in the same building and the coffee actually tastes good," she said.

Biology senior Uzma Ansari said, "I normally go to the cafe in CoC, because...you can go right before or after class and it's right there."

However, others say that there

are other buildings around campus that could use cafes as well, such as Van Leer and the Instructional Center.

Dev Chakraborty, an Electrical Engineering junior, said, "I think that considering the amount of time one has to spend in lab for junior and senior year classes...it would be very useful to have a cafe in the Van Leer building serving hot coffee, pastries, cookies."

The decision process for placing the cafes in their locations is a complex one, however.

"We consider a bit of everything when evaluating proposals—student feedback, true volume, economic need and investments return. The cafes are placed according to major-ity," Domino said.

Also, she said, "High volume of students in a particular building does not equal high utilization of the cafes."

The addition of longer hours at existing cafes seems to also be on students' wishlists.

"I wish the cafes stayed open longer," Heffernan said. "They close pretty early and if you have a late class and you need coffee, you have to go off campus to find it. It's too bad that when I really need coffee all of them are shut."

However, Domino said, "Overnight volume is not enough for providing longer running hours for the cafe. Fifty people will not sustain a cafe."

Matching students' needs with actual customer demand can be hard, especially trying to completely satisfy both parties. But regardless of location or timing, one cannot help appreciating a steaming cup of coffee and a soft pastry while rushing to class.

Take that Britney off your playlist

Tech researchers find that iTunes allows co-workers to share music—and judge each other's personalities

By Joshua Cuneo
Senior Staff Writer

Anyone who thinks that the advent of computer technology causes rampant social isolation might want to think again: a study conducted by researchers in the College of Computing finds that employees are actually using music filesharing to improve workplace communities.

Amy Volda, a Ph.D. student in Human Centered Computing, along with Rebecca Grinter and Keith Edwards, associate professors in the College of Computing, studied employees at a mid-sized U.S. company who were using Apple's iTunes software to share their music collections. Volda's team found that not only did co-workers enjoy exploring each other's preferences in music, they also formed impressions about one another based on those selections.

"Music takes people into slightly non-work domains...like a shared love of drag car racing," Grinter said. "Because you could make inferences about other people, the participants were using that...to actually begin all sorts of other types of conversations."

For instance, Volda cited a German employee who kept a collection of music that represented his nationality. Another employee of a different European origin discovered that they both had the same taste and speculated that they were born around the same time.

Volda's team also discovered that employees could track the comings and goings of their co-workers based on whether or not their music was present on the network. And when



Photo courtesy Research News and Publications Office

CoC associate professor Rebecca Grinter is part of a group that studied iTunes use in the workplace in the context of social communities.

employees left the company, there was a noticeable absence from the office music pool.

This carried over into work as well. "People actually work together a lot more effectively as a team...if they have a broader relationship than just one that's based on the work that they do," Grinter said.

Some co-workers would change their playlists to create a different social impression. When managers joined the network, there was speculation that employees would censor their music to convey a more corporate-friendly personality.

In addition, many employees chose to name their folders anonymously, leading others to do detective work to discover who owned which music.

"iTunes defaults to naming library after you," Grinter said. "People would change their names

to puns...and others wanted to know whose music it was."

But does all this file-sharing introduce yet another unnecessary distraction in the workplace?

"It depends on the nature of the workplace," Grinter said. At the company they researched, "Everybody had offices, so they could create soundscapes...depending on the task: if they were writing software, etc." For instance, Volda pointed out that many employees prefer wordless music for certain tasks, and with filesharing, they have a larger base to draw from.

Volda's work dates back to a summer internship at the Palo Alto Research Center under Grinter. Inspired by the prominence of music filesharing on college campuses, the team set out to discover the social

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implications of new technologies and services in the workforce.

“[The question is], what will we see down the line in five years?” Grinter said. “Students were [sharing] music on iTunes, and we wanted to know if it had a longer life beyond campus.”

“When we make design decisions about music sharing technologies, we can ground them in an appropriate

understanding of what people are doing and a realistic understanding of why they’re doing it,” Voida said.

Voida’s team also hopes that their research will aid the development of new technologies in the future. What’s important is not just the development of new networks and services, Grinter said, but how people will relate to them.

“I think if we don’t understand that, we’re going to miss on the opportunities to predict what might be more successful designs, really

capitalize on ways people want to share,” Grinter said. “And even worse, we might design things that are disastrously off target, that are completely uninteresting to people and that are somehow offensive or confusing or divisive.”

In fact, Voida’s team is looking to the Tech student body as a pool of pioneers in the development of these new discovery technologies. Grinter pointed out that file sharing subnets are extremely commonplace at Tech right now.

“I’ve never seen as much shared music available as I have every time I’ve logged onto the LAWN,” she said. “They’re going to be making humans interact with each other as well as being able to get things from technology, and if they think about humans in the loop, I think they’ll come up with these more creative solutions.”

Although Voida and Grinter are preparing to move on into other areas of research, they pointed out that there is still additional work

that can be done.

“[There’s] this whole notion of how people are going to cope with the fact that all of a sudden random things will show up on their machines,” Grinter said. “iFoto lets you do exactly the same type of thing. I just had a conversation with somebody [who] thought that somebody has dropped 30 gigs of extra random photos onto her machine...It’s like getting back photos back from the developer, and you get somebody else’s holiday snaps back.”