By Lee Giguer

Average increases of between 24.5% and 34.5% in the 1977 rent levels appear imminent for Cambridge residents. According to J. Kenneth Griffin, Executive Director of the Cambridge Enterprise Corporation (CEC), the increase, as a percent of 1967 rent levels, is due to increases in labor costs, including taxes, insurance, water and fuel costs.

However, the Cambridge Tenants Organizing Committee (CTOC) is demanding that there be no increase and is charging that some landlords are falsifying their rent figures for the 1967 base period. Further, CTOC claims that there are no reliable data on Cambridge rent levels prior to 1970. The tenant's group is also basing its argument on the claim that income has not increased 30% over the last five years.

This morning at 8:30 am, the CTOC is "contending" the Rent Control Board with its demands.

While the CTOC is claiming that the increase will be of an across-the-board variety, Griffin indicated that landlords will have the option to appeal to the Board for approval and added that many landlords have already significantly increased their rents from their 1967 base levels. In some cases, he added, increases could be even lower if the Board, as he commented, that many Cambridge tenants are rationed for October 1, has again been postponed.

For the sluggishness to date of representatives Thomas P. O'Neill not as gloomy as the press makes it probably until September 18, when the "Opening" of the new location.

Richard Nixon's current lead in the race-for the White House.

According to Dave Sullivan, a lengthy delays on that project requiring the CEC to send a registration underway to register in Cambridge, a potential voting area with 18% of the population of residence and a US citizen 18 years of age or older. Out-of-state student residence, but that the CEC feels that out-of-state residents are not as interested in local government, and they do not want them on Cambridge occupancy by October 8. On Wednesday, October 4.

The grand opening of Westgate House will be the opening of floors seven were opened and as of Wednesday, October 4.

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Demos confident in Mass.

Campaign issues

O’Neill voiced the opinion that they will not take Massachusetts in November without a considerable effort. They claim that they are still not “counting it off.”

However, it appears that Massachusetts will not break historic tradition and will go for McGovern, even though it was a solidly Republican state. The campaign effort in the Bay State is being diverted to Connecticut and Rhode Island, which national headquarters has termed “key states” in a clean sweep of New England.

Locally, MIT students were housed in Hartford, Connecticut last February for canvassing. In the weeks to come they will be taken, along with students from other parts of the state, to other New England regions where they are needed much more than in the immediate metropolitan area.

Strategy – registration

The basic strategy here will be to complete a massive voter registration drive by October 7, the final day to register before the election, and then follow that with canvassing efforts to acquaint voters with the McGovern plans on the issues.

Voter registration canvases in Cambridge have been very successful, yielding a total of 47,000 voters registered thus far, with 16,000 having been registered within the last week. There are also efforts in progress to register students at MIT, the Harvard Student Center, and Lesbian College later this month.

New York

What has been termed one of the key states in the election in New York state, is apparently leaning heavily toward McGovern, in contrast to away of the reports which have been circulated over the past week and the major issue of this election is the economy, which he have 187,000 troops in Thailand (though most average citizens don’t realize we have 187,000 troops in Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos), but rather the economy, which he regards as “the belly button” on inflation, unemployment, and things like that.

He went on to say that the attempt to boost the Democratic National Committee offices in the major cities is “the boldest thing the House Democratic leader also said that the major issue in the campaign is not going to be the war (“though most average citizens don’t realize we have 187,000 troops in Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos”), but rather the economy, which he regards as “the belly button” on inflation, unemployment, and things like that.

The speakers at the opening of the campaign headquarters all voiced the opinion that they will not take Massachusetts in November without a considerable effort. They claim that they are still not “counting it off.”

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McGovern’s national campaign staff is seeking money into the smaller New England states. New York staff have revealed much more confidence in swiping New York as well as a high percentage of the Jewish vote, which is considered crucial in taking New York City.

UA provides social events

By Drew Juleum

With last week’s beer blast an apparent failure, the Undergraduate Association appears to be losing its new ground for itself by proposing events for the MIT community.

The Tech spoke with UAP Curtis Reeves about this, and about any future plans the UA has for campus social events.

Reeves termed the events essentially “feeder,” to see what people at MIT want in the way of social events, and, in fact, whether they want any at all. He plans to put out a survey of sorts, perhaps a snail-mail, to find out what sort of events would have the greatest appeal. The beer blast, he said, Reeves was a great success, despite the fact that it lost $250. Many people were there and enjoyed themselves, he said, adding, “I have not quite perfected my technique for raising girks for the UA.”

The UA is working to remedy that situation.

Commenting on the financial loss, Reeves emphasized that the UA budget was student money, and that the beer blast was the sort of event upon which he felt the money should be spent; it “provided a service many people used and was fun.”

Another beer blast is planned for the opening of the spring term, possibly to be sponsored by the Student Center Committee rather than by the UA, and Reeves expressed the hope that it would achieve a greater financial success and a more rapid distribution of beer.

Reeves also did not expect to make money on tonight’s Spirit in a Flash concert. Ticket sales have been slow, with under 100 sold as of Tuesday afternoon.

Unless the sales pick up, he said, there is a large number of tickets sold at the door, the UA “could lose a bundle.” The concert was publicized at several other schools, especially Harvard, and the UA is still looking for a co-sponsor for the event. Reeves emphasized that he needs both suggestions and help; he “wants to see money used to the best advantage of the student body in general,” and for that to be possible he needs student input.

Real Paper, and it is hoped that this will increase ticket sales.

Speaking of possible future events, in addition to next spring’s beer blast, Reeves mentioned that he had been contacted in regard to having actress Jane Fonda speak on campus. The cost would be about $3000, so he is looking for a co-sponsor for the event. Reeves emphasized that he needs both suggestions and help; he “wants to see money used to the best advantage of the student body in general,” and for that to be possible he needs student input.

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The Boston Symphony. And you can afford to enjoy it.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is going to be on television for the first time this Thursday, October 4. As one of the three perfect concert sounds in the world, Symphony Hall. This is the reason why all the audiophiles and the symphony fans, for there are subscriptions still available. The tickets for the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are at a discount with subscriptions such as Leonard Bernstein, Colin Davis, Michael Tilson Thomas, and Seiji Ozawa. Live.

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Placement sees promising job outlook

By Jonathan Waker

Acting as a barometer of the American economy, the Alumni Placement Office showed a 28 percent decrease during the period from July 1, 1971, to June 30, 1972 in the number of MIT graduates using the office’s services to find employment, as compared with fiscal year 1971.

Reflecting another aspect of the economy, the number of companies and government agencies interviewing graduating seniors through the Career Planning Office last year was 17 percent less than the previous year’s total.

However, according to the recently issued report of the Career Planning and Placement office, the 1971-72 period ended on an upward trend as several companies that had not been expected to visit MIT made last minute arrangements to do so or canceling here.

Placement officials expressed some cautious optimism about the new direction the engineering employment market is taking. “I think that’s an indication,” Wetherall commented. “It shows that there is a shortage of jobs for engineers in humanities.”

The 17 percent drop in recruiting companies and government agencies during the 1971-72 fiscal year demonstrated a continuation of the trend from the previous year, when 24 percent fewer recruitment officers visited MIT than did during fiscal year 1970.

The most noticeable drop occurred among chemical, computer, and defense firms, Wetherall indicated. However, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of MIT seniors seeking interviews with visiting representatives. There are no figures available to date on how many seniors interviewed last year, but Wetherall estimates the number to be in the vicinity of 1100.

According to the Career Planning and Placement Office report, this downsizing in job-seeking graduates is part of an overall change in attitude on the part of students resulting from the changes in the job situation that have occurred in recent years.

“One hesitates to fault the students for not pursuing more aggressively the job company and government recruiters had to offer,” the report states. “One is inclined to respect their realism. They looked elsewhere to market their aptitude and skills.”

The number of MIT graduates going to medical schools was the highest ever, and a significant number are beginning law school. The total number of persons continuing their educations in graduate schools remains virtually unchanged from previous years; however, the office acknowledges that there has always been a tendency for persons majoring in the sciences at MIT to go on for a PhD.

Those who did seek employment after finishing school at MIT last June were discriminating in their choices despite the depressed state of the market. Graduates generally took jobs with firms who had a reputation in research fields. “Students prefer companies that are advancing the state of the art.” Wetherall commented.

Many other June graduates considered modifying the career directions they had previously chosen, or changing fields altogether. At any rate, unemployment among graduating students remains low. What disturbs the Career Planning and Placement Office is that too many students simply are not aware of what can be done for them behind the doors of E19-455. Besides arranging job interviews with major employers and giving advice to prospective employers, the office contains an extensive library of graduate school catalogs for most fields in both the U.S. and abroad.

Wetherall also expressed an interest in simply talking to students whom the Career Planning and Placement Office cannot help otherwise. “The idea is we want to get across is that this is a place where students can come to shoot the bull.”

There’s a new place across the river:

Bully’s Pub

Great for lunch, dinner, or just a couple of drinks.

Every order served with a mug of beer.

Kitchen open 11 ‘till 11.

Mass Ave. at Marlborough St.
By Paul Schindler

Ever since Jerome Wiener and Paul Gray, the first two chief officers of MIT, the Institute has been facing a growing financial deficit. This situation has led to a rethinking of the way the Institution is managed and governed. In this context, the two-page article by Jerome Wiener, the Institute's president, offers a valuable insight into the challenges faced by the institution.

In his article, Wiener outlines the history of MIT's financial situation, starting from the late 1960s and into the 1970s. He explains the context in which the deficit emerged, noting that it was not an isolated event but part of a broader trend in higher education. Wiener also discusses the causes of the deficit, such as the high costs of research and development, the need for infrastructure, and the increasing demands on the endowment.

Moreover, Wiener discusses the strategies MIT has used to address the deficit, including the sale of assets and the reduction of non-operational expenses. He also touches on the political and social context in which these decisions were made, highlighting the role of government funding and the impact of the Vietnam War.

Overall, Wiener's article provides a comprehensive overview of the financial challenges faced by MIT, and it is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of higher education or the financial management of large institutions.
MIT's job supermarket

By Wendy Polius

A visitor to room 5-19, on practicing business, finds students clustered around a bulletin board, copying information from pieces of paper tacked onto it. This is the Student Employment Office, headed by Mr. Dan Langdale. It acts as a clearinghouse for students wanting jobs and employers seeking their services. The job board, according to Langdale, is like the classified section of a newspaper. Jobs are filled through it, but many students are hired without even referring to it. The office performs other services, such as providing paper work involving salaries and advising employers and students about the job market. It sometimes acts as an intermediary to improve communications between employers and employees.

In 1970, jobs became part of MIT's financial aid package, which caused an increase in the number of jobs required. The number of available jobs has also increased, so there is at present a balance between work and jobs. For example, a student who majors in economics, at most, students seeking jobs are able to find them. But, as the average Office of Employment for the number of hours that he would like, he usually winds up making less money than he expects.

The student wage scale attempts to reflect differences in job conditions. For example, a student who majoring in a liberal arts subject can study while on the job, while one carrying a tray cannot. That partially explains the higher salary for dining service employees. Professor Davis is another factor. Most employers agree that someone who is up to his elbows in grease should make more money than one who stacks books. The wage scale is presently being reviewed, and salaries are expected to increase by the spring.

Financial aid recipients must compete with other students for available jobs on an equal basis. There is no advantage to an employer if he hires a student who is expected by MIT to work, over one who is working for extra spending money. Theoretically, any financial aid recipient who cannot find employment is given a loan for the amount needed.

The only exception to these rules is if the off-campus college work-study program. This is open only to scholarship students. They are given positions in local public or private nonprofit agencies. Most of the work is "people-oriented," but some students, in this program do research work.

Most off-campus jobs are those that the public can expect from an institute of technology. For example, math tutors, programmers, and computer operators are in demand. There is also a sizable number of babysitters needed.

There are usually not too many restrictions placed on possible employees. Job ads are posted the way they are doing that, including the services. If a ridiculous demand must be met, Langdale and his staff discuss the matter or explain that they cannot post an ad with those restrictions.

Most students ideally want jobs related to their major academic interest. If that is not possible, they want to earn money in a field related to their nonacademic interests or hobbies.

Freshmen are usually limited to a relatively few types of jobs open to them, while upperclassmen are hired for the more challenging and interesting jobs. A freshman can start out as a clerical worker, though, and work his way up, so that when he is a junior or a senior, he is considered a junior staff member. The DSF principally provides lab jobs, and most of these are filled by upperclassmen. Employers like to take advantage of a student's academic knowledge. Electrical Engineering majors have a slight advantage over others because of the rise in the amount of computer work available, which a programmer can put in 15 to 20 hours on a project, while the average student employee works only eight to ten hours a week.

For most jobs, however, the main requirement is the knowledge that an MIT student brings with him. His major usually has little or no effect on the employment for them. On his own, campus jobs, especially, the only skills necessary are native ability and the desire to do well.

Langdale also advises the fact that although the Student Employment Office is a good place to start looking for a job, it is by far not the only place.

Although some graduate students have moved in, much of Westgate is still not ready for occupancy. [See page, page]

Photos by Sheldon Lownenthal

SGS: Conflict simulation

By Ken Davis

If one should happen to wander up to the fourth floor of the Student Center or the "War Room" of the Walker Memorial building on any Saturday afternoon, one might chance upon a group of students pushing around miniature objects of war. This is not a game, therapy center. It is a meeting of the Strategic Games Society. The SGS is a group of students, many of them fanatics, who gather together to try to sort out each other at various games that test intellect more than luck.

A large concern of the SGS is re-creating history. That is done in two major ways: miniatures and board games. In board games the players manipulate pieces representing military forces at various times in history. Miniatures give the participants a chance to reproduce nearly realistic physical simulations of battles, complete with weapons, soldiers and strategy.

While the rules of some of these games fill volumes, simpler games are also available. Perhaps the most familiar one in the clubs collection is Risk, a staple in many neighborhoods. The object of Risk is to clear to conquer the world. Diplomacy, while offering merely Europe as a goal, allows the players to stab each other in the back as they swept through the Balkans.

Although normally sane, intelligent people take part in these seemingly insane activities! One member offered his opinion: "There are several viewpoints. Many people do it for the fun of beating other people. A fair number are major military history enthusiasts some will actually go into the military. Some are nay-Nocs. They get into simulating bloodshed because they know it's not their blood being shed."

Some of the more historically inclined members of the SGS have attempted to create their own games. Most of the time, however, they simply relive some of history's more interesting events - World Wars I and II, the campaigns of Napoleon, and other wars large and small.

Examples of games played by the SGS are PanzerBlitz, simulating variations of the German campaign in Russia during World War II, Jutland, a World War I naval game which requires a large floor to serve as a playing area, and Waterloo, a replay of one of history's most decisive battles.

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One of the main topics of discussion at SGS meetings is the current crop of board games. Examples of games played by SGS members include a series of Russian-German campaign games and a new concept for the popular "Swords & Sorcery" game. In most war games, the sequence of turns is not kill-kill. Double impulse movement changes this sequence to move-kill-move. Extensive bridge-like changes this sequence to move-kill-move. Extensive bridge-like changes this sequence to move-kill.
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By Cliff Ragsdale

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The May 14, 1972

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by his own admission, the announcer pictured above is the famous "Ammoncor's" voice. He also is the Tech News Editor named Paul Schindler is shown hypo-
ing an early afternoon crowd in the lobby of building 10.

Photo by David Tenenbaum

WTBS dazzles crowd; Bdng 10 site of remote

Reviving a recently-dead tradi-
tion, WTBS pleased/irritated people far and wide last week with a day-long remote broad-
cast from the lobby of building 10.

The complaints, registered on-
duty Campus Patrol, had to do with the volume level of the public address system the station was using. Primary com-
plaints came from the Bursar's Office and Admissions Office personnel closest to the broad-
cast area. In a departure from years past however, no com-
plaints were received from lec-
turers in 10-250.

The programming presented was a part of the normal WTBS schedule, and included rock, folk and soul. Eight dif-
ferent announcer-engineer com-
binations operated the remote between 9 am and 6 pm, when programming returned to the station's main studios (located in 10-250, the basement of Walker Memorial).

The most popular segment was difficult to determine, as all personalities drew large crowds of passersby at whatever time of day or night. The WTBS tool program, "The Chetel," which runs a varying late-night schedule, is probably the most popular college program in Boston, if phone calls are any indi-
cation. Dan Murphy and Marty Klein, both long-time popular music players, were well re-
ceived, no matter what the spec-
ification of the news, read in the lobby at 12:45 pm by The Tech News editor P. Eugene Schindler. Schindler was also responsible for the concurrent series serving as producer of the program.

Schindler explained the pur-
pose of the remote. "The station always has problems getting freshmen interested. A high-
visibility remote like this attracts attention, serves the educational function of telling people about the station and what it does, and generates a list of names which the station can follow up on." He went on to note that the station's follow-up effort in years past has been poor.

"There is also a great deal of confusion at the station about the WTBS role here at MIT," stated Schindler. "There is a long-simmering debate over the station's constituency: Do we serve MIT or do we serve Cam-
bridge? The rather pragmatic philosophy which management seems to have developed is to try to serve both as best we can. So we are, at least partially, both an MIT activity and a Cambridge radio station."

There are currently no women at WTBS performing any regular station function, al-
though this is more by accident than design. At one time there were several co-eds at the sta-
tion, but their numbers dwindled as less and less effective over the last few years.

"We're looking for as many positions possible in OUR studio," Schindler concluded.

They're Really Making It, Aren't They? YES.

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SAFELY 40% AND

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MORE!

- men's wear and furnishings
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- sheets, towels and India spreads
- records and art prints
- hardcover remainder books

SALE

PAGE 7

THE TECH FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972

MIT fights bicycle theft

By Sharon Zito

It's the beginning of a new school year and a time of concern for the students and a time of jenry for the kleptomaniacs. It is during this period, when stu-
dents are shifting their posses-
sions back and forth in the forms and living groups and getting re-settled, that misplaced possessions become "known" forever.

Perhaps the most vulnerable item is the bicycle, an often invisible device for its owner. Bicycles of all sizes, colors, shapes, and models have overtaken the MIT campus in recent years, and at the same time they are being "ripped off" by increasing numbers of amateurs and professionals in locked, chained, and bolted bicycle thefts is more inviting states. (In 1969, there were 177 reported bicycle thefts; in 1970, there were 196; and last year, 1971, there were 246, an increase of about 40% in the past two years.)

Because of this surge of crime on the campus, some preventative measures have been developed and implemented to thwart the criminal activity.

Within two weeks, Campus Patrol will begin "Operation Identification." Fifteen electric saws will be passed around among the dorms and living groups, enabling bicycle owners to engrave some identification (preferably their social security number) on their bicycles. Campus Patrol encourages inscrib-
ing the ID on the chrome or the rear wheel of each bicycle instead of the frame, as the frame is very easy to detach and replace.

Because of the general avail-
ability of boltcutters, it seems almost ridiculous to spend $10-$30 on a frame and chain and lock, no matter how strong, heavy, or expensive it looks to appear to be. These chains and locks create a false sense of security for the owner, for they are easily and quickly destroyed with one smooth blow of a pair of threefoot boltcutters cleverly con-
strued in a paper bag.

Of course, the "Stop-
ner" was invented. Developed through the ingenuity of two MIT students (formerly victims of bicycle thefts), the "Stopner" consists of a foldable hoop and a padlock. Its total length is four and one-half pounds. It is made entirely of a special alloy steel whose prop-
erties are such that no pair of boltcutters can cut it, the "cold attack" (liquid nitrogen, fre-
...). It has no effect, normal boltcutters (files, etc. are useless, and a large oxygen-

Near buildings 3 and 5 in the parking lot/baggage area, there is an enclosed courtyard presently being transformed into a bicycle parking lot. There are new stands near buildings 8, 13 and 5 that are close to ramps and convenient doorways. Inside the building is the 13 base-
ment and although there is an Institute regulation prohibiting bicycles to be parked inside buildings, it is loosely inter-
perted, to the point where bi-

icycles are only removed by the Campus Patrol if they pose a fire hazard or obstruct a passageway.

Besides being parked in a "relatively safe" place, bicycles must be locked. The Campus Patrol has a force-pampered def-
crating bicycle locks and chains with a snap-down on the various sizes and what tests each type has withstood.

The most effective way is the general avail-

ability of boltcutters, it seems almost ridiculous to spend $10-$30 on a frame and chain and lock, no matter how strong, heavy, or expensive it looks to appear to be. These chains and locks create a false sense of security for the owner, for they are easily and quickly destroyed with one smooth blow of a pair of threefoot boltcutters cleverly con-
strued in a paper bag.

Because of course, the "Stop-
ner" was invented. Developed through the ingenuity of two MIT students (formerly vic-
tims of bicycle thefts), the "Stopner" consists of a foldable hoop and a padlock. Its total length is four and one-half pounds. It is made entirely of a special alloy steel whose prop-
erties are such that no pair of boltcutters can cut it, the "cold attack" (liquid nitrogen, fre-
...). It has no effect, normal boltcutters (files, etc. are useless, and a large oxy-

tyceonate torch requires several

minutes to cut it. A special tungsten carbide hackaw blade requires an hour of continuous cutting and several blades to cut the Stopper.

When opened, the pear-
shape loop encloses an area 20" long by 12" wide. This will secure both wheels and the frame of 3, 5 and 10-speed bicycles to bicycle racks, small trees, posts, etc. It will secure the rear wheel and the frame to objects as large as a telephone pole. When not in use, the hoop folds in half and sits either within the frame of the bicycle or under the seat.

The hoop is coated with rubber to protect the bicycle from scratching. The padlock is plated to resist corrosion, and comes with a seven pin, tabular key.

Because of lack of funds, widespread manufacturing has been unavailable. For more in-
formation write to Sue Grandmont (528 Beacon Street, Boston), one of the amazing heroes responsible for the Stopper.

Schindler explained the pur-
pose of the remote. "The station
BENCHMARKER

by Sandy Tyler

With the first Intramural (IM) Council of the year coming up this Monday night, it seems a good time to discuss the reasoning behind political salience of the Council.

For most of the objections aimed at the Council is that it is run almost entirely by two or three fraternities. This is in fact a valid objection, for though the twenty-nine MIT sailing teams opened the season with sailing second in a seven-school fleet, they scored only 89 points as compared to 105 points scored by Stonehill. (Note that 105 points is held by the managers. Of the twenty-nine MIT sailing teams, only three are dormitory residents.)

The majority of the manager and Executive Committee votes (42 votes) are in the hands of one for each dormitory, and not by one for each fraternity. It is in this area that some changes are due.

The way for any living group to get more representation on the IM Council is by electing its own representatives present at the meeting, with a maximum of two votes per person. This means that the dozes will get all their votes through four dormitory athletic administrators, but only six if three are there, four for two, etc.

Furthermore, it is true that a person may be held at a meeting only by a person who is not a Council member, is enforced (which it has not been in the past year) when the living groups may have a larger say in the affairs of the Council. The problem remains that a majority (19) of the votes (37) held by the managers. Of the managers, nine are dormitory residents.

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